

 Istat



# Progetti di ricerca tematica in Istat

## Risultati della seconda call

**22/23**  
SETTEMBRE  
2025

**LASCIARE LA FAMIGLIA DI ORIGINE  
TRA INTENZIONI E DIFFICOLTÀ ECONOMICHE**  
R. FRABONI, L. COPPOLA, I. SICILIANI, D. SPIZZICHINO, Istat

# Indice della presentazione

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- Attività del progetto
- Background
- Scopo
- Dati utilizzati e integrazione
- Analisi preliminari
- Modello
- Risultati
- Conclusioni

# Attività

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- **Progetto:** *Giovani e percorsi di indipendenza dalla famiglia di origine - ID 258*
- Partecipanti: R.F., Lucia Coppola, Gianni Corsetti, Elisa Marzilli, Silvia Montecolle, Isabella Siciliani, Daniele Spizzichino, Francesca Luppi (Università Cattolica Milano), Agnese Vitali (Università Trento)
- *Who carries out the intention to leave the parental home? An analysis based on the integration of survey and register data*  
Lucia Coppola, Romina Fraboni, Isabella Siciliani, Daniele Spizzichino, paper presented at **Popdays2025** Cagliari, 4-6 giugno 2025.
- *Misurare la permanenza nella famiglia di origine dal Registro Base degli Individui. Limiti e potenzialità*  
Romina Fraboni, Gianni Corsetti, Anna Pezone, poster **Conferenza Nazionale di Statistica** Roma, 3-4 luglio 2024 e **Popdays2025** Cagliari, 4-6 giugno 2025.

# Background

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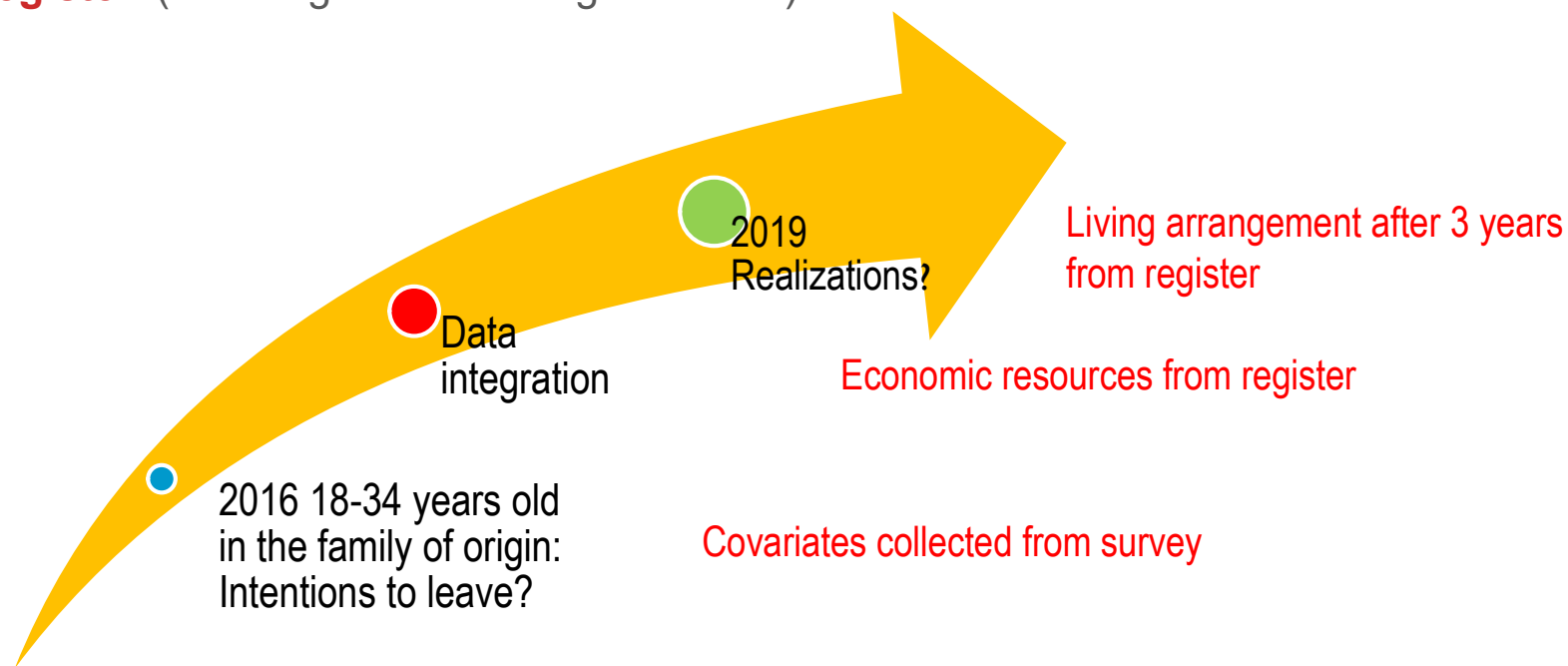
- Italy is among the Eu countries with the **highest permanence** of young adults in the family home
- Leaving the parental home is a behavior that involve relevant **decisions** regarding many social, economic and personal factors. Such decisions are influenced by **intentions** that are shaped by a combination of attitudes, social norms and perceived control.
- **Sample surveys** are typically used to study LPH of young adults with many information about living arrangements, structural characteristics of individuals and household, reasons for staying/leaving, intentions
- Longitudinal approach is particularly useful to analyze changes in living arrangements and to identify the factors that influence whether young adults remain with their family or move out (especially intentions)
- In Italy: FSS 2016 includes intentions, but it remains unknown their **realizations**
- Lack of information about economic conditions of the family and of the young adults

