



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?

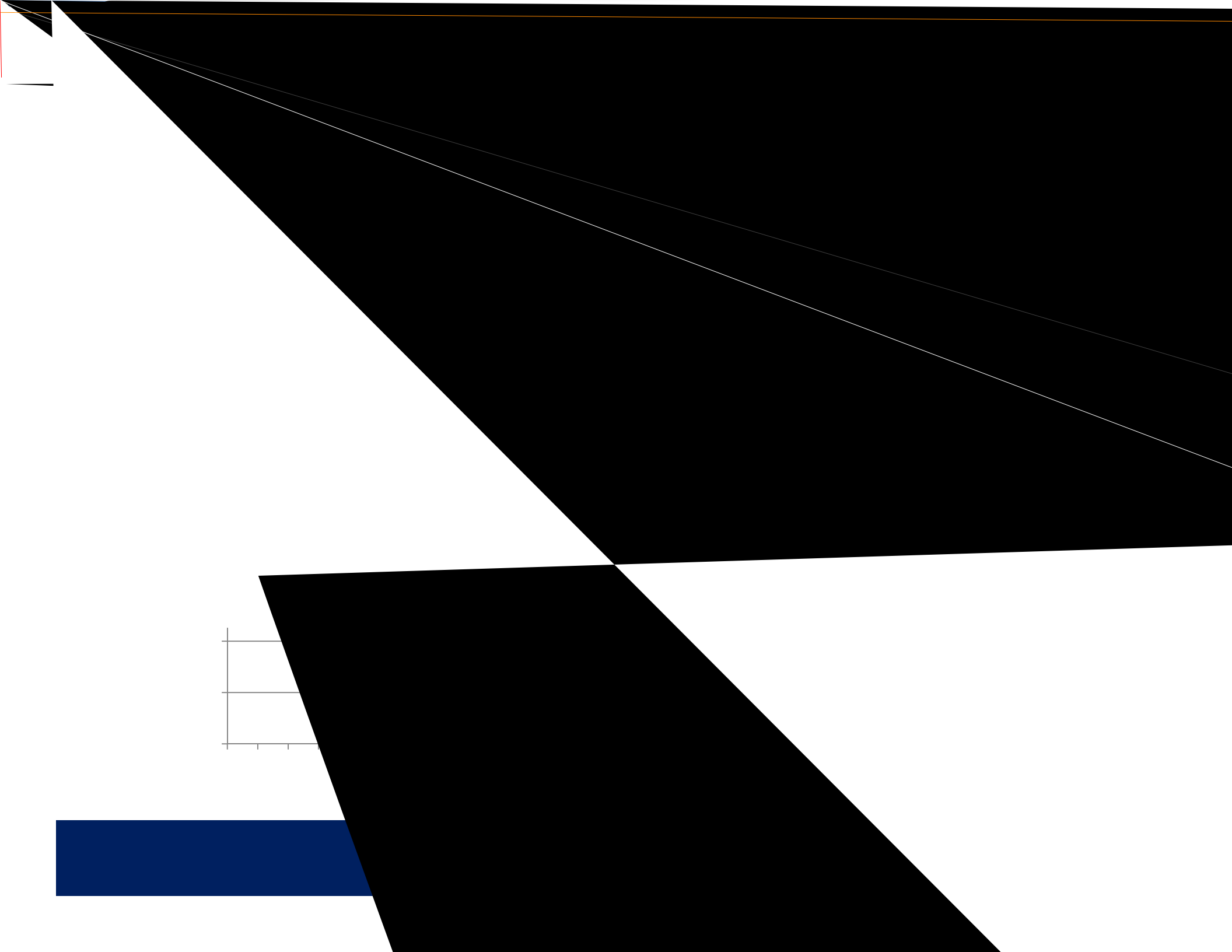


Types of data

) Demographic data

* to count, to measure, to evaluate, to project





Addressing demographic change

) Various data types

- * Vital registration etc.
- * Census, population registers, rep. surveys
- * Relative advantages of each

) Reliability = accessibility = comparability

) Needs & locations of health & fertility

- * Challenges of capacity & reliability
- * Need to improve regional measures



'improving 'demographic literacy' as much as the data

-) Policymakers= media= scholars
-) Fertility measurements



Types of data

) Demographic data

* to count, to measure, to evaluate, to project

) Data to define 'problems' and 'needs'

* to design effective policies



Designing policy for people (not for countries)

) **Consensus** CI 6opeDE

*

) New instruments to understand complexities of contemporary individualised lifestyles

* Gender- labour market- welfare etc.

