GLOBAL TRENDS IN INTERGENERATIONAL CORESIDENCE

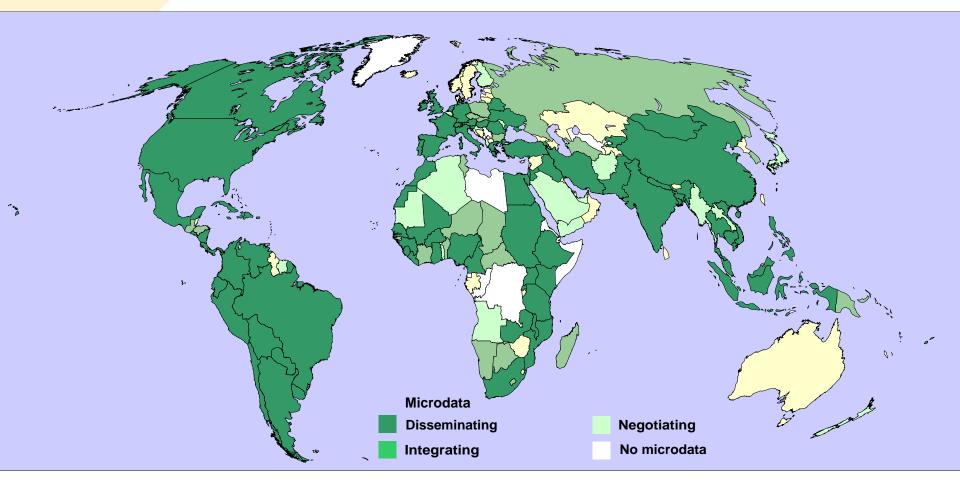
United Nations / October 2016

Albert Esteve, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona



Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics Availability of international census microdata (thanks to IPUMS-i, Minnesota Population Center)





IPUMS provides free access to harmonized census microdata (88 countries now)

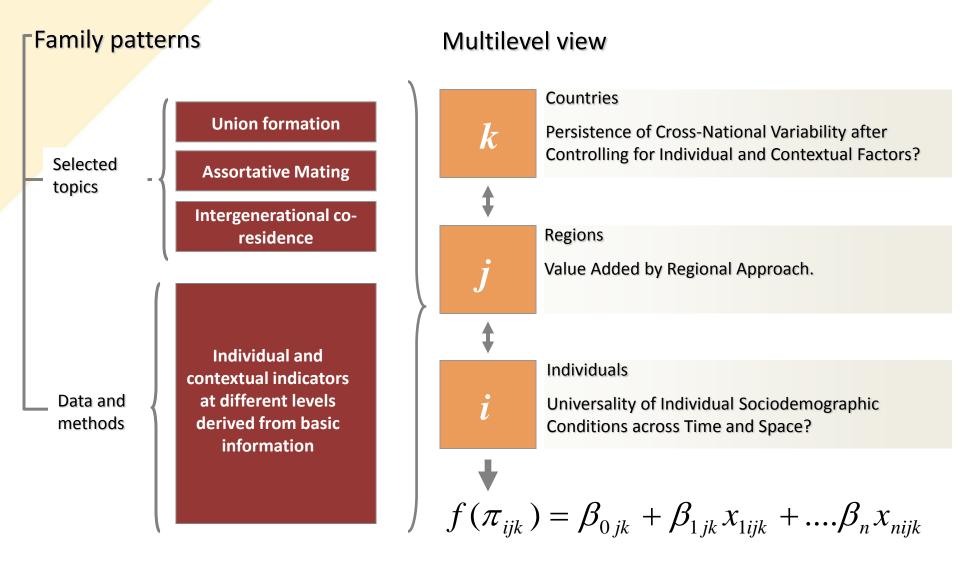
IPUMS international https://international.ipums.org/international/

	Home Select Data FAQ Contact Login	
PROJECT	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series,	IPUMSI News
About IPUMS-I How to Cite IPUMS-I User Registration and Login	International	June 2011 data release 2010 award winners
oser Registration and Login	census microdata for social and economic research	Improved web interface
DATA		IPUMS Havana workshop June 2010 data release
Browse and Select Data Download Your Data Extract GIS and Other Data Files	IPUMS-International is a project dedicated to collecting and distributing census data from around the world. Its goals are to: Collect and preserve data and documentation 	Mortality and fertility data NIH extends IPUMS-I All news items
SAMPLES	Harmonize data	
Sample Descriptions	 Disseminate the data absolutely free! 	MPC Data Projects
Variance Estimation Source Documents	62 countries - 185 censuses - 397 million person records	IPUMS-USA and others
RESOURCES		
International Partners World Data Inventory Microdata Handbook Bibliography		IPUMS International

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WORLDFAM project (2010-15)





Funded by the European Research Council

Research agenda 2016 – future:

(1) How have demographic changes—including the timing and levels of fertility, mortality, and nuptiality—affected intergenerational coresidence in the past, and what is the likely impact of these demographic changes in the future?

