



Does Italy Need a Population Policy?

Massimo Livi Bacci
Faculty of Political Sciences
University of Florence

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Italy in 2005: situation and prospects

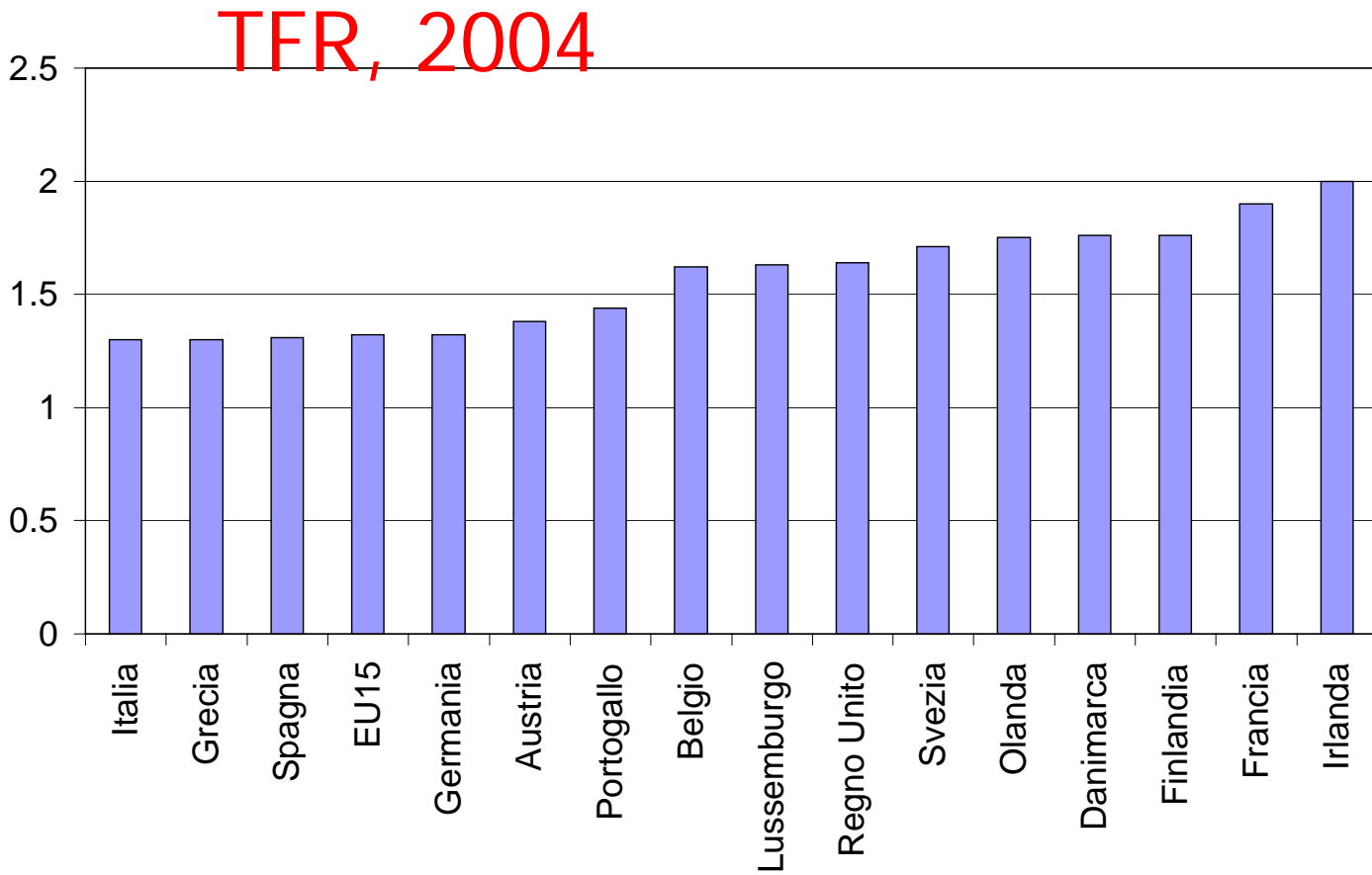
- 1 Population at 58 million: will decline to 56 in 2025 (with a net immigration of 150,000 per year);
- 2 If no migration, decline to 54 million in 2025; Decline of 4 million, but: - 2 (0-20); - 5 (20 to 65); + 3 (65 and over);
- 3 Median age in 2025: 51 years, highest in western Europe;



