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JOINT DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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Contents

	Paragraphs
Introduction	1-4
Section 1	
Key Demographic Statistics	
UNSD	5-15
Eurostat	16-29
Council of Europe	30-36
UN/ECE	37-39
OECD	40
Section 2	
Special Datasets	
Migration	41-47
Census of Population	48-49
Sub-national data	50-52
UN/ECE - PAU Datasets	53-54
Future developments (Eurostat)	55-56
Section 3	
Differences (Key Demographic Statistics)	
Country coverage	57-58
Topic coverage	59-60
Timetables	61
Section 4	
Conclusions and Recommendations	62-71
Annexes	
Annex O	Project Workplan
Annex 1	UNSD Population Estimates questionnaire
Annex 2	UNSD Vital Statistics questionnaire(table content)
Annex 3	Eurostat RAPID questionnaire
Annex 4	Eurostat questionnaire (table content)
Annex 5	Eurostat Demographic Database
Annex 6	UN/ECE. CoE, Eurostat Country Coverage
Annex 7	Council of Europe questionnaire (table content)
Annex 8	Council of Europe Synoptic tables
Annex 9	UNSD/UN/ECE/Eurostat questionnaire on Migration (table content)
Annex 10	Eurostat questionnaire on sub-national data (table content)
Annex 11	Comparison of Council of Europe/Eurostat statistics
Paper 2	Differences in UNSD, UN/ECE, Council of Europe, Eurostat requests

Organisation (mortality), the International Organisation for Migration, and ICMPD in Vienna. (both migration). This list could be supplemented by several national research institutes, which regularly participate in international meetings or seminars.

3. A logical extension of an input review is to consider current dissemination policies, in particular to see whether there can be further developments in sharing data, and whether printed reports can be relationalised or streamlined. Further, a bi-product of such an in-depth analysis is to consider whether published figures and methods of calculating derived rates ought to be made more consistent; or whether relatively small differences are acceptable to users.
4. Decisions on implementing recommendations from the project will rest with the international bodies, consulting member countries through existing Committee structures. Examples of such Committees include the Eurostat Working Party on Demography and the Council of Europe Population Committee (CDPO). If in any area of recommended change, the status quo is maintained, then, such a decision will be made on the information base generated by this project.

Section 1

What is collected on key demographic statistics

United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD)

5. The UNSD request covers 99 files, though about one-third relate to the Census of Population, which for most countries can only be completed once every ten years. The programme may take several years to complete as Census results on varying topics become available. No priority order is given to the Census tables, which constitute a substantial request for member countries at a time of increasingly limited resources and income generated business. Many of the tables have more than one part and, in many cases, an urban/rural breakdown is requested. **It would be helpful if a priority order (for groups of tables) could be agreed for the next round of censuses taking into account the Eurostat/ECE tabulation plan.** The global coverage of UNSD will be a factor.

6. The most substantial part of the non-census request is the **questionnaire on vital statistics**. The other UN questionnaires cover **population estimates, international migration and tourist statistics and cause of death statistics**. The World Health Organisation (WHO) normally collect the statistics on deaths by cause (ICD9), sending on a tape of validated data to UNSD for inclusion in the UN Annual Demographic Yearbook. The request comprises 2 tables, namely:

Deaths by cause and sex
Deaths by cause, sex and age

(An earlier table on deaths by cause and type of certification (medical or non-medical) is no longer requested)

7. In 1977, Eurostat asked NSIs to send them a copy of the files sent to WHO in Geneva, with an added request for regional level data (NUTsIII), either at the four digit level or for an abbreviated 65 cause list. The reference years covered were 1994 and 1995.

Until 1997, the WHO request was unique (not previously covered by Eurostat, nor by the Council of Europe), and it is clearly important that statistics are shared

8. The questionnaire on **annual population estimates** comprises 4 tables with added sections on specific population groups and methodology. Two of the tables cover the de facto population (by urban/rural residence, and of cities with 100 thousand or more inhabitants by sex and land area). Mid-year population estimates by single year of age (up to 99 and then 100+), sex and an urban/rural classification, and estimates by age (mainly 5 year age groups) sex and marital status with an urban-rural split are also requested, (see Annex 1).

9. The questionnaire on Vital Statistics comprises 31 tables (some with several parts). The list is shown at Annex 2, to illustrate the very comprehensive coverage and the (variable) time series required. **Completed copies of this questionnaire are sent by countries to Eurostat.**

10. **Time-table 1995 DATA USED AS AN EXAMPLE**

Sent out September 1996

Deadline **end March 1997**
Reminder **early February 1997**

11. Attached to the reminder sent out in February 1997 was a request (by fax) for:
the mid-year population estimates for mid-1996, total numbers of live births, deaths, infant mortality, marriages and divorces for the calendar year 1996.
12. A very short questionnaire is also sent out **each month** (eg dispatched 16 May 1997 with a return date of 13 June 1997), asking for the latest information (annual/sub-annual) on the estimate of total population, numbers of live births, deaths, infant deaths and marriages. The information is included in the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
13. **Media** Paper questionnaire and diskette (recent information on a trial basis).
14. **Publications** Statistics included in a variety of UN publications, including the Demographic Yearbook (available on magnetic tape), Statistical Yearbook, Population and Vital Statistics Report and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Databases are prepared, once the data has been reviewed for including in paper publications.
15. There are plans to produce **a database** accessible through a client server system with on-line and CD access. As part of this planned operation, UNSD hope to experiment with receipt of data in magnetic format, and international organisation were asked in November 1997, to send examples of the way that countries send data to other international organisations, such as Eurostat.

Eurostat

16. There are several tranches to the Eurostat annual request. The first, in April of each year, asks for confirmation of figures for the previous calendar year plus one with a request for statistics for the previous year (return date mid-May). Thus, the letter sent out in April 1997 covered 1995 (confirmation) and 1996 (estimates). An example of the topic coverage is shown at Annex 3. For some countries figures for the most recent calendar year are either not available or provisional.
17. The major request comprises three parts. These are:
 - a. Updating and checking the statistics in the most recent Eurostat annual publication, Demographic Statistics.
 - b. 12 tables plus a copy of the UN Questionnaire on Vital Statistics (the previous Table 13 was excluded from the 1997 request).
 - c. A Summary of the national demographic situation, covering:
 - Population size and structure and population change
 - Fertility
 - Nuptiality
 - Mortality
 - International Migration
 - Government decisions and legislation
 - Publications.

The twelve Eurostat tables (b. above) are described in Annex 4.

In the 1997 request, the Council of Europe summary report was sent (see para 28a), for updating and/or amendment. This is a positive outcome of the co-operation implicit in this project.

18. **Information on national population forecasts is collected separately.**

19. **Timetable 1995 DATA USED AS EXAMPLE**

- **Updating of principal series**
sent out **mid-April 1996**
Deadlines **mid-May 1996**
- **Main request**
sent out **September 1996**
Deadlines
 - a. **Updating/checking annual publication**
Beginning November
 - b. **13 (12 in 1997 request) tables plus UNSD Vital Statistics**
end-November 1996
 - c. **Summary of national demographic situation**
mid-December 1996

It is important to note that UNSD questionnaire deadline for Eurostat is 4 months in advance of the New York deadline.

20. **Media** Computer medium (Excel or Lotus or ASCII). A detailed file format is included with the request.