# Aim

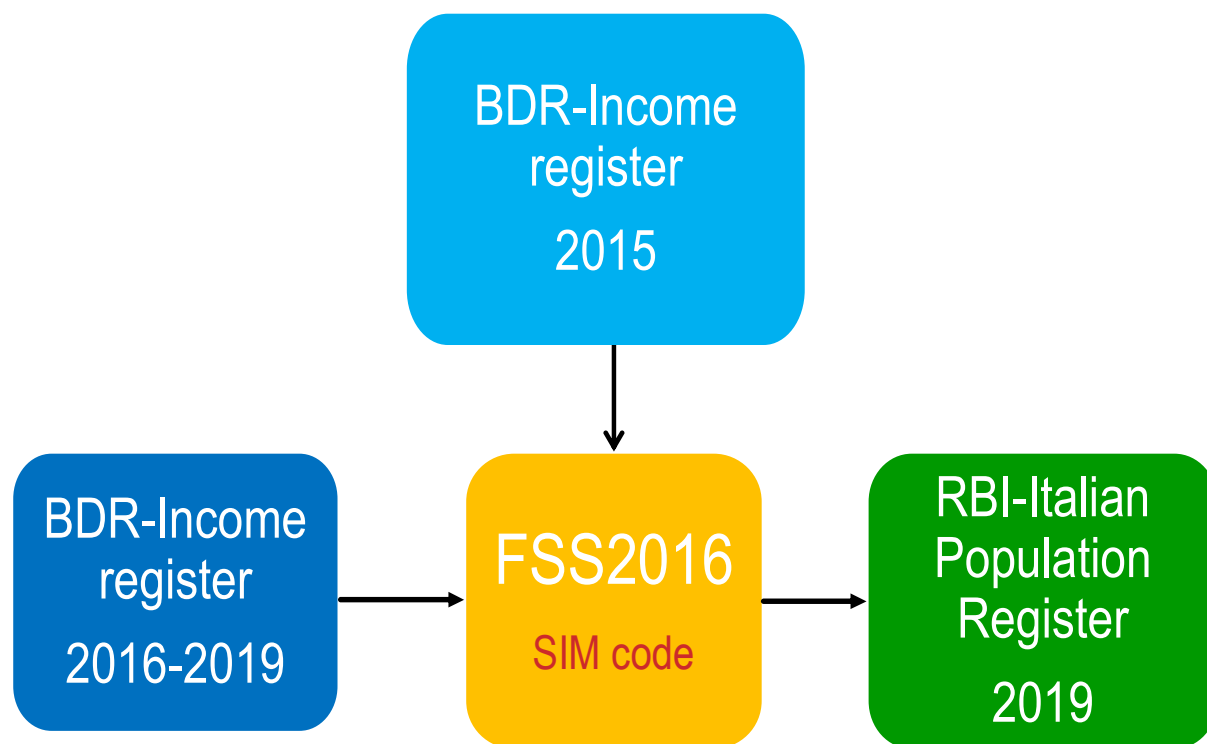
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To investigate about the **realization of intentions to leave the parental home** and the most relevant determinants.

To monitor the realization of intentions to leave or to stay home, we make use of the information coming from the **Italian Population Register** (RBI-Registro Base degli Individui)



# Data: an innovative micro-data integration



## Family and social subject FSS

Intentions to leave

Children 18-34 years old (n=2.728)

## BDRI

- 2015: individual income
- 2016-2019: Individual income patterns

## RBI

- 2019: Living with parents → Leaving home realization

# DATA: Integration with Income register

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BDR-I is module of Income Register, based on the integration of

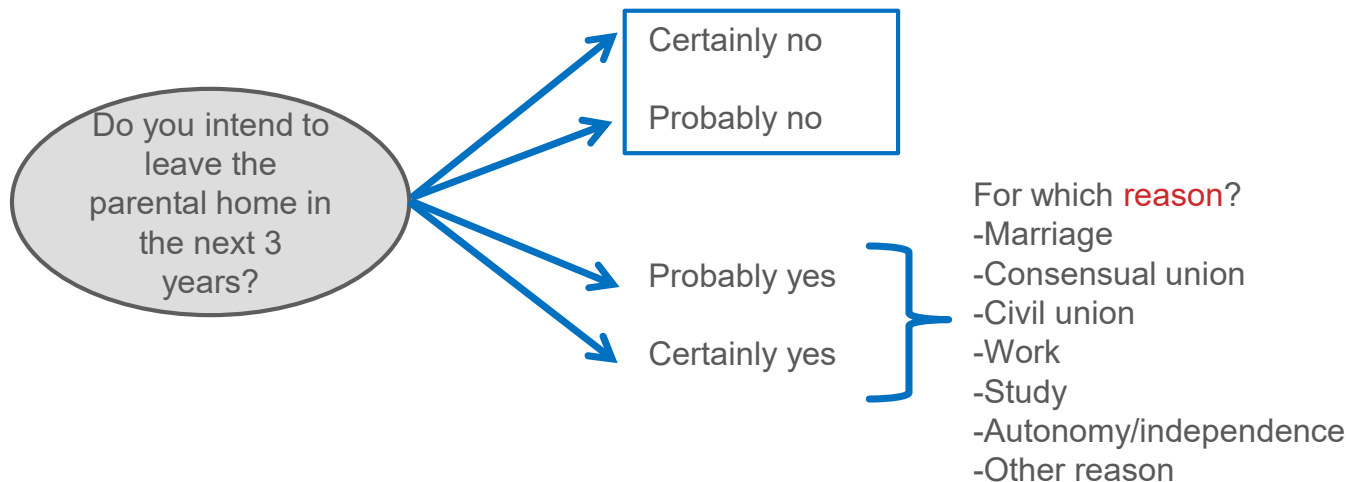
- BDR (Banca dati reddituale from MEF – i.e. taxable income from tax returns)
- Estimates from the income register (e.g. pensions, other social transfers, non-taxable employee income)
- Administrative data (e.g. self-employment incomes subject to special tax regimes)