Italy in 2005: situation and prospects

- Total fertility in 2004: 1,33 (slight recovery over minimum of 1.19 (1999));
- Among the lowest in the west (Spain, Japan: lower; Germany about the same);
- Life expectancy of 81, among the highest in the west;
- Net immigration 2000-04: about 200,000 per year (European country with highest rate of immigration);

Children per Woman (TFR), EU-15, 2004





Policies Affecting “Tempo”

- Distortion (.3 of TFR)
- Corresponding to 120,000 births
(40,000 for every decimal point of TFR)
- Transient Monetary Incentives; Bonus for childbearing;
- Imitation Process;
- Increasing demand for infrastructures



Policies Affecting “Quantum” -1

- TFR=1.5: with following parity distribution:
- Women with 0 children = 20
- Women with 1 child = 30
- Women with 2 children = 30
- Women with 3+children = 30
- Increase of TFR by .1 needs shifting of 10% of women in each parity to next parity;
- Increase TFR to 2, needs shifting 50%



Policies Affecting “Quantum” 2

- Lowering relative cost of children (permanent, long-term policies)
 - Reconciliation work & care
 - Family allowances etc.
 - Infrastructures for children & young
 - Friendly environment for families & kids
 - Reversing the “postponement syndrome” (see *infra*)



Social Expenditure for Families & Children

Social Expenditure for Families & Children. 2002		
	% of Total Social Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure (Euro)
Italy	3.8	189
Spain	3.6	107
France	12.7	867
Sweden	12.9	1148
Mean (18 EU)	10.8	736
Source: Eurostat		
Note: Expenditure per Family = 3 x Expenditure per Capita Expenditure per Minor = 5 x Expenditure per Capita		

Indicators of Women Born in 1950, 1960 and 1970

Some Indicators for Young Italian Women Born in 1950, 1960 and 1970

	1950	1960	1970
Median Age at First Sexual Interc.	20.5	19.5	19.5
Median Age Exit Parent's House	22.6	23.6	26
Median Age First Union/Marriage	22.7	23.9	27.2
Median Age Birth First Child	24.9	26.7	>30
% Out of parents House at age 25	71	60	41
% Births out of Marriage	7	8	11
Source: Billari, Castiglioni, Ongaro			