21. **Publications** The major annual publication is Demographic Statistics. This publication includes both individual country commentaries (see para 19c) and a general overview for the European Union as a whole. The table section has been expanded to include applicant countries in eastern and central Europe, Malta and Cyprus.

A section on population projections covering the most recent set for each country (assumptions and results) is also included. This is a unique source for such a comprehensive coverage.

22. The updating of the principal series (see para 16) is used for a summary bulletin in the series, Statistics in Focus. **It was agreed at the inter-secretariat (Steering Group) meeting on 28 January 1998 that the 1998 request should be a joint Eurostat-Council of Europe one, followed by a joint (Summary) publication in early Summer 1998. This is another example of co-operation.**

23. More detailed information is found in the **database, NEW CRONOS**, under the heading 'Population and Social Conditions'. Details are shown at Annex 5.
24. A **diskette**, with accompanying software and manual, is also available (taken from NEW CRONOS). The diskette contains some subnational data on population, births and deaths. It is available from the address given at the end of Annex 5.

25. **Geographical coverage** The country coverage is shown in Annex 6, namely:

European Union countries	
European Economic Area)	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway
EFTA)	EEA plus Switzerland
Central European countries	Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, F.Y.R.O.M. Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia were added to country coverage - in September 1997)
Mediterranean countries	Cyprus, Malta

26. The Central European and Mediterranean countries have been included in a two phase approach. Initially a database was set up using statistics from the UNSD Vital Statistics questionnaire and the Council of Europe, with a request for population at 1 January for past specific years by single years of age and sex. This was sent out (paper and diskette) in January 1977, with a deadline of end-March 1997; secondly, a request was sent out in July 1997, asking countries to recheck figures in the database (deadline - end-August 1997), but with a request for 8 of the first twelve tables shown in Annex 4. These were tables 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12. (Table 1 was covered in the earlier request, while tables 6 and 9 were available from UNSD). **This extension of country coverage, including 3 further countries in September 1997, represents not only an added burden on those countries involved, but closer geographical coverage with the Council of Europe.**
27. Eurostat is also sending out a **new rapid questionnaire towards the end of each year, for return by the end of the year, asking for statistics on monthly births and deaths for the previous year and for as many months as possible for the dispatch year.** Thus a questionnaire will be sent out in November/December 1997, for return by end-1997, asking for monthly births and deaths in 1996 and as many months as possible in 1997.
28. **Methods** Eurostat computer derived demographic indicators through a series of programmes designed to ensure comparability between countries (SYSCODEM). This approach contrasts with, for example, the Council of Europe request, which asks for such derived rates (for example, TFRs, life table functions) to be supplied by the NSIs. The advantage of using SYSCODEM is the application of a common methodology between countries, thus facilitating between country comparisons. The disadvantage is that the published Eurostat indicators may not agree with those published by NSIs.
29. **National ownership of agreed methodologies is important. It is recommended that this issue, including the use of SYSCODEM, should be reviewed and proposals put forward.**

Council of Europe

30. The Council of Europe requests comprises three parts. These are:-
- a. A summary of the national demographic situation, covering
Population
Fertility
Mortality
Marriage and divorce (including consensual unions and other patterns of family formation)
 - b. Eight country specific tables (see Annex 7).
 - c. One line tables for the synoptic part of the Council of Europe, Demographic Yearbook (Recent demographic developments in Europe). An illustration of the synoptic tables is shown at Annex 8).
31. **Timetable** 1995 DATA USED AS AN EXAMPLE
Sent out **March 1996**
Deadline **end-June 1996**
32. A copy of the annual report. Recent demographic developments in Europe was sent to member countries in October 1996, with a request that any corrections should be notified to the Secretariat by end- November 1996. An updated version of the publication was released on diskette around the end of the year.
33. **Media** The tables by diskette (enclosed with questionnaire) prepared on an Excel or Lotus format or paper for the Synoptic tables. The country commentary by e-mail or diskette (Word Perfect for DOS or Windows, Word for Windows, or ASCII).
34. **Publications** Annual demographic yearbook. Recent demographic developments in Europe. The statistics are also used in various other Council of Europe special studies.
35. **Geographical coverage** The country coverage is shown in Annex 6.
36. The Council of Europe is now sending out a short questionnaire covering the main demographic indicators, about one month or so (mid-May) before the annual meeting (normally in June) of the population committee (CDPO) with a return date in early June. The purpose is to stimulate discussion at the meeting by highlighting any significant demographic changes. The demographic indicators included are population size and growth (by components of change), crude marriage and divorce rates, TFRs, the infant mortality rate and expectation of life at birth for men and women. **The 1998 request is to be a joint one with Eurostat, in terms of content (which may differ from 1997). Eurostat will send out the questionnaire to the 36 countries they cover, and the Council of Europe to the remaining 10, including the six non-member States. A summary publication is planned (see para 22).**

37. The UN/ECE request is relatively modest. A questionnaire is sent out each year for updating tables in the annual publication, **Trends in Europe and North America - The Statistical Yearbook of the ECE**. The reference period is the previous year. NSIs are also asked to verify the figures for earlier years. There is no standard questionnaire as each issue of **Trends** is different.
38. Figures for earlier years and for selected topics are taken from, for example, the UN Demographic Yearbook, Recent Demographic Developments in Europe (CoE), Demographic Statistics and Statistics in Focus (Eurostat), WHO, ILO and national publications. For the 1996/97 Yearbook, the topic coverage included population size and broad age structure, annual growth rate, net migration rate, crude birth, death, marriage and divorce rates, average household size and one-person households, TFRs, births to teenage mothers, births outside marriage, life expectancy at birth and at 65 years for men and women, and infant mortality.

39. **Timetable** 1995 DATA USED AS AN EXAMPLE

Sent out	end-May 1996
Deadline	end-June 1996

The timetable was changed in 1997 (1996 data) to October 1997 (sent out) and mid-November 1997 (deadline)

OECD

40. The OECD through its Annual Questionnaire on the Population and Labour Force collects data from its Member countries on the population by sex (for women, also the number married) and five-year age group, as well as the population by single year of age and sex for persons thirty years of age and under. Mid-year estimates are requested. In addition, data are collected on births and deaths by sex for the whole year. The data for a particular reference year are required by **end-May** of the following year, for inclusion in the annual publication **Labour Force Statistics**.

No other demographic data are collected directly from countries. Migration data are supplied to the OECD by its SOPEMI correspondents, a network of national experts who draft and submit an annual report on trends in migration flows and policies in their countries. The data supplied to the OECD is that compiled by these experts for the purpose of drafting their reports and varies in content and coverage from country to country. The basic data are published as a Statistical Annex to **Trends in International Migration** and cover stocks of foreign/foreign-born population and labour, by nationality/country of birth, inflows and outflows, and naturalisations.