PROs: administrative income for the whole population (of recipients)

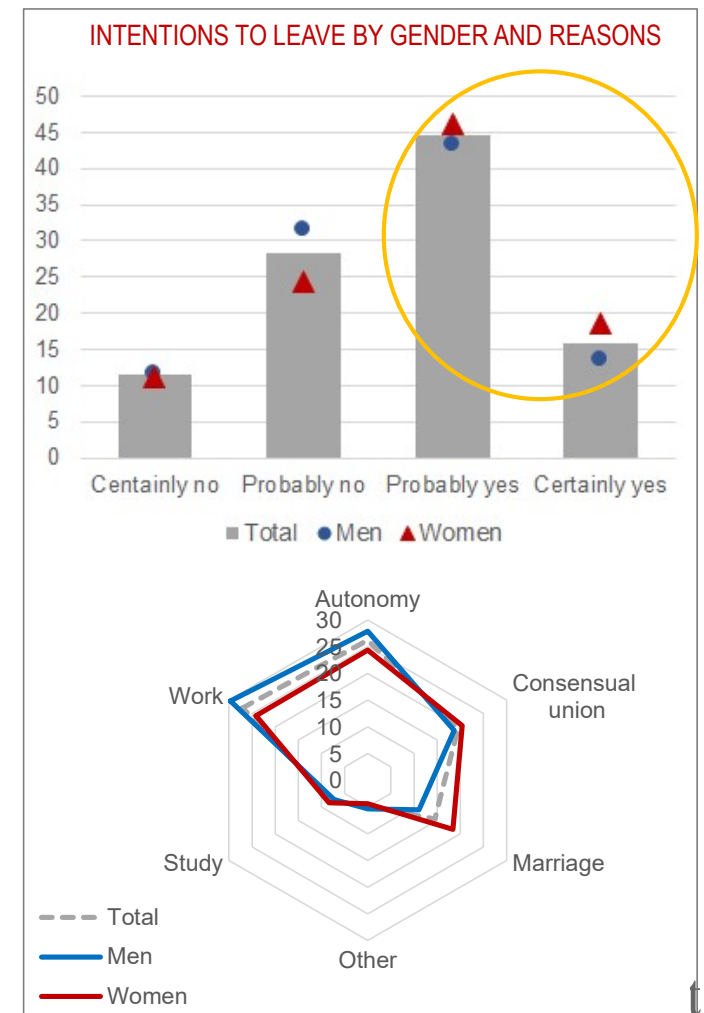
CONs: no underground economy

# Intentions to leave the parental home, 2016

Never married 18-34 years living with their parents (2016)