(2) What are the consequences of major economic and social shifts—including the growth of living standards, the rise of wage labor, female labor market participation, urbanization, international migration, and mass education—for levels and trends in intergenerational coresidence?

A little bit of theory:



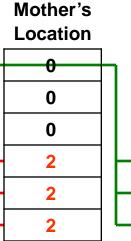
- Intergenerational coresidence is universal across societies Coresidence is one of the main transfer between generations (resources and time)
- Many factors shape coresidence patterns:
- Demographic Constraints (parental survival, siblings, ..)
- Demographic "choices" (marriage, migration, parental emancipation...)
- Socio-economic constraints/opportunities (mode of production, housing prices)
- Cultural norms
- These factors vary from place to place, time to time, and over the life course.
- As a result, coresidence patterns are extremely diverse.
- We have better data to measure coresidence patterns than their underlying causes
- In front of this limitation, the better we can measure coresidence, the better we will understand its causes and social implications.

Household Level Microdata with Built-in Pointer Variables to Signal Family Interrelationships

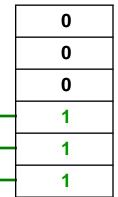
Pernu	ım	Relate	Age	Sex	Marst	Chborn		Spouse's Location
1		head	46	male	married	n/a		2
2		spouse	44	female	married	3		1
3		aunt	77	female	widow	7		0
4		child	15	female	single	0		0
5		child	13	female	single	n/a]	0
6		child	11	male	single	n/a		0

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Pernum		Im	Relate	Age	Sex	Marst	Chborn	_	_
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6			child	11	male	single	n/a	1	

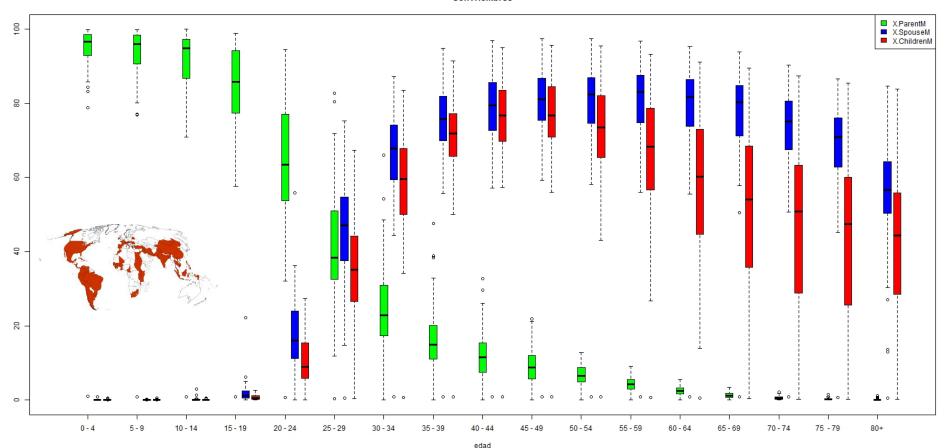


Father's Location



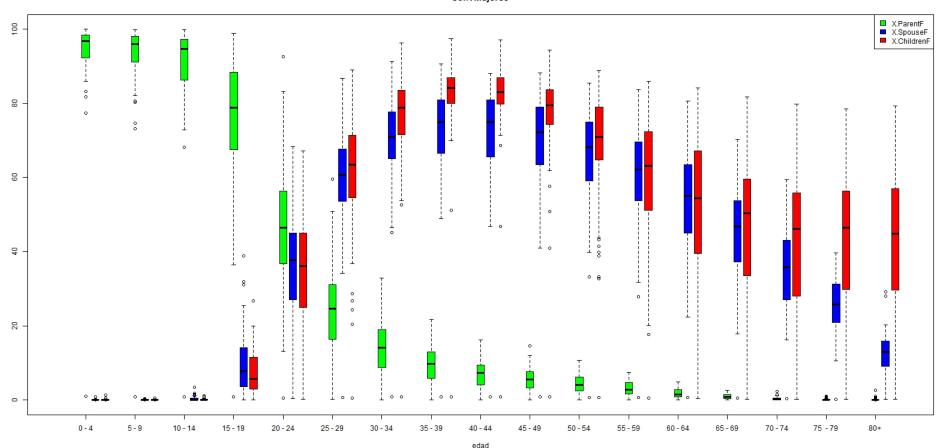
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Male Patterns of Intergenerational Coresidence in 69 countries, 2000s