Section 2

Special Data Sets

Migration

41. The first joint ECE/Eurostat questionnaire was issued in 1993, to collect data for the calendar year 1992. UNSD joined with the other two organisations in 1995 (1994 data). The combined request consists of some 13 tables, together with a Eurostat supplement. It covers **stocks, flows and acquisition of citizenship**. Table headings and contents are given in Annex 9, which also indicates the requirements of each international organisation.
42. The Council of Europe request comprises two main migration tables, one on flows and one on stocks, by citizenship (see Annex 7). The country detail is less than in the joint questionnaire, or, put the other way, the joint questionnaire covers all the country detail in the Council of Europe request (Tables 6 and 7). Moreover, because of the 'early' CDPO timetable the picture for the most recent is patchy. For example, in the 1997 Volume, there was no information on gross flows for 1996 for 13 member States, some for 3 countries and detailed information for 24. There was no information for the 6 non-member States in Central and Eastern Europe. On stocks there was information for the most recent year (1.1.97) for 18 member Countries and no information for the remaining 22 (of which no data available were signified for 13 countries, mainly in Central and Eastern Europe, and 9 where information was provided but not for the latest year). No data were available for the 6 non-member States.
43. European Union member countries are also required under a **Council Regulation (311/76)** to send to Eurostat data on **non-national (foreign) workers**. The request comprises five tables, cross analysing foreign workers by:
- citizenship and sex
 - citizenship, age group and sex
 - economic activity and sex
 - citizenship and region
 - economic activity and region
44. **Timetable** 1995 DATA USED AS AN EXAMPLE
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Sent out | September 1996 |
| Deadline | December 1996 |
45. **Media** Disk and hard copy.
46. **Publication** A number of publication including the Eurostat annual report on Migration Statistics. The data are also stored in electronic form in Eurostat's Social Data Bank.

47. **Geographic Coverage** European Union and EFTA countries, and from 1997 onwards (1996 data), the applicant and other countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Malta and Cyprus (see Annex 6 for the individual countries).

Census of Population

48. UNSD and Eurostat are the two major international organisations with substantial requests for statistics from Censuses of Population. For the 1990/91 round of censuses, the Eurostat request covered nearly 30 tables, some containing more than one part. Two tables went down to a relatively small geographical level (NUTs IV or LOC2).

Apart from a few selected results on population and households and families, the bulk of the statistics were not available until the middle of the decade (1996/7). It would be useful if a priority order could be agreed for the next round of Censuses (2000/01), as proposed for UNSD (see para 5).

49. It has been agreed by countries that the tabulation proposals in the UN/ECE recommendations for the 2001 round of censuses in the region should be the basis for the Eurostat requirement. Co-ordination with UNSD will be important.

Sub-national data (Eurostat)

50. Demographic data are required of the 15 EU countries for NUTs levels II and III (in general, administrative areas below national level). The request comprises nine tables at level II, and five at level III. Annex 10 describes the detail.

51. **Timetable** 1995 DATA USED AS AN EXAMPLE

Sent out	September 1996
Deadline	end-December 1996

52. The statistics can be returned either by **e-mail or diskette**. Regional data are included in the diskette referred to in paragraph 24.

Other datasets

53. Unique datasets are also held by specific organisations. In particular, the **UN/ECE Population Analysis Unit** in Geneva has two important data sources, consisting of micro-data. These are:-
- a. **Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)** Surveys on fertility, family building and reproductive health have been conducted in 21 countries in the UN/ECE Region and also in New Zealand. The countries are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA. A model FFS questionnaire was developed. National FFS datasets were converted to Standard Recode Files (SRF), and submitted to the Population Analysis Unit for dissemination among participating researchers, used to produce a series of national reports (for publication by the ECE), and to provide some tables for dissemination through an FFS home page on The Internet (eg for Finland, Netherlands, Holland, Poland, Sweden).

- b. **Samples of Anonymised Records (micro-data).** The main purpose for holding these data, from recent Population and Housing Censuses, is to create a pool of information for policy-orientated research and analyses on issues related to population ageing, and specifically the economic and social status of older persons. Fourteen countries have either submitted their samples, or are the process of doing so: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Lithuania, Canada, USA, GB. The number of countries is growing. Italy, Poland, and Spain have expressed an interest in contributing their data.

54. It is **recommended that these specialised datasets be publicised and made more widely available (within any constraints on confidentiality and pricing policies).**

Future development (Eurostat)

55. Eurostat has plans to enhance, take over, or produce some new products. These are:
- a. A new series (3 to 5 years) of demographic scenarios/forecasts.
 - b. A quarterly and annual publication on asylum statistics.
 - c. An annual publication on family and household statistics.
 - d. Nowcasts, an annual account of first basic demographic results for the previous year (published in January or February of the next year). Consideration is also being given to a rapid system for collecting international migration statistics.
56. The work on Nowcasts (d) has started with 1997 as the reference year. Collection on asylum statistics (b) commences in 1998, and, if, the work on family statistics (c) progresses, collection will also start in 1998.

Section 3**Differences in geography, content and timetables (key demographic statistics)**

57. Any major recommended change in data collection (and dissemination) will need to take into account the conflicts and opportunities caused by the different geographies, the different topics covered, (both substantive and detail), and the different timetables inherent in the requests from the international organisations.
58. **Country coverage** Annex 6 contains a detailed description of which countries are included, or excluded. The following table highlights the exclusions.

Countries in Europe excluded from the coverage of the UN, Council of Europe and Eurostat requests

UN*	Council of Europe [#]	Eurostat [#]
None	Israel	Israel
	Kazakstan	Kazakstan
	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan
	Monaco	Monaco
	Tajikistan	Tajikistan
	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan
	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
		Andorra
		Azerbaijan
		Belarus
		Georgia
		Moldova
		Russian Federation
		San Marino
		Turkey

* Also covers Canada and United States

The majority of differences concern the former Soviet Republics or the Commonwealth of Independent States

59. **Topic Coverage** A broad analysis of the differences in content of the main requests from the international organisations is shown in Paper 2. Detail has not been highlighted; nor have all the counts of total population or total events been included in the comparisons. However, a common international request (either overall, or on a particular topic) they will need to take into account the current detailed collection activities. This will be covered in the second phase of the project.

60. The propose of Paper 2 is to illustrate the differences, and similarities, between the requests. As the UNSD questionnaires on vital statistics are sent by countries to Eurostat, some of the differences between Eurostat and UNSD reflect a need for greater detail by Eurostat; for example the need for primary data to work out generation rates and derived indicators. On the other hand, the greater coverage requested by UNSD reflects the content of their publications, covering the five UN Regions (World).

61. **Timetables** There are varying in chronological order, the requests for early timetables for figures for the 'last' year, the main data collection and the validation of figures for the 'last' year. The following chart highlights the main dates.

Conclusions and Recommendations

62. The project has highlighted a number of possible actions which may enhance co-operation, without any major impact on the current collection activities of the international organisations, namely:

- a. **Current outputs** There are many publications (printed and electronic) and several data bases, such as NEW CRONOS (Eurostat) and FFS (UN/ECE). Publicity about their existence, availability and access in a single document (a 'menu') would be a small but significant step forward. [paras 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 37, 46, 53, 55]

Recommendation - Current outputs, including databases be advertised and made available

- b. **Priority order** No priority order is given to requests, particularly those relating to the Census of Population, though priority setting should be considered for other topics from non-census sources. It would help countries if there was a priority listing (for groups of tables). This would ensure that 'key' census statistics were published first, probably for a wider coverage of countries. Co-ordination between international organisations has started, with agreement that the Eurostat programme of tables from the 2,000 round of censuses should be based on the UN/ECE Census Recommendations. [paras 5, 48]

Recommendation - Report to be prioritised particularly those relating to the Census of Population

- c. **UNSD, Vital Statistics** The UNSD Questionnaires on Vital Statistics are sent to Eurostat by end-November, compared with a 4 month later deadline for UNSD. It would seem sensible for those countries covered by the Eurostat request to send the same information to UNSD, and at the same time. The UNSD Population Estimates questionnaire is relatively small (4 tables) and might be sensibly combined with the one on Vital Statistics, with an end-November deadline. [paras 8, 9, 10, 19]

Recommendation - UNSD Vital Statistics questionnaires to be sent to UNSD by end-November.