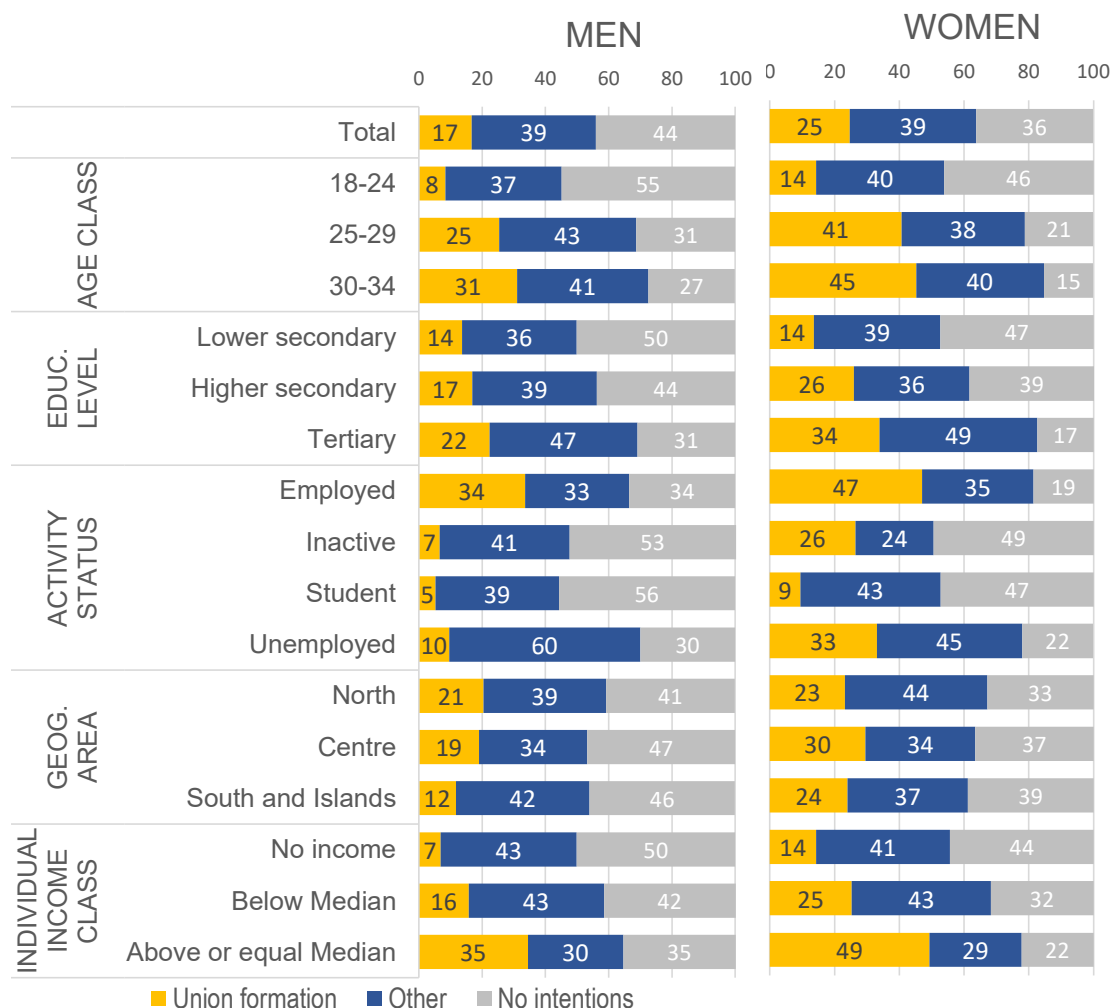


- Women slightly more **positively** intended to leave
- Higher intentions to leave for Work (27.1%), Autonomy (26.2%), Consensual union (19.5%), Marriage (14.5%), Study (7.8%), Other (4.9%)
- Intention to leave for **family formation**: about 30% M, 39% W
- Women higher intention to leave for **marriage**, lower for work and autonomy





# % Intentions to leave by reason, 2016



Intentions **not** to leave are higher among men (44%), especially when very young (55%), students (56%), inactive (53%), without income (50%), or with low levels of education (50%).

Intentions to leave for **Family formation** (Marital or cons.al union) is

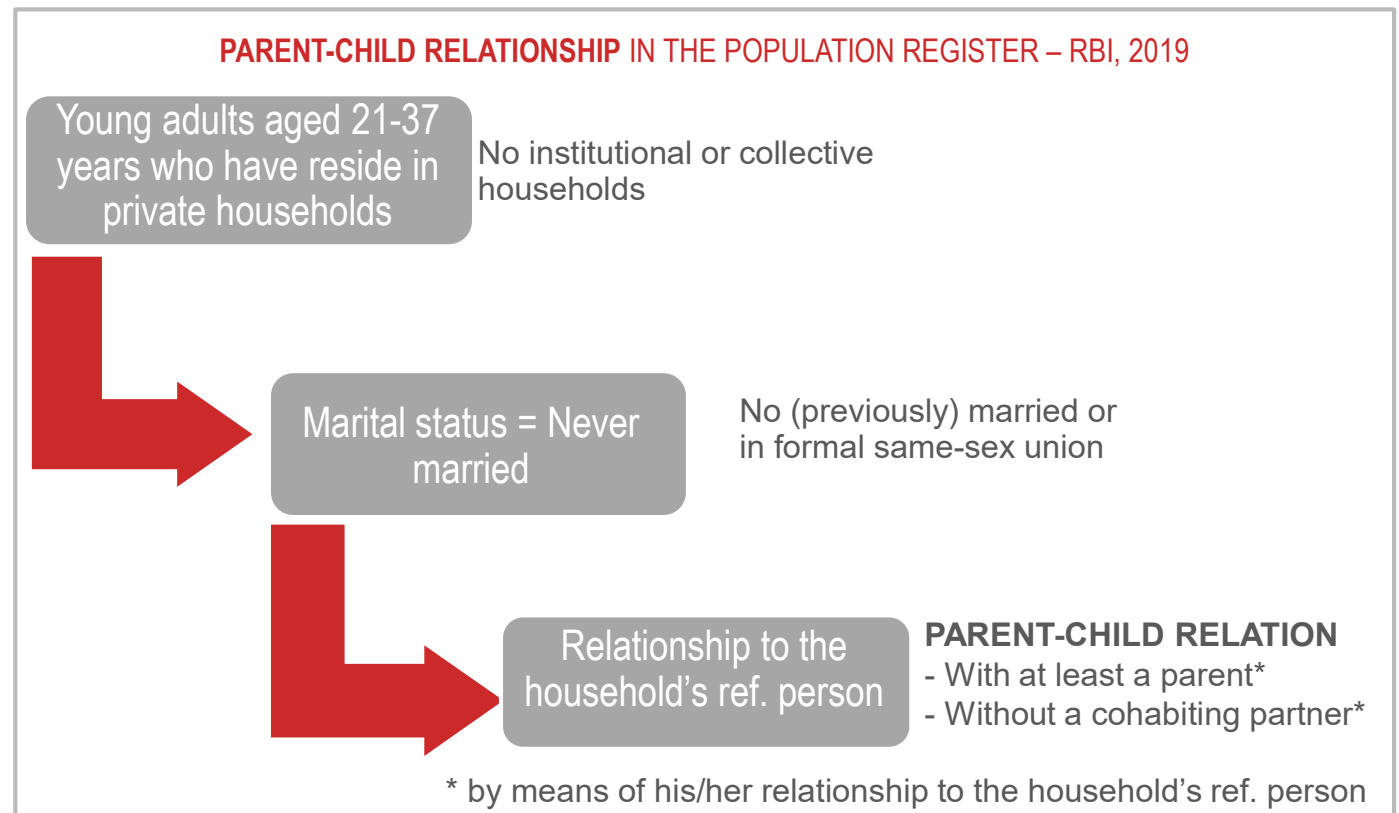
- Higher for women (25%)
- Increases with age (45% W30-34)
- With level of education
- Higher among active population (47% employed W)
- Increases with income