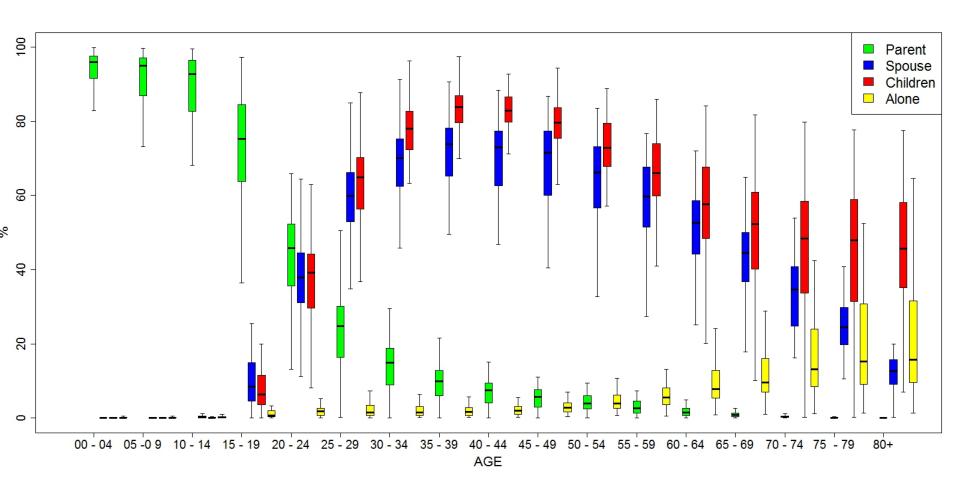
ConvHombres

Female Patterns of Intergenerational Coresidence in 69 countries, 2000s

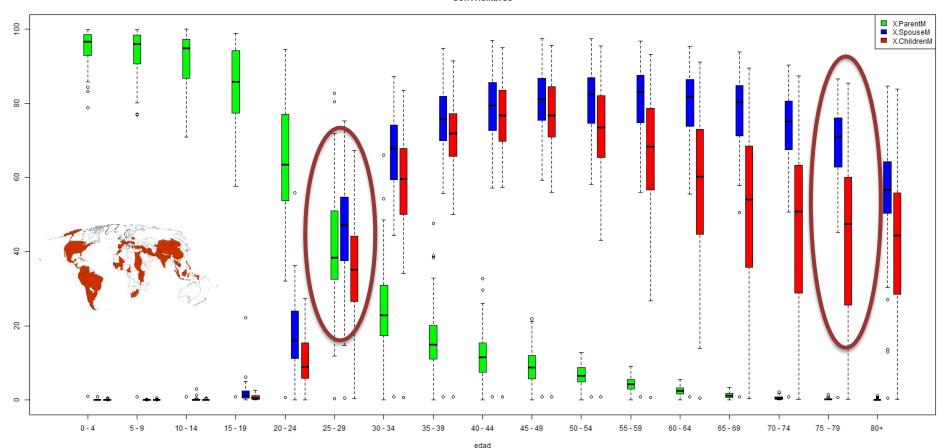


ConvMujeres

Female Patterns of Intergenerational Coresidence in 69 countries, 2000s

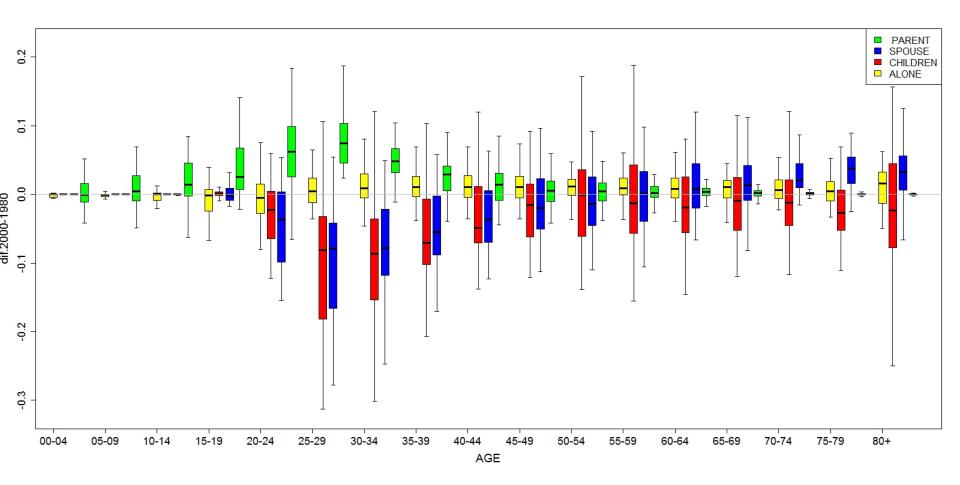