UNSD Population Estimates questionnaire to be combined with the one on Vital Statistics

- d. **Migration** Only the Council of Europe is missing from the co-operative exercise on collecting migration statistics. While the CoE has a much earlier timetable than Eurostat and the UN, for many countries there are no published figures on emigration and immigration or for stock figures by citizenship for the 'last' year in the CoE annual publication 'Recent demographic developments in Europe'. (Country Tables 6 and 7 in the Individual Country Part). Country coverage is not a problem. An option is for CoE to join the co-operative exercise. This would mean omitting the detailed emigration/immigration and stock tables for the 'last' year, (but not the net part of population change) from the CoE annual publication.

The gross flow and stock figures could be included in the disk version issued at the end of the year. This would also ensure statistical consistency. [paras 41, 42 (and Annex 9)]

Recommendation - Council of Europe to be included in merged UNSD/UN/ECE/Eurostat request for migration statistics (with some small changes to current dissemination practices).

- e. **‘Early’ figures** The substantive request from each international organisation relates to the previous calendar year. However, Eurostat now require a few basic statistics around the end of the reference year, and some key total statistics (the Rapid Report) a few months later (Spring). Because of time-lags between occurrences of vital events, and the time taken to process information, only part of the year or estimates can usually be supplied (particularly for the first request). This information should be shared with other organisations, particularly the Council of Europe. Indeed, it would be both sensible and helpful for the two organisations to co-ordinate a joint ‘early’ statistics request, which could be incorporated in a report to the CoE Population Committee meeting (CDPO). CDPO is normally held in late June. [paras 16, 19, 22, 36]

Recommendation - Combined Eurostat/Council of Europe initiative for early figures for ‘current’ year.

It has since been agreed by the inter-secretariat group that their should be both a joint Council of Europe request and publication (see paras 22, 36)

- f. **Validation data** The statistics in the CoE annual report are sent to NSIs for verification or correction in October each year, with a return date of end-November. This deadline corresponds precisely with the Eurostat deadline for their main request. This, there is potential for sharing information where the content and country coverage are identical. Such an arrangement would also ensure consistency for the common countries and identical tables/cells in tables. [paras 17, 19, 32]

Recommendation - Validation of data by Council of Europe streamlined.

- g. **UN** The UN/ECE request is relatively modest compared with the other organisations. NSIs may not be too concerned about UN/ECE request because of its content and size. However, if it could be absorbed into either the UNSD vital statistics questionnaire, or combined with it. It would be one less contact with NSIs. [paras 37, 38, 39]

Recommendation - Consideration be given to absorbing the UN/ECE request, or combining it with the UNSD requests.

- h. **Common methodology** Statistical consistency would be achieved by having a merged questionnaire for the substantive demographic collection covering all requests at one dispatch, and a common way of producing derived rates (demographic indicators). While a common methodology using primary data gives

international consistency, (that is, inter-country comparison unaffected by the way such measures are calculated,) there could be some significant differences with the figures published by NSIs. An agreed international methodology, this implying national ownership, would be an important step forward. Such a methodology could also be considered by the NSIs for national uses. [paras 28, 29]

Recommendation - The inter-secretariat group to propose the appropriate machinery for undertaking a review and agreeing proposals.

63. **Substantive data collection** The conclusions above are mainly concerned with rationalisation, and some recommendations - a. b. c. d. and e. are largely independent of the major data collections.
64. Substantial progress in reducing the burden on NSIs/countries requires agreed change, with possible compromise by all the main international organisations (UNSD/CoE and Eurostat) involved.
65. There are a range of options, varying from, for example:
 - No change.
 - No change in country coverage, timetables but reviewing the content to see whether each table is really needed (particularly the detail in the UNSD Vital Statistics questionnaire).
 - Removing some of the small differences in content highlighted in Paper 2 but retaining the same timetables and country coverage.
 - Removing some differences in the timetable, in particular, relaxing the deadline for the Council of Europe request, but bringing forward the Eurostat/UNSD Vital Statistics deadline, so that there is greater statistical consistency in the outputs of the different organisations.
 - A combined collection exercise, for all organisations (in the same way that migration statistics are currently collected through one questionnaire issued by UNSD, UN/ECE and Eurostat).
66. The main advantages of **no change** are:
 - a. Deals with different geographies, content and timetables.
 - b. Allows the current programme of annual publications and setting-up of databases to continue.

67. The main advantages of a **totally combined exercise** are:-
- a. Reduces the burden on NSIs.
 - b. Deals with statistical inconsistency caused by different timetables and different methods and procedures for calculating derived demographic indicators.

On point b., some differences in the published figures for selected topics or cells where statistics are not available are illustrated in Annex 11. The comparisons are taken from the annual demographic reports of the Council of Europe and Eurostat for 1996, and involve the calendar years 1994 and 1995. The irritating differences at the second decimal point may be due to the earlier timetable of the CoE, or the procedures for producing derived rates. The greater number of cells denoted by N/A (not available) in the 1995 column of the CoE Report clearly reflect the 'more advanced' CoE timetable.

68. The ideal recommendations for NSIs would be a totally combined collection exercise, but this would mean the following issues need to be considered:-

- UN/ECE Country coverage to be used.
- CoE and UN/ECE timetables to be relaxed, to minimise missing cell counts (a count for all European Union countries is required, in order to produce a EUR 15 total).
- topic coverage to be reviewed.
- common procedures and methods (either by NSIs or centrally) for calculating derived demographic indicators to be implemented.

69. A logical extension of the above option is that the need for both the CoE and Eurostat demographic reports may be unnecessary. The commentary for each country is already very similar and a sharing arrangement started in 1997 (see para 17). At present there are some small differences in country coverage. However, in such circumstances, **a scenario of CoE publishing a 'combined' annual demographic report, and Eurostat providing an updated database, available to all, and disseminating the products in electronic format** is an option that should be considered.

Recommendation - A combined collection exercise be initiated, using a common questionnaire with a target implementation date of 1999 (1998 data).

Recommendation - Further consideration be given to dissemination after agreement on collection.

Conclusion

70. The paper highlights some potential ways forward for coordinating and harmonising the collection of statistics, and for sharing what is collected. There are potential layers of recommendations which could be implemented, namely

Recommendations (para numbers)		Effect on Substantive Data Collection
1	62a to 62b	None
2	62c to 62g	Little
3	62h	Significant
4	69	Substantial

71. **Interested and relevant bodies will be consulted in 1998, early 1999.**

WORKPLAN

JOINT DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Coverage

Covers both population statistics, fertility, mortality, nuptiality, migration estimates and projections.

The list of the main organisations concerned is UNSD, Council of Europe, ECE (both Stat. and PAU), OECD and Eurostat.

The countries covered are all ECE, OECD and Mediterranean¹ countries.

Objectives:

The project is concerned with identifying improved ways of coordinating/harmonising the collection, validation and dissemination of demographic data (defined above) in order to reduce the current burden on National Statistical Institutes and the international organisations themselves. The project will also examine ways in which data could be shared, printed reports streamlined and figures and methods made more consistent.