# Capturing the permanence in the family of origin from Register

The Population Register allows for the tracking of changes in individuals' **usual residence**. <sup>(1)</sup>

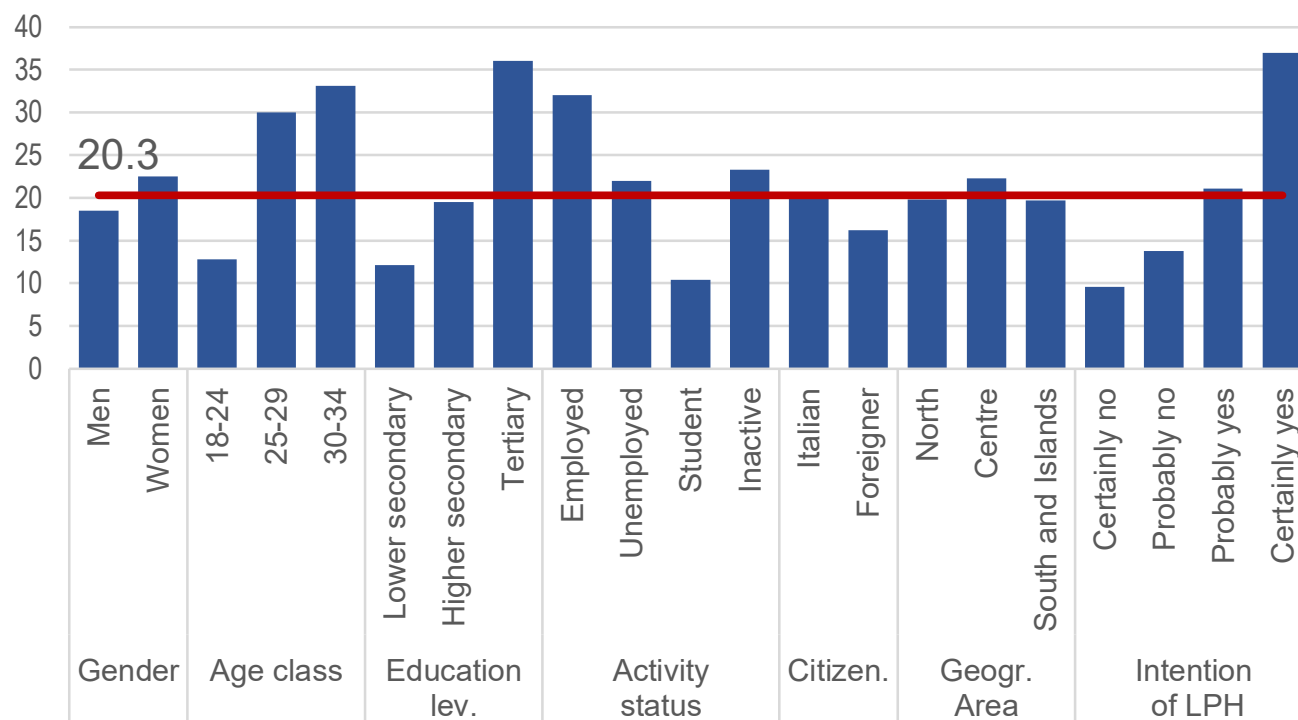
For each individual: age, sex, marital status, relationship to the household's reference person, place of usual residence, family code number, citizenship and level of education

Only 2021 Census: Edit and Imputation process to produce statistics about **household typology** and their characteristics (**nuclei** and **relationships**).



(1) see also Fraboni R., Corsetti G. Pezone A. Measuring the permanence in the family of origin through the Italian population register: limitations and potentials

# % young adults that left the parental home 3 years later, 2019



Living arrangements after 3 years:

20.3% of young adults have left the parental home

- Higher for women (22.5%)
- Increases with age (33.1% 30-34yrs)
- With level of education (36% tertiary ed.)
- Higher among active population (32% employed)
- Higher in the Centre 22.3%
- Higher for those intended certainly to leave

# Model

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**Y = Prob. of Leaving the parental home** vs. staying with parents, measured from 2019 Population Register

Main Xs:

**Intention to leave** the parental home (2016) within the following 3 years by reason: No, Certainly Yes for Union, Probably Yes for Union, Probably Yes for Other reasons, Certainly yes for Other reasons

