

Demographic Change and Official Statistics



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Outline

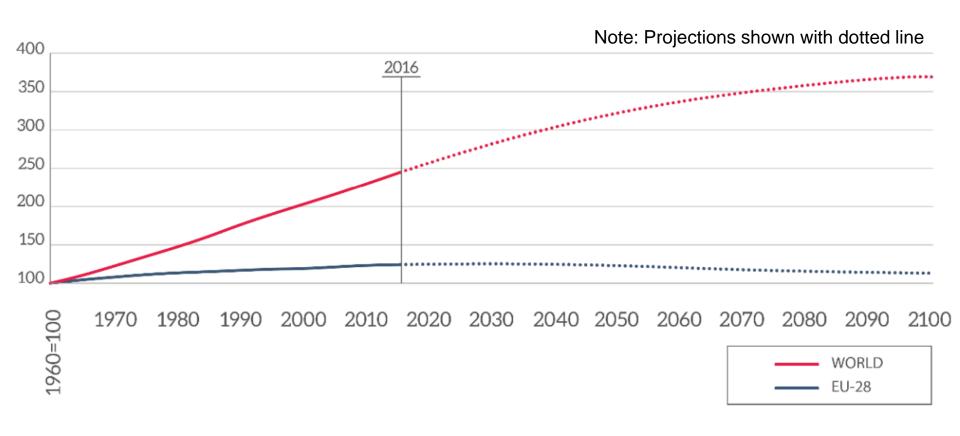
Daniele:

- Demographic change
- Fertility trends in the era of uncertainty
- Open questions
- Challandges for Official Statistics

Eleonora:

- Data from official statistics
- How Official Statistics react to such challange

Demographic Mega-Trends



Europe Demographics

- Life expectancy, fertility, and migration are the three demographic forces that are altering the make-up of Europe's population
- Analyzing the demographics has become increasingly important, since most projections suggest that ageing populations will be a major challenge for the EU in the future
- Migration play an important in fighting against the population aging of European societies
- Fertility is the game-changer

Two is Best?

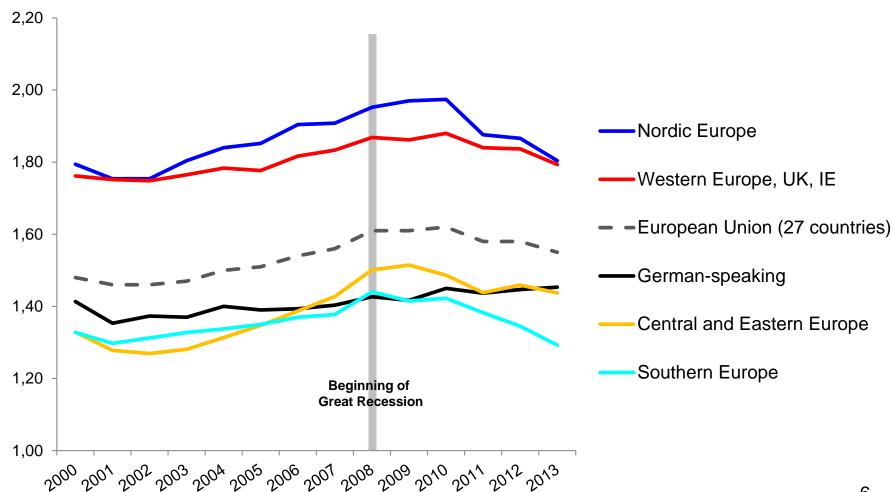
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Two Is Best? The Persistence of a Two-Child Family Ideal in Europe

