PROGRAM
Demographic Change and Policy Implications
August 31 – September 3
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Conference Venue
WELCOME TO THE EPC 2016

Dear Colleagues and Participants

On behalf of the Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB) and the National Executive Committee, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 13th European Population Conference 2016 in Mainz. For the first time, the biennial EPC is being carried out in Germany.

Once again, the EPC will present a large scientific program with more than 600 oral presentations, 300 posters and around 1,000 participants from all over Europe and the world. This shows how the EPC has established itself as the largest European conference on population research.

The special theme of EPC 2016 is "Demographic Change and Policy Implications". The European refugee crisis in 2015-16 again showed us how strong demography and politics are intertwined. The intersection between demographic research and everyday politics is of great importance for the further development of our society. This intersection is explicitly the mission of the Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB) - research on population dynamics as well as to advise and consult the government to shape the guidelines of our future society.

We would like to thank the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (JGU), the venue of the EPC 2016, for their great hospitality. More than 36,000 students at 10 faculties make the campus in Mainz to one of the biggest universities in Germany. We hope to have organized an exciting scientific program as well as many interesting social events and we express our warm welcome and wish you all a stimulating, exciting and productive conference.

Norbert F. Schneider

Head of the National Executive Committee and
Director of the Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB)
Dear Colleagues

On behalf of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS), I have the great pleasure to welcome you to the 2016 edition of our European Population Conference! The Council takes great pride that our European Population Conferences have become a leading scientific gathering in our field. They are also important milestones in the increasingly rich history of EAPS as well as significant marker events in the careers of many of our members.

As is usual in EAPS, EPC 2016 was developed and organized in close collaboration with our member-partners in the host country. For EPC 2016 the Council was very happy indeed to accept the kind offer from our German colleagues of the Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB) to host EPC 2016. The bonds between EAPS and BiB go back a long time, and we were excited to be able to add a new dimension to this longstanding collaboration! It has been a pleasure to collaborate with our German colleagues, but many others played a significant role as well! Indeed our European Population Conferences are built bottom-up, using the well over a thousand proposals from our members and others which were skillfully crafted into a scientific program by the conveners of the various conference themes and the input of many others. The Council is grateful for the efforts of all volunteers that were indispensable to realize EPC 2016.

Together with all of you, we look forward to an inspiring European Population Conference 2016. But as I have said on the similar occasion of EPC 2014, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating". I wish all of us a very exciting conference and many stimulating discussions. Let EPC 2016 begin!

Francesco Billari

President of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS)
ORGANIZERS OF THE EPC 2016

The European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) is a scientific professional organization promoting population research. As an international and interdisciplinary forum for population studies, EAPS has a special focus on Europe. EAPS was founded in 1983. Membership is open to individuals interested or engaged in population studies.

The European Population Conference (EPC), which takes place every two years, is the main scientific event of EAPS. EPCs gather experts from a wide range of scientific disciplines as well as the policy community and stakeholders who present and discuss the latest developments in population research including population trends and dynamics and their backgrounds and societal and policy implications. EAPS also organizes seminars, workshops and working group meetings in close collaboration with its affiliated institutions and other organizations.

Major activities that originated in EAPS and are carried out under EAPS auspices include:
• the European Journal of Population, a leading, peer-reviewed scientific journal,
• the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD), and
• Population Europe: the European Population Partnership.

Membership is offered at low cost to individuals who are interested or engaged in population studies. EAPS members are entitled to special benefits such as reduced registration at EAPS events like the European Population Conferences and a reduced subscription to the European Journal of Population. Members are also regularly informed by email about demographic events and activities.

To join EAPS, visit our website (www.eaps.nl). The website also provides the latest information on the scientific activities and the way EAPS functions.
The Federal Institute for Population Research (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, BiB) was established in 1973 to investigate the causes and consequences of demographic changes in Germany. It is situated in Wiesbaden. Scientific research, political advice for the Federal government and the ministries and transfer of knowledge to the public are important tasks of the institute. As a research institution of the Federal government, the institute belongs to the executive agencies of the Ministry of the Interior.

The specific research topics are subdivided into three research areas, which are socially and politically relevant in their orientation:

• **Family and Fertility**
  A main research interest of the BiB is to explore the causes of familial change and low fertility. One research area investigates the influence of cultural Leitbilder (role models) on family and fertility. Another research area examines the complex interrelation of structural and cultural conditions within the life course.

• **Migration and Mobility**
  Spatial mobility is an important element of demographic change. Scientists of two different research areas examine the interactions between job-related mobility and quality of life, couple and family formation as well as the causes and consequences of external migration.

• **Demographic Change and Ageing**
  Information about the population structure and its changes form an essential basis for policy advice and public relations activities. Research in this area focusses on the potentials of an ageing society. The consequences of a longer lifetime for employment, volunteering and intergenerational relationships are of interest.
ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
EAPS Council
Francesco C. Billari, President • Anna Cabré, Vice President • Marc Luy, Secretary General and Treasurer • Clara H. Mulder • Zsolt Spéder • Nico van Nimwegen, Executive Director

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB)
Nobert F. Schneider, Head of Committee • Christian Fiedler, Conference Coordinator • Tim Aevermann • Nicole Zender

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) wants to express its gratefulness to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) for its financial support for EPC 2016. The EAPS wants to express its gratitude to the Office of Population Research for hosting the EPC 2016 Scientific Program website on a Princeton University server. Special thanks to Germán Rodríguez for developing and adapting the conference software to our needs, and to Irene Rodríguez for providing the necessary technical support and the very pleasant collaboration.

The EAPS Council furthermore is grateful to the conveners of each of the topics. Many of them have received a huge number of submissions. As a result of their hard work and dedication we were able to build an exciting program. The Council extends a warm thank you to all conveners:
Stuart A. Basten (University of Oxford), Catherine Gourbin (Université Catholique de Louvain), Norbert F. Schneider (Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany), Lívia Murinkó (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute), Pearl Dykstra (Erasmus University Rotterdam), James Raymer (Australian National University), Marta Tienda (Princeton University), Aïda Solé-Auró (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Domantas Jasilionis (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Lucia Pozzi (Università degli Studi di Sassari), Iñaki Permanyer (Center for Demographic Studies Barcelona), Anne Solaz (Institut National d’Études Démographiques INED), Irena E. Kotowska (Warsaw School of Economics), Wolfgang Lutz (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis IIASA), Nico van Nimwegen (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI))
INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE VENUE
Johannes Gutenberg University
Saarstraße 21
55122 Mainz, Germany

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION
Public transportation in the city is well-organized. The easiest way to come to Mainz University is to take one of the following bus lines from Mainz Main Station (Hauptbahnhof):
- Line 6 (direction Marienborn)
- Line 6A (direction Bretzenheim/Gutenberg-Center)
- Line 54 (direction Lerchenberg/Brucknerstraße)
- Line 55 (direction Finthen/Theodor-Heuss-Straße)
- Line 56 (direction Münchfeld)
- Line 57 (direction Münchfeld)
- Line 58 (direction Wackernheim)
- Line 64 (direction Gonsenheim/Lennebergplatz)
- Line 65 (direction Jugendwerk)
- Line 68 (direction Lerchenberg/Hindemithstraße)
- Line 69 (direction Fachhochschule ü. Uni-Campus)
- Line 90 (direction Lerchenberg/Menzelstraße)
- Line 91 (direction Finthen/Poststraße)

You can get out at the following bus stops:
- Universität (main entrance, Forum universitatis)
- Friedrich-von-Pfeiffer-Weg (Philosophicum)

Your conference badge allows free travel on all means of transportation within the city limits of Mainz and Wiesbaden. Just make sure to have your badge with you.

For a taxi please call +49 (0)6131 910 910.
REGISTRATION DESK
The Registration Desk, where pre-registered participants or on-site registrants may pick up their conference materials, operates in the main foyer of P 1 (close to the main entrance). The staff of the Conference Secretariat will be at your service at the Registration Desk. All inquiries about registration, hotel booking, social arrangements, conference tours and transport will be assisted at the desk.

Opening hours:
Wednesday, August 31 | 12:00 – 21:00
Thursday, September 1 | 08:00 – 19:00
Friday, September 2 | 08:00 – 19:00
Saturday, September 3 | 07:30 – 14:30

On-site registrations are possible. However, interested delegates should be aware, that the accommodation and the possibility of attending the EPC Party / Tours is limited / subject to availability.

Registration type:           Additional fees:
EAPS member*               € 350
Non-member                 € 450
Student                    € 150
Accompanying person        € 150

* To make use of this „member only“ discount, your membership must be active (latest possible registration date: April 30, 2016) and your membership fees must have been paid for the last two years. Visit the EAPS website (www.eaps.nl) to settle your membership before you register for the conference!

CONFERENCE BADGE
Participants will receive a badge upon registration. Since your personal badge is your entrance ticket to the sessions, please make sure that you wear your badge at all times during all conference activities and social events. The badge will allow you to use public transport for free, please always have it with you while travelling on public transport.

REGISTRATION FEE INCLUDES
- Admission to the conference sessions, plenary sessions and the exhibition
- Admission to Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony
- Coffee/tea served during the morning and afternoon breaks
- Beverages and snacks at Welcome Reception and Closing Ceremony
- Conference documentation
- Use of public transport systems in Mainz and Wiesbaden

LANGUAGE
The official language of the conference is English.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Please check the program well in advance for the date, time and venue of your presentation. The organizers will provide all necessary equipment (computer, projector). Please bring your presentation in Microsoft PowerPoint, OpenOffice/LibreOffice, PREZI or Adobe PDF. Should you have a special request, please contact the Media Check in room P 6 in order to make sure the presentation can be made in the desired form.

SPEAKER PREVIEW ROOM / MEDIA CENTER
Speakers are requested to come to the media center (P 6) the day before but no later than two hours before the meeting. Conference staff will transfer your presentation from the Speaker Preview Room to the corresponding session rooms. You will easily find your presentation at the installed laptop in your session room.

Opening hours:
Wednesday, August 31 | 16:00 – 20:00
Thursday, September 1 | 08:00 – 19:00
Friday, September 2 | 08:00 – 19:00
Saturday, September 3 | 08:00 – 13:00

POSTER SESSIONS
Poster boards have the same number as poster numbers in the final program. Posters should be mounted until the poster session starts and must be dismounted at the latest two hours before the beginning of the next poster session. Fixing material will be available at the registration desk. The organizers will bear no responsibility for posters left behind! Authors are requested to be present for discussion during their poster session. If you cannot bring your poster with you, there are two copy shops near the venue where you can print posters. Please bring your file with you and pay attention to the compatibility of data and fonts. Common formats such as .doc, .docx, .pdf, .jpg or .png are welcome.

EXHIBITION BOOTHS
Opening hours:
Wednesday, August 31 | 19:00 – 21:00
Thursday, September 1 | 09:30 – 19:00
Friday, September 2 | 09:30 – 19:00
Saturday, September 3 | 09:00 – 12:00

CLIMATE
Overall, Germany has a warm, temperate, wet climate with westerly winds. Extreme fluctuations in temperature are rare. Rain falls throughout the year. Mild winters and moderately hot summers are the norm. For the time of the conference temperatures will from 20 to 25 °C, rain is possible.
INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

VISA
EU citizens do not require a visa. Citizens of all other countries will generally need a visa, with the exception of some countries for which the European Community has eliminated the visa requirement. Nationals of those countries do not require a visa for visits to Germany lasting no longer than three months in a six-month period.

MEALS
Coffee/tea and cold beverages during the coffee breaks will be served in the exhibition area. They are free for all registered participants wearing their badges. Additionally, there are several places in the vicinity of the conference site serving lunch or sandwiches:
- all cafeterias on the University campus (look at the map on page 11)
- two food trucks in front of the conference building offer food and beverages on Thursday and Friday

LUGGAGE, CLOAKROOM
During the conference a cloakroom will be at the participants’ disposal on the ground floor of the conference building. Please kindly note that the cloakroom will close at 14:30 on Saturday, September 3. In all other cases, participants are requested to store their luggage in their hotel’s luggage room on Saturday.

Opening hours:
Wednesday, August 31 | 16:00 – 21:00
Thursday, September 1 | 08:00 – 19:00
Friday, September 2 | 08:00 – 19:00
Saturday, September 3 | 07:30 – 14:30

INTERNET ACCESS
Wireless internet is available in all rooms. You will receive your personalized password at the registration desk. The network’s name is “eduroam”.

SMOKING
Smoking is not permitted inside the Conference building and at the venues for the social functions. Smokers are kindly requested to smoke outdoors in the designated areas.

MEETING ROOMS AND VENUES
The Opening Ceremony will be held in the ReWi building to your left when you enter from the main entrance. All other sessions and side meetings will be held in the Philosophicum right across the street, where you will find the registration desk as well. Rooms P 1 to P 13 are located on the ground floor of the Philosophicum, the rooms with the numbers P 101, 104 and 109a are located on the first floor.

TWITTER
Latest news and updates about the scientific program, room changes, lunch options, on twitter.com/EPC2016
PLENARY SESSIONS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

OPENING CEREMONY ................................................................. REWI-BUILDING
Wednesday, August 31 | 17:30 – 19:30

Welcome statement
Georg Krausch, President of Johannes Gutenberg University

Opening statement
Francesco C. Billari, President of EAPS

Keynote speakers
Günter Krings, State Secretary of the German Ministry of the Interior
*Zusammen halten - zusammen gestalten — Shaping a cohesive society*

Norbert F. Schneider, Director of the Federal Institute for Population Research
*Family Change in Europe: Convergence or Divergence?*

Jane Falkingham, Director of ESRC Centre for Population Change
*Population Change and the Need for Life Course Sensitive Policy: additional reflections post Brexit*

WELCOME RECEPTION ............................................................... PHILOSOPHICUM
Wednesday, August 31 | 19:30 – 21:30

Participants are welcome to drinks and snacks served on the ground floor in the exhibition area.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF EAPS .................................................. ROOM P1
Thursday, September 1 | 17:30 – 19:00

- Opening of the 15th General Assembly of EAPS
- Report on EAPS activities
- Appointment of new Auditors (2016-2018)
- Election of a new Nominating Committee (2016-2018)
- Activities under the auspices of EAPS
- Statement on behalf of the EAPS Advisory Board
- General Discussion
- Transfer from the old to the new Council
- Venue of the next European Population Conference
- Any other business
- Closing of the 15th General Assembly

CAREER MENTORING EVENT .................................................... ROOM P11
Saturday, September 3 | 8:00 – 9:00

Distinguished scientists covering different fields will be present to answer your questions and to discuss demographic careers with you in an informal atmosphere over a light breakfast. Access with pre-registration only.

CLOSING CEREMONY ............................................................. ROOM P1
Saturday, September 3 | 12:45 – 13:45

- Opening by the new President of EAPS, Zsolt Spéder
- Presentation of the EAPS Awards

Farewell mingle: Drinks and a snack will be served after the Closing Ceremony
## INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

### EXHIBITION

#### Sponsors
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
- Leibniz Institute for the Social Science (GESIS)
- Springer Science + Business Media B.V.
- Taylor & Francis, UK

#### Exhibitors
1. Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany (BiB)
2. Comparative Population Studies (CPOS)
3. Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (EAPS/NIDI/GGP)
4. Hungarian Demographic Research Institute (HDRI)
5. IPUMS-International / Minnesota Population Center
7. Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)
8. Wittgenstein Centre for Demography & Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
9. Statistisches Bundesamt – German Federal Statistical Office (Destatis)
10. ESRC Centre for Population Change (CPC)
11. Population Europe (PE)
12. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPI DEFO)
13. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy (MEA)
14. Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA)
15. Springer Nature
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31 | 17:30 – 21:00 ................................  ROOM

Opening Ceremony
Welcome Reception

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 | 9:00 – 10:30 .................................  ROOM

1  Family and fertility ................................................. P 1
2  Mortality and longevity ............................................. P 10
3  Migration and the family: structure and process .............. P 5
4  Well-being and gender attitudes ................................... P 11
5  Recession and fertility ............................................. P 2
6  Fertility preferences 1 ............................................. P 3
7  Migration and the life course .................................... P 4
8  Assortative mating .................................................. P 13
9  Health and mortality in the past .................................. P 104
10 Life course and education ......................................... P 7
11 Rural and urban migration ....................................... P 12
12 Adapting to ageing - policy responses in the pension system ..... P 101

COFFEE BREAK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 | 11:00 – 12:30 .................................  ROOM

13 Fertility (merged with Session 55)
14 Family transitions, employment and earnings .................. P 10
15 Longevity advances and their determinants ..................... P 5
16 Climate change, migration and urbanisation ..................... P 11
17 The impact of recession on life course .......................... P 2
18 Fertility and social change ......................................... P 3
19 Policy Issues .......................................................... P 4
20 Marriage and cohabiting patterns in the past .................... P 13
21 Regional mortality differences .................................... P 104
22 Measuring fertility ..................................................... P 7
23 The demographic impact of the German National Cohort (GNC) ... P 12
24 Female employment around birth ................................ P 101
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 | 12:30 – 14:00 ............................................. ROOM
Poster session 1
Foyer P5 – P13

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 | 14:00 – 15:30 ............................................. ROOM
25 Transition to adulthood .......................................................... P 1
26 Aging and retirement ............................................................... P 10
27 Migrant assimilation ............................................................... P 5
28 Health disparities and well-being at older ages ..................... P 11
29 Divorce and union dissolution 1 ............................................. P 2
30 Innovations in demographic methods ................................... P 3
31 Cohabitation versus marriage ................................................. P 4
32 Urban population dynamics .................................................... P 13
33 Quality of intergenerational ties ............................................. P 109a
34 Making use of family policy: fertility and labour market effects ... P 7
35 Survival: Exploring biological and confounding factors .......... P 12
36 Mortality in Central and Eastern Europe ............................... P 101
37 Consequences of care-giving ................................................... P 109a

COFFEE BREAK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 | 16:00 – 17:30 ............................................. ROOM
38 Health, well-being and morbidity .......................................... P 1
39 Employment and well-being ................................................. P 10
40 Education and fertility 1 ........................................................ P 5
41 Mental well-being of older adults ......................................... P 11
42 Well-being and family environment ...................................... P 2
43 Gender and fertility ............................................................... P 3
44 Cross-national comparisons of internal migration .................. P 4
45 Parent-child relationship ........................................................ P 13
46 Sexual and reproductive health .............................................. P 104
47 Determinants and consequences of immigrants’ residential choices ............................................................... P 7
48 Dimensions of health transition in developing countries .......... P 12
49 New perspectives on emigration and return migration .......... P 101
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 9:00 – 10:30 ................................. ROOM

50  Disparities in mortality trends across developed countries ........ P 1
51  European fertility ................................................................. P 10
52  Life course and female employment ..................................... P 5
53  Grandparenting ................................................................. P 11
54  Gender equity and division of labor .................................... P 2
55  Fertility preferences 3 .......................................................... P 3
56  Determinants of internal migration and mobility .................... P 4
57  Immigration and educational differentiation .......................... P 13
58  Modelling fertility ............................................................... P 104
59  Population projections and forecasts ................................... P 7
60  Physical health of older adults ............................................ P 12
61  Sterility and reproductive impairments ................................ P 101

COFFEE BREAK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 11:00 – 12:30 ................................. ROOM

62  Migration, politics and welfare states .................................... P 1
63  Health and education .......................................................... P 10
64  Attitudes, culture, religion .................................................... P 1
65  Population, development and environment interactions ........ P 11
66  Forecasting mortality ........................................................... P 2
67  Education and fertility 2 ........................................................ P 3
68  Labor market activity of older adults and care givers .............. P 4
69  Data sources and methods quality ....................................... P 13
70  Mobility and population dynamics in the past ....................... P 104
71  Transfers between generations and family policy .................. P 7
72  Biology, technology, genetics and fertility ........................... P 12
73  Families and gender ............................................................ P 101
74  New directions in migration measurement ............................ P 109a

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 12:30 – 14:00 ................................. ROOM

Poster session 2  Foyer P5 – P13
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 14:00 – 15:30 ........................................... ROOM

75 Economic and social consequences of population ageing .......... P 1
76 Gender disparities in health ......................................................... P 10
77 Gender, fertility and sex preferences ........................................... P 5
78 Family structure ................................................................. P 11
79 Divorce and union dissolution 2 .................................................. P 2
80 Happiness and childbearing ....................................................... P 3
81 Child well-being, health and development .................................. P 4
82 Lifespan disparity and longevity .................................................... P 13
83 Migrants on the labour market ..................................................... P 104
84 Fertility preferences 2 ............................................................... P 7
85 Consequences of internal migration and mobility ........................ P 12
86 Modelling mortality ..................................................................... P 101
87 Family policy vs. changes in fertility patterns ............................... P 109a

COFFEE BREAK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 16:00 – 17:30 ........................................... ROOM

88 Comparative perspectives on migration and fertility .................... P 1
89 Health in contexts ....................................................................... P 10
90 Integration challenges of forced migration .................................. P 5
91 After divorce and widowhood ..................................................... P 11
92 Single parenthood ....................................................................... P 2
93 Socioeconomic differentials in mortality ...................................... P 3
94 Education and fertility 3 ............................................................... P 4
95 Trends and impact of infant/child mortality in the past ................ P 13
96 Gender issues in sexual and reproductive health .......................... P 104
97 Determinants of intergenerational transfers .................................. P 7
98 Modelling unions and other transitions to adulthood .................. P 12
99 Influences of advantages and disadvantages across the life course on mortality ................................................................. P 101