**Individual disposable Income** (2015) continuous Median income= about 7.000€, net of no-recipients (almost 50%)

**Individual Income Pattern** from 2016-2019: No income (45%), From no income to income, To higher income, To lower/equal income

Control variables

**Sex**

**Age class:** 18-24, 25-29, 30-34,

**Level of education:** Up to lower second., Higher secondary, Tertiary

**Occupational status** (declared) in 2016: Employed, Unemployed, Inactive

**Citizenship:** Italian, Foreigner

**Geographical macro-area:** North, Centre, South and Islands

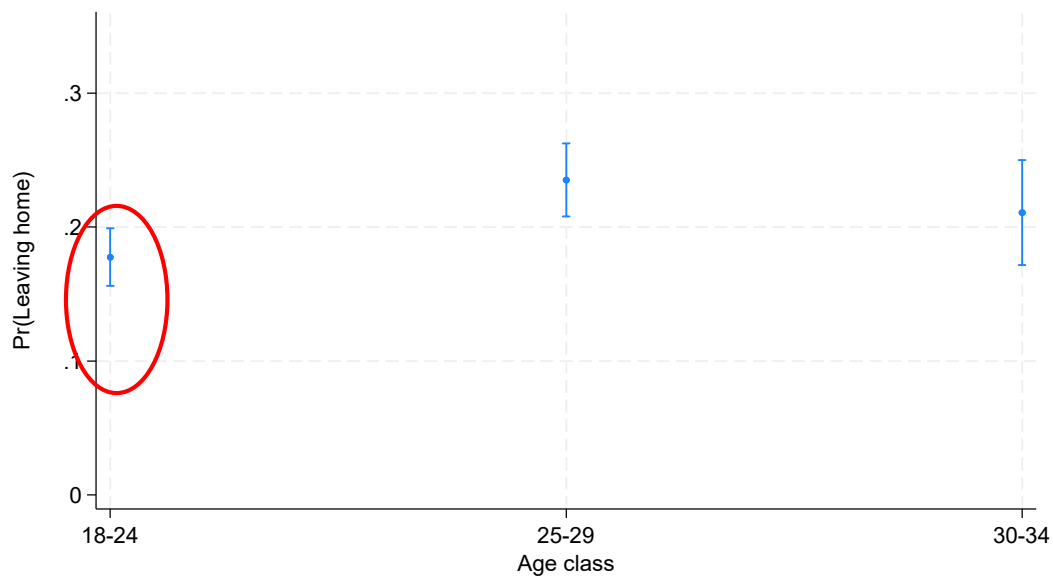
**Highest level of education of each parent:** Up to lower secondary, Higher secondary, Tertiary

**Socio-economic class of each parent::** Esec of mother, Esec of father

**Household size:** 2, 3, 4+

## Findings (1/5)

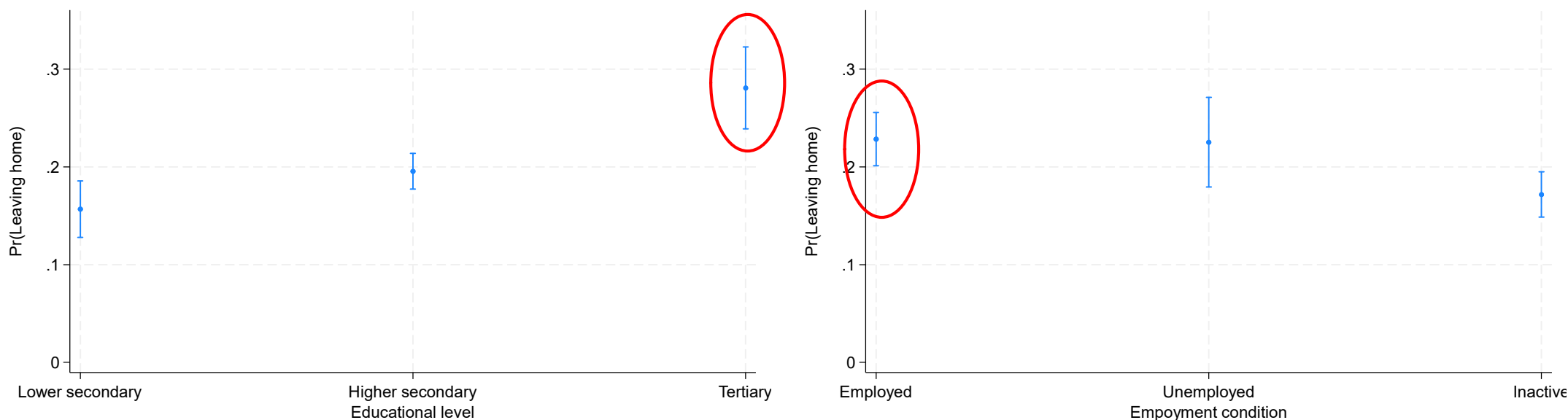
Average adjusted probabilities of leaving the parental home by **age class**



Leaving home is less likely among **younger adults** aged 18-24 vs 25-29 years old

## Findings (2/5)

Average adjusted probabilities of leaving the parental home by **level of education** (left) and **activity status** (right)