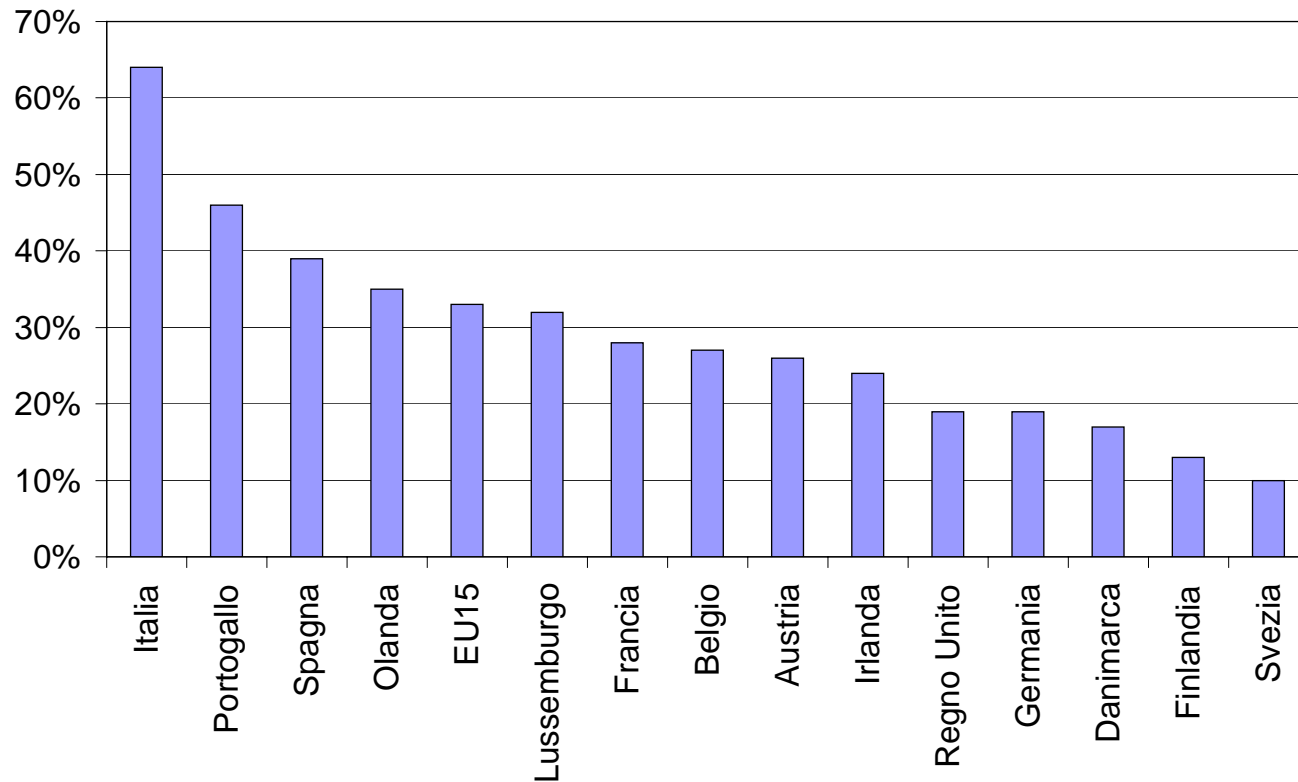


Young Italians Cohabiting with their Parents

Young Italians Co-habiting with their Parents					
1993 and 2003					
(percent of the same age)					
		Women		Men	
Age	1993	2003	1993	2003	
20-24	78.9	83.7	90.9	92.3	
25-29	36.8	51.7	60.5	70.5	
30-34	12.2	21.4	24.9	37.4	
Source: Istat, Multiscope Survey					