Male Patterns of Intergenerational Coresidence in 69 countries, 2000s

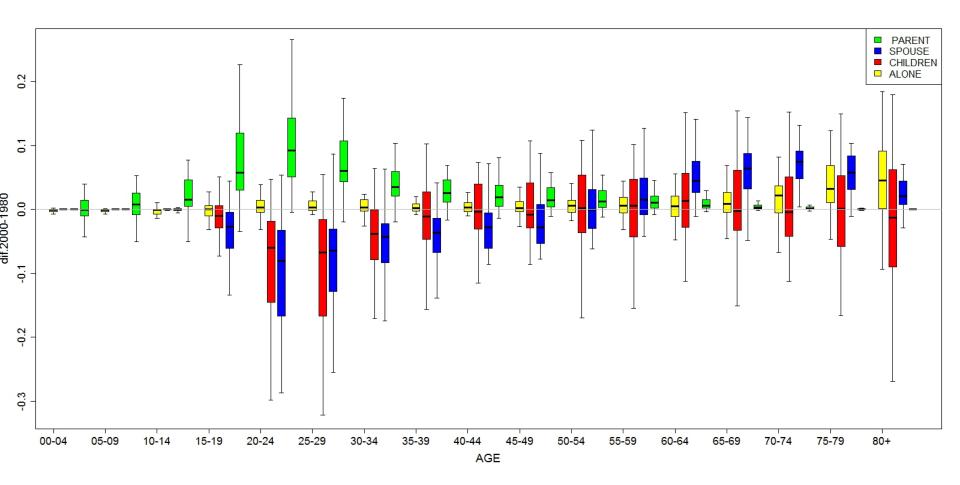


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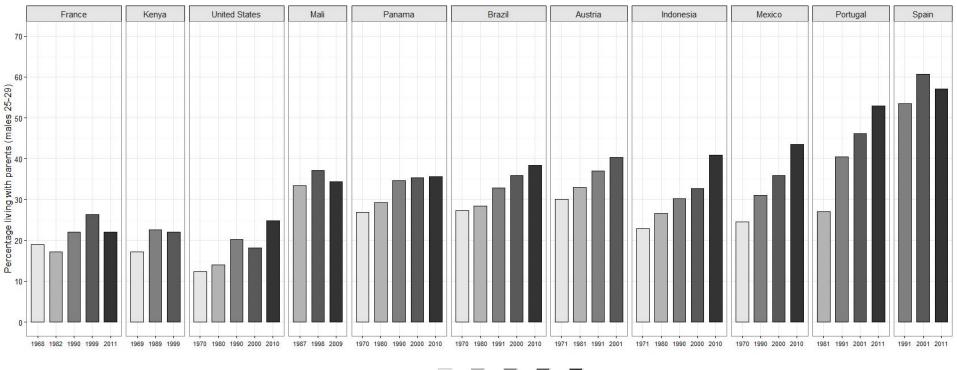
Changes in Male Coresidence Between 1980 and 2000 by Type of Coresidence in 40 Countries