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 | 17:30 – 19:00 ........................................... ROOM

Poster session 3

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THEMATIC PROGRAM

1 Fertility

Session 5: Recession and fertility
Chair: Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 2)

Session 6: Fertility preferences 1
Chair: Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 3)

Session 13: Fertility (merged with Session 55)
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 1)

Session 18: Fertility and social change
Chair: Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 3)

Session 22: Measuring fertility
Chair: Anna Rybinska, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 7)

Session 40: Education and fertility 1
Chair: Allan Puur, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 5)

Session 43: Gender and fertility
Chair: Krzysztof Tymicki, Warsaw School of Economics
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 3)

Session 51: European fertility
Chair: Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 10)

Session 55: Fertility preferences 3
Chair: Anna Stastna, Charles University in Prague and Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA)
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 3)

Session 67: Education and fertility 2
Chair: Claudine E. M. Sauvain-Dugerdil, Université de Genève
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 3)

Session 72: Biology, technology, genetics and fertility
Chair: Cornelia Muresan, Babes-Bolyai University
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 12)

Session 77: Gender, fertility and sex preferences
Chair: Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 5)

Session 80: Happiness and childbearing
Chair: Heini E. Väisänen, University of Southampton
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 3)
Session 84: *Fertility preferences 2*
Chair: **Sergei V. Zakharov**, *National Research University Higher School of Economics*
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 7)

Session 94: *Education and fertility 3*
Chair: **Arnstein Aassve**, *Università Bocconi*
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 4)

Session 104: *The economic context of childbearing*
Chair: **Jonas Wood**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 2)

Session 112: *Childlessness*
Chair: **Tomas Sobotka**, *Vienna Institute of Demography*
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 1)

Session 116: *Policy and fertility*
Chair: **Vlada Stankuniene**, *Vytautas Magnus University*
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 2)

2 **Sexual and Reproductive Health**

Session 46: *Sexual and reproductive health*
Chair: **Catherine Gourbin**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 104)

Session 61: *Sterility and reproductive impairments*
Chair: **Maria Castiglioni**, *Università di Padova*
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 101)

Session 96: *Gender issues in sexual and reproductive health*
Chair: **Ester L. Rizzi**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 104)

Session 120: *Abortion: attitudes and determinants*
Chair: **Sara Randall**, *University College London*
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 104)

3 **Families and Households**

Session 1: *Family and fertility*
Chair: **Norbert F. Schneider**, *Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany*
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 1)

Session 8: *Assortative mating*
Chair: **Christiaan W. S. Monden**, *University of Oxford*
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 13)

Session 29: *Divorce and union dissolution 1*
Chair: **Jan Van Bavel**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 2)

Session 31: *Cohabitation versus marriage*
Chair: **Ann Evans**, *Australian National University*
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 4)
Session 42: **Well-being and family environment**  
Chair: Lars Dommermuth, *Statistics Norway*  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 2)

Session 45: **Parent-child relationship**  
Chair: Marcel Raab, *University of Mannheim*  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 13)

Session 54: **Gender equity and division of labor**  
Chair: Detlev Lück, *Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany*  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 2)

Session 64: **Attitudes, culture, religion**  
Chair: Brienna Perelli-Harris, *University of Southampton*  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 5)

Session 73: **Families and gender**  
Chair: Johannes Huinink, *University of Bremen*  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 101)

Session 78: **Family structure**  
Chair: Aart C. Liebbröer, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 11)

Session 79: **Divorce and union dissolution 2**  
Chair: Ladislav Rabusic, *Masaryk University*  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 2)

Session 92: **Single parenthood**  
Chair: Anne H. Gauthier, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 2)

Session 102: **Marriage and repartnering**  
Chair: Gwendolin Blossfeld, *Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi), Bamberg*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 5)

Session 105: **Family development**  
Chair: Michaela Kreyenfeld, *Hertie School of Governance*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 3)

Session 117: **Child development**  
Chair: Ursula Henz, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 3)

Session 119: **Demographic change, social networks and quality of life**  
Chair: Marina Hennig, *Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 13)

4 **Life Course**

Session 4: **Well-being and gender attitudes**  
Chair: Letizia Mencarini, *Università Bocconi*  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 11)

Session 14: **Family transitions, employment and earnings**  
Chair: Daniela Bellani, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 10)
Session 25: Transition to adulthood  
Chair: Lívia Murinkó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 1)

Session 91: After divorce and widowhood  
Chair: Matthijs Kalmijn, University of Amsterdam  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 11)

Session 108: Biodemography and later life outcomes  
Chair: Melinda Mills, University of Oxford  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 104)

Session 118: Union formation and singlehood  
Chair: Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 4)

5 Ageing and Intergenerational Relations

Session 33: Quality of intergenerational ties  
Chair: Katya Ivanova, Erasmus University Rotterdam  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 104)

Session 37: Consequences of care-giving  
Chair: Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 109a)

Session 41: Mental well-being of older adults  
Chair: Karsten Hank, University of Cologne  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 11)

Session 53: Grandparenting  
Chair: Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 11)

Session 60: Physical health of older adults  
Chair: Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 12)

Session 68: Labor market activity of older adults and care givers  
Chair: Andreas Mergenthaler, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 4)

Session 75: Economic and social consequences of population ageing  
Chair: Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 1)

Session 97: Determinants of intergenerational transfers  
Chair: Robert I. Gal, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 7)

6 Internal Migration and Urbanization

Session 7: Migration and the life course  
Chair: Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 4)
Session 11: Rural and urban migration  
Chair: Bart Sleutjes, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 12)

Session 32: Urban population dynamics  
Chair: Philippe Bocquier, Université Catholique de Louvain  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 13)

Session 44: Cross-national comparisons of internal migration  
Chair: James Raymer, Australian National University  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 4)

Session 56: Determinants of internal migration and mobility  
Chair: John Stillwell, University of Leeds  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 4)

Session 85: Consequences of internal migration and mobility  
Chair: Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 12)

7 International Migration and Migrant Populations

Session 3: Migration and the family: structure and process  
Chair: Nadja Milewski, Universität Rostock  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 5)

Session 47: Determinants and consequences of immigrants’ residential choices  
Chair: Christof Van Mol, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Universiteit Antwerpen  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 7)

Session 49: New perspectives on emigration and return migration  
Chair: Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 101)

Session 57: Immigration and educational differentiation  
Chair: Kristen Jeffers, University of Minnesota  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 13)

Session 62: Migration, politics and welfare states  
Chair: Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 1)

Session 74: New directions in migration measurement  
Chair: Daniel T. Lichter, Cornell University  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 109a)

Session 88: Comparative perspectives on migration and fertility  
Chair: Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 1)

Session 90: Integration challenges of forced migration  
Chair: Andrea Monti, Stockholm University  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 5)
Session 101: *Comparative perspectives on intermarriage in Europe*  
Chair: **Domenico Parisi**, *Mississippi State University*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 10)

Session 103: *Immigrants' economic and material well-being: causes and consequences*  
Chair: **Alicia Adsera**, *Princeton University*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 11)

Session 113: *Migration and labor market integration*  
Chair: **Aslan Zorlu**, *University of Amsterdam*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 10)

Session 114: *Terms of belonging: immigrant integration*  
Chair: **Anna Paterno**, *Università degli Studi di Bari*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 5)

Session 123: *Immigration, acculturation and health status*  
Chair: **Guy J. Abel**, *Asian Demographic Research Institute*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 101)

8 **Health, Well-being and Morbidity**

Session 23: *The demographic impact of the German National Cohort (GNC)*  
Chair: **Ulrich O. Mueller**, *Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany*  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 12)

Session 28: *Health disparities and well-being at older ages*  
Chair: **Yuka Sugawara Minagawa**, *Sophia University*  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 11)

Session 35: *Survival: Exploring biological and confounding factors*  
Chair: **Jean-Marie Robine**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Université de Montpellier I*  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 12)

Session 38: *Health, well-being and morbidity*  
Chair: **Aïda Solé-Auró**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 1)

Session 39: *Employment and well-being*  
Chair: **Emmanuelle Cambois**, *Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)*  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 10)

Session 63: *Health and education*  
Chair: **Kristen M. Schorpp**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 10)

Session 76: *Gender disparities in health*  
Chair: **Gabriele Dobhammer-Reiter**, *Universität Rostock*  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 10)

Session 81: *Child well-being, health and development*  
Chair: **Laurent Toulemon**, *Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)*  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 4)
Session 89: Health in contexts  
Chair: Anna Oksuzyan, *Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research*  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 10)

Session 100: Analyzing life expectancy and lifespan: factors and methods  
Chair: Frederik Peters, *Universität Rostock*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 1)

Session 107: Health of the elderly from different perspectives  
Chair: Jordi Gumà, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 13)

Session 109: Children’s health: Determinants and policy approaches  
Chair: Alice Goisis, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 7)

Session 115: Families, health and well-being  
Chair: Kasia Karpinska, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 11)

Session 122: Maternal age, living environments and well-being  
Chair: Jane C. Falkingham, *University of Southampton*  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 12)

9 Mortality and Longevity

Session 2: Mortality and longevity  
Chair: Domantas Jasilionis, *Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Vytautas Magnus University*  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 10)

Session 15: Longevity advances and their determinants  
Chair: Jacques Vallin, *Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)*  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 5)

Session 21: Regional mortality differences  
Chair: Eva U. B. Kibele, *University of Groningen*  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 104)

Session 36: Mortality in Central and Eastern Europe  
Chair: Pavel Grigoriev, *Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research*  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 101)

Session 48: Dimensions of health transition in developing countries  
Chair: France Meslé, *Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)*  
Thursday, September 1 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 12)

Session 50: Disparities in mortality trends across developed countries  
Chair: Ronny Westerman, *Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany*  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 1)

Session 82: Lifespan disparity and longevity  
Chair: Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, *Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia*  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 13)
Session 93: Socioeconomic differentials in mortality  
Chair: Jon Anson, Ben Gurion University of the Negev  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 3)

Session 99: Influences of advantages and disadvantages across the life course on mortality  
Chair: Sven Drefahl, Stockholm University  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 101)

Session 106: Advances in cause of death analysis  
Chair: Marketa Pechholdova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 4)

Session 121: Ethnicity, migration, and mortality  
Chair: Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 7)

10 History

Session 9: Health and mortality in the past  
Chair: Guy Brunet, Université de Lyon II  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 104)

Session 20: Marriage and cohabiting patterns in the past  
Chair: Diego Ramiro-Fariñas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 13)

Session 70: Mobility and population dynamics in the past  
Chair: Michel Poulain, Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 104)

Session 95: Trends and impact of infant/child mortality in the past  
Chair: Lucia Pozzi, Università degli Studi di Sassari  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 13)

Session 111: Before, during and after the fertility transition  
Chair: Martin Dribe, Lund University  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 101)

11 Data and Methods

Session 30: Innovations in demographic methods  
Chair: Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 3)

Session 58: Modelling fertility  
Chair: Daniel Devolder, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 104)

Session 59: Population projections and forecasts  
Chair: Frans Willekens, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 7)
Session 66: **Forecasting mortality**  
Chair: **Fanny Janssen**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 2)

Session 69: **Data sources and methods quality**  
Chair: **Albert Esteve**, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB  
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 13)

Session 86: **Modelling mortality**  
Chair: **Annette Baudisch**, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 101)

Session 98: **Modelling unions and other transitions to adulthood**  
Chair: **Iñaki Permanyer**, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB  
Friday, September 2 | 4:00 PM – 5:30 PM (P 12)

### 12 Economics, Human Capital and Labour Markets

Session 10: **Life course and education**  
Chair: **Marika Jalovaara**, University of Turku  
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 7)

Session 17: **The impact of recession on life course**  
Chair: **Georgia Verropoulou**, University of Piraeus  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 2)

Session 24: **Female employment around birth**  
Chair: **Anne Solaz**, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)  
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 101)

Session 26: **Aging and retirement**  
Chair: **Gustavo De Santis**, Università di Firenze  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 10)

Session 27: **Migrant assimilation**  
Chair: **Laura Bernardi**, Université de Lausanne  
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 5)

Session 52: **Life course and female employment**  
Chair: **Trude Lappegård**, Statistics Norway  
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 5)

Session 83: **Migrants on the labour market**  
Chair: **Dominique Meurs**, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense  
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 104)

Session 110: **Education and gender**  
Chair: **Benoît Rapoport**, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne  
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 12)
13 Policy Issues

Session 12: Adapting to ageing - policy responses in the pension system
Chair: Dimiter Philipov, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM (P 101)

Session 19: Policy Issues
Chair: Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 4)

Session 34: Making use of family policy: fertility and labour market effects
Chair: Livia Olah, Stockholm University
Thursday, September 1 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 7)

Session 71: Transfers between generations and family policy
Chair: Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 7)

Session 87: Family policy vs. changes in fertility patterns
Chair: Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University
Friday, September 2 | 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM (P 109a)

14 Development and Environment

Session 16: Climate change, migration and urbanisation
Chair: Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 11)

Session 65: Population, development and environment interactions
Chair: Samir K.C., Shanghai University and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM (P 11)
FINAL PROGRAM

OPENING CEREMONY .......................................................... REWI-BUILDING

Wednesday, August 31 | 17:30 – 19:30

Welcome statement
Georg Krausch, President of Johannes Gutenberg University

Opening statement
Francesco C. Billari, President of EAPS

Keynote speakers
Günter Krings, State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior
Zusammen halten - zusammen gestalten — Shaping a cohesive society

Norbert F. Schneider, Director of the Federal Institute for Population Research
Family Change in Europe: Convergence or Divergence?

Jane Falkingham, Director of ESRC Centre for Population Change
Population Change and the Need for Life Course Sensitive Policy: additional reflections post Brexit

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30,
P 1 - Ground floor

1 FAMILY AND FERTILITY

Chair: Norbert F. Schneider, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 Does housework rule? Fertility intentions of women in Turkey from a gender equity perspective • Ezgi Berktas, Hacettepe University

2 Is there an “English model” of the Second Demographic Transition? Evidence from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom • Simona Bignami, Université de Montréal; David Pelletier, Université de Montréal; Anaïs Simard-Gendron, Université de Montréal; Anne H. Gauthier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

3 Fertility in new couples, the influence of previous children: evidence from the UK • Alessandro Di Nallo, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

4 Childbearing within cohabitation and family stability: testing the role of diffusion using data from 16 European countries, Canada and the U.S. • David Pelletier, Université de Montréal; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 10 – Ground floor

2 MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY

Chair: Domantas Jasilionis, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Vytautas Magnus University

1 Increasing human capital fuels increasing life expectancy and optimism for the future • Marc Luy, Vienna Institute of Demography; Marina Zannella, Vienna Institute of Demography; Christian Wegner-Siegmundt, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Yuka Sugawara Minagawa, Sophia University; Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Graziella Caselli, Sapienza Università di Roma

2 The education composition's effect on life expectancy - are females racing towards longer lives while males get left behind? • Mikkel Bruun-Jensen, University of Southern Denmark; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

3 Education, cognitive ability and cause-specific mortality: a structural approach • Govert Bijwaard, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Finn Rasmussen, Karolinska Institutet; Per Tynelius, Karolinska Institutet

4 Does education protect against the detrimental effect of unemployment? Male mortality Belgium 2001-2011 • Sylvie Gadeyne, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Christophe Vanroelen, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 5 - Ground floor

3 MIGRATION AND THE FAMILY: STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

Chair: Nadja Milewski, Universität Rostock

1 Second-generation migrants leaving the parental home in France: how does context matter? • Giulia Ferrari, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 Living arrangements of immigrants’ children in Europe • Roberto Impicciatore, Università di Bologna; Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

3 Intergenerational ties across borders: a typology of relationships of Polish migrants in the Netherlands and their ageing parents • Kasia Karpinska, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam

4 Family patterns and living arrangements of Moroccans in Spain • Chia Liu, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Rocio Treviño-Maruri, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Albert Esteve, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB
5 Separation and residential mobility among women of native and non-Western immigrant origin in the Netherlands • Ilse N. Rooyackers, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Marjolijn Das, Statistics Netherlands; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 11 - Ground floor

4 WELL-BEING AND GENDER ATTITUDES

Chair: Letizia Mencarini, Università Bocconi

1 How does parenthood affect life satisfaction in Russia? • Malgorzata Mikucka, Université Catholique de Louvain

2 The happiness-parenthood link in a context of limited state support: the case of Switzerland • Ester L. Rizzi, Université Catholique de Louvain; Malgorzata Mikucka, Université Catholique de Louvain

3 Well-being consequences of fertility trajectories childless women and men – is there a happiness penalty of non-realized fertility intentions? • Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Balázs Kapitány, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

4 The transformed life: motherhood and women’s gender attitudes • Muzhi Zhou, University of Oxford

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 2 - Ground floor

5 RECESSION AND FERTILITY

Chair: Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton

1 The effect of the Great Recession on permanent childlessness in Italy • Chiara Ludovica Comolli, European University Institute; Marcantonio Caltabiano, Università di Messina; Alessandro Rosina, Università Cattolica, Milan

2 Fertility trends after the financial crisis in Norway • Lars Dommermuth, Statistics Norway; Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway

3 Fertility change in the context of economic recession in Italy and Spain: population composition and sub-national geographies • Elspeth Graham, University of St Andrews; Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews; Francesca Fiori, University of St Andrews

4 Long-term effects of economic recession on fertility: the case of South Korea • Doo-Sub Kim, Hanyang University; Sam Hyun Yoo, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
5 Economic recessions and fertility in the developed world: the Greek case
• Anastasia Kostaki, Athens University of Economics and Business; Byron Kotzamanis, University of Thessaly; Pavlos Baltas, Université de Bordeaux

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 3 - Ground floor

6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES 1
Chair: Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen

1 When a poor index becomes a good proxy: on the predictive value of individual fertility preferences at the cohort macro-level • Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 The effect of experiences with the first child on higher order parity • Petra Buhr, Universität Bremen; Katharina Lutz, Universität Bremen

3 Mind the gap: the role of involuntary factors in explaining the gap between desired and realized fertility in European countries - a microsimulation model • Alessandra Carioli, University of Southampton; Daniel Devolder, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

4 Gender roles and fertility intentions in Poland, Hungary, Belgium and Norway • Katarzyna Kocot-Górecka, Warsaw School of Economics; Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics

5 Unintended births among women in the United States: might some be "okay" instead? • Julia McQuillan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Stacy Tiemeyer, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Michael S. Rendall, University of Maryland; Patricia Wonch Hill, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Arthur Greil, Alfred University

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 4 - Ground floor

7 MIGRATION AND THE LIFE COURSE
Chair: Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

1 Facilitators and constraints at each stage of the migration process • Stefanie A. Kley, Universität Hamburg

2 Formation and realisation of migration intentions across the adult life course: evidence from Norway • Sebastian Klüsener, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Lars Dommermuth, Statistics Norway

3 Step-wise migration: evidence from Indonesia • Elda L. Pardede, University of Groningen; Philip McCann, University of Groningen; Viktor Venhorst, University of Groningen

4 Urban population new spatial patterns under a crisis context: ageing and household changes in Barcelona and Madrid • Isabel Pujadas, Universitat de Barcelona; Fernando Gil-Alonso, Universitat de Barcelona; Miguel Rubiales, Universitat de Barcelona; Jenniffer Thiers, Universitat de Barcelona
Factors connected to moving from urban to areas with universities among persons at family formation age in Finland during 2003 to 2008 • Matti Saari, Statistics Finland

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 13 - Ground floor

8 ASSORTATIVE MATING
Chair: Christiaan W. S. Monden, University of Oxford

1 Educational homophily and educational homogamy: the impact of maternal role models on their daughters’ cohabitation and marriages • Gwendolin Blossfeld, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi), Bamberg

2 Trends in relative status of men and women in educationally hypogamous unions in Sweden • Margarita Chudnovskaya, Stockholm University; Ridhi Kashyap, University of Oxford and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

3 The reversal of the gender gap in education and relative divorce risks: a matter of alternatives? • André Grow, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

4 Women’s and men’s partnership formation in Europe: the effect of field of education • Teresa Martin Garcia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Marta Seiz, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 104 - 1st floor

9 HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN THE PAST
Chair: Guy Brunet, Université de Lyon II

1 Russian model of epidemiologic transition: historical peculiarities (late XIX - first half of the XX centuries) • Denis Ananyev, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Isupov, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Lamin, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

2 Social mobility and mortality in Southern Sweden (1813-1910) • Paolo Emilio Cardone, Sapienza Università di Roma and ISFOL; Joan Pau Jordà, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Chiara Sanna, Università degli Studi di Sassari

3 Anthropometric traits at military medical examination associated with demographic family characteristics • Dany Chambre, Independent Researcher; Anne Herm, Tallinn University; Gianni Pes, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Michel Poulain, Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain

4 The transmissibility of influenza pandemics. The case of 1889-1890 and 1918-1920 in a large urban environment: a spatial analysis of Madrid, Spain, by borough and district • Diego Ramiro-Fariñas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Yolanda Casado, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Sara García Ferrero, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
5. The de jure/de facto enigma. The impact of unregistered attendees and absentees in nineteenth and early twentieth century Belgium on urban mortality figures • Tina Van Rossem, Vrije Universiteit Brussel and Ghent University; Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Isabelle Devos, Ghent University