Percent of Unmarried 20-34 Co-habiting with their Parents, 2003-04, EU-15

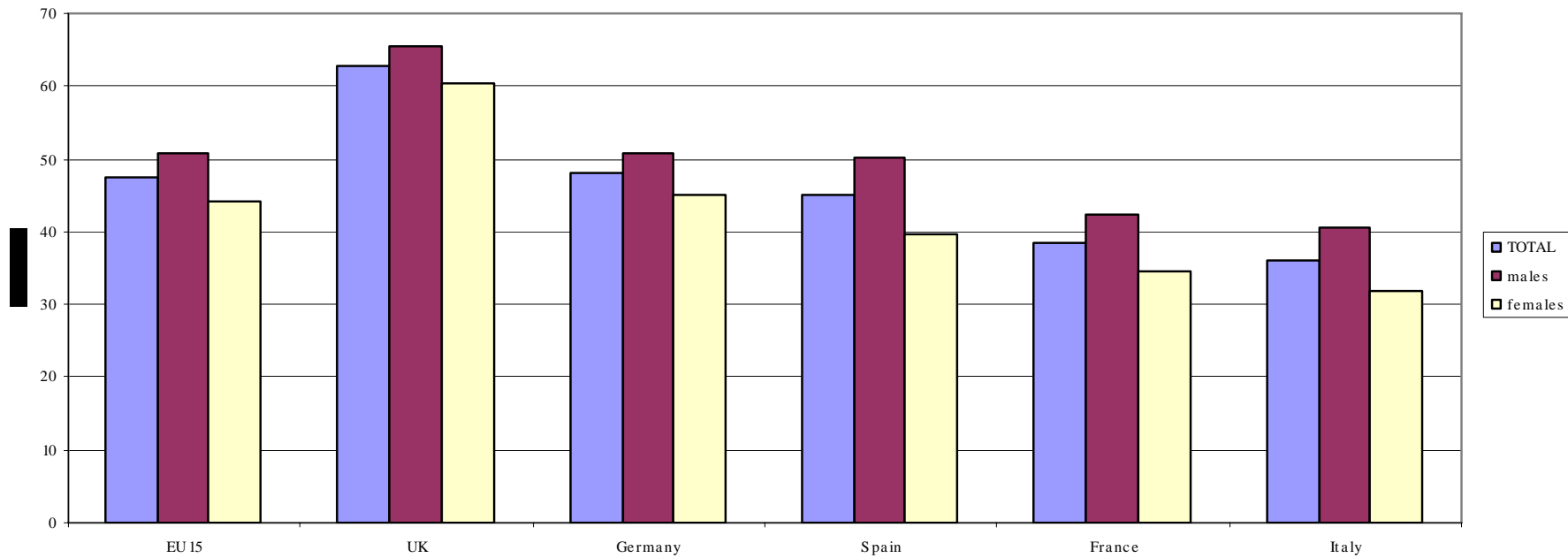


Source of Income of Young Europeans (15 to 24), 2001

Source of Income	Denmark	Netherlands	UK	France	Germany	Italy
Regular Job	49	20	47	21	37	17
Occasional Job	1	20	6	13	14	14
Social Transfers	28	26	18	7	5	1
Parents & Family	14	28	20	46	37	61
Others	8	6	9	13	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: Eurobarometer						