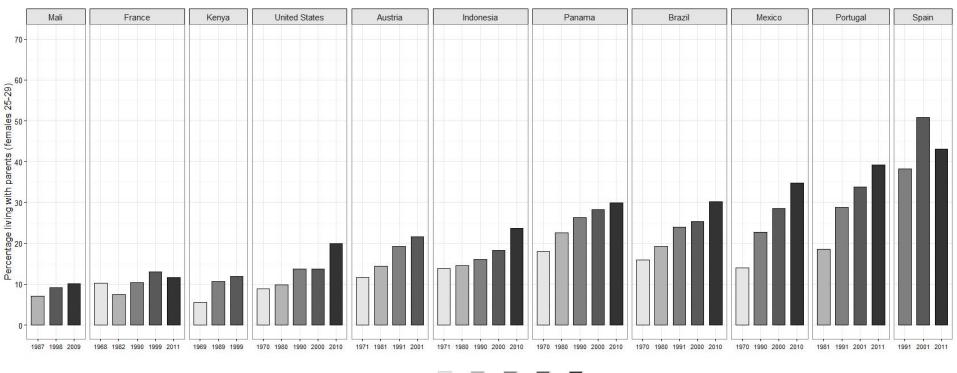
Changes in Female Coresidence Between 1980 and 2000 by Type of Coresidence in 40 Countries



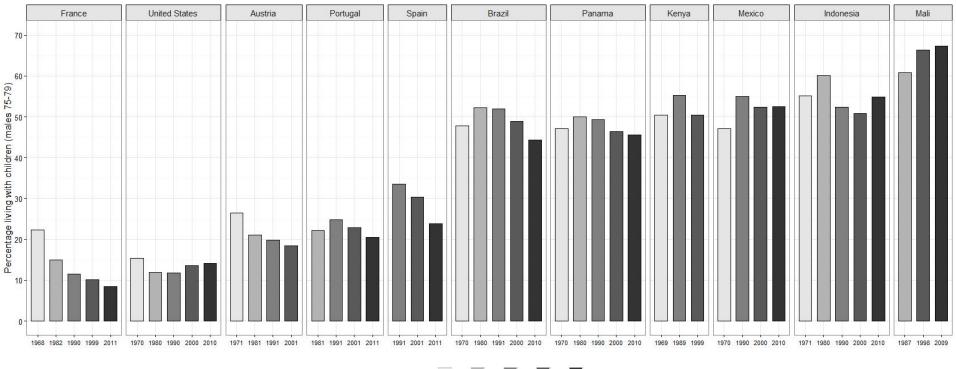
25-29 Male Patterns and Trends in Coresidence with Parents



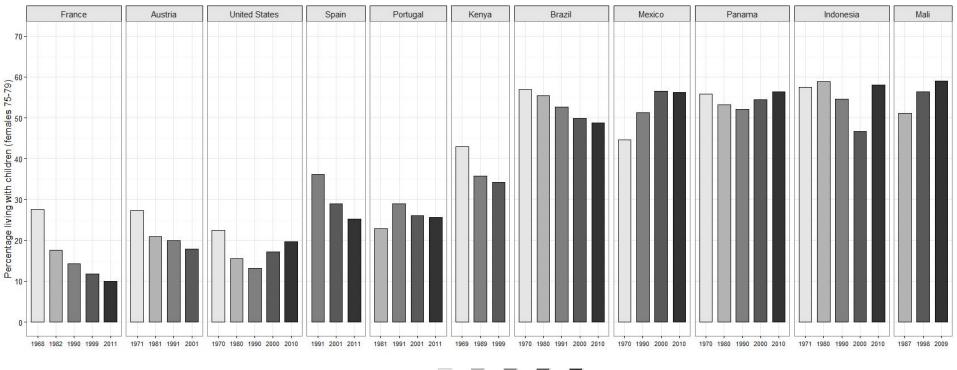
25-29 Female Patterns and Trends in Coresidence with Parents



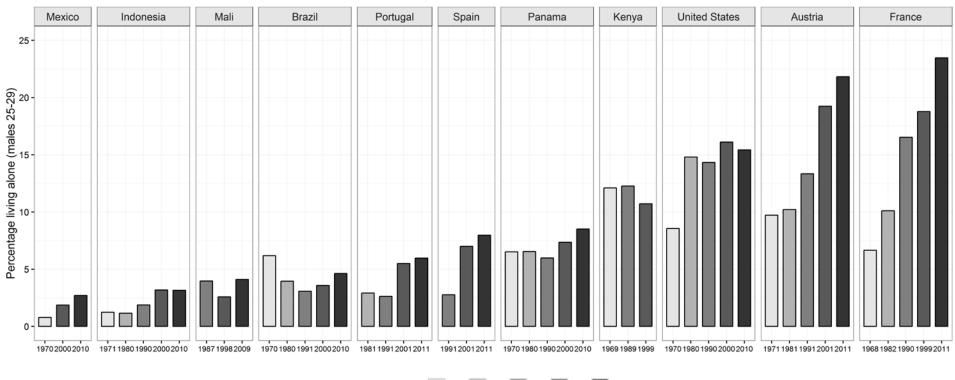
75-79 Male Patterns and Trends in Coresidence with Children



