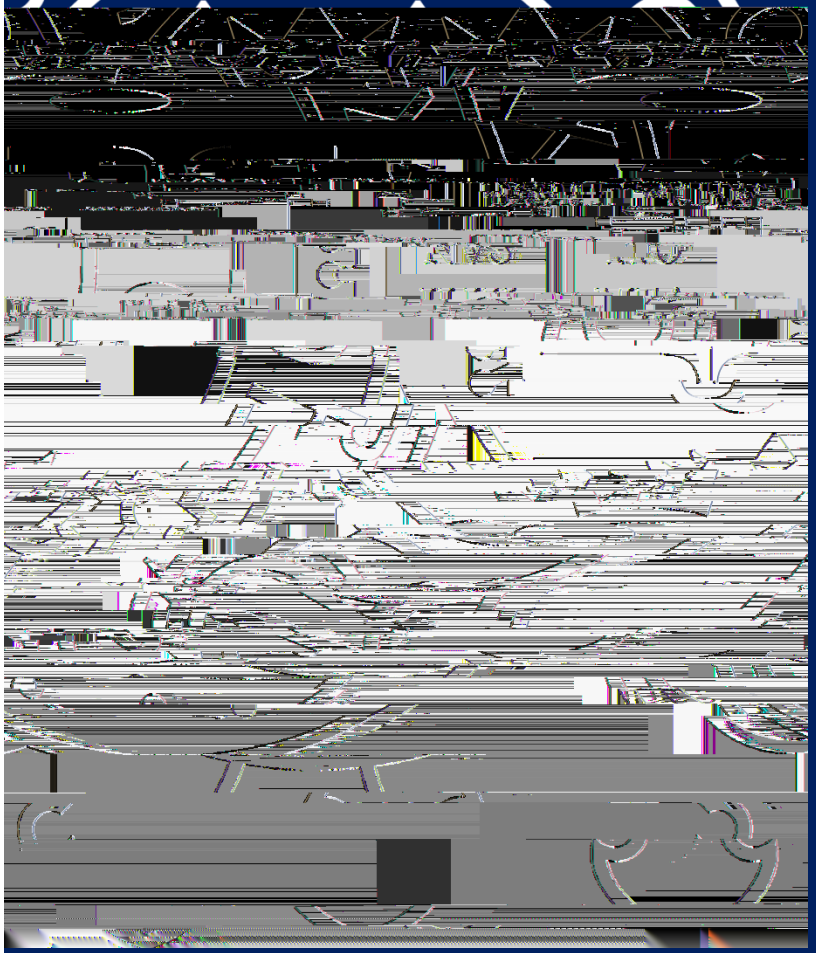

UN Expert Meeting on o ! "ertility
No#em$er %&' (

# Information gaps and data needs for monitoring policies

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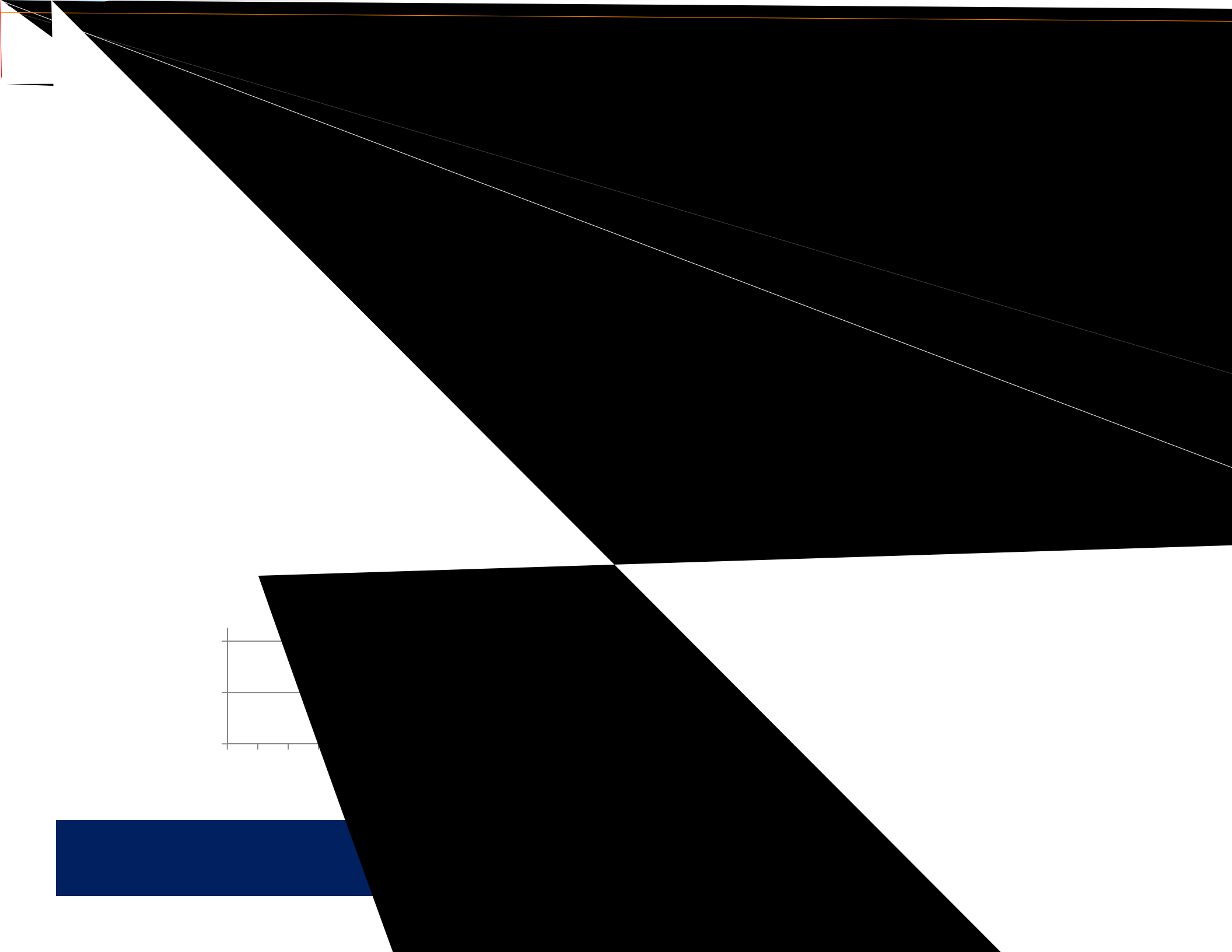
# WHAT DATA DO WE NEED?