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 7 - Ground floor

10. LIFE COURSE AND EDUCATION
Chair: Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku
1. Educational assortative mating and household division of labor: a Pan-European perspective • Martin Dribe, Lund University; Maria A. Stanfors, Lund University
2. The effect of paternal and maternal unemployment on children’s education • Hannu Lehti, University of Turku; Aleks Karhula, University of Turku; Jani Erola, University of Turku
3. The quantity-quality tradeoff: a cross-country comparison of market and nonmarket investments per child in relation to fertility • Lili Varga, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Gretchen Donehower, University of California, Berkeley
4. The effect of transnational educational mobility on occupational status. Do individuals from less advantaged backgrounds profit more? • Stine Waibel, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Heiko Rüger, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany
5. Demographic factors involving non-working years in European adulthood • Pilar Zueras, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Pau Miret-Gamundi, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Antía Domínguez-Rodríguez, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 12 - Ground floor

11. RURAL AND URBAN MIGRATION
Chair: Bart Sleutjes, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
1. Regional perspective on the relation between urban and demographic transitions in 19th century France and Belgium • Philippe Bocquier, Université Catholique de Louvain; Sandra Bree, Université Catholique de Louvain
2. Suburbanization and reurbanization processes in the Barcelona Metropolitan Region: an analysis of residential mobility • Arlinda García-Coll, Universitat de Barcelona; Cristina López, Universitat de Barcelona; Gemma Vila, Universitat de Barcelona
3. Internal migration in the new era of urbanization of China • Yuzhao Liu, Shanghai University; Leiwen Jiang, Shanghai University
4. Internal migration and urbanization in Iran: status, challenges and policy guidelines • Hossein Mahmoudian, University of Tehran
Thursday, September 1 | 9:00 – 10:30
101 - 1st floor

12 ADAPTING TO AGEING - POLICY RESPONSES IN THE PENSION SYSTEM

Chair: Dimiter Philipov, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

1 The impact of changes in the age at pension eligibility on retirements on grounds of poor health • Michaël Boissonneault, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demography Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen; Joop de Beer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

2 Monitoring policy responses to population ageing in UNECE region • Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); Olga Kharitonova, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

3 Adapting to changes in life expectancy in the Finnish earnings-related pension scheme • Mikko Sankala, Finnish Centre for Pensions; Kaarlo Reipas, Finnish Centre for Pensions

4 Linking retirement age and life expectancy in a Bismarckian system - effects on the German pension insurance • Valentin Vogt, Katholische Universität Eichstätt - Ingolstadt; Jörg Althammer, Katholische Universität Eichstätt - Ingolstadt

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 1 - Ground floor

13 FERTILITY (MERGED WITH SESSION 55)

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 10 – Ground floor

14 FAMILY TRANSITIONS, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Chair: Daniela Bellani, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

1 Timing of parenthood, earnings trajectories, and earnings accumulation in Sweden • Stefano Cantalini, Università degli Studi di Milano; Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University; Johan Dahlberg, Stockholm University

2 A new tool for old questions: a sequence-analysis multistate model. Women's employment trajectories before and after the German reunification • Matthias Studer, Université de Genève and NCCR-LIVES; Emanuela Struffolino, WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Anette E. Fasang, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

3 The impact of migration on family transitions: Russians in Russia and Estonia • Leen Rahnu, Tallinn University; Allan Puur, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre; Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University; Liili Abuladze, Tallinn University; Martin Klesment, Katholike Universiteit Leuven and Tallinn University

4 Multistate model of life course events: analysis of transition to family formation and first birth with application in Southern Africa • Lawrence Kazembe, University of Namibia; Ndeyapo M Nickanor, University of Namibia
5 Education and diverging family trajectories in Britain: new insights from microsimulation • Maria Winkler-Dworak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton; Martin Spielauer, Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 5 - Ground floor

15 LONGEVITY ADVANCES AND THEIR DETERMINANTS

Chair: Jacques Vallin, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

1 Minimum death rates and maximum life expectancy: relations and forecast • Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

2 The alterability of mortality risk factors over time • Frederik Peters, Universität Rostock; Marcus Ebeling, Universität Rostock; Roland Rau, Universität Rostock; Christina Bohk-Ewald, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

3 Of leaders and losers - old age mortality paradoxes • Karin Modig, Karolinska Institutet; Sven Drefahl, Stockholm University; Anders Ahlbom, Karolinska Institutet

4 The gestational age pattern of human mortality • Jonas Schöley, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging and University of Southern Denmark; James W. Vaupel, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Rune Lindahl-Jacobsen, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; James E. Oeppen, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 11 - Ground floor

16 CLIMATE CHANGE, MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

Chair: Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

1 Examining the link between climate, conflict and cross-border migration • Jesus Crespo Cuaresma, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute

2 Population growth, urbanization, and future wildfire risks • Leiwen Jiang, Shanghai University

3 Climate, migration, and the food security context in Burkina Faso and Senegal: introducing Terra Populus • Raphael Nawrotzki, University of Minnesota; Tracy Kugler, University of Minnesota; Allison Schlak, University of Minnesota

4 Deforestation and local sustainable development in Brazilian Legal Amazonia: an exploratory analysis • Douglas Sathler, UFVJM and Columbia University; Susana Beatriz Adamo, Columbia University; Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 2 - Ground floor

17  THE IMPACT OF RECESSION ON LIFE COURSE
Chair: Georgia Verropoulou, University of Piraeus

1  Recent trends in U.S. working life expectancy by sex, education, and race and the impact of the Great Recession • Christian Dudel, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

2  Economic crisis’s effects on R&D job opportunities for PhD cohorts in Italy • Francesca Gallo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Romina Fraboni, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Serena Palmieri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Isabella Siciliani, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

3  The impact of economic recession on family dynamics in Italy: first evidence • Anna Giraldo, Università di Padova; Stefano Mazzuco, Università di Padova

4  How do living arrangements affect the prevalence of jobless households across European regions? • Hafize Pinar Koksel, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Iñaki Permanyer, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Albert Esteve, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

5  Independence of young adults in the Western world: evidence before and after the economic crisis • Maria Sironi, University College London

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 3 - Ground floor

18  FERTILITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Chair: Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics

1  Whose social mobility matters to fertility behavior: his, hers or neither at certain statuses? • Sunnee Billingsley, Stockholm University

2  Childhood disadvantage and childbearing trajectories: a comparison of 15 industrialized countries • Judith C. Koops, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Anne H. Gauthier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

3  Male fertility in consensual unions and marriages: selected post-socialist countries • Cornelia Muresan, Babes-Bolyai University; Livia Olah, Stockholm University

4  What is the influence of childhood exposure to cultural norms? The role of segregation and community composition in explaining migrant fertility • Ben Wilson, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Jouni Kuha, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 4 - Ground floor

19 POLICY ISSUES

Chair: Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics

1 Challenges for child support schemes: accounting for shared care and complex families • Elke Claessens, Universiteit Antwerpen; Dimitri Mortelmans, Universiteit Antwerpen

2 Non-kin ties as a source of support in Europe: understanding the role of cultural and institutional contexts • Nina Conkova, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Tineke Fokkema, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam

3 French-German comparison of fertility related “Leitbilder” • Kerstin Ruckdeschel, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Anne Salles, Université de Paris IV, Sorbonne; Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Sabine Diabaté, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

4 Bridging the gap between science and policy on migration and asylum • Nikola Sander, University of Groningen; Ramon Bauer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Universität Wien

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 13 - Ground floor

20 MARRIAGE AND COHABITING PATTERNS IN THE PAST

Chair: Diego Ramiro-Fariñas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

1 Exogamous marriages in a colonial context. The nuptiality of Europeans in Algeria (1830-1900) • Guy Brunet, Université de Lyon II; Kamel Kateb, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 On the long-run evolution of marriage and prenuptial agreements - France: 1855 - 2005 • Marion Leturcq, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Nicolas Frémeaux, Université de Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas

3 Marriage and cohabiting pattern in Sweden - Cohorts born in the 20th Century • Lena Lundkvist, Statistics Sweden; Karin Lundström, Statistics Sweden

4 Sibling competition for marriage and reproduction: evidence from Western Hungarian rural populations during the demographic transition • Levente Pakot, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

5 The determinants of marriage market in Spain at the end of the XIX century. An econometric spatial approach • Joaquín Recaño Valverde, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Alessandra Carioli, University of Southampton
Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 104 - 1st floor

21 REGIONAL MORTALITY DIFFERENCES

Chair: Eva U. B. Kibele, University of Groningen

1 Estimating life-tables for very small areas in a national context: an analysis of Israel statistical areas • Jon Anson, Ben Gurion University of the Negev

2 Adding the subnational dimension to the systematic analysis of the longevity revolution: opportunities and challenges in establishing a subnational Human Mortality Database • Rembrandt D. Scholz, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Sebastian Klüsener, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Pavel Grigoriev, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Dmitri A. Jdanov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia; Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia

3 The association between individual and area-level socioeconomic status and mortality from cancer of the head and neck, Belgium 2001-2011 • Paulien Hagedoorn, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Hadewijch Vandenheede, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Katrien Vanthomme, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Sylvie Gadeyne, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

4 Mortality disparities across Russia: evidence from a small area analysis • Sergey Timonin, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia; Evgeni Andreev, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

5 Differences in avoidable mortality between urban and rural regions in the German Baltic Sea Area since reunification • Michael Mühlichen, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 7 - Ground floor

22 MEASURING FERTILITY

Chair: Anna Rybinska, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1 The propensity to having a second child in Romania. An event history analysis approach • Raluca Dana Caplescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies; Constanta V. Mihaescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies

2 Fertility regulation in Iran: an analysis of reproductive life history and synthetic parity progression ratios • Meimanat Hosseini Chavoshi, Australian National University; Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, University of Tehran and Australian National University; Peter McDonald, Australian National University

3 Twin peaks: the emergence of bimodal fertility profiles in Latin America • Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Kryštof Zeman, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Vienna Institute of Demography; Ruben Castro, Universidad Diego Portales; Mathias Nathan, Universidad de la República, Uruguay; Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography
4 Micro-Level mechanisms behind the decline and recuperation of period fertility in Spain • Daniel Ciganda, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 12 - Ground floor

23 THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL COHORT (GNC)

Chair: Ulrich O. Mueller, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 What is the German National Cohort (GNC) - and what kind of data does the study provide to demographers? • Ulrich O. Mueller, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Andrea Werdecker, University of Marburg; Ronny Westerman, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

2 Imaging and population health • Ronny Westerman, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

3 Molecular predictors of survival - an overview of the state of knowledge • Andrea Werdecker, University of Marburg

4 Extrapolation of general mortality and avoidable deaths 2017-2026 in the GNC • Ulrich O. Mueller, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

5 Data access procedure • Ronny Westerman, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

Thursday, September 1 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 101 - 1st floor

24 FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AROUND BIRTH

Chair: Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

1 Mind the employment gap: an impact evaluation of the Czech "multi-speed" parental benefit reform • Alzbeta Mullerova, Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense

2 Pre-birth employment instability and maternal labour market transitions following the birth of the first child in Italy and Sweden: a competing risks analysis • Serena Pattaro, University of Glasgow

3 The antecedents of long employment breaks after childbearing among Finnish mothers in 1987-2012 • Katja Pohjola, University of Turku; Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku

4 The effect of unemployment on the realization of fertility intentions in France • Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)
Thursday, September 1 | 12:30 – 14:00
Foyer P5 – P13

POSTER SESSION 1

1. A comparative analysis of the labour market outcomes of Filipino immigrants in the United States and Canada • Teresa Abada, University of Western Ontario; Feng Hou, Statistics Canada

2. Cross-national differences in living arrangements among older persons in Southeast Asia • Jeffrey B. Abalos, Australian National University

3. Investigating developmental idealism and attitude towards marriage in Shiraz (case study of youth 18-34 years old) • Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University; Atefeh Ghorbanpour Dashtaki, Shiraz University; Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University

4. Religion, ethnicity and fertility behavior in Fars Province of Iran • Afshan Javadi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University

5. Mind the gap? Quantifying interlinkages between two traditions in migration literature • Marta Anacka, University of Warsaw; Joanna Nestorowicz, University of Warsaw

6. Excess winter mortality in Novi Sad, Serbia: evidence from urban population in temperate climate • Daniela Arsenovic, University of Novi Sad; Branislav Djurdjev, University of Novi Sad; Stevan Savic, University of Novi Sad

7. Iranian women’s preferred birth interval: non-parametric survival analysis • Arezoo Bagheri, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran; Mahsa Saadati, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran

8. Cementing the stepfamily? Biological and social parents’ well-being after the birth of a common child in stepfamilies • Nicoletta Balbo, Università Bocconi; Katya Ivanova, Erasmus University Rotterdam

9. Change in the educational gradient of parental divorce in Spain and children’s educational attainment: a simultaneous equation approach • Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Chiara Ludovica Comolli, European University Institute

10. Life expectancy by socio-economic position and diploma in France: the difference between executives and blue-collar workers remains stable • Nathalie Blanpain, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE)

11. The Barcelona Historical Marriages Database (BHMD): a new research infrastructure for historical demography • Anna Cabrè, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

12. Comparing alpine socio-economic indicators by Mazziotta-Pareto Index • Giorgia Capacci, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Mauro Albani, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Antonella Guarneri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Matteo Mazziotta, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

13. Smoking in Russia: prevalence, trends and social determinants • Elena Churilova, New Economic School, Russia
14 Examining the stable regional population in Italy using limit matrices • Laura Cilek, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

15 Statistics of adult health in four Visegrad countries • Kornélia Cséfalvaiová, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jana Vrabcová Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jitka Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

16 Family formation and labor force participation among immigrants in Spain • Alberto del Rey Poveda, Universidad de Salamanca; Rafael Grande Martín, Universidad de Málaga; Enrique Fernández-Macías, European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions; José-Ignacio Antón, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz; Rafael Rafael Muñoz de Bustillo, Universidad de Salamanca

17 Very recent changes in life expectancy in Spain: men are getting closer • Juan Manuel García González, Universidad Pablo de Olavide; Rafael Grande Martín, Universidad de Málaga; Alberto del Rey Poveda, Universidad de Salamanca

18 Family consequences of children disability • Paola DiGiulio, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Cecilia Reynaud, Università Roma Tre; Dimiter Philipov, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

19 Partner choices in long established migrant communities in Belgium • Emilien Dupont, Ghent University; Amelie Van Pottelberge, Ghent University; Bart Van de Putte, Ghent University; John Lievens, Ghent University; Frank Caestecker, Ghent University

20 Mortality transition in Bangladesh • Ahbab Mohammad Fazle Rabbi, Università di Padova

21 Harmonising geographies for analyses of residential segregation: an example using the 1km2 cells of the European grid for the city of Barcelona • Juan Galeano, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews

22 Estimating public expenses on immigration policy – a comparative analysis for four European countries • Agata A. Górny, University of Warsaw; Agnieszka Fihel, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

23 On the stability of individualistic marriages • Nicole Hiekel, University of Cologne and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Michael Wagner, University of Cologne

24 Feedback loops on regional partner markets • Jan-Christoph Janssen, University of Cologne; Michael Wagner, University of Cologne

25 Fertility is low when there is no agreement on a specific gender role model • Ansgar Hudde, BAGSS, University of Bamberg

26 Slovenia from socialism to the market economy: rapidly increasing dependence on intergenerational (public) transfers • Tanja Istenic, University of Ljubljana; Joze Sambt, University of Ljubljana

27 Patterns and determinants of overweight and obesity among adults in Botswana • Mpho Keetile, University of Botswana; Kannan Navaneetham, University of Botswana; Gobopamang Letamo, University of Botswana

28 Toward unequal exchanges. The longer term integration of South Eastern Europe into global migration linkages since the 1950s • Tamás Kiss, Institute of Minority Studies, Cluj; Attila Melegh, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
The development of demography as science in South Eastern Europe since the 1950s • Attila Melegh, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Demographic and educational success of descendants: a prospective analysis of the number of great grandchildren and their education in 19th, 20th and 21st century Northern Sweden • Martin Kolk, Stockholm University; Martin Hällsten, Stockholm University

Reshaping population policies during the depopulation: case of Latvia • Juris Krumins, University of Latvia; Atis Berzins, University of Latvia

The timing of life events and stopping smoking: how do English men and women behave? • María Herica La Valle, University of Southampton; Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton

Lifestyle migration in rural areas of Aragón, Spain • Raúl Lardiés-Bosque, Universidad de Zaragoza

The meanings of (re)partnering for lone mothers • Ornella Larenza, Université de Lausanne; Laura Bernardi, Université de Lausanne

Use of administrative data for the Census of Population: overview of a research project and data quality assessment tools developed by Statistics Canada • André Lebel, Statistics Canada

Childlessness and third births – a differentiated view on the fertility decline in Germany • Detlev Lück, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Martin Bujard, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

The causes of regional population change in Russia: a dynamic perspective • Ilkka Henrik Mäkinen, Uppsala University; Liubov V. Borisova, Uppsala University

Determinants of aging living arrangements in Australia • Peter McDonald, Australian National University; Meimanat Hosseini Chavoshi, Australian National University

Doubling time and population increases among the Old Order Amish • William McGuigan, Pennsylvania State University

Income sharing and spending decisions of youth living with parents • Marton Medgyesi, TARKI; Ildikó Nagy, Independent Researcher

Analysis the characteristics of 0.2 billion floating population and the effects on the way of urbanization in China • Xiangjing Meng, Renmin University of China

Gender gap in time on housework: the case of Italy • Adele Menniti, Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali (IRPPS); Pietro Demurtas, Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali (IRPPS); Serena Arima, Sapienza Università di Roma; Alessandra De Rose, Sapienza Università di Roma

Productive activity patterns in early postretirement age in Germany • Andreas Mergenthaler, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Ines Sackreuther, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Ursula M. Staudinger, Columbia Aging Center, Columbia University

Standards regarding sexuality and fertility values and practices in the community of Kinshasa Yansi • Gauthier Musenge Mwanza, Université de Kinshasa
45 Total divorce rate in Israel • Shlomo Nahir, Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel

46 The division of paid labour across the family cycle: a cross-European perspective (2004-2008) • Jeffrey Neilson, Lund University

47 Bride-to-go, bride-on-the-way, bride-back-at-home: Chinese internal and international migration case • Wanli Nie, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

48 Leaving Spain: a qualitative study of migration reasons of Spanish in Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom • Enrique Ortega-Rivera, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

49 The family formation postponement and the women increase in educational enrollment in Mexico and Spain • Elsa Ortíz, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo; Daniel Devolder, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

50 Couple power relations and fertility: a case study of France and Poland • Beata Osiewalska, Cracow University of Economics

51 Impact of international female migration on the left behind husbands in Malang, Indonesia • Saseendran Pallikkadavath, University of Portsmouth; Amie Kamanda, University of Portsmouth; Keppi Sukesi, University of Brawijaya; Faishal Aminuddin, University of Brawijaya; Henny Rosalinda, University of Brawijaya; Kieronn Hattan, University of Portsmouth; Kandala Ngianga, University of Portsmouth

52 Postpartum body image satisfaction among Ghanaian childbearing women • Marianne Paul, McGill University

53 What comes first? An investigation of the relationship between low education and early parenthood in Germany • Timo Peter, University of Bremen

54 Role of the ethnicity in the marriages: case of Latvia • Denize Ponomarjova, University of Latvia

55 Coherent mortality forecasting in an economic crisis context • Filipe Ribeiro, Universidade de Évora

56 Timing of fertility among recent migrants to England and Wales • James Robards, University of Southampton; Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton

57 Age at first child in France: recent trends and new methodology to impute orders in vital events • Isabelle Robert-Bobée, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE); Sabrina Volant, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE); Vanessa Bellamy, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)

58 The status of Iranian immigrants in foreign countries: transformations, routes and remittances • Valiollah Rostamalizadeh, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran; Ali Ghasemi Ardahaee, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran

59 The gendered shaping of academic career in Italy: a case study • Silvana Salvini, Università di Firenze; Elena Pirani, Università di Firenze; Alessandra Petrucci, Università di Firenze
60 Levels and trends in households source of cooking fuel in Nigeria: implications on under-five mortality • Gbemisola W. Samuel, Covenant University; Adenike E. Idowu, Covenant University; Oluwatomiisin O. Ogundipe, Covenant University; Mofoluwak P. Ajayi, Covenant University

61 A genealogical analysis of children's family network dynamics in a rural sub-Saharan population • Olivia Samuel, Université de Versailles St Quentin and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Aurélien Dasre, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Véronique Hertrich, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

62 Medium educated as the driver of the rise in non-marital childbearing, 1970-2009 • Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku

63 Same-sex couples in Germany - where do they live? • Thomas Stein, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Andrea Lengerer, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

64 The impact of air pollution on internal migration in the Czech Republic • Jan Sulak, VSB-Technical University of Ostrava

65 Intended and realized fertility: a life course approach • Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

66 The effect of mother’s job loss on children’s educational attainment in the United States and Germany • Juli Simon Thomas, Harvard University; Philipp Hessel, Harvard University

67 Mortality by occupation in Sweden 2008-2012 • Johan Tollebrant, Statistics Sweden; Örjan Hemström, Statistics Sweden

68 Risk families and the unequal distribution of deaths in France and Sweden during the 19th century • Catalina Torres, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging and University of Southern Denmark; James E. Oeppen, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Rune Lindahl-Jacobsen, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; James W. Vaupel, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

69 The differences in cohort fertility of Russian women with and without migration experience: census-based estimates • Alla Tyndik, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration; Svetlana Biryukova, National Research University Higher School of Economics

70 Migration aspirations of European youth in times of crisis • Christof Van Mol, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Universiteit Antwerpen

71 Moving towards new Dutch statistics about starting and ending cohabitation relationships • Dominique van Roon, Statistics Netherlands; Carel Harmsen, Statistics Netherlands