The project is divided into four activities:

Activity 1

Preparation of an inventory to identify what is collected and disseminated, how, when and why, where there is duplication and inconsistencies or missing cells.

Activity 2

To make recommendations on more efficient ways of collecting data and sharing data.

Activity 3

To make recommendations on improving the products.

Activity 4 (continuous activity)

Reports to the Conference of European Statisticians, Eurostat's Statistical Programme Committee, UN Statistical Commission, ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, Council of Europe's CDPO and other relevant bodies.

¹ Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Palestine

UNSD Questionnaire on Population Estimates

Estimated population by age and sex (mid-year)

Age (in years)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Under 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
1-4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
5-9			
etc	etc	etc	etc
90			
91			
92			
93			
94			
90-94			
95			
96			
97			
98			
99			
95-99			
100+			
Not stated			

Estimated population by age, sex and marital status

Age (in years)	Marital Status							
	Total	Single (never married)	Married (excluding consensually married)	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
All ages								
Under 15								
15 & over								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75+								

For Males and Females separately

N.B. Fuller details of Appendix 1 given in printed report.

Annex 2

UNSD annual questionnaire on Vital Statistics

Table 1 (for last five years)

- mid-year population estimates by sex by urban/rural split
- live births by sex by urban/rural split
- deaths by sex by urban/rural split
- infant deaths by sex by urban/rural split
- late foetal deaths (stillbirths) by sex by urban/rural split
- marriages by urban/rural split
- divorces and annulments by urban/rural split
- legally induced abortions by urban/rural split

Table 2 (for last five years)

- live births by month of occurrence or registration

Table 3 (for last five years)

- live births by legitimacy and sex

Table 4 (for last five years)

- live births by live birth order (to 10+)

Table 5 (for last five years)

- legitimate live births by duration of marriage and age of mother if available)

Table 6 (for last five years)

- live births (total and legitimate) by age of mother (five year age groups) and sex of child and urban/rural split

Table 7 (for last five years)

- live births (total and legitimate) by age of father (five year age groups)

Table 8 (latest available year)

- live births by age of mother (five year age groups) and live birth order (to 10+).

Table 9 (for last five years)

- live births by birth weight

Table 10 for last five years)

- live births by gestational age.

Table 11 (for last five years)

- live births by type of birth (single, twin, other)

Table 12 (for last twelve years)

- TFR, GRR and NRR.

Table 13 (for latest year(s))

- abridged life table by sex (showing l_x , q_x and e_x separately)
- complete life table by sex for single years of age to 85 (showing l_x , q_x and e_x separately)

Table 14 (for last five years)

- deaths (excluding foetal deaths) by month of occurrence or registration)

Table 15 (for last three years)

- deaths (excluding foetal deaths) by age (under 1 and five year age groups) and sex and urban/rural split.

Table 16 (latest available year)

- deaths by age (five year age groups) sex and marital status (single, married, consensual unions, widowed, divorced and legally separated).

Table 17 (latest available year)

- deaths by age, sex and occupation (major groups only).

Table 18 (for last four years)

- infant deaths by month of death.

Table 19 (for last three years)

- infant deaths by age (days, then weeks, then months) and sex.

Table 20 (for last five years)

- late foetal deaths (total and legitimate) by age of mother (five year age groups).

Table 21 (latest available year)

- late foetal deaths by age of mother (five year age groups) and total birth order (to 10+).

Table 22 (for last five years)

- foetal deaths by period of gestation

Table 23 (latest available year)

- legally induced abortions by age (five year age groups) and number of previous number of live births of mother (to 6+).

Table 24 (for last five years)

- marriages by month of marriage

Table 25 (latest available year)

- marriages by previous marital status (single, widowed, divorced) of bride and groom.

Table 26 (for last three years)

- marriages by age of bride and age of groom (five year age groups)
- first marriage by age of bride (single years to 24, then five year age groups) and groom (single years to 24, then five year age groups).

Table 27 (latest available year)

- marriages by age and previous marital status of bride and groom.

Table 28 (for last five years)

- divorces by duration of marriage.

Table 29 (for last five years)

- divorces by number of dependent children (to 7+).

Table 30 (latest available year)

- divorces by age of husband and age of wife (five year age groups).

Table 31 (latest year available)

- divorces by duration of marriage and age of husband and wife.

Eurostat RAPID QUESTIONNAIRE

UPDATING OF THE PRINCIPAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

COUNTRY		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1	Total population in 1995 (Annual average or mid-year)			
2	Total population at 1 January 1995			
3	Total population at 1 January 1996			
		1994	1995	
4	Live births - Total			
4a	Live births - Males			
4b	Live births - Females			
4c	Live births outside marriage			
5	Deaths - Total			
5a	Deaths - Males			
5b	Deaths - Females			
6	Deaths under one year of age			
7	Net migration			
7a	Inflow			
7b	Outflow			
8	Marriages			
8a	First marriages - Males			
8b	First marriages - Females			
9	Divorces			
10	Total fertility			
11a	Live Expectancy at birth - Males			
11b	Live Expectancy at birth - Females			

For provisional data please mark with a (p) and estimates with a (e).

Eurostat annual questionnaire (13 tables)

Table 1	Total population by age (single years to 100) and sex on 1 Jan [*]
Table 2	Single population by age (single years to 100) and sex on 1 Jan [*]
Table 3	Divorced population by age (single years to 100) and sex on 1 Jan [*]
Table 4	Widowed population by age (single years to 100) and sex on 1 Jan [*]
Table 5	Average population by sex and five year age groups ^{**}
Table 6	Live births by month and day of occurrence
Table 7	Live births by marital status (married or not married), age and year of birth of the mother (single years for both)
Table 8	Live births by birth order (to 5+) and age and year of birth of mother (single years for both)
Table 9	Marriages by month and day
Table 10	First marriages by sex and age and year of birth (single years for both)
Table 11	Divorces by duration of marriage reached during the year (single years of marriage going back 35 years)
Table 12	Deaths by sex, age and year of birth (single years up to 110)
Table 13***	Net migration and mean age of women at birth of first child (demographic indicators not included in the UNSD Vital Statistics Questionnaire).

* Year when requests is sent out

** Average of ^{*} and population 1 year earlier

*** Not included in 1997 request

Annex 5

DESCRIPTION OF EUROSTAT'S DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE

<p>More detailed data may be obtained from the Demographic database. Applications should be addressed to the Eurostat Data Shop in Luxembourg.</p> <p>The data are to be found in NEW CRONOS under the heading "Population and social conditions". A series of multidimensional tables sets out data for 19 countries: the 18 members of the European Economic Area plus Switzerland. Tables cover five major domains: main indicators, population, fertility, mortality, marriage and divorce. How to complete the tables depends largely on the availability of data from the relevant national statistical institutes.</p>	<p>Data are presented country by country and for three groups of countries: European Union (EUR 15), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and European Economic Area (EEA).</p> <p>Time series begin at 1950 and continue through to 1995. For population at 1 January, data are available until 1996.</p> <p>Other demographic data concerning the regions of the European Union, the Central European countries (CEC) and the Mediterranean countries are available in NEW CRONOS under the heading "General statistics".</p>
---	--

Additional data may be extracted from the following tables:

Main indicators

GIND	Population change: absolute numbers and crude rates
GLONGIND	Longitudinal demographic indicators (completed fertility, proportion of women by number of children by generation, mean age of women at childbearing by birth order and by generation, ultimate proportion of ever-married persons by sex and generation, mean age at first marriage by generation, proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce by marriage cohort, median duration of marriage at divorce by marriage cohort)

Population

PJAN	Population by sex and age at 1 January
PJANSIN	Single population by sex and age at 1 January
PJANMAR	Married population by sex and age at 1 January
PJANDIV	Divorced population by sex and age at 1 January
PJANWID	Widowed population by sex and age at 1 January
PPAVG	Average population by sex and five-year age groups
PFOR	Population forecasts by sex and five-year age groups, 1995, 2000, ..., 2020 (forecasts of the National Statistical Institutes)
PFORIND	Assumptions of forecasts
PSCE	Population scenarios by sex and five-year age groups, 1995, 2000, ..., 2050 (Eurostat projections)
PSCEIND	Assumptions of scenarios

Fertility

FIND	Indicators of fertility (proportion of live births outside marriage, total fertility rate, gross and net reproduction rate, mean age of mother at birth of child and at birth of first child)
FMONTH	Live births by month and day
FAGEC	Live births by mother's age at last birthday
FAGER	Live births by mother's age reached during the year
FRATE	Fertility rates by mother's age (at last birthday and reached during the year)
FORDAGEC	Live births by birth order and mother's age at last birthday
FORDAGER	Live births by birth order and mother's age reached during the year
FORDRT	Fertility rates by true birth order and age, by generation

Mortality

NMONTH	Deaths by month
MAGEC	Deaths by sex and age at last birth
MAGER	Deaths by sex and age reached during the year
MINF	Infant mortality (deaths of children under one year, under 28 days, under 7 days, stillbirths)
MINDIND	Infant mortality rates
MPROB	Mortality probabilities by sex and age
MLEXPEC	Life expectancy by sex and age

Marriage and divorce

NIND	Marriage indicators (number of marriages, marriage rate, mean age at marriage, mean age at first marriage, total first marriage rate)
NMONTH	Marriages by month and day
NMSTA	Marriages by previous marital status and sex
NSINAGEC	First marriages by sex and age last birthday
NSINAGER	First marriages by sex and age reached during the year
NSINRT	First marriage rates by sex and age (at last birthday and reached during the year)
NDIVIND	Divorce indicators (number of divorces, gross divorce rate, divorce rates of married, number of divorces per marriage)
NDIVDUR	Divorces by duration of marriage reached during the year
NDIVRT	Divorces rates by duration of marriage reached during the year

For further information please contact:

DATA SHOP EUROSTAT
2 rue Jean Engling
L-1466 DOMMELDANGE
Phone (352) 43 35 22 51
Fax (352) 43 35 22 221

Country Coverage - ECE: CoE Eurostat

	ECE	COUNCIL OF EUROPE	EUROSTAT
Albania	√	√	√
Andorra	√	√	0
Armenia	√	A	0
Austria	√	√	√
Azerbaijan	√	A	O
Belarus	√	A	O
Belgium	√	√	√
Bosnia	√	A	√
Bulgaria	√	√	√
Canada	√	0	0
Croatia	√	√	√
Cyprus	√	√	√
Czech Republic	√	√	√
Denmark	√	√	√
Finland	√	√	√
France	√	√	√
FYR of Macedonia	√	√	√
Georgia	√	A	O
Germany	√	√	√
Greece	√	√	√
Herzegovina	√	√	√
Hungary	√	√	√
Iceland	√	√	√
Ireland	√	√	√
Israel	√	0	0
Italy	√	√	√
Kazakstan	√	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	√	0	0
Latvia	√	√	√
Liechtenstein	√	√	√
Lithuania	√	√	√
Luxembourg	√	√	√
Malta	√	√	√
Moldova	√	√	0
Monaco	√	0	0
Netherlands	√	√	√
Norway	√	√	√
Poland	√	√	√
Portugal	√	√	√
Romania	√	√	√
Russian Federation	√	√	0
San Marino	√	√	0
Slovakia	√	√	√
Slovenia	√	√	√
Spain	√	√	√
Sweden	√	√	√
Switzerland	√	√	√
Tajikistan	√	0	0
Turkey	√	√	0
Turkmenistan	√	0	0
Ukraine	√	√	0
UK	√	√	√
USA	√	0	0
Uzbekistan	√	0	0
Federal Rep of Yug	√	A	√

A = Associated (included in the publication)

Council of Europe annual questionnaire for country specific statistics

Table 1 (for last three years)

- population by single years of age (to 100+) by sex as at 1 January (year in which request is sent plus earlier two years).

Table 2 (for last twelve years plus specific earlier years back to 1960)

- live births by sex, late foetal deaths (still-births), total deaths, infant (under 1) deaths, marriages, divorces and legal abortions.

Table 3 (for last thirty seven years back to 1960)

- fertility rates by age of mother (five year age groups), TFRs and mean age of childbearing

Table 4 (for last thirty seven years back to 1960)

- first marriage rates for specific ages of females (five year age groups), total first marriage rate and mean age at first marriage.

Table 5 (for last twelve years plus specific earlier years back to 1960)

- live births by order of birth (to 5+)

Table 6 (for last four years)

- net migration for individual countries of Council of Europe and other 'UN Regions' (Africa, America, Asia and Oceania) for last four years plus immigration and emigration for last year.

Table 7 (for last three years plus 1991, 1981 and 1971)

- population of foreign citizenship (same geography as Table 6)

Table 8 (for last twelve years plus specific earlier years back to 1960)

- population change, natural change and net migration and crude marriage rate and crude divorce rates.

Annex 8

Council of Europe Synoptic Tables

- 11.7 Population of foreign citizenship (total and percentage of total population) (selected years from 1971 to 1996). Including indication of source - population registers, surveys, censuses etc
- 12.2 Mean age of women at first marriage (selected years from 1970 to 1996).
- 12.3gen Mean age of women at first marriage (individual years of birth of women from 1936 to 1968).
- 12.5 Total divorce rate (individual years from 1960 to 1996).
- 13.2 Extra marital births per 100 births (individual years from 1960 to 1996).
- 13.4 Mean age of women at birth of first child (selected years from 1970 to 1996).
- 13.4gen Mean age of women at birth of first child (individual years of birth of women from 1936 to 1968).
- 13.5 Mean age of women at birth for all birth orders (selected years from 1970 to 1996).
- 13.5gen Mean age of women at birth for all birth orders (individual years of birth of women from 1936 to 1967).
- 13.6 Net reproduction rate (individual years from 1960 to 1996).
- 13.7gen Average completed fertility (individual years of birth of women from 1936 to 1968).
- 14.3 Life expectancy at selected ages for males and females separately (around 1985, around 1990 and most recent year)

N.B Fuller details of Appendix 8 given in printed report.