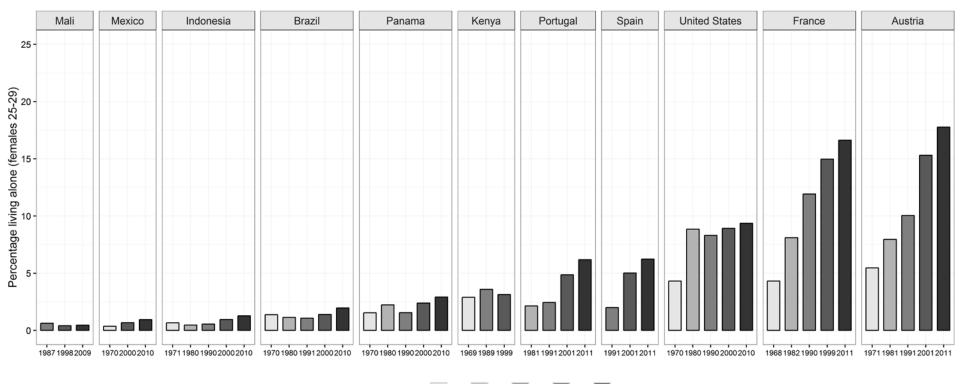
25-29 Female Patterns and Trends in Coresidence with Children



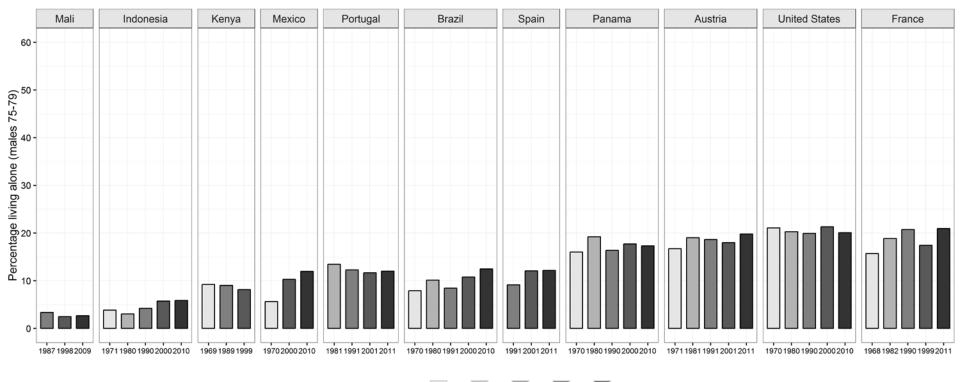
25 - 29 Male Patterns and Trends in Solo Living



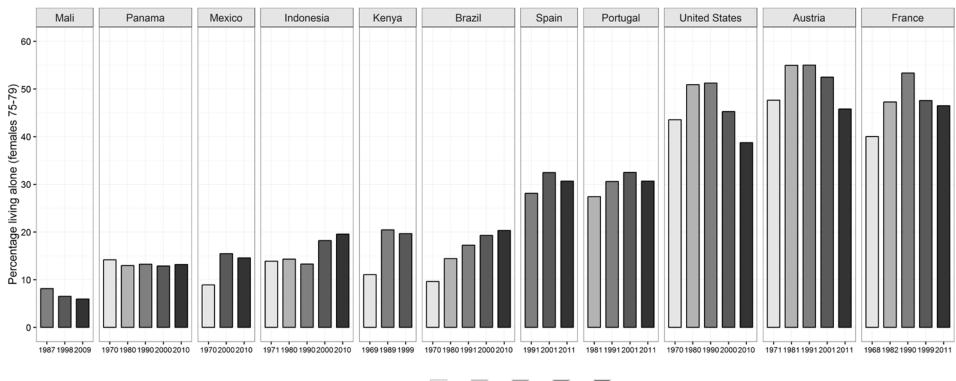
25 - 29 Female Patterns and Trends in Solo Living



75 - 79 Male Patterns and Trends in Solo Living



75 - 79 Female Patterns and Trends in Solo Living



Final remarks:

The availability of census and survey microdata allows for a very detailed portrait of living arrangments and co-residence across countries

Further disaggregations is needed to understand which are the underlying factors behind those trends

Futher work is needed to select those indicators that might be more relevant for social policy:

- Single mothers
- Ol d people living alone in low income countries

Thanks

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