72 Causes of excess mortality in well adjusted type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Results From a mortality follow-up in a cohort of disease management program enrolled patients • Andrea Werdecker, University of Marburg; Ulrich O. Mueller, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany
73 Agricultural technology and living conditions of rice farmers in Cameroon: case of the Northwest region • Anki Yambare, National Statistics Institute, Congo

74 Assessment of completeness of death registration system in Turkey: 2009-2014 • Zehra Yayla, Hacettepe University; Alanur Cavlin, Hacettepe University

75 Marital happiness and children among Japanese couples • Chizu Yoshida, Kanto Gakuin University

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 1 - Ground floor

25 TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD
Chair: Lívia Murinkó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

1 Austerity, familialism, and conceptualisations as to the age at which adulthood is reached • Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton; Paul Wakeling, University of York; Adriana Duta, University of Edinburgh

2 Early adulthood income trajectories: the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantage through the transition to adulthood • Jarl Mooyaart, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Francesco C. Billari, University of Oxford

3 The social differences in leaving home across Europe • Katrin Schwanitz, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and University of Groningen; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen; Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

4 Destination as a process: sibling similarity in entry into the labor market • Aleksi Karhula, University of Turku; Jani Erola, University of Turku; Marcel Raab, University of Mannheim; Anette E. Fasang, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

5 Mobility of young people during the transition to adulthood in Britain • Alina Pelikh, University of Liverpool; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 10 – Ground floor

26 AGING AND RETIREMENT
Chair: Gustavo De Santis, Università di Firenze

1 Husbands’ and wives’ preferences for joint retirement: evidence from a multi-actor study among older workers • Maria Eismann, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Amsterdam; Kène Henkens, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Matthijs Kalmijn, University of Amsterdam

2 The ownership of assets and the role of age: age-specific household balance sheets for Euro area countries • Bernhard Hammer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
3 The individual and contextual determinants of paid and unpaid post-retirement work in Germany • Frank Micheel, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

4 Gender pension gaps along the distribution: an application to the French case • Benoît Rapoport, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Dominique Meurs, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense; Carole Bonnet, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

5 Differential effect of the pension system on education and income by life expectancy • Miguel Sanchez Romero, Vienna Institute of Demography and Austrian Academy of Sciences; Alexia Fünkranz-Prskawetz, Vienna University of Technology

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 5 - Ground floor

27 MIGRANT ASSIMILATION

Chair: Laura Bernardi, Université de Lausanne

1 Satisfied after all? Working trajectories and job satisfaction of immigrant domestic workers in Italy • Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca; Livia Elisa Ortensi, Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca

2 Early childhood development among Romani children: a comparative analyses of Eastern European countries • Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University; Mehmet Ali Eryurt, Hacettepe University

3 Efforts for cultural assimilation and graduate school admissions: academic pursuits versus geographic preferences? • Dafeng Xu, Cornell University

4 Linguistic and economic adjustment among immigrants in Israel • Barry R. Chiswick, University of Illinois at Chicago; Uzi Rebhun, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Nadia Beider, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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P 11 - Ground floor

28 HEALTH DISPARITIES AND WELL-BEING AT OLDER AGES

Chair: Yuka Sugawara Minagawa, Sophia University

1 Quality of life of frail older adults living independently: the role of informal care and the living environment • Eva U. B. Kibele, University of Groningen; Aleid Brouwer, University of Groningen; George de Kam, University of Groningen; Anna Petra Nieboer, Erasmus University Rotterdam

2 The effects of the economic crisis on the older population in Italy: is the recession bad for their health? • Elisa Cisotto, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano; Giulia Cavrini, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano; Alessandra Samoggia, Università di Bologna; Cecilia Tomassini, Università degli Studi del Molise
3 Disparities in cognitive functioning of U.S. older adults by race and Hispanic origin • Carlos Díaz-Venegas, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Brian Downer, University of Texas at Galveston; Kenneth M. Langa, University of Michigan; Rebeca Wong, University of Texas at Galveston

4 The role of circumstances in explaining health and income related inequalities in European countries • Marta Pasqualini, Sapienza Università di Roma; Donatella Lanari, Università di Perugia; Liliana Minelli, Università di Perugia; Luca Pieroni, Università di Perugia; Luca Salmasi, Università di Perugia

5 Education inequalities in health among older Europeans: the role of active aging • Aïda Solé-Auró, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

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P 2 - Ground floor

29 DIVORCE AND UNION DISSOLUTION 1

Chair: Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

1 Values shift, equity and divorce in Western Germany and in the United States • Daniela Bellani, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Léa Pessin, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

2 Parental background and union dissolution from a cross-national comparative perspective • Anne M. D. Brons, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University

3 Spouses’ employment situation and divorce in Germany: a dyadic perspective • Lisa Schmid, University of Cologne

4 Unemployment and separation: evidence from five European countries • Anne Solaz, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Esther Geisler, Hertie School of Governance; Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance; Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku; Silvia Meggiolaro, Università di Padova; Dimitri Mortelmans, Universiteit Antwerpen; Inge Pasteels, Universiteit Antwerpen

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P 3 - Ground floor

30 INNOVATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHIC METHODS

Chair: Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

1 Measuring the importance of age • Annette Baudisch, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Marcus Ebeling, Universität Rostock

2 Demographic metabolism at work • Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Erich Striessnig, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
3 A note on the relative importance of demographic metabolism: the case of trust • Héctor Pifarré i Arolas, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

4 A unified framework of demographic time • Tim Riffe, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Jonas Schöley, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging and University of Southern Denmark; Francisco Villavicencio, University of Southern Denmark and Max Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

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P 4 - Ground floor

31 COHABITATION VERSUS MARRIAGE

Chair: Ann Evans, Australian National University

1 Marriage and cohabitation in the Americas: geo-historical legacies and new trends • Albert Esteve, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Ron J. Lesthaeghe, University of Michigan and University of California, Irvine

2 Unmarried cohabitation in Ireland: towards post-Catholic family dynamics? • Benoît Laplante, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS); Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Clara Cortina, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Ana Laura Fostík, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS)

3 The effect of mothers’ education on childbearing in marriage or cohabitation - economic independence versus status attainment • Alexander Mack, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

4 Comparing the benefits of cohabitation and marriage for health in mid-life: is the relationship similar across countries? • Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton; Marta Styrc, University of Southampton; Fenaba Addo, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway; Sharon Sassler, Cornell University; Ann Evans, Australian National University

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 13 - Ground floor

32 URBAN POPULATION DYNAMICS

Chair: Philippe Bocquier, Université Catholique de Louvain

1 Socio-spatial disparities in Belgium. Looking for pockets of poverty and wealth using egocentric neighbourhoods • Rafael Costa, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel

2 Population dynamics and ethnic geographies in urban areas: how do migration and natural change impact population composition and segregation? • Lena Imeraj, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Nissa Finney, University of St Andrews; Sylvie Gadeyne, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
3 Projecting the regional explicit socioeconomic heterogeneity in India by residence
   • Samir K.C., Shanghai University and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Markus Speringer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

4 Urban and rural age structure gaps in Africa • Ashira Menashe-Oren, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

5 Forbidden city: urban patterns of the upper class population in the twenty-first century Spanish metropolitan regions • Miguel Rubiales, Universitat de Barcelona; Isabel Pujadas, Universitat de Barcelona; Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 104 - 1st floor

33 QUALITY OF INTERGENERATIONAL TIES
Chair: Katya Ivanova, Erasmus University Rotterdam

1 Family ties in the 'empty nest' phase: relations between parents and their adult children across Europe • Eva Bernhardt, Stockholm University; Kenneth Aarskaug Wiik, Statistics Norway

2 Intergenerational transmission of parent-child relationship quality in Germany • Karsten Hank, University of Cologne; Veronika Salzburger, University of Cologne; Merrill Silverstein, Syracuse University

3 Understanding variations in parental advice and interest: a focus on differences and similarities in educational attainment between parents and their adult children • Brett Ory, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Renske Keizer, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam

4 Intergenerational contact across marriage and cohabitation in Italy. Something new? • Elena Pirani, Università di Firenze

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P 7 - Ground floor

34 MAKING USE OF FAMILY POLICY: FERTILITY AND LABOUR MARKET EFFECTS
Chair: Livia Olah, Stockholm University

1 Measuring the impact of family related policies on the realisation of childbirth intentions • Beat Fux, Universität Salzburg; Benjamin Gröschl, Universität Salzburg

2 Non-uptake of parental leave in migrant populations: a longitudinal perspective • Tine Kil, Universiteit Antwerpen; Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen

3 Career penalty of motherhood in Spain • Irene Lapuerta, Universidad Pública de Navarra (UPNA); Marta Domínguez Folgueras, OSC-Sciences Po; María José González, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
4 Cross-national comparisons: a missing link in the relationship between policies and fertility? A comparative study of fertility decision making of Polish nationals in Poland and UK • Joanna Marczak, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Wendy Sigle, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Ernestina E. Coast, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 12 - Ground floor

35 SURVIVAL: EXPLORING BIOLOGICAL AND CONFOUNDING FACTORS

Chair: Jean-Marie Robine, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Université de Montpellier I

1 Exploring the role of biological factors in the male-female health-survival paradox using Health Claims Data • Michael Nerius, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE); Anne Fink, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE); Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock

2 Estimating the statistical curability of cancer • Mathias Voigt, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

3 Is a rise in the prevalence of chronic conditions an inevitable consequence of better survival? Exploring variations in the prevalence of renal replacement therapy, and life expectancy in Europe, 2001-2011 • Ronny Westerman, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Frederik Peters, Universität Rostock; Roland Rau, Universität Rostock

4 The impact of competing risks of death on gains and losses in life expectancy in Turkey • Dilek Torun, Hacettepe University

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P 101 - 1st floor

36 MORTALITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Chair: Pavel Grigoriev, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

1 When disadvantaged cohorts impact a period’s mortality deterioration: the Czech Republic versus France • Jitka Rychtarikova, Charles University in Prague; Jindra Reissigova, Czech Academy of Sciences

2 The fundamental causes of death theory, medical technologies and inequalities in mortality • Katalin Kovács, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

3 Socio-economic determinants of regional mortality in Latvia • Aleksandrs Dahs, University of Latvia

4 Lung cancer in the heavily smoking society: the evidence from Russia • Vladimir Kozlov, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Sergey Vasin, National Research University Higher School of Economics
Thursday, September 1 | 14:00 – 15:30
109a - 1st floor

37 CONSEQUENCES OF CARE-GIVING

Chair: Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton

1 Well-being of the sandwich generation in selected European countries • Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics; Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics; Wojciech Latkowski, Warsaw School of Economics

2 Caregiving in older ages and the quality of life - which factors of caring are important? • Martin Lakomý, Masaryk University

3 Caregiving time costs and trade-offs with paid work and leisure: evidence from Sweden, the UK and Canada • Maria A. Stanfors, Lund University; Josephine Jacobs, Veterans Health Administration; Jeffrey Neilson, Lund University

4 The impact of population aging on transfers in the form of caregiving and on the associated well-being • Emilio Zagheni, University of Washington, Seattle; Joan Ryan, University of Washington, Seattle; Denys Dukhovnov, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 1 - Ground floor

38 HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND MORBIDITY

Chair: Aïda Solé-Auró, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

1 Expansion or compression of care need in Germany between 2001 and 2009: a small-area study based on administrative health data • Daniel Kreft, Universität Rostock; Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock

2 Longer lives and healthy ageing? Sweden in a European comparison • Ailiana Santosoa, Umeå University; Nawi Ng, Umeå University; Lars Weinehall, Umeå University; Gunnar Malmbreg, Umeå University

3 Too educated to be happy? An investigation into the relationship between education and subjective well-being • Erich Striessnig, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

4 Trends in disability in Europe using various indicators and SHARE data • Cleon Tsimbos, University of Piraeus; Georgia Verropoulou, University of Piraeus

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 10 – Ground floor

39 EMPLOYMENT AND WELL-BEING

Chair: Emmanuelle Cambois, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)
1 Disentangling the associations between employment, income and antidepressant use: an application of the parametric G-formula • Maarten J. Bijlsma, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Lasse Tarkiainen, University of Helsinki; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki

2 Assessing the contribution of employment and working conditions to subjective well-being in the Czech Republic • Beatrice Chromková Manea, Masaryk University

3 Health consequences of young people not in employment, education or training: a 20 year longitudinal analysis • Zhiqiang Feng, University of Edinburgh; Kevin Ralston, University of Edinburgh; Dawn Everington, University of Edinburgh; Chris Dibben, University of Edinburgh; Elspeth Graham, University of St Andrews

4 Does working life expectancy reflect health status? • Daniela Weber, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Elke Loichinger, Chulalongkorn University

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 5 - Ground floor

40 EDUCATION AND FERTILITY 1

Chair: Allan Puur, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre

1 Educational enrolment, double status positions and the transition to motherhood. Evidence from the Generations and Gender Survey • Tamás Bartus, Corvinus University of Budapest; Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

2 Education and fertility: a meta-analysis • Fabian Braesemann, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (WU); Daniela Bellani, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Fabian Stephany, University of Cambridge and Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

3 Human capital and the cohort parity progression ratios in Germany • Melissa Caldeira Brant de Souza Lima, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (WU)

4 Fertility and the changing female educational attainment in Croatia • Ivan Cipin, University of Zagreb; Petra Medimurec, University of Zagreb; Silvija Vlah Jeric, University of Zagreb

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P 11 - Ground floor

41 MENTAL WELL-BEING OF OLDER ADULTS

Chair: Karsten Hank, University of Cologne

1 Coping strategies for happy childless aging. An explorative study in Poland • Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics; Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University; Sylwia Timoszuk, Warsaw School of Economics
2 What makes you feeling old? • Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton; Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Alessandro Rosina, Università Cattolica, Milan

3 Number of children and later-life depression in Eastern and Western Europe • Thijs van den Broek, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Emily Grundy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Katherine Keenan, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

4 Non-nomative family transitions: consequences for loneliness in later life across 12 nations • Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 2 - Ground floor

42 WELL-BEING AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

Chair: Lars Dommermuth, Statistics Norway

1 Changes and challenges: household related life satisfaction of older people in Germany • Xiangjun Ren, Universität Hamburg

2 Spatial mobility and its associations with family development and subjective well-being • Heiko Rüger, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Norbert F. Schneider, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

3 Unequal housework = divorce? Couples housework, relationship satisfaction and dissolution • Leah Ruppanner, University of Melbourne; Maria Brandén, Stockholm University; Jani Turunen, Stockholm University

4 The provision of support towards multiple generations. How does the "sandwiched" generation balance help towards their family? • Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton; Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton; Madelin Gomez-Leon, University of Southampton

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 3 - Ground floor

43 GENDER AND FERTILITY

Chair: Krzysztof Tymicki, Warsaw School of Economics

1 Unpartnered motherhood on the rise in Spain: demographic and social Implications • Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Clara Cortina, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

2 The second half of the gender revolution and fertility • Tomas Frejka, Independent Consultant; Fran Goldscheider, University of Maryland and Brown University; Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway
3 Gender roles within partnerships facing their first parenthood • Pau Miret-Gamundi, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Elena Vidal-Coso, Université de Genève

4 Gender revolution, family reversals and fertility • Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography; Anna Matysiak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Warsaw School of Economics; Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics

5 Do value changes explain fertility differences across the MENA region? • Dmitry Zakotyansky, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Tatiana Karabchuk, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Anna Ryabchikova, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 4 - Ground floor

44 CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Chair: James Raymer, Australian National University

1 When the well runs dry, where do we go now? Exploring internal migration due to climate stress in Asia and Central and South America • Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute; Raya Muttsarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

2 The impact of internal migration on population redistribution: an international comparison • Martin Bell, University of Queensland; Philip H. Rees, University of Leeds; Marek Kupiszewski, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS; Dorota Kupiszewska, Independent Consultant; Philipp Ueffing, University of Queensland; Aude Bernard, University of Queensland; Elin Charles-Edwards, University of Queensland; John Stillwell, University of Leeds

3 Separation and spatial mobility: a cross-national comparison • Julia Mikolai, University of Liverpool; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool; Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Didier Willaert, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Fieke Visser, University of Groningen; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen; Michael J. Thomas, University of Groningen

4 Links between socio-economic and ethnic segregation at different spatial scales: a comparison between the Netherlands and Belgium • Bart Sleutjes, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Rafael Costa, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

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P 13 - Ground floor

45 PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP

Chair: Marcel Raab, University of Mannheim

1 Comparison between generation 65+ in source of major income in Germany and Taiwan • Kai-Yu Chiu, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany
2 Fathers' involvement in childcare in the United Kingdom: trends and social differences • Ursula Henz, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

3 The evolution of geographical distances separating ex-partners following partnership dissolution: the impact of spatially linked lives • Michael J. Thomas, University of Groningen; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen; Thomas Cooke, University of Connecticut

4 Father-child contact after separation: evidence from German Panel data • Heike Trappe, Universität Rostock; Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance; Katja Köppen, Universität Rostock

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P 104 - 1st floor

46 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Chair: Catherine Gourbin, Université Catholique de Louvain

1 The contraceptive use behaviour before and after unintended birth in Colombia and Peru: does it change? • Ewa Batyra, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

2 Contraceptive method switchers: do contraception methods vary among married, cohabiting and single women in the U.S.? • Larry Gibbs, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

3 Pregnancy planning in Botswana: what dimensions matter to Batswana women? • Sara Randall, University College London; Christine Kgathi, University of Botswana; Neo Moshashane, University of Botswana; Boineelo Bula, University of Botswana; Chelsea Morroni, University College London

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 7 - Ground floor

47 DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF IMMIGRANTS' RESIDENTIAL CHOICES

Chair: Christof Van Mol, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Universiteit Antwerpen

1 Ethnic minority households and residential segregation: how important is the household composition to understand where minorities live? • Ad Coenen, Ghent University; Pieter-Paul Verhaeghe, Ghent University; Bart Van de Putte, Ghent University

2 The challenge of diversity through migration: rural communities as host for incoming refugees • Birgit Glorius, Chemnitz University of Technology

3 Pioneer migration of U.S. immigrants to new destinations: who migrates and where do they go? • Douglas T. Gurak, Cornell University; Mary M. Kritz, University of Wisconsin-Madison
4 Residential segregation in Europe and the United States: minority population growth and spatial integration • Daniel T. Lichter, Cornell University; Domenico Parisi, Mississippi State University; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Shrinidhi Ambinakudige, Mississippi State University; Bart Sleutjes, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Rafael Costa, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

5 Settlement or mobility? Factors intervening in the migration-decision making process of recently arrived Germans in Switzerland • Ilka Steiner, Université de Genève

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 12 - Ground floor

48 DIMENSIONS OF HEALTH TRANSITION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Chair: France Meslé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

1 Gender, politics, and child mortality: externalities of female political representation? • Ross Macmillan, Università Bocconi

2 Estimating mortality from external causes using data from retrospective surveys: a validation study in Niakhar (Senegal) • Gilles Pison, French National Museum of Natural History and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Stéphane Helleringer, Columbia University; Bruno Masquelier, Université Catholique de Louvain; Malick Kante, Columbia University; Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD); Laetitia Douillot, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Géraldine Duthé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Cheikh Sokhna, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Valérie Delaunay, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)

3 Trends and sub-national disparities in neonatal mortality in India from 1981 to 2011 • Nandita Saikia, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia

4 Rural and urban differentials in adult mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa • Guy Stecklov, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Ashira Menashe-Oren, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Thursday, September 1 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 101 - 1st floor

49 NEW PERSPECTIVES ON EMIGRATION AND RETURN MIGRATION
Chair: Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 Emigration intentions: theory and evidence • Aleksandr Grigoryan, American University of Armenia

2 Emigration of immigrants in Spain: a fictitious arrival cohort analysis • Maria Miyar, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Luis Garrido, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)
3 Patterns and motives behind onward, return and circular migration among forced migrants • Andrea Monti, Stockholm University

4 Emigration of family migrants in Sweden • Andreas Ranke, Statistics Sweden

5 Frequency and policy matters of the international circular migration related to Hungary • Aron Kincses, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Sándor Illés, Active Society Foundation

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 1 - Ground floor

50 DISPARITIES IN MORTALITY TRENDS ACROSS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Chair: Ronny Westerman, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 Health convergence between East and West Germany as reflected in long-term cause-specific mortality trends: how much was due to reunification? • Pavel Grigoriev, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Marketa Pechholdova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

2 The contribution of alcohol to life expectancy differentials across countries and over time in Europe • Sergi Trias-Llimós, University of Groningen; Anton E. Kunst, University of Amsterdam; Fanny Janssen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen

3 Cohort survival comparisons among industrialized countries: the truncated cross-sectional average length of life approach • Marília Nepomuceno, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Vladimír Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

4 Why are Northern Europeans falling behind in life expectancy? An international comparison of age and cause of death, 1970-2009 • Alyson A. van Raalte, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia

5 Mortality trends in Baltic countries before, during and after Soviet domination • France Meslé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Jacques Vallin, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 10 – Ground floor

51 EUROPEAN FERTILITY
Chair: Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova

1 Fertility among the descendants of immigrants: the analysis of longitudinal data from eight European countries • Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool; Tina Hannemann, University of Liverpool; Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; Leen Rahnu, Tallinn University; Allan Puur, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre; Sandra Krapf, University of Cologne; Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
2 Large families in Germany. Socioeconomic and sociodemographic conditions for their development from a life course perspective • Linda Lux, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Robert Naderi, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