Activity Rates, 15 to 24

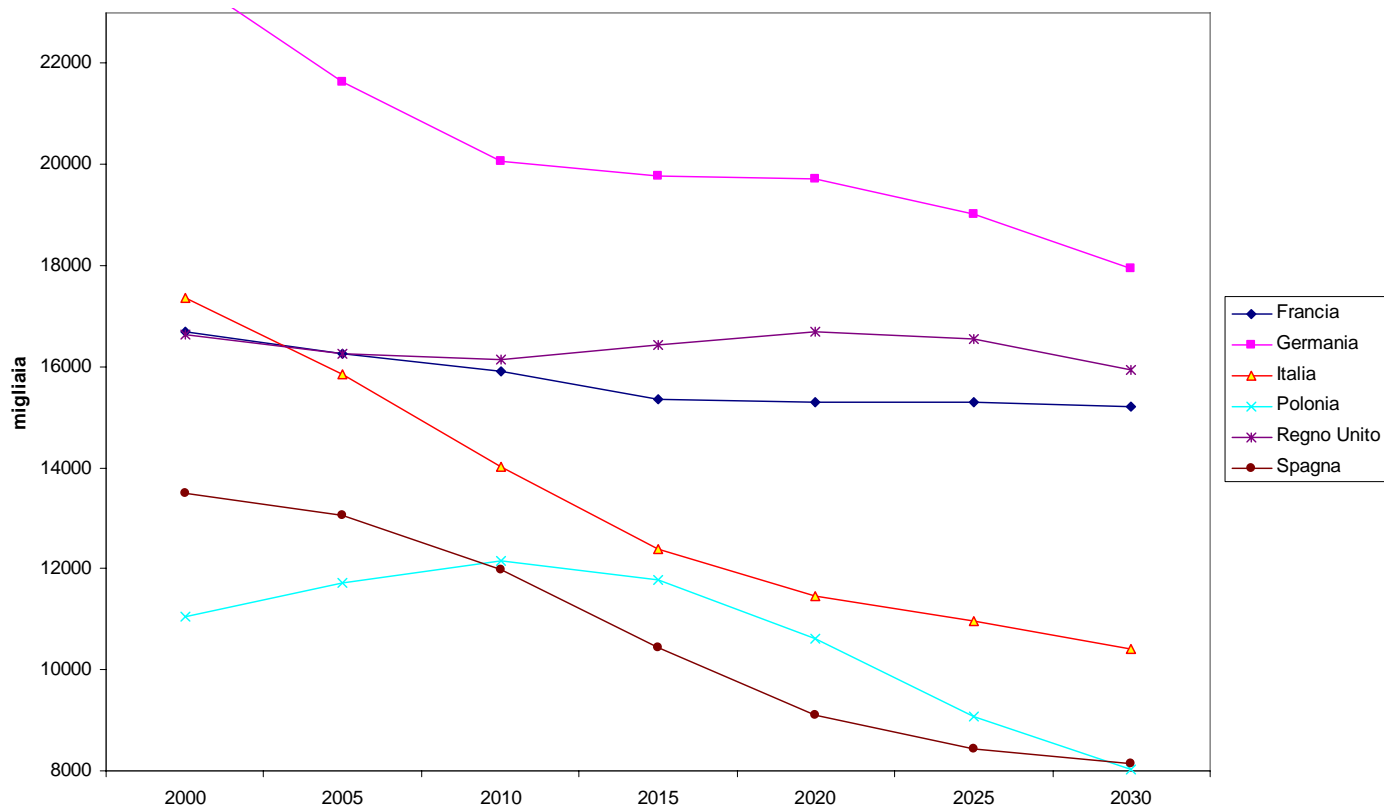
Activity Rates, 15-24, 2004



Transition to Adulthood: Italy, France and the Netherlands, Cohort 1961-65

Transition to Adulthood: Italy, France and the Netherlands, 1961-65 Cohort.						
Median Age at Some Crucial Events						
Median Age at Some Crucial Transitions	Men			Women		
	Italy	France	Netherlands	Italy	France	Netherlands
End of Schooling	18.5	18.2	18.9	18.5	18.2	18.5
First Job	18.9	18.5	19.6	21.2	20.2	19.2
Residential Autonomy	27.2	22.1	22.2	23.9	20	20.5
First Union	28.8	23.8	24.8	24.2	21.7	22.5
First Marriage	29.5	29.4	28.8	24.4	25.8	25.1
First Child	33.3	29.5	30	27.7	25.3	29.2
Source: Ongaro, 2003						

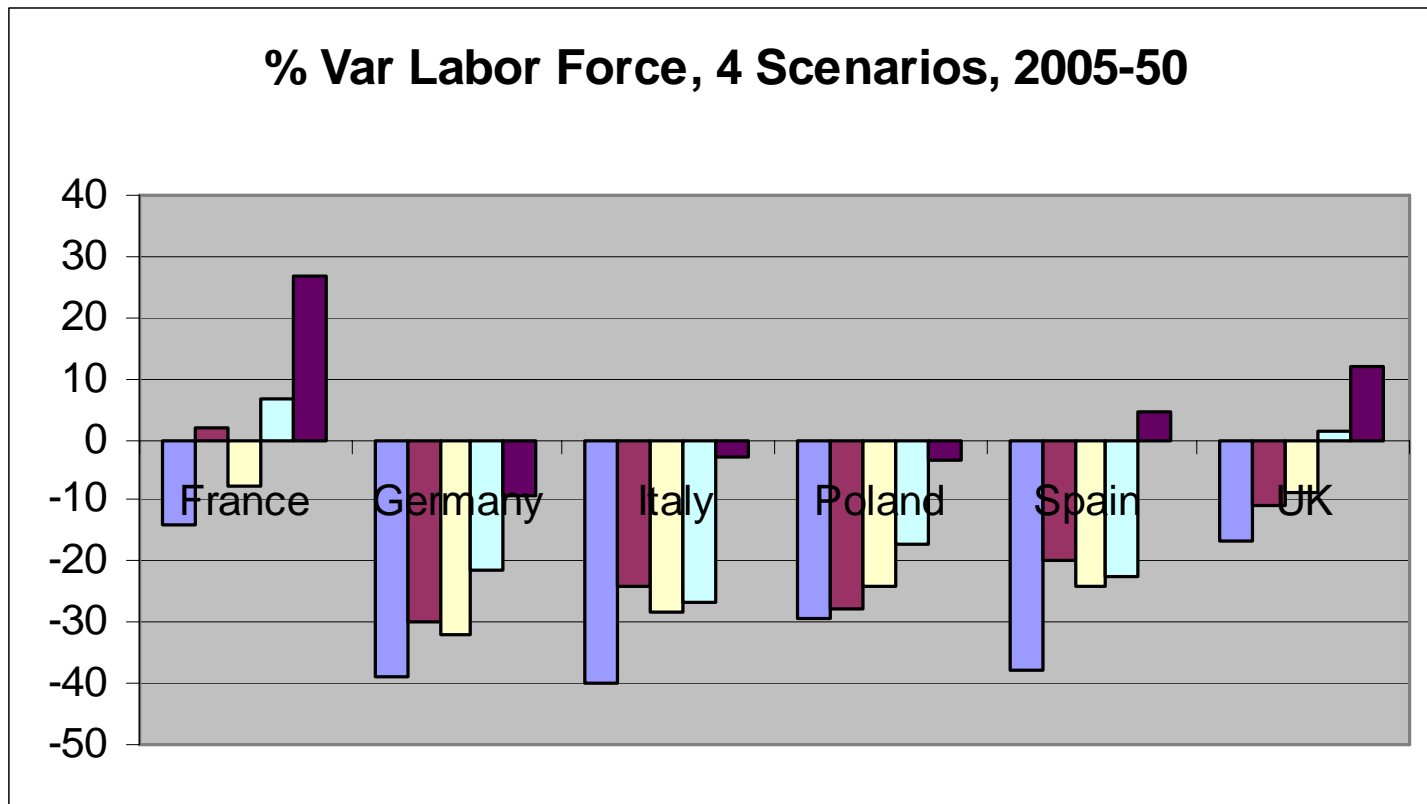
Population 20 to 40, 6 Large European countries, 2000-30 (no migration)