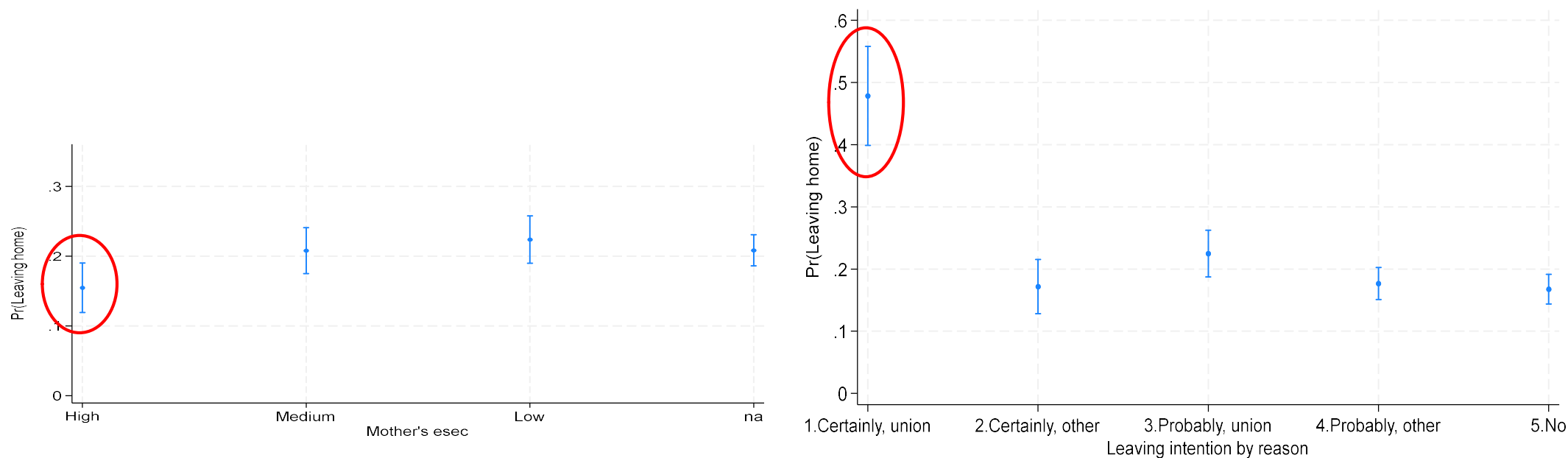


Leaving home is **more** likely among **highly educated** young adults and it is less likely among lower educated ones.

Leaving home is **more** likely among the **employed** than the inactive

## Findings (3/5)

Average adjusted probabilities of leaving the parental home by **mother's socio-economic class** (left) and by **intentions and reason to leave** (right)

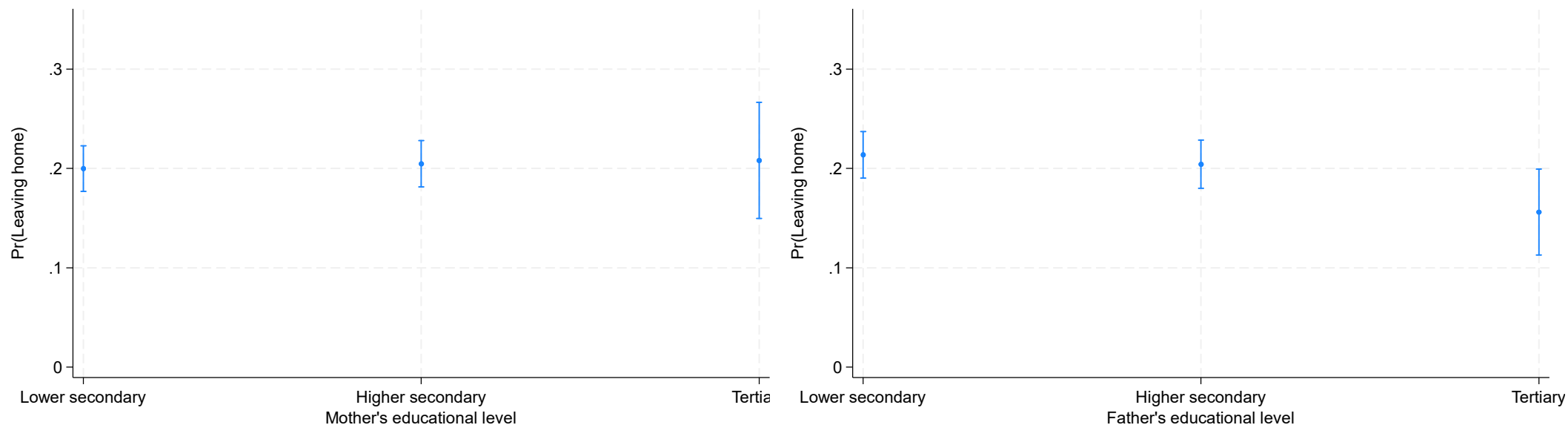


Leaving home is **less** likely among those with a mother with **high socio-economic status**