3 How do individual normative attitudes influence the childbirth between two waves of GGS in Germany, France and Bulgaria • Ralina Panova, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

4 The short term and the long term effect of fertility on subjective well-being in Hungary • Márti Radó, Corvinus University of Budapest

5 Childlessness: values or constraints? Towards a new way of life in Switzerland? • Claudine E. M. Sauvain-Dugerdil, Université de Genève

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 5 - Ground floor

52 LIFE COURSE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Chair: Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway

1 Resilient or newcomer? Female breadwinners in Spain and the impact of the economic crisis • Xiana Bueno, Harvard University; Elena Vidal-Coso, Université de Genève

2 Is being half-time mother help to work? The role of shared custody on women’s labour force participation after divorce • Bertrand Garbinti, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE); Carole Bonnet, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Anne Solaz, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

3 Having a second child and access to childcare: evidence from European countries • Angela Greulich, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Hippolyte D’Albis, Paris School of Economics; Paula Gobbi, Université Catholique de Louvain

4 The long term cost of partnership and fertility trajectory: later life labour market income of women across Europe • Joanne Sophie Muller, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Nicole Hiekel, University of Cologne and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
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53 GRANDPARENTING

Chair: Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
1 Life satisfaction of older Europeans: the role of grandchildren • Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Nicoletta Balbo, Università Bocconi; Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton

2 Grandparent-grandchild relationships and grandchildren’s well-being after parental divorce. Does lineage matter? • Maaike Jappens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

3 How caring for grandchildren and elderly parents affects labor force participation of middle-aged people in China • Shangyi Mao, Peking University

4 Grandparental care for pre-school children across Europe: the influence of grandparents’ characteristics and policy frameworks • Nada Stropnik, Institute for Economic Research, Slovenia; Andrej Srakar, Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana

5 Grandparents’ care and assistance to the elderly parents: is there a general tendency to care? • Lada Železná, Masaryk University

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 2 - Ground floor

54 GENDER EQUITY AND DIVISION OF LABOR

Chair: Detlev Lück, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 Between reality and ideal: gender equality in the family and fertility in Turkey • Mehmet F. Aysan, Istanbul Sehir University; Amir Erfani, Nipissing University

2 Strategies for dual-caring: work or family strategies? • Helen Eriksson, Stockholm University

3 Gender role conflict and bargaining over housework: the hidden effect of relative resources among couples • Daniela Grunow, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main; Natalie Nitsche, Vienna Institute of Demography

4 Income and housework: a propensity score matching analysis of gender differences • Sarah Ludwig-Dehm, Pennsylvania State University

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 3 - Ground floor

55 FERTILITY PREFERENCES 3

Chair: Anna Stastna, Charles University in Prague and Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA)

1 How do fertility intentions change after first birth? • Laura Castiglioni, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Claudia Schmiedeberg, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Petra Buhr, Universität Bremen

2 Thinking about babies: his, her, and their desire • Sela Harcey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Colleen Ray, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Julia McQuillan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Larry Gibbs, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Arthur Greil, Alfred University
3 Fertility desires of young heterosexual men in Lithuania: qualitative insights
• Vaida Tretjakova, Lithuanian Social Research Centre

4 Partners’ relative incomes and fertility intentions • Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton; Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

5 Fixed or moving targets? Consistency of desired number of children within cohorts across surveys in DHS and predicting fertility changes • Bruno D. Schoumaker, Université Catholique de Louvain

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 4 - Ground floor

56 DETERMINANTS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Chair: John Stillwell, University of Leeds

1 Regional determinants of job-related mobility • Sebastian Bähr, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU) and Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

2 Levels and determinants of sedentariness and internal mobility in Italy • Frank Heins, IRPPS-CNR

3 (Why) have women left East Germany more frequently than men? • Johannes Stauder, Universität Heidelberg

4 Healthy migrants? Health selection of internal migrants in Germany • Christina Westphal, Universität Rostock and Fraunhofer IZI, Project Group EXIM

5 Healthy migrants? Limiting long term illness and long distance migration in England • Sam Wilding, University of Southampton; David Martin, University of Southampton; Graham Moon, University of Southampton

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 13 - Ground floor

57 IMMIGRATION AND EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENTIATION

Chair: Kristen Jeffers, University of Minnesota

1 Immigrant education: the intergenerational impacts of parental overeducation • Siddartha Aradhya, Lund University; Jonas Helgertz, Lund University; Anton Nilsson, Lund University; Kirk A. Scott, Lund University

2 II generation of immigrants and its integration in the Italian labour market • Michela Camilla Pellicani, Università degli Studi di Bari; Antonella Rotondo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Roberto A. Palumbo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Rossana Mancarella, Università degli Studi di Bari

3 Assessment reform, immigrant integration and school segregation • Christopher Smith, Lund University; Jonas Helgertz, Lund University; Kirk A. Scott, Lund University

4 Educational performance of children of interethnic relationships in Denmark • Anna Tegunimataka, Lund University
Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30  
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58  MODELLING FERTILITY  
Chair: Daniel Devolder, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

1 Modelling fertility rates by age, time, and birth order from coarsely grouped data: a penalized composite link model approach • Diego Ayma Anza, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid; Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 An agent-based model of intergenerational fertility patterns • Jason Hilton, University of Southampton; Jakub Bijak, University of Southampton

3 Estimating indicators of fertility timing from consecutive census data on children ever born • Kryštof Zeman, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Vienna Institute of Demography

4 Diagonal reference models in longitudinal analyses of fertility and mortality • Sven Drefahl, Stockholm University; Sunnee Billingsley, Stockholm University; Gebrenegus Ghilagaber, Stockholm University

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30  
P 7 - Ground floor

59  POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND FORECASTS  
Chair: Frans Willekens, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

1 An extremely different way to model and project life expectancy • Anthony Medford, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

2 The sensitivity and elasticity analysis of multistate population projections • Nora Sánchez Gassen, University of Amsterdam; Hal Caswell, University of Amsterdam

3 Forecasting fertility by age and birth order using time series from the Human Fertility Database • Han Lin Shang, Australian National University; Alessandra Carioli, University of Southampton; Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute

4 Two approaches for sub-national Bayesian probabilistic population projection: an application to Spain • Filippo Temporin, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

5 Bayesian multiregional population forecasting: England • Arkadiusz Wisniowski, University of Manchester; James Raymer, Australian National University

Friday, September 2 | 9:00 – 10:30  
P 12 - Ground floor

60  PHYSICAL HEALTH OF OLDER ADULTS  
Chair: Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze
1  Fertility trajectories and health later in life: a cross-national approach • Julie Fricke, University of Colorado, Denver; Maria Sironi, University College London

2  Disease onset and family provision of help: evidence from the Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing • John C. Henretta, University of Florida

3  Change of socioeconomic inequalities in length of stay in hospital with increasing age: cumulative (dis)advantage or age-as-leveler? • Yaoyue Hu, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki

4  Health disparities in Europe’s ageing population: the role of social network • Jenny Olofsson, Umeå University; Mojgan Padyab, Umeå University; Gunnar Malmberg, Umeå University

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61  STERILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE IMPAIRMENTS

Chair: Maria Castiglioni, Università di Padova

1  A methodological contribution to measure the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting in Europe • Amalia Gómez-Casillas, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Antonio López-Gay, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Montserrat Solsona-Pairó, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

2  The impact of assisted reproduction on fertility trends in the Czech Republic • Tereza Pachlová, Charles University in Prague; Borís Burcin, Charles University in Prague; Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague

3  Infertility in Turkey: evidence from Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys 1993-2013 • Melike Saraç, Hacettepe University; Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University

4  Sex imbalances at birth in migratory context in Western Europe: evidence from Italy • Cinzia Castagnaro, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza Università di Roma; Livia Elisa Ortensi, Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca; Marina Attili, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

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62  MIGRATION, POLITICS AND WELFARE STATES

Chair: Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

1  Fear of small numbers? Immigrant population size and electoral support for the populist radical right in Switzerland • Effrosyni Charitopoulou, University of Oxford; Javier García-Manglano, University of Oxford
2 Welfare, migration and the life course: welfare regimes and migration patterns of EU-citizens in the Netherlands • Petra de Jong, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Christof Van Mol, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Universiteit Antwerpen

3 Political factors as drivers of international migration • Martin Guzi, Masaryk University; Alicia Adsera, Princeton University; Carles Boix, Princeton University; Mariola Pytlikova, CERGE-EI Prague and VSB-Technical University of Ostrava

4 Explaining the recent increase in asylum seekers from Africa to Europe • Hannes Weber, University of Tuebingen

5 Differences in welfare take-up between immigrants and natives – a microsimulation study • Jürgen Wiemers, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Kerstin Bruckmeier, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 10 – Ground floor

63 HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Chair: Kristen M. Schorpp, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1 Assessing the contribution of poverty to educational differentials in disability in 26 European countries • Emmanuelle Cambois, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Aïda Solé-Auró, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Jean-Marie Robine, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Université de Montpellier l

2 Education and health across lives and cohorts: a study of cumulative advantage in Germany • Liliya Leopold, European University Institute; Thomas Leopold, University of Amsterdam

3 Inequality in old age cognitive abilities across the world • Javier Olivera, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER); Anja K. Leist, University of Luxembourg; Louis Chauvel, Université de Luxembourg

4 Compositional changes in educational groups as an explanation for widening differences in health • Cecilia Potente, University of Oxford; Christiaan W. S. Monden, University of Oxford

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64 ATTITUDES, CULTURE, RELIGION

Chair: Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton

1 Does the religious context moderate the association between individual religiosity and marriage attitudes across Europe? Evidence from the European Social Survey • Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Arieke J. Rijken, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
2 Cultural family conceptions as inhibitor for changes in family lives: the "Leitbild" approach • Katrin Schiefer, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Sabine Diabaté, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Detlev Lück, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Kerstin Ruckdeschel, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

3 Assessing the contribution of living arrangements to aggregate trends in entry into parenthood for three European countries between the 1970s and 2000s • Jorik Vergauwen, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; David De Wachter, Universiteit Antwerpen

4 “Take it or leave it?” The link between attitudes on fathers’ leave and Leitbilder of fatherhood in Germany – a new approach on family policy and parenthood • Sabine Diabaté, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Detlev Lück, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Katrin Schiefer, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
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65 POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS

Chair: Samir K.C., Shanghai University and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

1 Women, weather, and woes: the triangular dynamics of female-headed households, economic vulnerability, and climate variability in South Africa • Martin Flåtø, Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research, and Education (NIFU); Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); André J. Pelser, University of the Free State

2 The "first" demographic transition: refurbishment and revision of a classical model in search of main drivers of the process • Bernhard Köppen, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Marc Luy, Vienna Institute of Demography

3 Structure of population, women status and development at local level: the case of Sub-Saharan countries • Fausta Ongaro, Università di Padova; Silvana Salvini, Università di Firenze

4 Grabbed land: the socio-demographic determinants • Anna Paterno, Università degli Studi di Bari; Laura Terzera, Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca

5 The impact of population and economic growth on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals • Íñaki Permanyer, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 2 - Ground floor

66 FORECASTING MORTALITY

Chair: Fanny Janssen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen
1 Modeling and forecasting age at death distributions • Ugofilippo Basellini, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 Modelling and forecasting sex differences in mortality: a sex-ratio approach • Marie-Pier Bergeron-Boucher, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

3 Complementing the evaluation toolkit of mortality forecasts with measures of lifespan disparity • Christina Bohk-Ewald, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Marcus Ebeling, Universität Rostock; Roland Rau, Universität Rostock

4 The importance of the reference population for coherent mortality forecasting models • Søren Kjærgaard, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; James W. Vaupel, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

5 Deriving age-specific death rates from life expectancy forecasts • Marius Pascariu, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

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67 EDUCATION AND FERTILITY 2

Chair: Claudine E. M. Sauvain-Dugerdil, Université de Genève

1 Inverse or U-shaped educational gradient in fertility differentials? Evidence from census-linked data for Lithuania • Aiva Jasilioniene, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vlada Stankuniene, Vytautas Magnus University; Domantas Jasilionis, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Vytautas Magnus University

2 Education, other socioeconomic characteristics across the life course and fertility in men • Jessica Nisén, University of Helsinki; Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Karri Silventoinen, University of Helsinki

3 Educational pairings and fertility across Europe: how do the low educated fare? • Natalie Nitsche, Vienna Institute of Demography; Anna Matysiak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Warsaw School of Economics; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

4 Educational gradient in transition to second birth in Europe: differences related to societal context • Allan Puur, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre; Martin Klesment, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Tallinn University; Leen Rahnu, Tallinn University; Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University

5 Household income, education and the transition to third birth • Juliet A. Stone, University of Southampton; Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 4 - Ground floor

68 LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY OF OLDER ADULTS AND CARE GIVERS

Chair: Andreas Mergenthaler, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

1 Do the aged contribute to the economic well-being of the family? Evidence from India • Mousumi Dutta, Presidency University; Zakir Husain, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; Antara Dhar, University of Calcutta

2 Labor force participation of older persons in the Philippines: trends, patterns and correlates • Mae Abigail Oberos, Philippine Statistics Authority; Jeffrey B. Abalos, Australian National University

3 Do notional defined contribution schemes prolong working life? Evidence from the 1994 Swedish pension reform • Haodong Qi, Lund University; Jonas Helgertz, Lund University; Tommy Bengtsson, Lund University

4 The demographic balance between the disabled older population and their informal caregivers in Spain. Past, present and future scenarios • Celia Fernández-Carro, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Rosa Gómez-Redondo, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Noelia Cámara, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

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69 DATA SOURCES AND METHODS QUALITY

Chair: Albert Esteve, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

1 A renewed source of data on families: the French Longitudinal Survey including fiscal records • Sébastien Durier, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)

2 Age misreporting in censuses in developing countries: a record linkage study in health and demographic surveillance systems in Senegal • Bruno Masquelier, Université Catholique de Louvain; Gilles Pison, French National Museum of Natural History and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD); Lucie Lecomte, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Ndèye Binta Diémé, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD); Ibrahima Diouf, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD); Valérie Delaunay, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)

3 How much can we trust life tables? Sensitivity of mortality measures to right-censoring treatment • Trifon I. Missov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Laszlo Nemeth, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Maciej Danko, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

4 People with multiple residence and double counts in the French rotating census • Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)
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70 MOBILITY AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE PAST

Chair: Michel Poulain, Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain

1 The demography of isolated populations: German-speaking communities in a northern Italian valley between the XVIIIth and XIXth century • Lorenzo Del Panta, Università di Bologna; Rosella Rettaroli, Università di Bologna; Francesco Scalone, Università di Bologna

2 Depopulation of rural areas in Poland: period 1950-2011 • Ewa Fratczak, Warsaw School of Economics; Andrzej Galazka, Warsaw School of Economics

3 The long-term role of migration on European country population size • Michael Murphy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

4 Intensity of the agricultural workload and seasonality of births in Italy (1863-2014) • Gabriele Ruiu, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Marco Breschi, Università degli Studi di Sassari

5 Rural exodus and fertility at the time of industrialization • Robert Stelter, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Thomas Baudin, Université Catholique de Louvain

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71 TRANSFERS BETWEEN GENERATIONS AND FAMILY POLICY

Chair: Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University

1 How is consumption of the young and the elderly financed? Evolution over the last 30 years • Carole Bonnet, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Ipkidi Badjii, Université de Paris 10; D’albis Hippolyte, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Xavier Chojnicki, Université Lille 3; Najat El Meckaoui, Université Paris-Dauphine; Angela Greulich, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Jérôme Hubert, Université Lille 1; Julien Navaux, Université Paris-Dauphine; Jacques Pelletan, Université de Paris 8

2 Asymmetric socialisation and optical illusions – incorporating intra-familial transfers into the analysis of the welfare state • Robert I. Gal, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Pieter Vanhuysse, University of Southern Denmark; Lili Vargha, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

3 Economic consequences of different family policies – analysis using OLG model • Oliwia Komada, Group for Research in Applied Economics (GRAPE); Krzysztof Makalski, Warsaw School of Economics; Pawel A. Strzelecki, Warsaw School of Economics

4 Fertility policy-making in Iran - Presenting a policy proposal by using social simulation and agent-based modeling approach • Seyyed Ali Reza Nikbakht, Hekmat Reserch Center for Policy Issues; Mohammad Reza Alipour, Universidade do Minho; Mohammad Torkashvand, University of Tehran; Arman Rezayati Charan, Hekmat Reserch Center for Policy Issues; Mohammad Javad Davari, Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences
Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 12 - Ground floor

72  BIOLOGY, TECHNOLOGY, GENETICS AND FERTILITY
Chair: Cornelia Muresan, Babes-Bolyai University
1  Internet and the timing of births • Francesco C. Billari, University of Oxford; Maria Sironi, University College London
2  Fertility and assisted reproduction from the perspective of migrant women in Germany • Sonja Haug, Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Regensburg (OTH); Matthias Vernim, Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Regensburg (OTH)
3  Mega-analysis of 31,396 individuals from 6 countries uncovers strong gene-environment interaction for human fertility • Melinda Mills, University of Oxford; Felix C. Tropf, University of Oxford; Renke Verweij, University of Groningen; Hong Lee, University of New England
4  What is so scary about having children? A mixed-methods study on voluntary childlessness in Poland • Jolanta Rytel, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University; Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University

Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 101 - 1st floor

73  FAMILIES AND GENDER
Chair: Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen
1  Relative education and couples' employment patterns • Andrea Buschner, State Institute for Family Research (ifb) at the University of Bamberg; Ursula Adam, State Institute for Family Research (ifb) at the University of Bamberg; Florian Schulz, State Institute for Family Research (ifb) at the University of Bamberg
2  Housework and parenthood: what a difference a child makes • Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Alzbeta E. Bartova, University of Edinburgh
3  Relative resources and marital instability: a comparison of eight European countries • Maike van Damme, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam
4  Childbirth and female labour market involvement: differences between natives and immigrant women in Switzerland • Elena Vidal-Coso, Université de Genève

Friday, September 2 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 109a - 1st floor

74  NEW DIRECTIONS IN MIGRATION MEASUREMENT
Chair: Daniel T. Lichter, Cornell University
1 Moroccans' selection into return migration from different European destinations. Merging datasets as a strategy for testing return migration theories  • Tatiana Eremenko, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

2 How many and when? Different approaches to study fertility of migrants in Italy  • Patrizia Giannantoni, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University; Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Salvatore Strozza, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

3 Register for mapping circular migration  • Linus Johansson, Statistics Sweden; Tomas Johansson, Statistics Sweden

4 Forecasting Swiss immigration: a spatial dynamic panel data model  • Alice Milivinti, Université de Genève

5 The future is diversity: new forecasts for the UK’s ethnic groups  • Philip H. Rees, University of Leeds; Pia N. Wohland, Hull York Medical School; Stephen Clark, University of Leeds; Nik Lomax, University of Leeds; Paul Norman, University of Leeds

Friday, September 2 | 12:30 – 14:00
Foyer P5 – P13
POSTER SESSION 2

1 Fertility and family policy in Latvia  • Liga Abolina, University of Latvia

2 Older adults’ living arrangements in Europe  • Liili Abuladze, Tallinn University

3 European demographic change and population policy preferences in 31 European countries  • Mare Ainsaar, University of Tartu; Kadri Rootalu, University of Tartu

4 Evolution of cohabitation in Russia  • Alyona Artamonova, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Ekaterina S. Mitrofanova, National Research University Higher School of Economics

5 Is there a relationship between suicide and alcohol related mortality in Hungary? A spatial panel approach  • Lajos Bálint, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

6 Extremity injuries and dementia disproportionately increase the risk for long-term care at older age. An analysis based on German health insurance routine data  • Alexander Barth, Universität Rostock; Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock; Anja Vatterrott, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

7 Are "good fathers" penalized on the remarriage market?  • Thomas Baudin, Université Catholique de Louvain; Sandra Bree, Université Catholique de Louvain

8 Race, education and occupation patterns in the relationship between assortative marriage and earnings inequality for cohorts in Brazil  • Danyella Brito, Cedeplar, UFMG; Ana Hermeto, Cedeplar, UFMG

9 Compliance and usage in the Generations and Gender Programme  • Arianna Caporali, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
10 The “healthy immigrant paradox” in perinatal health: evidence from differences between natives and migrants in birth weight in Spain and Ecuador • Héctor Cebolla-Boado, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Leire Salazar, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

11 Welfare state and the inter-generational redistribution of public and private consumption • Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak, Warsaw School of Economics; Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics; Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics; Wojciech Latkowski, Warsaw School of Economics

12 Changes in family and partnership life courses for men and women over cohorts in France and differences according to social background • Vianney Costemalle, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)

13 The consumption of tobacco in Africa: research of the factors in Ivory Coast • Aimé Dago, Institut National de la Statistique, Côte d’Ivoire

14 Fertility analysis with SILC: a quantification of measurement bias • Aurélien Dasre, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Angela Greulich, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

15 The circular migration in the South of France in the field of agriculture: a chosen or imposed domination? • Teresa De Oliveira, Center for Social Innovation

16 On the speed of demographic aging • Gustavo De Santis, Università di Firenze; Giambattista Salinari, Università degli Studi di Sassari

17 Analysis of factors of non use at first antenatal visit by teenagers during first pregnancies in Yaoundé, Cameroon • Lidwine Sonia De-Banguirys, Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD); Justin Dansou, University of Ibadan; Gervais Beninguisse, Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD)

18 Mixed marriage and migration: Russian brides in Istanbul • Ayla Deniz, Ankara University; E. Murat Özgür, Ankara University