Labor Force 2005-2050: 6 largest European Countries, 3+1 Policy Hypothesis

Labor Force in Major European Countries, Different Scenarios, 2005 and 2050						
						Scenario
		Business	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	I+II+III
		as usual	Convergence	Women work	Exit exten-	Combination
			to the top	like men	ded 10 years	
Country	2005	2050	2050	2050	2050	2050
France	27232	23357	27752	25112	29009	34526
Germany	40232	24564	28238	27324	31648	36468
Italy	25324	15137	19194	18165	18545	24601
Poland	20601	14512	14945	15699	17077	19911
Spain	19750	12295	15869	14997	15323	20598
United K	29867	24900	26659	27271	30213	33416
			Percent change 2005-2050			
France		-14.2	1.9	-7.8	6.5	26.8
Germany		-38.9	-29.8	-32.1	-21.3	-9.4
Italy		-40.2	-24.2	-28.3	-26.8	-2.9
Poland		-29.6	-27.5	-23.8	-17.1	-3.3
Spain		-37.7	-19.7	-24.1	-22.4	4.3
United K		-16.6	-10.7	-8.7	1.2	11.9

Labor Force 2005-50, 6 Large European Countries, 3+1 Policy Scenarios





Migration Policy: What is Wrong

- Too few and badly planned admissions;
- Wavering admission criteria;
- Immigrant workers admitted on short-term basis (permit expires with work contract);
- Resident card only after 6 years;
- Vote (also at local elections only for citizens);
- Access to citizenship problematic;
- Unclear policy for integration;



Migration Policy: General Issues

- Demographic depression will continue;
- Increasing demand, mainly for unqualified;
- Labor intensive sectors of the economy need restructuring;
- Demand for skilled & professionals exists but remain unexpressed;
- Conditions for integration not unfavorable;



Migration Policy: What Needs to be Changed

- From short to long-term;
- Reforming the admission processes;
- Selection criteria: language, skills etc:
- Resident card after 3 years;
- Voting rights in local elections for residents;
- Reforming citizenship: from jus sanguinis to jus soli;
- Integration: funds, objectives, second (third) generat



What Italy Needs:

- Empowering the young;
- Reversing the postponement syndrome;
- Long term immigrants:
 - Well selected;
 - Access to social & political rights;
 - Access to citizenship
 - Active policy for 2nd & 3rd generations;