# Types of data

) Demographic data

  * +o count, to measure, to e#aluate, to pro-ect



# eas!ring demographic change

- "ario!s data types
  - 7i#il<#ital registration etc.
  - 7ensus, population registers, rep. sur#eys
  - Re#ati$e ad$antages of eac6
- Re#ia%i#ity= accessi%i#ity= compara%i#ity
- Ne& #ocations of #o& ferti#ity
  - 76allenges of capacity= relia$ility
  - Need to impro#e regional measures>

# 'mpro$ing ‘demographic #iteracy’ as m!ch as the data

- Policyma?ers= media= sc6olars
- Ferti#ity meas!rements

# Types of data

- Demograp6ic data
  - +o count, to measure, to e#aluate, to pro-ect
- Data to define ‘pro%#ems’ and ‘needs’
  - +o design effecti#e policies

# Designing po#icy for peop#e( not for co!ntries

) Consens!s CI 6opeDE
  *

) Ne ! instruments to understand comp#e)ities of contemporary( indi$id!a#i*ed #ifesty#es
  * Gender= la$our mar?et= ! elfare etc.

) TFR is not the only outcome variable!

# To&ards a ‘#ife+co!rse’ approach

) Understanding changes in ro#es and press!res o$er the #ife+co!rse
  * @Ne ! social ris?sA
  * SD+ c6aracteristics in sur#eys 8e.g. E. Asia9
) Bette

comp#e) mode##ing

# 'ntegrating , !a#itati$e data

- ) Gro ! ing attention to ‘ta#-ing to peop#e’
  - * E)perts. sta-eho#ders. citi*ens
  - * More in-dept6 #ie ! of c6allenges= @trade-offs=
  - * H6at do people ‘need’ or ‘&ant’ from po#icies
  - * Family formation a highly complex exercise in a highly complex social-economic system
- ) More pro-ects integrating into mi)ed+ mi)ed metho+o

# Types of data

- Demograp6ic data

# What are &e e$a#!ating?

- First r!#e of po#icy e$a#!ationI What was the point of the policy?
- Past #ie ! 8and still in some partsI decline, then raise, fertility
  - p+"5 up<do ! n 8long-term= c+"59
- In ‘person+centred’ po#icy= ! it6 fertility as a @secondary outcome>
  - Muc6 6arder, reBuires a muc6 more complex approac6

# /ongit!dina# approaches

- ongitudinal s!r$eys 8similar to ageing9 to trac? ,!antitati$e c6anges in circumstances
  - * More or less complex modelling exercises to identify c6anges in and
- Integrating longitudinal ,!a#itati$e inter$ie&s
  - * Supplementing sur#eys
  - * "inding life-course‹policy interactions

' 0RO"E ENT1 NEEDED

# Data access and transparency

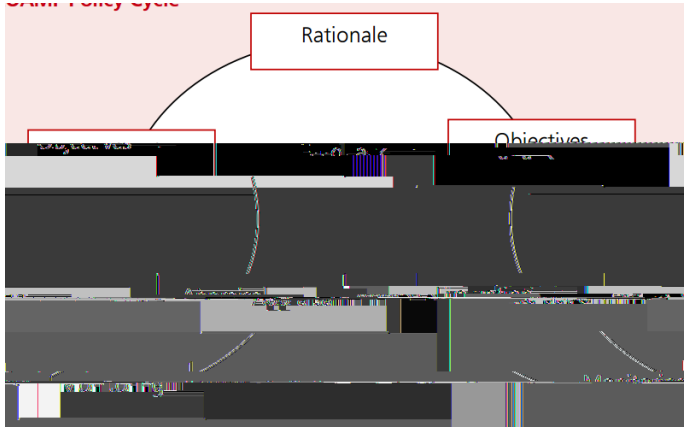
- Great disparities in access to data
  - Non-local> ocal>
  - Different types of data
    - Sur#eys, censuses, population pro-ection assumptions,

# Compara%i#ity and harmonisation

- **2**reat ad**$**ances made
  - * IPUMS, J"D, J"7, UN
  - * DJS, GSS, EB CSJA5E, SI 7 etc.E
- Ne**&** sites of #o**&** ferti#ity '#eft %ehind'?
  - * Esp. E<SE Asia, MENA, atin America
- **0**ractica# importance 8e.g. policy9

# 2et serio!s a%o!t po#icy e$a#!ation

- ) Data collection an integral part of process
- ) 5eBuires muc6 closer interaction $et ! een demograp6ers and policyma?ers to deli#er an @End-to-endA understanding





JM +reasury %&'', 7D7 %&'%