19 Is the law of nature in human fertility revealed in the rapid modernization of Northern Norway 1930-1980? • Anne Grethe Flakstad, Independent Researcher

20 Effect of apparent temperature on mortality of persons with dementia • Thomas Fritze, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE)

21 Gender role division and well-being of the couples: evidence from the Netherlands, Germany and Japan • Setsuya Fukuda, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

22 Investigating mortality inequality and its related factors among provinces of Iran • Hossein Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University

23 Religion, ethnicity and selection of Caesarean section in Fars province of Iran • Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Afshan Javadi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University

24 Realization of migration intentions – lessons from a panel study • Irén Gödri, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Gábor Attila Feleky, Corvinus University of Budapest
25 Cutting the Gordian knot of families exclusion in poor neighborhoods: policy lessons from qualitative research on excluded families – the case study of the Łódź Municipality in Poland • Izabela Grabowska, Warsaw School of Economics; Pawel Sliwowski, University of Warsaw

26 Parents’ work schedules and children’s time use: the Spanish case • Pablo Gracia, European University Institute; Joan Garcia Roman, University of Minnesota

27 Population ageing in Croatia - the case study of the Zadar County • Vera Graovac Matassi, University of Zadar

28 Physical activity over the life course: the effects of partnering and childbearing • Edith E. Gray, Australian National University; Sophie Pennec, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

29 Ethnic-specific and ethnic-nonspecific factors for ethnicity non-identification in Bulgaria • Kaloyan Haralampiev, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”; Dimitar Blagoev, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

30 Patterns of neoplasm mortality and incidence rates in the Central European countries: guide for better targeting of the prevention and screening • Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague

31 The protective effect of coresidence for adolescent mothers in Latin America • Jordana Jesus, Cedeplar, UFMG; Simone Wajnman, Cedeplar, UFMG; Cassio M. Turra, Cedeplar, UFMG

32 Family-work balance in Russian demographic and family policy: insufficient or déjà vu • Irina E. Kalabikhina, Lomonosov Moscow State University

33 The effect of prenatal Ramadan exposure on child health in Indonesia: a longitudinal perspective • Yohanes Sondang Kunto, Wageningen University; Jornt Mandemakers, Wageningen University

34 Informal support for the elderly in selected European countries from the perspective of caregivers • Jolanta Kurkiewicz, Cracow University of Economics; Ewa Soja, Cracow University of Economics

35 Determinants leading to the realisation of male reproduction – the timing of male fertility in the Czech Republic: a microlevel approach • Renata Kyzlinková, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA); Anna Stastna, Charles University in Prague and Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA)

36 Socioeconomic determinants of inequality in life expectancy of people over 60 after retirement in Italy, estimates from AD-SILC dataset • Carlo Lallo, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

37 The marriage wealth premium revisited • Philipp M. Lersch, University of Cologne

38 Testing alternative aggregation methods using ordinal data for a census asset-based wealth index • Rodrigo Lovaton Davila, University of Minnesota

39 The advantage of co-residence of grandparents and sufficient household wealth on life satisfaction of preadolescent grandchildren in Thai society • Aksarapak Lucktong, Mahidol University; Aphichat Chamratrithirong, Mahidol University
40 Awareness and attitudes towards the intersexed among Japanese youth • Jeniece Lusk, Miyazaki International College

41 Kurdish women’s fertility behavior and its determinants in Iran using hierarchical linear model • Serajeddin Mahmoudian, University of Tehran; Mohamadreza Boroumandzade, University of Tehran; Mohammad Daneshgar, Azad University

42 A mortality model based on a mixture distribution function • Stefano Mazzuco, Università di Padova; Lucia Zanotto, Università di Padova; Bruno Scarpa, Università di Padova

43 A space-time analysis of the ageing index in Italy • Sara Miccoli, Sapienza Università di Roma; Cecilia Reynaud, Università Roma Tre; Francesco Lagona, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

44 Change of women’s employment patterns in Spain - implications for fertility • Ryohei Mogi, Meiji University

45 Needs assessment of environmental statistics in the selected European and Central Asian countries: data quality and reliability • Nader Motie Haghshenas, National Institute of Population Research, Iran; Mohammad Mirzaie, University of Tehran; Arezou Sayadi, Regional Center for Population Research and Studies in Asia and the Pacific

46 Can we verify the existence of a human mortality plateau today or in the near future? • Laszlo Nemeth, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Maciej Danko, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Trifon I. Missov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

47 Reconstructing mortality in Brazilian municipalities: methods, limitations, and examples • Bernardo L. Queiroz, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Trifon I. Missov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Adam Lenart, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging and University of Southern Denmark

48 Long-term demographic implications of low fertility in the region of former Yugoslavia • Vladimir Nikitovic, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade

49 Half a century of changes in the geography of fertility in Tunisia: divergences and convergences? • Zahia Ouadah-Bedidi, Université Paris-Diderot and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Jacques Vallin, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Ibtihel Bouchoucha, Université de Montréal

50 Deviations from best practices mortality in Mexico: homicides and adult mortality, 1990-2010 • Nancy Plascencia, Independent Consultant; Jose Manuel Aburto, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Ainhoa Alustiza, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Tim Riffe, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

51 Low fertility in Serbia: new insights • Mirjana Rasevic, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade

52 The demographic diversity of migrant populations in Australia • James Raymer, Australian National University; Yanlin Shi, Australian National University; Tom Wilson, Charles Darwin University
53 Job satisfaction of older employees – a comparative analysis of German and Hungarian data • Mariann Rigó, Corvinus University of Budapest; Éva Berde, Corvinus University of Budapest

54 Mortality among Finnish seafarers in 2001-2013 • Hanna Rinne, Rehabilitation Foundation, Finland; Riikka Shemeikka, Rehabilitation Foundation, Finland; Veijo J. Notkola, Rehabilitation Foundation, Finland

55 Foreign retirees, municipalities and registration in Spain • Vicente Rodriguez, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Raúl Lardiés-Bosque, Universidad de Zaragoza

56 Measure to define: characterization of urban shrinkage in France • Mathilde Rudolph, Université de Strasbourg; Frédérique Cornuau, Université Lille 1; Nicolas Cauchi-Duval, Université de Strasbourg

57 Grandparents and kindergartens: childcare combinations and second births in the United Kingdom • Roberta Rutigliano, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

58 Widowhood and immune system: register-based study of anti-infective medication use in Denmark, 1995-2012 • Adriana Santacroce, Sapienza Università di Roma; Jonas Wastesson, Karolinska Institutet; Kaare Christensen, University of Southern Denmark and Odense University Hospital; Anna Oksuzyan, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

59 Fields of action in relation to demographic change - results of an expert consultation • Anja Schaefer, Universität Potsdam; Madani Roya, Universität Potsdam; Magnus Müller, Universität Potsdam

60 Social support in partnerships and labor market outcomes of immigrants in Germany • Verena Seibel, Universität Konstanz

61 The latest trends of adult mortality in Russia • Victoria G. Semyonova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia; Tamara P. Sabgayda, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia

62 Gender and time use patterns among Iranian older adults • Maryam Sharifian Sani, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran; Nasibeh Zanjari, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran; Rasoul Sadeghi, University of Tehran and National Institute of Population Research, Iran; Shahnaz Babakhanian, Independent Researcher

63 The dimensions of successful ageing in Iran: "structure" and "agency" • Nasibeh Zanjari, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran; Maryam Sharifian Sani, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran; Meimanat Hosseini Chavoshi, Australian National University; Hassan Rafiey, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran; Farahnaz Mohammadi Shahbolaghi, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran

64 Intention of irregular migration to Europe among Afghans in Iran • Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, University of Tehran and Australian National University; Meimanat Hosseini Chavoshi, Australian National University; Rasoul Sadeghi, University of Tehran and National Institute of Population Research, Iran; Peter McDonald, Australian National University
65 The dynamics of fertility amongst the Jewish population of Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip from 1990 to 2010 • Anaïs Simard-Gendron, Université de Montréal; Simona Bignami, Université de Montréal

66 Core and periphery of Indian diaspora: a comparative study of occupation, household and gender relations in the USA and Spain • Nachatter Singh Garha, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Rocio Treviño-Maruri, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Andreu Domingo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

67 Immigrants’ geographic mobility is higher than you think: evidence from France • Matthieu Solignac, University of Pennsylvania

68 Married women’s employment and the timing of the 1st marriage and the 1st childbirth in Japan: patterns and covariates • Keita Suga, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

69 U-shape link between education and childlessness in Hungary - a new Central European phenomenon • Laura Szabó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Balázs Kapitány, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Adél Katalin Rohr, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

70 Ageing transition and grandparenting in Iran: a socio-demographic survey • Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi, Al-Zahra University

71 Housing and health outcomes of HIV positive persons in the lower Manya Krobo District, Ghana • Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Adobea Owusu, University of Ghana; Amos Laar, University of Ghana

72 Psychosocial support and treatment adherence counseling among persons living with HIV/AIDS in Manya Krobo: do housing and housing conditions matter? • Mabel Teye-kau, Memorial University; Adobea Owusu, University of Ghana; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Amos Laar, University of Ghana

73 Latin American’s concentration and dispersion residential strategies in Madrid and Barcelona metropolitan areas. A demographic analysis through residential mobility • Jennifer Thiers, Universitat de Barcelona; Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Isabel Pujadas, Universitat de Barcelona

74 Declining cohort fertility in China: persistent differences by education and household registration • Siyu Tian, Peking University

75 Residency testing • Ene-Margit Tiit, University of Tartu

76 Age at first birth and life outcomes: the case of teenage mothers in the ONS Longitudinal Study • John Tomkinson, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and Université de Strasbourg

77 Determinants of household size in Iran • Fatemeh Torabi, University of Tehran; Mohammad Haddadi, University of Tehran

78 Educational assortative mating and couples’ fertility • Alessandra Trimarchi, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Sapienza Università di Roma; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

79 The Syrian population in Turkey and its future • Ahmet Sinan Turkyilmaz, Hacettepe University; Tugba Adali, Hacettepe University
80 Unregistered marriage and fertility: a case study of Kermanshah City in Iran • Sajede Vaezzade, Jahad Daneshgahi (ACECR); Ali Ayaseh, Shiraz University; Zakieh Vaezzade, Jahad Daneshgahi Mashad; Marzieh Vaezzade, Independent Researcher

81 A longitudinal study on intergenerational coresidence of older adults: the impact of its change and stability on physical health in rural China • Ping Wang, Xi’an University of Science and Technology; Iris Chi, University of Southern California; Weiyu Mao, University of Southern California; Yawei Lian, Xi’an University of Science and Technology; Shuzhuo Li, Xi’an Jiaotong University

82 Challenges in the period of epidemiological renewal in Hungary: relationship between smoking and the unfavourable mortality conditions of middle-aged and older women • András Wéber, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

83 Religiosity and gender differences in transition to first intercourse among Polish students • Wiktoria Wroblewska, Warsaw School of Economics

84 Ultra-low fertility in Korea: the role of tempo effect • Sam Hyun Yoo, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography

85 Coordination or inequality? Couple’s time use and labor division in China • Dong Zhang, Sun Yat-sen University; Wanli Nie, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 1 - Ground floor

75 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION AGEING

Chair: Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam

1 Pension, health care utilization and intra-household resource allocation in rural China • Zeyuan Chen, Lund University; Albert Park, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

2 Existence and perception of intergenerational differences in welfare state attitudes • Laura Konzelmann, Technische Universität München

3 Do the elderly get more than their fair Share? Microlevel data analysis on generational conflict in Germany and Japan • Felix Lill, Hertie School of Governance

4 The dynamics of human capital-specific old-age dependency ratio in Europe • Dimiter Philipov, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Paola DiGiulio, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

5 Quantifying economic dependency • Joze Sambt, University of Ljubljana; Elke Loichinger, Chulalongkorn University; Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz, Vienna University of Technology; Michael Freiberger, Vienna University of Technology; Bernhard Hammer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 10 – Ground floor

76  GENDER DISPARITIES IN HEALTH

Chair: Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock

1  Mental health and union dissolution: are socio-economic determinants the same for men and women? • Anne-Lise Biotteau, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE); Carole Bonnet, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Emmanuelle Cambois, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

2  The contextual and household contribution to individual health status: what is the role of gender and migration background? • Daniela Georges, Universität Rostock; Daniel Kreft, Universität Rostock; Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock

3  Gender health differences in West and East Germany • Mine Kühn, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Christian Dudel, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Tobias C. Vogt, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Anna Oksuzyan, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

4  The effect of gender, living arrangements and education on health transitions above age 50 in Poland • Wojciech Latkowski, Warsaw School of Economics

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 5 - Ground floor

77  GENDER, FERTILITY AND SEX PREFERENCES

Chair: Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University

1  Exploring the relationship between son preference and fertility decline in Nepal • Saffron Brunskill, University of Southampton

2  Does prenatal sex selection substitute postnatal excess female child mortality? • Ridhi Kashyap, University of Oxford and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

3  Parents' preferences for the sex of their children in Sweden: attitudes and behavior • Vitor F. Miranda, Stockholm University; Johan Dahlberg, Stockholm University; Gunnar Andersson, Stockholm University

4  Sex preferences for children among foreign-born mothers in Sweden • Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University; Vitor F. Miranda, Stockholm University; Li Ma, Stockholm University

5  Emerging gender revolution in Nigeria: implications for timing of family formation and fertility behaviour • Onipede Wusu, Lagos State University; Olaide A. Adedokun, Lagos State University
Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 11 - Ground floor

78 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Chair: Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

1 The sibsize revolution and social inequalities among children in the United States, 1940-2012 • Tony Fahey, University College Dublin

2 Unravelling binational partnerships in the UK: the characteristics of EU-born nationals • Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton; Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Zixhin Frank Feng, University of Southampton; Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton

3 The individualisation of wealth: evidence from France • Nicolas Frémeaux, Université de Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas; Marion Leturcq, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

4 Family structure and leaving home: why do young adults from non-intact families leave earlier? • Lonneke van den Berg, University of Amsterdam; Matthijs Kalmijn, University of Amsterdam; Thomas Leopold, University of Amsterdam

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 2 - Ground floor

79 DIVORCE AND UNION DISSOLUTION 2

Chair: Ladislav Rabusic, Masaryk University

1 Family (in)stability after the birth of an unplanned child • Klara Capkova, Stockholm University

2 The reversal of the gender imbalance in education and union dissolution in Europe • Martin Klesment, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Tallinn University; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Lindsay Theunis, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

3 Do children and order of the union matter for union stability? Cross-national comparison • Zuzana Zilincikova, Masaryk University

4 Spousal characteristics and divorce risk: gender and family changes in contemporary Taiwan, 1998-2013 • Yen-Hsin Alice Cheng, Academia Sinica

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 3 - Ground floor

80 HAPPINESS AND CHILDBEARING

Chair: Heini E. Väisänen, University of Southampton

1 It takes two to tango: couples' happiness and childbearing • Arnstein Aassve, Università Bocconi; Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Nicoletta Balbo, Università Bocconi
2 Are married with children happy? A study on the relationship between subjective well-being and fertility in Turkey • Hilal Arslan, Jacobs University Bremen; Alanur Cavlin, Hacettepe University

3 The effect of fertility on parents’ happiness • Gerrit Bauer, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Josef Brüderl, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Thorsten Kneip, Max-Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy

4 Never again? (Why) rich parents enjoy children less • Marco Le Moglie, University of Turin; Letizia Mencarini, Università Bocconi; Chiara Rapallini, Università di Firenze

5 Work-family conflict moderates the impact of childbearing on subjective well-being • Letizia Mencarini, Università Bocconi; Anna Matysiak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/OAW, WU) and Warsaw School of Economics; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 4 - Ground floor

81 CHILD WELL-BEING, HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
Chair: Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

1 Transition to parenthood and multidimensional well-being. Does personality play a role? • Laura Bernardi, Université de Lausanne; Gina Potarca, Université de Lausanne; Grégoire Bollmann, Université de Lausanne; Jérôme Rossier, Université de Lausanne

2 The effect of growing up poor on early child development in Flanders – an analysis of birth cohorts 2006-2009 • Lieselot De Keyser, Ghent University; Ronan Van Rossem, Ghent University

3 Evening and night work schedules and children’s social and emotional well-being • Till Kaiser, WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Jianghong Li, WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Matthias Pollmann-Schult, Social Science Research Center Berlin

4 A complex relationship between ethnicity, socio-economic status and the risk of child obesity/overweight in the UK • Melissa L. Martinson, University of Washington, Seattle; Alice Goisis, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Wendy Sigle, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

5 Socioeconomic disadvantage in childhood: does it affect self rated health among older adults in Europe? • Georgia Verropoulou, University of Piraeus; Maria Zakynthinou, University of Piraeus; Cleon Tsimbos, University of Piraeus

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 13 - Ground floor

82 LIFESPAN DISPARITY AND LONGEVITY
Chair: Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia
1 Lifespan disparity by leading causes of death in Canada and the U.S. from 1975 to 2011 • Viorela Diaconu, Université de Montréal; Nadine Ouellette, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Robert R. Bourbeau, Université de Montréal

2 Lifespan dispersion in stagnant and decreasing periods of life expectancy in Eastern Europe • Jose Manuel Aburto, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Alyson A. van Raalte, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

3 Uncovering adult modal age at death in populations with grouped data • Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Nadine Ouellette, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

4 Post-reproductive life span of spouses correlates better than of full and half siblings in a genetically homogeneous high status group • Ulrich O. Mueller, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

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Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 104 - 1st floor

83 MIGRANTS ON THE LABOUR MARKET

Chair: Dominique Meurs, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense

1 The effect of linguistic proximity on the occupational assimilation of immigrant men in Canada • Alicia Adsera, Princeton University; Ana Ferrer, University of Waterloo

2 The Spanish labour market, from boom to recession: are foreign workers more excluded or better adapted? • Fernando Gil-Alonso, Universitat de Barcelona

3 Potential work experience as protection against unemployment: does it bring equal benefit to immigrants and native workers? • Jacobo Munoz-Comet, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

4 Rethinking spatial assimilation and whiteness: the internal migration of ethnic Polish people in England and Wales • William Shankley, University of Manchester; Nissa Finney, University of St Andrews; Mark Brown, University of Manchester; James Rhodes, University of Manchester; Kitty Lymeropoulou, University of Manchester

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Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 7 - Ground floor

84 FERTILITY PREFERENCES 2

Chair: Sergei V. Zakharov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

1 Biographical risks and their impact on uncertainty in fertility intentions: a life course perspective based on the German Family Panel • Anne-Kristin Kuhnt, Universität Duisburg-Essen; Petra Buhr, Universität Bremen

2 What’s ideal got to do with it? Stability and change in ideal number of children • Colleen Ray, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Sela Harcey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Stacy Tiemeyer, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
3 Realization of fertility intentions in Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary: how much do cities matter? Vienna, Prague and Budapest in comparison • Bernhard Riederer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

4 Education and fertility desires in Italy • Alessandro Rosina, Università Cattolica, Milan; Emiliano Sironi, Università Cattolica, Milan; Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

5 Family size preferences in early adulthood: measurement error and dimensionality • Anna Rybinska, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 12 - Ground floor

85 CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Chair: Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel

1 For the sake of the children? A longitudinal analysis of residential relocations and school performance of Australian children • Janeen Baxter, University of Queensland; Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland

2 The impact of parental absence on early childhood development • Aree Jampaklay, Mahidol University; Kerry Richter, Mahidol University; Kanchana Tangchonlatip, Mahidol University; Sutham Nanthamongkolchai, Mahidol University

3 Regional topics: mobility in the Latvian countryside • Zaiga Krisjane, University of Latvia; Elina Apsite-Berina, University of Latvia; Ineta Grine, University of Latvia; Maris Berzins, University of Latvia; Janis Krumins, University of Latvia

4 A mixed logit model analysis of retirees' residential choices in the Montreal metropolitan area • Guillaume Marois, Université de Montréal; Sébastien Lord, Université de Montréal; Catherine Morency, Polytechnique Montréal

5 Understanding benefits of internal migration in India at the destination and the role of relative deprivation among socio-economic groups in actualizing gains • Pinak Sarkar, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 101 - 1st floor

86 MODELLING MORTALITY

Chair: Annette Baudisch, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

1 A flexible Bayesian model for estimating subnational mortality • Monica Alexander, University of California, Berkeley; Emilio Zagheni, University of Washington, Seattle; Magali Barbieri, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED) and University of California, Berkeley
2 Decomposition of regional convergence in population ageing across Europe
• Ilya Kashnitsky, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen; Joop de Beer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Leo van Wissen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen

3 Analysis of mortality convergence on sub-national level – regional inequalities as a reason for persisting national differences: case study on the Czech Republic from 1991 to 2010 • Dan Kašpar, Charles University in Prague; Klara Hulíková Tesarková, Charles University in Prague

4 From survey data with mortality follow-up to period life expectancy: the longitudinal survival method • Christian Wegner-Siegmundt, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Marc Luy, Vienna Institute of Demography

5 Evolution of premature mortality • Lucia Zanotto, Università di Padova; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Stefano Mazzuco, Università di Padova

Friday, September 2 | 14:00 – 15:30
P 109a - 1st floor
87 FAMILY POLICY VS. CHANGES IN FERTILITY PATTERNS
Chair: Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University

1 More money — more births? Estimating effects of 2007 family policy changes on probability of second and subsequent births in Russia • Svetlana Biryukova, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Oxana Sinyavskaya, National Research University Higher School of Economics and Universiteit Maastricht; Irina Nurimanova, National Research University Higher School of Economics