Tomáš Sobotka, Éva Beaujouan

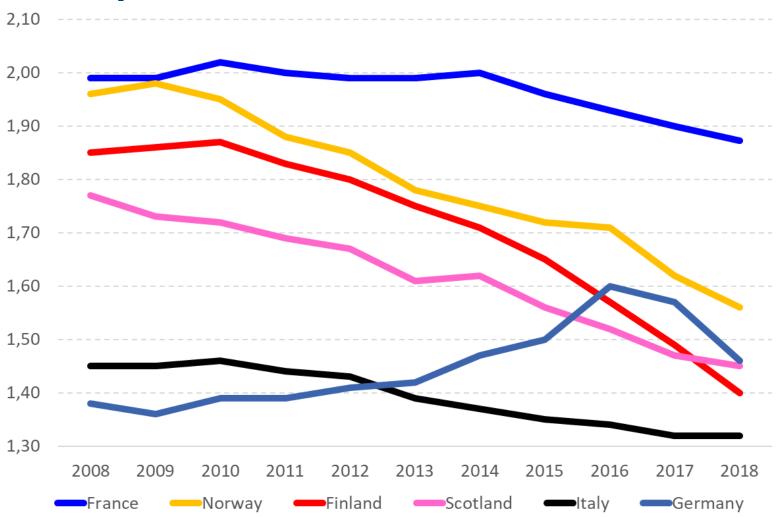
The Great Recession

Total Fertility Rate 2000-2013



A New Fertility Winter

Total Fertility Rate 2010-2018



The Rise of Uncertainty

- The increasing speed, dynamics, and volatility of outcomes of globalization, and the new wave of technological change, make it increasingly difficult for individuals to predict their future and choose between alternatives and strategies
- The Great Recession has renewed the view that globalization is unpredictable and "out of control"
- This generates an extraordinary level of uncertainty, which represents the game-changer in contemporary societies and family life courses
- The recent COVID-19 emergency has reinforced the perception that we are living in the era of uncertainty

The "Traditional" Forces of Uncertainty

- At the micro-level, empirical tradition operationalizes the forces of uncertainty through objective indicators of actual and past individuals' labor market situation
 - ➤ Papers addressing the relation between fertility and unemployment or temporary jobs are now booming (e.g. Barbieri et al. 2015; Kreyenfeld 2010, 2015; Vignoli, Drefahl & De Santis 2012; for a meta-analysis: Alderotti, Vignoli & Baccini 2018)
 - ➤ Importance of persistence of employment uncertainty in young adults' life courses (Özcan, Mayer & Luedicke 2010; Pailhé and Solaz 2012; Busetta, Mendola & Vignoli 2018)
 - Not only employment: **Housing uncertainty** (Mulder 2006; Kulu & Milewski 2007; Vignoli, Rinesi & Mussino 2013; Tocchioni, Berrington, Vignoli & Vitali 2019)

Open Questions

What are the driving forces of fertility decline in Nordic countries
after a Great Recession that, in "hard numbers", they really never
experienced, or, at least, not to any relevant extent?

 What are the drivers of the new fertility winter that contemporary European societies are currently facing?

Open Questions

- The European post-crisis shift toward very low fertility rates came as highly unexpected, especially in Nordic countries,
- not only because they have been much less severely hit by the economic crisis,
- but also because they represent a benchmark in terms of **gender equality** and **female labor market participation** (Esping-Andersen and Billari 2015; Goldscheider et al. 2015), **youth emancipation** (Billari 2004), and **diffusion of new family forms** (Lesthaeghe 2010).

Do We Understand Economic Uncertainty?

- Economic uncertainty: the lack of clarity about future economic prospects (Bloom 2014); i.e. unknown probability distributions to possible outcomes (Knight [1921] 2002; Beckert 1996)
- Uncertainty is about the future, not about the present or the past
- (Cumulative) employment disadvantage and its perception just identify the "statistical shadow of the past" and tell us little about uncertain futures
- To properly address the effects of fundamental uncertainty on family dynamics we need to change perspective, recognizing that economic uncertainty is a **prospective notion**

Narratives of the Future

- Fundamental uncertainty needs to be conceptualized and operationalized taking into account that people use works of imagination, producing their own narrative of the future (Bronk and Beckert 2018; Boyer 2018; Tuckett 2018)
- Uncertainty is anchored in Narratives: imagined futures embedded in social elements (Bronk and Beckert 2018)
- Personal narratives of the future are potent driving forces of reproductive decisions in spite of / according to uncertainty, irrespective of structural constraints and their subjective perception

The Power of Narratives



Press and Media Shared Narratives







LIVE-TV MEDIATHEK

Die überraschende Rückkehr der Inflation

Veröffentlicht am 30.10.2018 | Lesedauer: 4 Minuten

Are You Ready for the Financial Crisis of 2019? Sale i could get bad for everyor POST 10,6%

ITALIA MONDO POLITICA TECNOLOGIA INTERNET SCIENZA CULTURA ECONOMIA SPORT MEDIA

International edition > Gúáidian News **Opinion** Culture Sport

Money ▶ Property Pensions Savings Borrowing Careers

ECONOMIA | MERCOLEDÌ 20 FEBBRAIO 2019 Siamo messi molto male

Lo dicono i numeri esposti oggi sul Corriere, intanto che il governo si occupa d'al

Storm ahead? Here's how to prepare for a financial crisis

As the IMF warns a downturn could be coming, we examine how you can protect yourself



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ÉCONOMIE

2019, année à risque pour l'économie mondiale

La crainte d'une guerre commerciale et de la fin de la croissance américaine pèsera sur la conjoncture.

