

Christos Bagavos – Round Table 1

1. How should HFD project develop in the future?
2. How can it become more useful to its actual and potential users?
3. How to secure sustainable long-term financing of HFD and similar data projects?

The 3 questions are interrelated

➤ You have to show that fertility analysis based on HFD data may be interconnected with broader societal developments such as:

✓ Migration

- Fertility of migrants and natives
- Migrant fertility as an indicator of migrant's socio-economic inclusion or exclusion
- Fertility and issues related to the 2nd-generation migrants

- ✓ Poverty and social exclusion
 - ❑ Child poverty in particular

- ✓ Gender issues
 - ❑ Male fertility
 - ❑ Gender differentiations e.g. in the
 - employment-fertility nexus
 - the education-fertility nexus
 - or even the employment-education and fertility nexus

- ✓ Fertility in the context of changes in the labour market, such as
 - ❑ Digitalization
 - ❑ Precariousness and new forms of employment
 - ❑ Shrinking labour force in a context of accelerating demographic ageing

- Developing new methods (Dmitri's presentation of yesterday), in particular for population exposures (Risk populations) in a context of
 - ❑ future abolishment of general population censuses (see UK)
 - ❑ the extension of the use of low-scaled surveys (e.g. LFS in Europe, ACS and Current Population Survey in the USA)

- In particular, more efforts are needed for combining population estimates with LFS data in order to provide robust estimations on (male and female) population exposures by various characteristics
 - “single” characteristics (such as activity status, migration status, education level etc.)
or
 - “combined” characteristics (e.g. activity status and education level)