Combined Eurostat/ECE/UNSD questionnaire on MIGRATION

A. Data requirements of more than one organisation

<i>Table 1</i>	<i>Major categories of departures and arrivals</i>
Var 1:	movement (departure, arrival)
Var 2:	types (long-term emigrants/immigrants, short-term emigrant/immigrants, nomads, tourists, (holiday, education, business, other purposes), excursionists, refugees, diplomatic and consular representatives, non-residents living (residents returning) after short-term of residence/absence for/from work abroad, special categories)
<i>Table 2</i>	<i>Long-term immigration by country and last residence and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of last residence (all country detail)
<i>Table 3</i>	<i>Long-term immigration by citizenship and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
<i>Table 4</i>	<i>Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Both sexes</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 5</i>	<i>Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Males</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 6</i>	<i>Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Females</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 7</i>	<i>Long-term emigration by country of next residence and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
<i>Table 8</i>	<i>Long-term emigration by citizenship and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
<i>Table 9</i>	<i>Long-term emigration by citizenship group and age - Both sexes</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 10</i>	<i>Long-term emigration by citizenship group and age - Males</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 11</i>	<i>Long-term emigration by citizenship group and age - Females</i>
Var 1:	age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-58, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+, Total)
Var 2:	citizenship group (total, nationals, Other EU, Other EEA, Other ECE, Other; all country detail if easier)
<i>Table 12</i>	<i>Short-term immigration by country of last residence and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of next residence (all country detail)
<i>Table 13</i>	<i>Short-term emigration by country of next residence and sex</i>
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of next residence (all country detail)

B. Eurostat Supplement

<i>Table 14</i>	Asylum statistics by citizenship
Var 1:	state of application
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
<i>Table 15</i>	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason for entering the country - Both sexes
Var 1:	reason of migration (employment, family reunion, asylum seekers, students, retired, other, total)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 16	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason for entering the country - Males
Var 1:	reason of migration (employment, family reunion, asylum seekers, students, retired, other, total)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 17	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason for entering the country - Females
Var 1:	reason of migration (employment, family reunion, asylum seekers, students, retired, other, total)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 18	Population by citizenship and sex
Var 1:	sex (both sexes, males, females)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 19	Population by citizenship and age - Both sexes
Var 1:	age (total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-70, 80-84, 85+, 0-14, 15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65+)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 20	Population by citizenship and age - Males
Var 1:	age (total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-70, 80-84, 85+, 0-14, 15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65+)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 21	Population by citizenship and age - Females
Var 1:	age (total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-70, 80-84, 85+, 0-14, 15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65+)
Var 2:	country of citizenship (all country detail)
Table 22	Main characteristics of the active population by citizenship and age group - Both sexes
Var 1:	age (total <40, 15-24, 25-39, ≥40, 40-54, 55-64, ≥65)
Var 2:	population groups (A: Total Working population: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, B: Persons in Employment: total nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, C: Unemployed: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries)
Table 23	Main characteristics of the active population by citizenship and age group - Males
Var 1:	age (total <40, 15-24, 25-39, ≥40, 40-54, 55-64, ≥65)
Var 2:	population groups (A: Total Working population: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, B: Persons in Employment: total nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, C: Unemployed: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries)

Table 24	Main characteristics of the active population by citizenship and age group - Females
Var 1:	age (total <40, 15-24, 25-39, ≥40, 40-54, 55-64, ≥65)
Var 2:	population groups (A: Total Working population: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, B: Persons in Employment: total nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries, C: Unemployed: total, nationals, Other EU countries, non-EU countries)
<i>Table 25</i>	<i>Acquisition of citizenship</i>
Var 1:	year
Var 2:	acquisition of citizenship (all country detail), loss of citizenship (only total)

I. Data required by UNSD, Eurostat and ECE

Table 2	Long-term immigration by country of last residence and sex
Table 7	Long-term immigration by country of next residence and sex

II. Data required by UNSD and Eurostat

Table 1	Major categories of departures and arrivals
Table 3	Long-term immigration by citizenship and sex
Table 4	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Both sexes
Table 5	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Males
Table 6	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Females
Table 8	Long-term immigration by citizenship and sex
Table 9	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Both sexes
Table 10	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Males
Table 11	Long-term immigration by citizenship group and age - Females

III Data required by ECE and Eurostat

Table 12	Short-term immigration by country of last residence and sex
Table 13	Short-term immigration by country of next residence and sex

Eurostat annual request for sub-national data

Level II

- Population on 1 January (request year and previous year) by single years of age (to 91+)
- Live births by age of mother (10,11,12 49,50, 51+)
- Infant mortality
- Deaths by sex by single years of age (to 91+)
- Internal migration by sex and region of origin and destination (col and row totals only)
- Inflows (internal) by sex and age (five year age groups)
- Outflows (internal) by sex and age (five year age groups)
- Immigration (external) by sex and age (five year age groups)
- Emigration (external) by sex and age (five year age groups)

Level III

- Surface area in km² (if changed)
- Average population (for previous year) by sex
- Total births
- Total deaths
- Total population by citizenship at 1 January (previous year)

Comparisons of Rates of natural change, net migration and growth (per 1,000 population) in 1995; Eurostat (Table A5) and Council of Europe (Table T.01)

Country	Rate of natural change (births less deaths)		Net Migration		Growth rate		
	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	
Belgium 2.2	1.0	0.1	0.3		2.1	1.2	
Denmark 6.7	1.3	1.3	5.5		5.4	6.8	
Germany N/A	-1.5	-1.4	4.9		N/A	3.4	
Greece 3.0 ^p	0.1	0.5 ^p	2.0		2.5 ^p	2.1	
Spain 1.6	0.4	0.3 (est)	1.2		1.3 (est)	1.6	
France 4.2	3.4	3.4	0.7		0.8	4.1	
Ireland 3.1	4.7	4.8	1.1		-1.6	5.8	
Italy 1.1	-0.5	-0.5	1.6		1.6	1.1	
Luxembourg 15.2	4.0	0.4 ¹	11.2		11.2	15.1	
Netherlands 4.6	3.5	3.5	1.0		0.1 ¹	4.5	
Austria 1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		0.9	1.9	
Portugal 0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5		0.5	0.9	
Finland 3.5	2.7	2.7	0.8		0.8	3.5	
Sweden 2.4	1.1	1.1	1.3		1.4	2.4	
United Kingdom 1.5	N/A		1.8		N/A	3.3	N/A
Iceland 3.7	8.8	8.8	-5.1		-5.3	3.7	
Norway 4.9	3.5	3.4 ^p	1.5		1.4 ^p	4.9	
Switzerland 5.9	2.7	2.8	3.5		3.1	6.2	

¹ Error in CoE publication?

^p=provisional

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates for 1994 and 1995 included in Demographic Statistics 1997, Eurostat (Table G12)¹ and recent demographic developments in Europe 1996, Council of Europe (Tables T.01 and T.02)²

		1994		1995	
Country	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	
Belgium	7.7	7.6	6.1	6.1	
Denmark	5.5	6.7	5.1	5.3	
Germany	5.6	5.6	5.3	N/A	
Greece	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.7	
Spain	6.0	6.1 ^p	5.5 ^p	5.6(est)	
France	5.9	6.0	4.9 ^p	N/A	
Ireland	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	
Italy	6.6 ^p	6.6 ^p	6.2 ^p	6.2 ^p	
Luxembourg	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	
Netherlands	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	
Austria	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.4	
Portugal	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.4	
Finland	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	
Sweden	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	
United Kingdom	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
Iceland	3.4	3.4	6.1	6.1	
Norway	5.2	5.2	4.0	N/A	
Switzerland	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	

¹ Published June 1997 ^p = provisional

² Published October 1996

Comparison of TFRs for 1994 and 1995 included in Demographic Statistics 1997, Eurostat (Table E6)¹ and recent demographic developments in Europe 1996, Council of Europe (Tables T3 - Individual parts)²