expressed intentions to leave **for Union with Certainty**

## Findings (4/5)

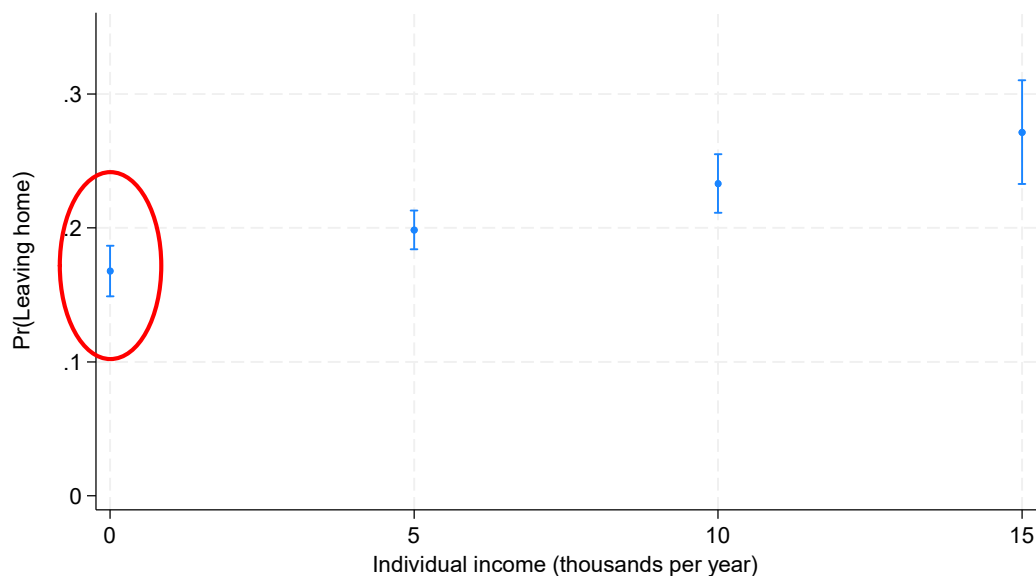
Average adjusted probabilities of leaving the parental home by **mother** (left) and by **father** (right) **highest level of education**



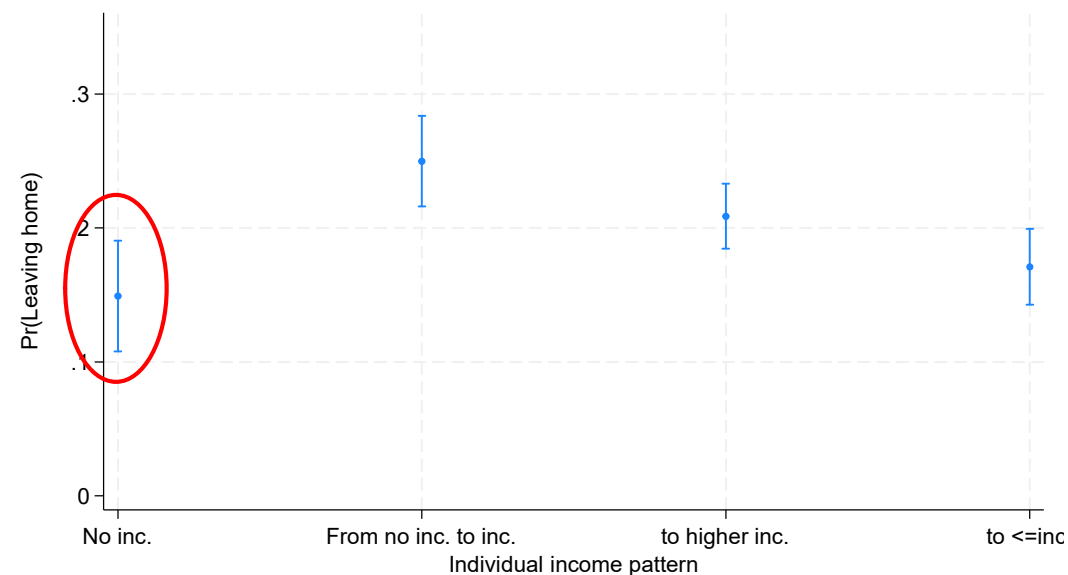


## Findings (5/5)

Average adjusted probabilities of leaving the parental home by **individual income** (left) and **income pattern** (right)



Leaving home is less likely among young adults with **no income**, and increase with the level of income



Leaving home is less likely among young adults **with no income over all the years**

# Conclusions

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New possibilities of analyses thanks to a greater availability of register data and the integration with survey data

- **Income** variables integrated with Family and social subjects surveys for the first time
- Actual **realization** of intention from the population register

Intentions of leaving are strongly related with their realization, especially when due to Family formation.

Economic resources (income level and income increase) are relevant determinant of LH realization

Other individual characteristics such as educational completion, labour market participation and age are relevant, too.

Family background matters: high mother's socio-economic status plays a protective role

## Future perspectives

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Register-based analysis is not without **limitations**:

- Restrictions in terms of accessibility
- Lack of information about informal living arrangements or temporary movements (only changes tracked in usual residence)
- Designed for administrative purposes rather than statistical ones, requires harmonization process (for instance relationship to the PR)
- Few qualitative information (e.g. citizenship, level of education)
- It is worth noting that only income data provided by administrative data are taken into account, so that underground economy is completely disregarded.

Future perspectives:

- Other analysis can reply the routine to ascertain parent-child relations in the register
- Analysis of the timing of leaving home with a longitudinal approach based on discrete observation (yearly) of household composition and individual income, also beyond 3-years
- Other information (migratory background, more refined territorial disaggregation)

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Istat thematic research programme - **Progetto di ricerca tematico 258** – Giovani e percorsi di indipendenza dalla famiglia di origine. (Delibera 2040509/22 del 25/11/2022 l. 01)



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# grazie

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