Istat and household data: the past and the future

Giorgio Alleva

President of the Italian National Institute of Statistics

The Bank of Italy's Analysis of Household Finances Rome, 4 December 2015



Outline

The past

Overview of Istat's household data production

The future

- A new European framework
- Istat's strategy for building an integrated system of household surveys

Challenges ahead

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The past: overview of Istat's household data production

Labour Force Survey

- Survey on household income
- Survey on household consumption
- Multipurpose social surveys
- European Commission Household Panel
- EU-Statistics on income and living conditions
- Household budget survey

Today 4 sample surveys, 200,000 households, nearly 10,000 variables

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The future: a new European framework

- Now: assemblage of fragmented domain-specific regulations, not always harmonized
- For the future: a new strategy based on multiple data sources and cross-cutting integration of existing surveys
 - Massive adoption of administrative data for the production of official statistics
 - A re-engineering of the system of social statistics
 - Goals:
 - to minimize redundancy and the burden on respondents
 - to increase data quality and detail



The future: Istat's strategy for social surveys

- Building an integrated system of household surveys. Two scenarios:
 - **Ex-post** harmonization of concepts and definitions on existing surveys
 - **Ex-ante** integration of the system of social statistics: making the system more flexible. A two-phase sample survey:
 - First phase: a limited set of structural core variables on a sample of households (sex, age, household composition, ...)
 - Second phase: information on specific socio-economic variables on a number of sub-samples of households
- For NSIs: moving away from a fragmented stovepive approach towards a more complex architecture
- From micro to macro data: new measures of wellbeing and disparities in a framework consistent with the system of national accounts



Three key challenges:

- to strengthen the collaboration with the scientific community
- to increase the availability of detailed data for policy makers
- to capture at the micro level the interactions among households and firms