Par Marie de Vergès - Publié le 24 décembre 2018 à 06h39 - Mis à jour le 24 décembre 2018 à 12h18



Global Political Uncertainty



'My Brexit nightmare': readers on how the uncertainty is affecting their lives

We ask readers in Britain and Europe to tell us how they are coping



Fertility in the Era of Uncertainty

- The focus on past and actual structural constraints is not enough to explain the new fertility winter in Europe
- "Net of factors" that operationalize the "statistical shadow of the past", young adults might postpone fertility because their narrative of the future is uncertain
- Given the recent **COVID-19 emergency**, the specter of the future is even more relevant in understanding demographic change
- More research is needed to study of fertility dynamics in the era of uncertainty

Research needs survey data

- To address these new challenges we necessarily need survey data
- Survey data that collect information about individuals' employment/economic status and their future-oriented perceptions vis a vis family life courses
- We need an integrated demographic data system that collects family, employment, and education histories complemented with survey data that include questions on opinions, attitudes, perceptions over major social changes
- We also need panel data on families that include rich sociodemographic information

Questions?

Official statistics that answer to some question about Italian demographic scenario:

- Data from social surveys give information about individuals (FSS, SILC, LFS):
 - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/237448
 - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/4152
 - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/8263
- Data from registers give information at a macro level (Births register, Resident Population)
 - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/235964
 - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/231884

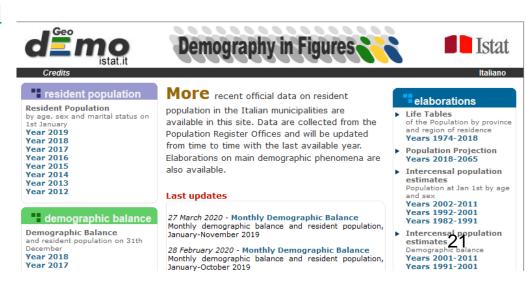
Official statistics data:

1) Surveys

 https://www.istat.it/it/informazioni-e-servizi/per-i-rispondenti/elenco-dellerilevazioni

2) Registries

- http://demo.istat.it/index_e.html
- http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en



- Theme

- https://www.istat.it/en/analysis-and-products/a-z-statistics

A-Z STATISTICS



Time availability

http://seriestoriche.istat.it/index.php?id=18&L=1

FSS

Families, social subjects and life cycle survey collects retrospective histories on:

- family,
- employment,
- educational histories.

Time series data: 1998, 2003, 2009 and 2016

International comparability through GGP (https://www.ggp-i.org/)

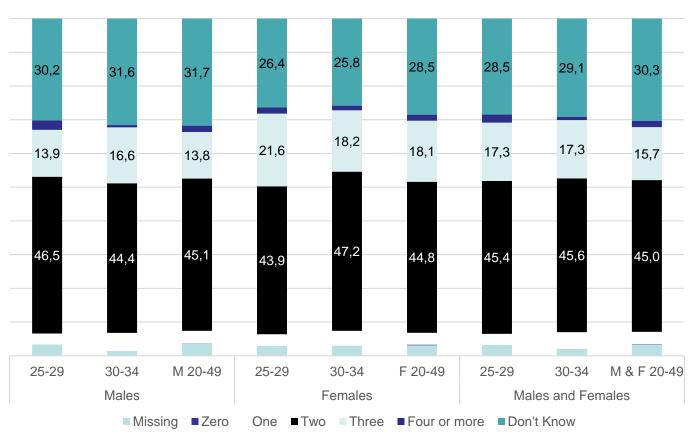
FSS

Main thematic areas:

- Household structure: family, family commuters, permanence and leaving family of origin, emerging family forms;
- Kinship networks: map of non-cohabitants kinship;
- Informal aid networks: solidarity networks of aid given and received by non-cohabitants;
- Social mobility: both intergenerational and intra-generational;
- **Life cycle:** unions' formation and dissolution, childbearing, stepchildren, fecundity intentions, opinions and attitudes;
- Labor market participation: current job, job histories up to a maximum of 11 episodes.