) TFR is not the only outcome variable!



Towards a 'life-course' approach

-) Understanding changes in roles and pressures over the life-course
 - * New social risks
 - * SD characteristics in surveys (e.g. E. Asia)
-) Better

complex modeling



'Integrating , ! a#itati\$e data

) Growing attention to 'ta#-ing to peop#e'

- * Experts. sta-eho#ders. citi*ens

- * More in-dept6 #ie ! of c6allenges= @trade-offsA=

- * Hat 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 methoo



Types of data

) Demographic data



What are we evaluating?

-) First round of policy evaluation! What was the point of the policy?
-) Past and still in some parts! decline, then raise, fertility
 - * push up in long-term = push down
-) In 'person-centred' policy = fertility as a secondary outcome
 - * Much harder, requires a much more complex approach



Longitudinal approaches

) Longitudinal surveys (similar to ageing) to track changes in circumstances

- * More or less complex modelling exercises to identify changes in and

) Integrating longitudinal and inter-site

- * Supplementing surveys

- * Finding life-course < policy interactions



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Data access and transparency

) Great disparities in access to data

- * Non-local > local

- * Different types of data

 -) Surveys, censuses, population projection assumptions,



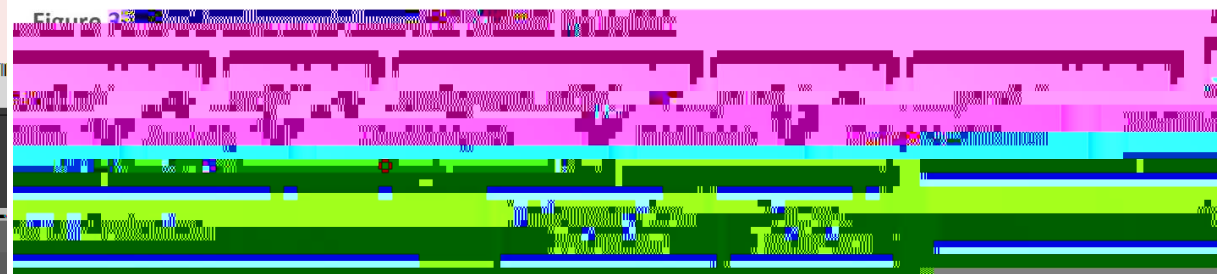
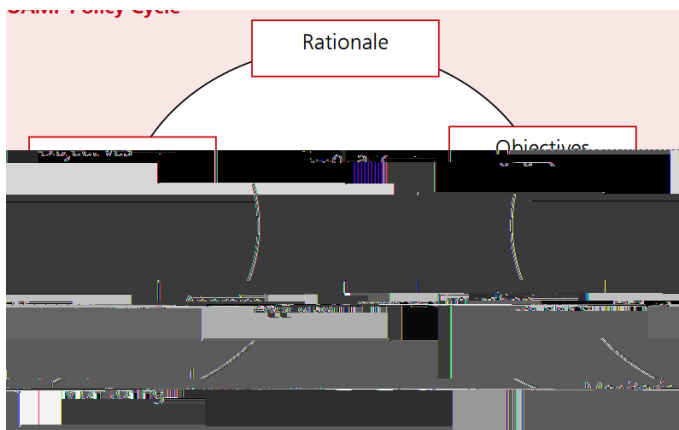
Comparability and harmonisation

-) **Great advances** made
 - * IPUMS, J " D, J " 7, UN
 - * DJS, GSS, EB CSJA5E, SI 7 etc.
-) **Need sites of fertility 'left behind'?**
 - * Esp. E < SE Asia, MENA, Latin America
-) **Practical importance** (e.g. policy)



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-) Data collection an integral part of process
-) 5 e Buire s muc 6 closer interaction \$ et ! een demograp 6 ers and policyma ? ers to deli # er an @ End-to-end A understanding



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