		1994		1995	
Country	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	
Belgium	1.55 ^p	N/A	1.55 ^p	N/A	
Denmark	1.80	1.81	1.80	N/A	
Germany	1.24	1.24	1.25	N/A	
Greece	1.35	1.36	1.32	1.35 ^p	
Spain	1.21	1.21	1.18 [*]	1.24(est)	
France	1.65	1.65	1.70 ^p	1.70	
Ireland	1.85 ^p	1.86 ^p	1.86 ^p	1.87 ^p	
Italy	1.21	1.26	1.17 [*]	N/A	
Luxembourg	1.72	1.72	1.69	1.67	
Netherlands	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.53 ^p	
Austria	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.40	
Portugal	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.41	
Finland	1.85	1.85	1.81	1.81	
Sweden	1.88	1.89	1.73	1.74	
United Kingdom	1.74	1.74	1.70 ^p	1.69	
Iceland	2.14	2.14	2.08	2.08	
Norway	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.87	
Switzerland	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.47 ^p	

¹ Published June 1997

^{*} Eurostat Estimate

² Published October 1996

^p = provisional

Comparison of Mean age of Women at Childbearing, 1960-1995 (Selected Years); Eurostat (Table E9) and Council of Europe (Tables T3.5 and G.3)

Year	UK		Finland		Denmark		Republic of Ireland		France		Spain	
	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE	Eurostat	CoE
1960	N/A	27.8	28.3	28.2	26.9	26.8	N/A	31.4	27.6	27.6	N/A	30.1
1965	N/A	27.1	28.0	27.4	26.8	26.1	N/A	30.9	27.3	27.3	N/A	30.1
1970	N/A	26.3	27.1	26.3	26.7	26.2	N/A	30.3	27.2	27.2	N/A	29.5
1975	26.5	26.3	27.0	26.5	26.4	26.4	29.6	29.7	26.7	26.7	28.7	28.8
1980	26.9	26.7	27.7	27.6	26.8	26.9	29.9	29.7	26.8	26.8	28.2	28.2
1985	27.3	27.0	27.9	28.6	27.8	27.7	30.2	29.9	27.5	27.5	28.4	28.5
1990	27.7	27.5	28.9	29.2	28.5	28.3	30.1	29.9	28.3	28.3	28.9	28.9
1995	28.2 ^p	29.8 ¹	29.3	29.7	29.2	29.3	30.2 ^p	30.0 ^p	29.0	29.0	29.7	29.7

^p = Provisional

¹ = Errors?; CoE publication 1996 fig = 28.6

JOINT DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS*

POPULATION

Population by sex by age	
Eurostat/CoE	Single years of age to 100+
UNSD	Single years of age to 100+/urban-rural split
UN/ECE	Broad age groups

-	
Differences	a. Eurostat/CoE - Reference period 1 January UN (both) - Reference period mid-year
	b. UNSD - Urban/rural split

Population by marital status by age	
Eurostat	Single years of age to 100+, for single, married (by subtraction) widowed and divorced
UNSD	Five year age groups to 75+, for single, married, consensual unions, widowed and divorced and separated/urban-rural split
CoE and UN/ECE	No request

-	
Differences	a. Different marital status categories
	b. UNSD - Urban/rural split

*Collection of statistics is not entirely independent since the UNSD information is sent to Eurostat. Hence, in some instances, Eurostat collects only that additional information which is not available from the UNSD questionnaire.

BIRTHS

Live births - sub-annual	
Eurostat/UNSD	Live births by month of occurrence
CoE/UN/ECE	No request

Differences	Eurostat - Include day of occurrence

Live births - age of mother and marital status	
Eurostat	Single years of age of mother and single years of birth to married/non-married women.
UNSD	Five year age groups of mother with breakdown into legitimacy of birth, TFRs, GRRs, NRRs.
UN/ECE	Births to mothers under 20 years of age; per cent of births outside marriage. TFRs.
CoE	ASFRs (five year age groups), and mean age of childbearing. Selected indicators (age at first birth, age for all births, NRRs) for generations of women who have virtually completed their fertility.

Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eurostat Derived rates (both period and generation) produced by Eurostat. For some organisations, such rates are produced by SDIs. b. Eurostat/CoE Period and cohort measurements included. Excluded in UN requests. c. UNSD Urban/rural split
Live births - age of mother and birth order	
Eurostat	Birth order to 5+ by single years of age and single years of birth of mother
UNSD	Births order to 10+ by age of mother (five year age groups)
CoE	Births order to 5+
UN/ECE	No request.

Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Different higher cut off for birth order and different age distributions for mothers b. Eurostat. Collect generational information

Live births - other variables	
Eurostat/CoE	Generation fertility collection by CoE (average family size), but produced from basic data by Eurostat (average family size plus family size distributions)
UNSD	Only organisations which collects information on age of father, birth weight, gestation period, type of maternity, duration of marriage

Differences	UNSD - More information requested for inclusion in UN publication

MARRIAGES

All marriages	
Eurostat	Month and day

UNSD	Month only Marriages by age of bride and age of groom (combination) and previous marital status (separately)
UN/ECE	Crude marriage rate
CoE	No request.

Differences	a. Eurostat - Extra sub-annual detail required
	b. UNSD - More information requested.

First marriage	
Eurostat	Sex and year of birth (single years)
CoE	Five year age groups of women. Selected derived rates including mean age at first marriage. Also mean age at first marriage for birth generations
UN/ECE	Mean age at first marriage
UNSD	Marriages by age of bride, and age of groom (single years to 24, then five year age groups).

Differences	a. Eurostat - Collect more detailed age and year of birth information to calculate derived period and generation measurements
	b. UNSD - More information requested.

DIVORCES

Divorces - duration of marriage

Eurostat Duration of marriage (individual years back 35 years)

UNSD Duration of marriage (single years for 0-10, 10-14, 15-19, 20+) for husbands and wives

CoE/UN/ECE No request.

Differences	a. CoE/UN/ECE	- Only interested in summary measures such as crude divorce rate and total divorce rate
	b. Eurostat	- No sex breakdown
	c. UNSD	- Collect more information including a detailed cross analysis of the ages of husband, wife and number of dependent children.

MORTALITY

Deaths - sub-annual

UNSD/CoE Total and infant deaths by month of occurrence (or registration)

Eurostat/UN/ECE No request.

Differences CoE also ask for still-births.

Deaths by sex and age (excluding infant mortality)

Eurostat Total and infant deaths by month of occurrence (or registration)

UNSD Five year age groups to 85+/urban/rural split
Five year age groups to 85+ and marital status

UN/ECE Under five mortality rate (all persons)

CoE No request.

Differences Different age distributions.

Deaths under one

Eurostat/CoE All organisations collect information on infant deaths (under one), and publish infant mortality rates

UNSD Days, then weeks, then months by sex.

Deaths - other variables

UNSD Only organisation which collects information on deaths by occupation (by age and sex).

Expectation of life

CoE		Expectation of life at birth, and ages 1, 15, 45 and 65 years by sex
UNSD		Abridged life tables and complete life tables showing l_x , q_x , and e_x separately, by sex
UN/ECE		Expectation of life at birth and age 65 by sex.
<hr/>		
Differences	a.	Different detail required
	b.	Eurostat - calculate functions from basic death and population data.

Still-births (late foetal deaths)		
CoE		Total
UNSD		Legitimacy and age of mother.