FSS

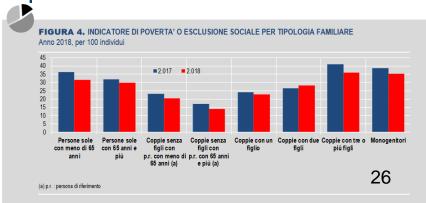




- "Don't know" still high in the part of population who has the right age to have children
- Two is always "the best"

Silc

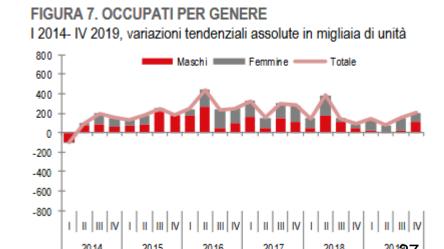
- ➤ EU-SILC is a multi-purpose instrument mainly focuses on income and detailed income components are collected mainly at personal level although a few components are collected at the household level
- It collects many other information covering housing, material deprivation, labor, health, demography, education
- It provides two types of data:
 - ✓ Cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period
 - ✓ Longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four year period



LFS

Labour Force Survey contents:

- A) informations about respondent;
- B) employment during the sampled week;
- C) main working activity;
- D) secondary working activity;
- E) previous employment;
- F) job search;
- G) employment services and employment agencies;
- H) professional training and education;
- I) self-perceived employment condition;
- L) household structure;
- M) information by the interviewer;
- N) pending coding.



Some examples in deep:

- Births registry
- Resident population registry
- Marriages, separations and divorce registry

Births Registry

- From 1999
- municipal territorial level (and by census section)
- sex of birth
- date of birth (of the born)
- place of birth
- citizenship (of the born)
- age of the mother (single year of) and cohort
- age of the father (single year of) and cohort
- marital status of the mother
- marital status of the father
- citizenship of the mother
- citizenship of the father.

Births Registry

Main fertility indicators:

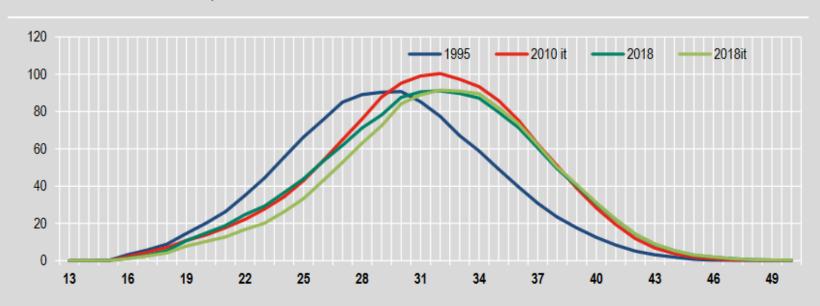
- TFT,
- average age at birth for women resident and distinguished by marital status or citizenship
- → municipal level and by administrative or non-administrative supra-municipal territorial areas (metropolitan areas, province, region and breakdown).

Births Registry



FIGURA 4. TASSI DI FECONDITÀ SPECIFICI PER ETÀ DELLE DONNE RESIDENTI IN ITALIA

Anni 1995, 2010 e 2018, valori per 1.000 donne



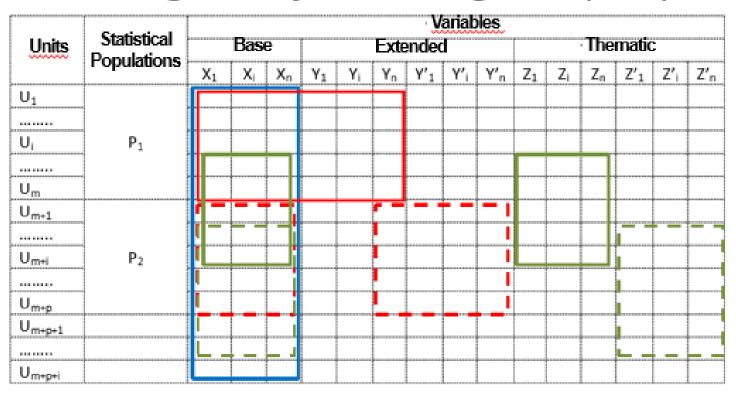
Challenges for Official Statistics

- Retrospective data are jeopardize by memory effect and social desirability
- Intentions (i.e. leaving home, starting a cohabitation, having a/another child) should be linked to resister data to verify their satisfaction
- Employment histories are more and more complex and diversified, new techniques should be design

→ The pillar of the new arrangement of Istat data collection is the Integrated System of Registers

Integrated System of Registers

Integrated System of Registers (ISRs)



Base
Statistical
Registers
(BSRs)



Extended Statistical Registers (ESRs)



Thematic Statistical Registers (TSRs)

Questions?



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