2 Competing subsidies? The impact of various policy measures on second births in contemporary Hungary • Livia Olah, Stockholm University; Lívia Murinkó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

3 The transition of childbearing patterns from the cohort perspective in relation to family policy: a comparison of the Czech Republic and Slovakia • Anna Stastna, Charles University in Prague and Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA); Branislav Šprocha, Institute of Informatics and Statistics (INFOSTAT); Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague

4 The second birth interval in China since 1970s: the role of birth spacing policy • Cuiling Zhang, China Population and Development Research Center; Hongyan Liu, China Population and Development Research Center; Yu Jiang, China Population and Development Research Center
Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 1 - Ground floor

88 COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON MIGRATION AND FERTILITY

Chair: Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

1. How international migration impacts fertility? The role of migrant networks, spouse's migration, and own migration • Pau Baizán, Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA) and Universitat Pompeu Fabra

2. Fertility behaviour of migrants and nonmigrants from a couple perspective: the case of Senegalese in Europe • Elisabeth K. Kraus, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

3. Endogamy and fertility among second-generation men of Turkish and Moroccan origin in Belgium • Lisa Van Landschoot, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

4. Comparing the fertility of Ghanaian migrants in Europe with non-migrants in Ghana • Katharina Wolf, University of Groningen; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 10 – Ground floor

89 HEALTH IN CONTEXTS

Chair: Anna Oksuzyan, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

1. Community social characteristics and health at older ages: evidence from 156 religious communities • Catherine Bowen, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, ViD/ÖAW, WU); Marc Luy, Vienna Institute of Demography

2. Is being in paid work beyond state pension age beneficial for health? Evidence from England • Giorgio Di Gessa, King’s College London; Laurie Corna, King’s College London; Loretta Platts, Stockholm University; Diana Worts, University of Toronto; Peggy McDonough, University of Toronto; Debra J. Price, King’s College London; Karen F. Glaser, King’s College London

3. Early life neighborhood, school, and household socioeconomic conditions and young adult working memory • Kristen M. Schorpp, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

4. Level of and change in cognitive functioning among Dutch older adults: does neighborhood socioeconomic status matter? • Jonathan Wörn, University of Cologne; Lea Ellwardt, University of Cologne; Martijn Huisman, VU University Medical Center; Marja Aartsen, NOVA Ageing Research and Housing Studies
Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 5 - Ground floor

90 INTEGRATION CHALLENGES OF FORCED MIGRATION

Chair: Andrea Monti, Stockholm University

1 Policies implication or personal experience? Integration of refugees in France and Sweden • Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza Università di Roma; Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University; Andrea Monti, Stockholm University

2 Displaced persons arriving in fall 2015 in Austria: insights on their human capital • Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IiASA, VID/OAW, WU)

3 Forced migration at childhood: are there long-term health effects? • Jan M. Saarela, University of Helsinki and Åbo Akademi University; Irma T. Elo, University of Pennsylvania

4 Attitudes towards asylum seekers in small local communities in the Netherlands • Aslan Zorlu, University of Amsterdam

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 11 - Ground floor

91 AFTER DIVORCE AND WIDOWHOOD

Chair: Matthijs Kalmijn, University of Amsterdam

1 Trajectories after widowhood. Life-course pathways of widows and widowers in the Netherlands, 1873-1934 • Ewout Depauw, Ghent University; Mariska Meints, University of Groningen; Adriana Santacroce, Sapienza Università di Roma

2 Has adjustment to divorce become more gender equal? Mothers' and fathers' income and happiness after marital break-up before and after the divorce law revision in Switzerland • Dorian Kessler, Bern University of Applied Sciences

3 With whom do children live after their parents' separation? And for how long? • Solene Lardoux, Université de Montréal; David Pelletier, Université de Montréal; Yentéma Onadja, Université de Montréal

4 Childbearing after union dissolution: does the sequence of union matter? • Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland; Yara Jarallah, Brown University

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 2 - Ground floor

92 SINGLE PARENTHOOD

Chair: Anne H. Gauthier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

1 Single-mothers' time arrangements in Spain. Balancing work and family • Núria García-Saladrigas, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Marc Ajenjo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
2 Social inequality, lone parenthood and welfare dependency in Germany • Esther Geisler, Hertie School of Governance; Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance

3 Double disadvantage in a Nordic welfare state: a demographic analysis of the single mother employment gap in Finland, 1987-2011 • Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University; Eevi Lappalainen, University of Turku; Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku

4 The demographic determinants of becoming a lone mother after separation in Hungary • Judit Monostori, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 3 - Ground floor

93 SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

Chair: Jon Anson, Ben Gurion University of the Negev

1 Cause-specific mortality in the Belgian cleaning industry (1991-2011) • Laura Vandeven Borre, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

2 Mortality by education in the Czech Republic: a study based on census-linked death records • Marketa Pechholdova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Fiala Tomas, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jitka Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Martina Miskolczi, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jana Vrabcova Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

3 Trends in life expectancy by education and marital status in Sweden 2000-2014 • Örjan Hemström, Statistics Sweden

4 Recent trends in educational inequalities in site-specific cancer mortality among Belgian women during the 1990s-2000s • Katrien Vanthomme, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Hadewijch Vandenheede, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Paulien Hagedoorn, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Sylvie Gadeyne, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

5 Life expectancy by socioeconomic status: which model fits best? • Damien Bricard, Institut de Recherche et Documentation en Economie de la Santé (IRDES) and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Emmanuelle Cambois, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 4 - Ground floor

94 EDUCATION AND FERTILITY 3

Chair: Arnstein Aassve, Università Bocconi

1 Will one replace two? Trends in parity distribution across education in Europe • Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics; Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Kryštof Zeman, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Vienna Institute of Demography
2 Education and fertility differentials in Australia • Ann Evans, Australian National University; Edith E. Gray, Australian National University

3 Trends in age at first union and first child in Latin America: stability across more educated cohorts • Elizabeth Florez Paredes, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Albert Esteve, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

4 Educational expansion, social classes and reproductive patterns in low fertility settings: theoretical framework and empirical analysis with use of Polish GGS data • Krzysztof Tymicki, Warsaw School of Economics; Maciej Gdula, University of Warsaw

5 The emerging positive educational gradient in fertility in Belgium: a multi-level regional analysis of a vanguard country • Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen; Sebastian Klüsener, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 13 - Ground floor

95 TRENDS AND IMPACT OF INFANT/CHILD MORTALITY IN THE PAST
Chair: Lucia Pozzi, Università degli Studi di Sassari

1 Unpuzzling the past: excess infant and child mortality in Turkey • Rengin Aktar, University of Wisconsin-Madison

2 First signs of transition: the parallel decline of early baptism and early mortality in the province of Padua (North East Italy) 1816-1870 • Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna, Università di Padova; Alessandra Minello, European University Institute; Guido Alfani, Università Bocconi

3 Reproductive behavior before the onset of the fertility transition: usage of the Cox regression and survival analysis for the study of birth intervals (case study of Jablonec, Bohemia, in the 18th century) • Ludmila Fialova, Charles University in Prague; Klara Hulíková Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Barbora Kuprova, Charles University in Prague

4 Infant and child mortality among immigrant groups in the United States, 1890-1910 • J. David Hacker, University of Minnesota; Martin Dribe, Lund University

5 The geography of early childhood mortality in England and Wales, 1851-1911 • Hannaliis Jaadla, University of Cambridge; Alice Reid, University of Cambridge

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 104 - 1st floor

96 GENDER ISSUES IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Chair: Ester L. Rizzi, Université Catholique de Louvain

1 Perspectives on masculinity and contraceptive behavior across Europe • Rozemarijn Dereuddre, Ghent University; Piet Bracke, Ghent University
2 Consequences of intimacy and violence in the couple relationships of Romanian youth on the future life plans • Cristina Faludi, Babes-Bolyai University

3 Heterogamy and effective contraceptive use among married and cohabiting women • Josephine Jacobs, Veterans Health Administration; Maria A. Stanfors, Lund University

4 Stepfathers and biological fathers: education-specific roles of fatherhood following a divorce • Sofie Vanassche, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 7 - Ground floor

97 DETERMINANTS OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS
Chair: Robert I. Gal, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

1 Intergenerational flows of support between parents and adult children • Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton; Madelin Gomez-Leon, University of Southampton; Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton

2 Migration and intergenerational solidarity in Europe • Ronny König, Universität Zürich; Bettina Isengard, Universität Zürich; Marc Szydlak, Universität Zürich

3 Childlessness is not selfish: cross-national evidence on upward intergenerational support in Europe • Luca Maria Pesando, University of Pennsylvania

4 The effect of an economic boom, a Law on Dependence, and an economic bust on elderly care providing strategies in Spain • Jeroen J. A. Spijker, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Pilar Zuera, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 12 - Ground floor

98 MODELLING UNIONS AND OTHER TRANSITIONS TO ADULTHOOD
Chair: Iñaki Permanyer, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

1 Measuring the partner market • Jan Eckhard, Universität Heidelberg; Johannes Stauder, Universität Heidelberg; Laura Unsöld, Universität Heidelberg; Tom Kossow, Universität Heidelberg

2 Understanding social-class differences in the transition to adulthood using Markov chain models • Yu Han, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Cees. H. Elzinga, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

3 A phase type model of cohabiting union • Jean-Marie Le Goff, Université de Lausanne

4 Measuring mean age at first marriage: the trap of Hajnal method • Jacques Vallin, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Zahia Ouadah-Bedidi, Université Paris-Diderot and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)
Friday, September 2 | 16:00 – 17:30
P 101 - 1st floor

99 INFLUENCES OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE ON MORTALITY

Chair: Sven Drefahl, Stockholm University

1 Centenarians' marital history and living arrangements: pathways to extreme longevity • Michel Poulain, Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain; Anne Herm, Tallinn University

2 The influence of observed and unobserved family background on mortality – evidence from Finnish register data on siblings and their parents • Hannes Kröger, European University Institute; Lasse Tarkkainen, University of Helsinki; Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki; Rasmus Hoffmann, European University Institute

3 Maternal schooling, child mortality, and pathways of influence: evidence from a quasi-experiment in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Uganda • Liliana Andriano, University of Oxford; Christiaan W. S. Monden, University of Oxford

4 Past trends of obesity attributable mortality in Europe: an application of age-period-cohort analysis • Nikoletta Vidra, University of Groningen; Maarten J. Bijlsma, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Sergi Trias-Llimós, University of Groningen; Fanny Janssen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen

Friday, September 2 | 17:30 – 19:00
Foyer P5 – P13

POSTER SESSION 3

1 Are power structures and empowerment reasons for the traditional division of household tasks within couples? An inter-European comparison • Ruth Abramowski, Universität Salzburg

2 Spousal violence and health care utilization for sick children in Nigeria • Sulaimon Adedokun, Obafemi Awolowo University

3 Health and functioning in the exceptionally long-lived in Catalonia (Spain) • Manuela Alcañiz, Universitat de Barcelona; Aïda Solé-Auró, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

4 Demographic factors and regional diversity behind the recent increase of renter-occupied households in Spain: a multilevel exploration • Alda B. Azevedo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and University of Lisbon; Julián López-Colás, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Juan A. Módenes, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

5 Recent immigration, territorial patterns and commuting in Spain: a metropolitan perspective • Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Marc Ajenjo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
6 Neighborhood effects on family size • Janna Bergsvik, Statistics Norway; Sara Cools, BI Norwegian Business School; Rannveig K. Hart, Statistics Norway and University of Oslo

7 Postponement of the old age threshold: when is the entry into old age? • Maria Bilo, Sapienza Università di Roma

8 The case of religiosity, nationalism and fertility among Jews in Israel revisited • Evgenia Bystrov, Technische Universität Chemnitz

9 Clustering Italian families across population censuses: a space-time exploration • Marcantonio Caltabiano, Università di Messina; Emanuela Dreassi, Università di Firenze; Emilia Rocco, Università di Firenze; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

10 Developing the civil registration system: a case study in Burkina Faso • Maria Castiglioni, Università di Padova; Francesco Di Domenicantonio, Community of Sant'Egidio; Palmira Gianturco, Community of Sant'Egidio; Evelina Martelli, Community of Sant'Egidio

11 More years of life, more years of work: active ageing challenges and businesses age management practices • Pietro Checcucci, ISFOL; Alessandra De Rose, Sapienza Università di Roma; Filomena Racioppi, Sapienza Università di Roma

12 Labour market insecurity and union dissolution in Italy • Elena Chincarini, BAGSS, University of Bamberg

13 Educational attainment forecasts of the Italian population by a continuous-time microsimulation model • Gianni Corsetti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Marco Marsili, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

14 Mobility intentions of students: the influence of family and dating relations • Tom De Winter, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel

15 Demographic impacts on housing demand in Germany • Philipp Deschermeier, Cologne Institute for Economic Research; Ralph Henger, Cologne Institute for Economic Research

16 The migration and integration of Moroccan and Ukrainian migrants in Italy: policies and measures • Anna Di Bartolomeo, European University Institute; Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Salvatore Strozza, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

17 Living arrangements in Sub-Saharan Africa between ethnicity and modernization • Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Anna Paterno, Università degli Studi di Bari; Pietro Sacco, Università degli Studi di Bari

18 Retirement from the labour market: current European gender patterns and trends • Antía Domínguez-Rodríguez, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Pau Miret-Gamundi, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB; Pilar Zuera, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

19 Regional differences and trends of life expectancy, self-perceived health, reported activity limitations and chronic morbidity in Latvia during 2005-2014 • Natalja Dubkova, University of Latvia
20 Educational attainment in the 20th century: using data from historical censuses and statistical yearbooks to reconstruct and validate a new global dataset on education • Jakob Eder, Vienna Institute of Demography and Austrian Academy of Sciences; Markus Speringer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Samir K.C., Shanghai University and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Ramon Bauer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Universität Wien

21 Small-area population projections by socio-economic heterogeneity and residence for the state of Gujarat • Markus Speringer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Samir K.C., Shanghai University and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Pramod Singh, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA)

22 Opposites attract: is there evidence of status exchange patterns in ethnic intermarriages? Sweden 1991-2009 • Annika Elwert, Lund University; Martin Dribe, Lund University

23 Fertility of women in the Czech Republic by marital status and level of education in the period 1991-2011 • Tomas Fiala, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jitka Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Kornélia Cséfalvaiová, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jana Vrabcova Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

24 Modelling modal age by various smoothing methods with regard to the asymmetry in mortality: the case of the Czech Republic 1950-2014 • Martina Miskolczi, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jitka Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Jana Vrabcova Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

25 Trend in orphanhood among children and young adults under 25 in France since 1999 • Cécile Flammand, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

26 Traces of the second demographic transition in East Asia: cohabitation and marriage patterns in China • Barbara E. Fulda, Technische Universität Chemnitz

27 Is it possible to talk about a polarized-prolonged transition epidemiological model in Venezuela? An analysis of Venezuelan epidemiological profile in the years 2000-2010 • Jenny Garcia, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

28 Fertility changes in Poland - cohort approach • Wioletta Grzenda, Warsaw School of Economics; Ewa Fratczak, Warsaw School of Economics

29 Trends in the relative distribution of wages by gender and cohorts in Latin America • Ana Hermeto, Cedeplar, UFMG

30 Racism and ageism in health care - a comparison between Germany, the Netherlands and Indonesia • Karina Hoekstra-Wibowo, Leibniz Universität Hannover

31 Genetic programming through foetal starvation in chronically under-developed region of Sunderland, India: foetal origin hypothesis versus predictive adaptive response • Zakir Husain, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; Mousumi Dutta, Presidency University
32 Death causes of resident population and migrants in megalopolis • Alla E. Ivanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia; Elena Zemlyanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia; Sergey V. Ryazantsev, Institute for Social-Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences

33 Sources and perspectives of mortality reduction in Russia • Elena Zemlyanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia; Alla E. Ivanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia

34 Diffusion process of fertility transition in Japan: regional analysis using spatial panel econometric model • Kenji Kamata, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

35 Japan’s official subnational population projections accuracy: comparative analysis of projections in Japan, English-speaking countries and the EU • Masakazu Yamauchi, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan; Shiro Koike, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan; Kenji Kamata, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

36 This is a man’s world? Changes in income predict sex ratio at birth • Ohto Kanninen, Labour Institute for Economic Research, Finland; Aleksi Karhula, University of Turku

37 Islam and fertility at the end of the first demographic transition: the case of North Caucasus • Konstantin Kazenin, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration; Vladimir Kozlov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

38 Estimating the completeness and timeliness of birth registration in Turkey with an emphasis on adolescent births • Faruk Keskin, Hacettepe University

39 Is the pro-poor premium exemption policy of Ghana’s NHIS eliminating disparities among the elderly? • Vincent Kuuire, University of Western Ontario; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Andrea Rishworth, University of Waterloo; Isaac Luginaah, University of Western Ontario; Alfred Yawson, University of Ghana

40 A closer look at the future demography of European regions - New results from the Eurostat population projections at regional level • Giampaolo Lanzieri, European Commission, Eurostat

41 Is wealth inequality associated with a double malnutrition burden in Pakistan? A multilevel analysis • Shammi Luhar, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)

42 Cardiovascular health among the Czech population at the beginning of 21st century • Michala Lustigova, Charles University in Prague; Dagmar Dzurova, Charles University in Prague

43 A poverty trap. Fertility control due to short-term economic stress in rural Aragón (Spain) 1801-1975 • Francisco José Marco-Gracia, Universidad de Zaragoza

44 The sequence of occurrences of the starting socio-demographic events in the life course of Russians • Ekaterina S. Mitrofanova, National Research University Higher School of Economics
45 How does birth order and number of siblings effect fertility? A within-family comparison using Swedish Register Data • Kathrin Morosow, Stockholm University; Martin Kolk, Stockholm University

46 To control or not to control? A modeller’s dilemma • Michel Mouchart, Université Catholique de Louvain; Guillaume Wunsch, Université Catholique de Louvain; Federica Russo, University of Amsterdam

47 Bowling together: scientific collaboration networks of European demographers • Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute; Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton; Emilio Zagheni, University of Washington, Seattle

48 Socioeconomic inequality in HIV risk behaviour and HIV prevalence in Botswana • Kannan Navaneetham, University of Botswana; Mpho Keetile, University of Botswana; Gobopamang Letamo, University of Botswana; Serai Daniel Rakgoasi, University of Botswana

49 Multilevel analysis of fertility determinants of rural women 15-49 years Iran • Reza Noubakht, University of Tehran; Ali Ghasemi Ardahae, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran; Mohamadreza Boroumandzade, University of Tehran; Hossain Hamidi, Payame Noor University

50 Distance between children and parents after a separation – which children have a close distance to the absent parent? • Karin Lundström, Statistics Sweden; Anna Nyman, Statistics Sweden; Maria Brandén, Stockholm University; Jani Turunen, Stockholm University

51 Improved statistics on children and their families in Sweden • Anna Nyman, Statistics Sweden; Karin Lundström, Statistics Sweden

52 Prediction of the modal age at death by means of Lee – Carter model. Application to Slovak data • Karol Pastor, Comenius University in Bratislava

53 Longevity as a result of resilience • Marcela Petrova Kafkova, Masaryk University; Martin Lakomý, Masaryk University

54 The determinants of the fertility desires of the children of immigrants living in Italy • Silvia Pierobon, Università di Padova; Alessandra Minello, European University Institute; Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna, Università di Padova

55 Ideal family size measured by an adapted Coombs scale – first findings from a Czech survey • Ladislav Rabusic, Masaryk University; Beatrice Chromková Manea, Masaryk University

56 Linguistic adjustment among Israeli immigrants in Germany • Uzi Rebhun, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

57 Life satisfaction of people aged 50+ in Poland – evidence from the panel data • Maja Rynko, Warsaw School of Economics; Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics

58 The similarity of marriage and cohabitation in question: new family forms in Switzerland • Valérie-Anne Ryser, Swiss Foundation for Research in the Social Sciences (FORS); Jean-Marie Le Goff, Université de Lausanne
59 Educated Iranian women in favor of having girls: CART classification approach
• Mahsa Saadati, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran; Arezoo Bagheri, National Population Studies and Comprehensive Management Institute, Iran

60 The spatialities of ageing in Britain: is residential age segregation increasing?
• Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews; Elspeth Graham, University of St Andrews; Nissa Finney, University of St Andrews

61 Avoidable mortality in Russia and the EU: similarities and differences • Tamara P. Sabgayda, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia; Victoria G. Semyonova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Russia

62 Differential utilization in reproductive health care: Northern versus Southern India • Koyel Sarkar, Université Catholique de Louvain

63 Perceptions of filial responsibilities towards the care needs of elderly parents: gender and cultural cleavages in immigrant families of Maghrebin origins in Italy • Michela Semprebon, Università di Bologna; Marco Albertini, Università di Bologna

64 Managing transitions in European labour markets – the case of young Spanish migrants in Germany • Susanne Stedtfield, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Lenore Sauer, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

65 It deepens like a coastal shelf - educational mobility and social capital in Germany • Fabian Stephany, University of Cambridge and Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

66 Fertility behavior in Azerbaijan: on the demographic-economic paradox • Maximilian Stiefel, University of California, Santa Barbara

67 Labour market and old-age transfers: measuring the cohort effects of the pension reforms in Poland using APC approach • Pawel A. Strzelecki, Warsaw School of Economics; Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak, Warsaw School of Economics; Wojciech Latkowski, Warsaw School of Economics

68 Family policy changes in Poland in comparison to the selected European Union countries in the economic crisis • Joanna Szczepaniak-Sienniak, Wroclaw University of Economics

69 Dissolution of committed cohabiting relationships in the Netherlands • Saskia te Riele, Statistics Netherlands; Niels Kooiman, Statistics Netherlands

70 Similar, but still different? Heterogamy in study discipline among highly educated couples and their risk of divorce • Lindsay Theunis, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

71 The interplay between employment, economic instability and fertility quantum: Portugal in a comparative European perspective • Lídia P. Tomé, Universidade de Évora; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora

72 Education, fertility postponement and causality: the role of family background factors • Felix C. Tropf, University of Oxford; Jornt Mandemakers, Wageningen University
73 Trends and differentials in mortality from communicable diseases in South Africa, 1997-2013 • Eric O Udjo, University of South Africa

74 The total fertility rate in Germany until 2040 – a stochastic principal components projection based on age-specific fertility rates • Patrizio Vanella, Leibniz Universität Hannover

75 Intergenerational effects of active labour market policies • Cordula D. Zabel, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Eva Kopf, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

76 Cause specific mortality convergence and divergence tendencies among selected European countries: methods of analysis and current trends of development • Pavel Zimmermann, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Dan Kašpar, Charles University in Prague

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 1 - Ground floor

100 ANALYZING LIFE EXPECTANCY AND LIFESPAN: FACTORS AND METHODS

Chair: Frederik Peters, Universität Rostock

1 Comparing ageing in Europe and Asia: adjusting for life-expectancy and cross-country differences • Arun Balachandran, University of Groningen; Joop de Beer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); K. S. James, Institute for Social and Economic Change, India; Leo van Wissen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen; Fanny Janssen, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen

2 Subjective life expectancy: differences by smoking, education and gender • Sergei Scherbov, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Valeria Bordone, University of Southampton

3 An analysis of factors related to disability-free life expectancy at 65 years of age across Japanese prefectures in 2010 • Yuka Sugawara Minagawa, Sophia University; Yasuhiko Saito, Nihon University

4 Happy life expectancy: an indicator to measure the impact of The Great Recession in Italy • Cecilia Tomassini, Università degli Studi del Molise; Viviana Egidì, Sapienza Università di Roma; Kaare Christensen, University of Southern Denmark and Odense University Hospital; Carlo Lallo, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 10 – Ground floor

101 COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON INTERMARRIAGE IN EUROPE

Chair: Domenico Parisi, Mississippi State University

1 The impact of citizenship on intermarriages. Quasi-experimental evidence from two European Union Eastern Enlargements • Davide Azzolini, FBK-IRVAPP; Raffaele Guetto, Università degli Studi di Trento
2 A new look into mix-marriages. The role of market constraints in Spain • Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Ognjen Obucina, Stockholm University; Clara Cortina, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

3 Education and union formation among children of immigrants in Sweden • Ognjen Obucina, Stockholm University

4 Is there a retreat from intermarriage? Evidence from a traditional immigrant country • Gina Potarca, Université de Lausanne; Laura Bernardi, Université de Lausanne

5 Socio-economic effects on union formation among second generation migrant women in Belgium • Layla Van den Berg, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 5 - Ground floor

102 MARRIAGE AND REPARTNERING

Chair: Gwendolin Blossfeld, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi), Bamberg

1 Falling first marriage rates in Europe during the Great Recession. A comparison of 17 countries • Caroline Berghammer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and Universität Wien; Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography

2 The educational gradient in matrimonial property regime among Italian and foreign spouses • Romina Fraboni, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton

3 Women's economic dependency and the transition to marriage • Jennifer A. Holland, University of Southampton; Agnese Vitali, University of Southampton

4 Change and variation in men's and women's repartnership patterns across Europe • Megan M. Sweeney, University of California, Los Angeles; Anne-Rigt Poortman, Utrecht University; Karra Greenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 11 - Ground floor

103 IMMIGRANTS’ ECONOMIC AND MATERIAL WELL-BEING: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Chair: Alicia Adsera, Princeton University

1 Homeownership of immigrants in France: selection effects related to international migration flows • Laurent Gobillon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Matthieu Solignac, University of Pennsylvania

2 Big, fat paycheck: an Australian tale of wages differentials by nativity accounting for body size • Natalia C. Malancu, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
3 Transition from the labor market to retirement among immigrants in Germany • Nadja Milewski, Universität Rostock

4 Mobility, career and family lives: interrelated events in the life course. The case of new immigrants to Switzerland • Julie Lacroix, Université de Genève; Jonathan Zufferey, Université de Genève

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 2 - Ground floor

104 THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CHILDBEARING
Chair: Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen

1 Employment uncertainty, gender inequality and first birth in Greece • Charalampos Dantis, Université Catholique de Louvain; Ester L. Rizzi, Université Catholique de Louvain

2 A macrosimulation model of the effect of fertility decline on economic growth in Africa • Mahesh Karra, Harvard University; David Canning, Harvard University; Joshua Wilde, University of South Florida

3 Do adolescent births and abortions mediate the pathway from parents' to own socioeconomic position? • Heini E. Väisänen, University of Southampton

4 The effect of the economic crisis on the fertility behaviour in Southern Europe: the example of Andalusia • Francisco Viciana, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia; Diego Ramiro-Fariñas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Víctor Montañés Cobo, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 3 - Ground floor

105 FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
Chair: Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance

1 Moving back to "mamma"? Divorce, intergenerational co-residence and family solidarity in Sweden • Marco Albertini, Università di Bologna; Michael Gahler, Stockholm University; Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University

2 Family pathways, gender, and mid-life earnings • Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku; Anette E. Fasang, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

3 Cohabitation and gender: is freedom masculine and commitment feminine? • Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University; Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton; Ann Evans, Australian National University; Olga G. Isupova, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Renske Keizer, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Andreas Klaerner, Universität Rostock; Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway; Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton; Eva-Maria Schmidt, Universität Wien; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

4 Work-related overnight travel and family formation. Disentangling the interplay between spatial mobility and parenthood using panel data • Thomas Skora, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 4 - Ground floor

106 ADVANCES IN CAUSE OF DEATH ANALYSIS

Chair: Marketa Pechholdova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)

1 Mortality and causes of death: matrix formulation and sensitivity analysis • Hal Caswell, University of Amsterdam; Nadine Ouellette, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

2 Cardiovascular diseases as causes of death: towards coherence and comparability • Agnieszka Fihel, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); France Meslé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

3 Cause-specific mortality by partnership status in England and Wales 2001-2011: a competing risk approach • Sebastian Franke, University of Liverpool; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

4 Diversity of cause-of-death coding practices across Russian regions • Inna Danilova, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and National Research University Higher School of Economics; Vladimir M. Shkolnikov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia; Dmitri A. Jdanov, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and New Economic School, Russia; France Meslé, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Jacques Vallin, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

5 A non-parametric approach to decompose the young adult mortality hump by causes of death • Adrien Remund, Université de Genève and Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Tim Riffe, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 13 - Ground floor

107 HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

Chair: Jordi Gumà, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

1 Socioeconomic inequality and health status among the Brazilian Elderly, 1998 and 2008 • Luciana C. Alves, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Natália Arruda, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)

2 Territorial patterns of the difficulties expressed by the elderly in Portugal in 2011 • Maria Cristina S. Gomes, Universidade de Aveiro; João Lourenço Marques, Universidade de Aveiro; Inês Castro, Universidade de Aveiro

3 Health differences between migrant and non-migrant elderly in Europe: the role of integration policies and public attitudes towards migration and migrants (2004-2013) • Matias Reus-Pons, University of Groningen; Hadewijch Vandenheede, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel
4 Living arrangements and marital status of older adults: the association with mortality risks • Anne Herm, Tallinn University; Jon Anson, Ben Gurion University of the Negev; Michel Poulain, Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 104 - 1st floor

108 BIODEMOGRAPHY AND LATER LIFE OUTCOMES
Chair: Melinda Mills, University of Oxford

1 Age at first birth and later life health in Eastern and Western Europe • Emily Grundy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Else Foverskov, University of Copenhagen

2 The influence of early life socioeconomic factors and health status on disease risk and morbidity in adulthood: findings from the Cloister Study • Angela Wiedemann, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Christian Wegner-Siegmundt, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Marc Luy, Vienna Institute of Demography

3 Life-cycle effects of unemployment insurance on health at later-life • Philipp Hessel, Harvard University; Jason Beckfield, Harvard University

4 Parental separation and long-term changes in childhood financial poverty and multidimensional deprivation: a lifecourse approach • Lidia Panico, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Marion Leturcq, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 7 - Ground floor

109 CHILDREN’S HEALTH: DETERMINANTS AND POLICY APPROACHES
Chair: Alice Goisis, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

1 Differences in health between East and West Germans: the “long arm of childhood” under divergent political regimes in Germany • Katharina Loter, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg; Oliver Arranz Becker, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg

2 Intergenerational transmission of the Body Mass Index (BMI) in children and adolescents: a panel study for Mexico • Alma Sobrevilla, University of Glasgow

3 Children’s health behavior and new preventative health products in rural China • Yu-hsuan Su, National Chengchi University (NCCU); Shinn-Shyr Wang, National Chengchi University (NCCU); Juei-Chi Wang, National Chengchi University (NCCU)

4 Child health and early childhood family environments in fragile families • Lisbeth Trille G. Loft, University of Copenhagen; Sara McLanahan, Princeton University
Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 12 - Ground floor

110 EDUCATION AND GENDER

Chair: Benoît Rapoport, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

1 Motivation patterns of student employment • Sonja Bastin, University of Bremen

2 Cognitive gender differences contribute to horizontal gender segregation in education and occupation • Serhiy Dekhtyar, Karolinska Institutet; Daniela Weber, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU) and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Jonas Helgertz, Lund University; Agneta Herlitz, Karolinska Institutet

3 Implications of changes in the gendered educational advantage on family building: an agent-based model of first partnership formation in Sweden (the age-educational attainment trade-off) • Hernan Mondani, Stockholm University; Livia Olah, Stockholm University

4 Female labor supply in aging East Asia: past, present and future prospects in four advanced economies • Elke Loichinger, Chulalongkorn University; Yen-Hsin Alice Cheng, Academia Sinica

Saturday, September 3 | 9:00 – 10:30
P 101 - 1st floor

111 BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FERTILITY TRANSITION

Chair: Martin Dribe, Lund University

1 Explaining persistence of early entrance into parenthood in Ukraine: the role of family relationships • Yuliya Hilevych, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen and Wageningen University

2 Marital fertility and assortative mating before, during, and after the baby boom in Belgium • Eli Nomes, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

3 The diversity puzzle – fertility in the interwar Poland and its determinants • Bartosz Ogórek, Pedagogical University of Cracow; Mikolaj Szoltysek, Max-Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale)

4 Fertility differentials in Sweden during the first half of the twentieth century - the effect of female labor force participation and occupational field • Glenn Sandström, Umeå University; Emil Marklund, Umeå University; Åsa Andersson, Umeå University

5 The evolution of mean paternal age in a long perspective – are today’s fathers really older than back in the days? • Kai Willfuehr, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Sebastian Klüsener, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 1 - Ground floor

112 CHILDLESSNESS

Chair: Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography

1 New insights on childlessness in Germany: a diminishing educational gradient and composition effects of migrants • Martin Bujard, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany

2 Increasing childlessness in Europe: the contribution of changes in structure and propensity • Annalisa Donno, Università di Padova; Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova; Pietro Mozzi, Università di Padova

3 Childlessness in later ages in Portugal and in the southern European countries • Rita Freitas, Universidade de Évora; Andréia B. F. Maciel, Universidade de Évora; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora

4 Are Hungarians unintentionally drifting into childlessness after the societal transition? • Marida Hollos, Brown University; Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

5 Micro-determinants of childlessness in Europe: a cross-gender and cross-country study • Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova; Annalisa Donno, Università di Padova; Cristina Faludi, Babes-Bolyai University; Anneli Miettinen, Väestöliitto; Anna Rotkirch, Väestöliitto; Ivett Szalma, Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 10 – Ground floor

113 MIGRATION AND LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION

Chair: Aslan Zorlu, University of Amsterdam

1 Replacement migration from a labour market perspective: how many migrants from non-EU countries does Germany need to stop the decline of its workforce? • Johann Fuchs, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Alexander Kubis, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Lutz Schneider, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Coburg

2 Female employment after migration: evidence from the recent immigrant sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel • Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance; Cristina Samper, Hertie School of Governance

3 Do immigrants suffer more from job loss? Unemployment and subjective well-being in Germany • Clemens Lechner, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena; Liliya Leopold, European University Institute; Thomas Leopold, University of Amsterdam

4 New faces at the workplace: patterns of ethnic inequality of newcomers on the German labour market • Lenore Sauer, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Matthias Eisenmenger, Federal Statistical Office, Germany; Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) Germany; Steffen Klink, Federal Statistical Office, Germany
5 Income and occupational mobility of Mexican migrants to the United States
• Joachim Singelmann, University of Texas at San Antonio; Gabriela Sanchez-Soto, University of Texas at San Antonio; Silvia Mejia Arango, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 5 - Ground floor

114 TERMS OF BELONGING: IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION
Chair: Anna Paterno, Università degli Studi di Bari

1 Life satisfaction of immigrants across Europe: the role of social contacts • Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

2 A half-century of change in European immigrant characteristics and implications for the incorporation of new arrivals • Kristen Jeffers, University of Minnesota; Lara Cleveland, University of Minnesota; Patricia Kelly Hall, University of Minnesota

3 Immigrants’ citizenship status in Europe: the role of national policies • Angela Paparusso, Sapienza Università di Roma; Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza Università di Roma; Salvatore Strozza, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

4 The impact of cultural proximity on naturalization: results from a cross-national study • Kirk A. Scott, Lund University; Jan M. Saarela, University of Helsinki and Åbo Akademi University

5 Does social comparison affect immigrants' happiness and life satisfaction? A European perspective • Manuela Stranges, Università della Calabria; Alessandra Venturini, University of Turin; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 11 - Ground floor

115 FAMILIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Chair: Kasia Karpinska, Erasmus University Rotterdam

1 Happy grandparents? A longitudinal study on changes in the perception of quality of life for over-fifty grandparents, between “family revolution” and economic crisis • Giulia Cavrini, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano; Carlo Lallo, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano; Michela Alagna, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

2 The effect of family situation on mobility at old age • Gabriele Dobhammer-Reiter, Universität Rostock; Steffen Peters, Rostock Center for the Study of Demographic Change; Anna-Karin Welmer, Aging Research Center, Stockholm

3 Are couples really a homogeneous cluster in terms of health in Europe? • Jordi Gumà, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Jeroen J. A. Spijker, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), UAB

4 Better off living with family or alone? Men's living arrangements, partnership status and health in Russia • Natalia V. Permyakova, University of Southampton; Jennifer A. Holland, University of Southampton; Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton
5 Life-course partnership history and midlife health behaviours in a population-based birth cohort • Katherine Keenan, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Richard Silverwood, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); George B. Ploubidis, University College London; Emily Grundy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 2 - Ground floor

116 POLICY AND FERTILITY

Chair: Vlada Stankuniene, Vytautas Magnus University

1 Socio-economic differentials in the uptake of (in)formal childcare and the effects of childcare strategies on second birth hazards • Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen; Tine Kil, Universiteit Antwerpen

2 Russian fertility: from demographic abyss to new baby boom? Evidence from period and cohort perspective • Alexey Raksha, National Research University Higher School of Economics

3 Is it possible to raise fertility to replacement level through policy efforts? The case of Japan • Ryuzaburo Sato, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan; Motomi Beppu, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

4 Postponement and recuperation in Russia's cohort fertility: does the Pronatalist Policy contribute to the acceleration or deceleration of the postponement transition? • Sergei V. Zakharov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 3 - Ground floor

117 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Ursula Henz, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

1 How are the Kids? Socio-economic gradients in the cognitive development of ART children • Anna Barbuscia, Oxford University and Nuffield College; Melinda Mills, University of Oxford

2 Intergenerational transmission of educational attainment in adoptive families in the Netherlands • Marjolijn Das, Statistics Netherlands; Lotte Scheeren, University of Amsterdam; Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

3 The educational gradient in women’s and men’s developmental childcare time in Germany • Florian Schulz, State Institute for Family Research (ifb) at the University of Bamberg; Henriette Engelhardt, University of Bamberg

4 A dynamic perspective on maternal employment and early childhood overweight: evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel • Michael Kühhirt, University of Cologne
Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 4 - Ground floor

118 UNION FORMATION AND SINGLEHOOD

Chair: Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

1 Implications of the shifting gender imbalance in higher education for the timing and likelihood of union formation • Yolien De Hauw, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Martin Klesment, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Tallinn University; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

2 Cohabitation and marriage in China: past and present • Li Ma, Stockholm University; Ester L. Rizzi, Université Catholique de Louvain

3 Two decades of same-sex marriage in Sweden: a demographic account • Gunnar Andersson, Stockholm University; Martin Kolk, Stockholm University

4 The dynamics of bargaining in partnerships • Christian Schmitt, Universität Rostock and German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin); Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universität Pompeu Fabra

5 Gender egalitarianism and lifelong singlehood • Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universität Pompeu Fabra; Daniela Bellani, Universität Pompeu Fabra; Lesia Nedoluzhko, Universität Pompeu Fabra

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 13 - Ground floor

119 DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Chair: Marina Hennig, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

1 How have changes in household structures and family policies affected the rise of family poverty since the 1970’s? A multilevel analysis of the German Microcensuses 1976-2009 • Mara Boehle, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

2 The satisfaction of parents and their children – to intergenerational transmission of subjective well-being • Steffen Kohl, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

3 Social resources and parental well-being: a comparison of Japanese and German parental ego-centric networks • Marina Hennig, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 104 - 1st floor

120 ABORTION: ATTITUDES AND DETERMINANTS

Chair: Sara Randall, University College London

1 Women’s decision making for unintended pregnancies: should I abort or should I go? • Tugba Adali, Hacettepe University; Alanur Cavlin, Hacettepe University
2 A cross-national perspective on attitudes towards abortion among Muslim minorities and majority group members in Western Europe • Sarah Carol, University of Cologne; Nadja Milewski, Universität Rostock

3 Emotional repercussions of abortion • Kristin Hajek, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

4 Family planning in Moscow: values, attitudes, institutes • Yulia Babykina, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Irina E. Kalabikhina, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Camille Sahbetdinova, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Yana Yakovleva, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 7 - Ground floor

121 ETHNICITY, MIGRATION, AND MORTALITY

Chair: Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

1 Sex differences in mortality by ethnic background • Anna Oksuzyan, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Sven Drefahl, Stockholm University; Rune Lindahl-Jacobsen, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging

2 Mortality among immigrants in England and Wales by major causes of death, 1971-2012: a longitudinal analysis of register-based data • Matthew Wallace, University of Liverpool; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

3 Ethnic mortality estimates for the UK – how reliable are they? • Pia N. Wohland, Hull York Medical School; Stefanie Doebler, Queen’s University Belfast

4 Do foreign nationals really live longer than natives in Germany? Results based on 2011 census data • Felix zur Nieden, Federal Statistical Office, Germany; Bettina Sommer, Federal Statistical Office, Germany

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 12 - Ground floor

122 MATERNAL AGE, LIVING ENVIRONMENTS AND WELL-BEING

Chair: Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton

1 Age at first birth, education and late life self-rated health • Maja Djundeva, Erasmus University Rotterdam

2 Advanced maternal age is not an independent risk factor for low birth weight and preterm delivery: a within-family analysis using Finnish population registers • Alice Goisis, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Hanna Remes, University of Helsinki; Kieron Barclay, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki; Mikko Myrskylä, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research and London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
3 Single motherhood and life satisfaction: the effect of financial strain, work-life conflict and cultural norms • Matthias Pollmann-Schult, Social Science Research Center Berlin

4 Family network and well-being of people aged 50+ in selected European countries • Sylwia Timoszuk, Warsaw School of Economics; Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics

Saturday, September 3 | 11:00 – 12:30
P 101 - 1st floor

123 IMMIGRATION, ACCULTURATION AND HEALTH STATUS

Chair: Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute

1 State child health insurance policies and access to health care for immigrant children • Deborah Roempke Graefe, Pennsylvania State University; Gordon F. De Jong, Pennsylvania State University; Stephanie Howe Hasanali, Pennsylvania State University

2 Understanding age variations in the migrant mortality advantage • Michel Guillot, University of Pennsylvania; Myriam Khlat, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Irma T. Elo, University of Pennsylvania; Matthieu Solignac, University of Pennsylvania

3 The dynamics of migration and health in Australia: a longitudinal investigation • Santosh Jatrana, Swinburne University of Technology

4 Health status of migrants in Australia • Arusyak Sevoyan, University of Adelaide

5 It is hard to swim upstream: dietary acculturation among Mexican-origin children • Jennifer Van Hook, Pennsylvania State University; Susana Quiros, Pennsylvania State University; Michelle Frisco, Pennsylvania State University; Emnet Fikru, Pennsylvania State University
PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

1. DOES HOUSEWORK RULE? FERTILITY INTENTIONS OF WOMEN IN TURKEY FROM A GENDER EQUITY PERSPECTIVE
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Fertility levels worldwide have witnessed a dramatic decline, especially since the 1970s, and despite many diverse studies, the reasons behind this shift have remained elusive. Many researchers have attributed the low levels of fertility to the changing status of women, although they typically focus on women's status in the public sphere, which represents only half of the picture. Gender equity theory can overcome this shortfall by focusing on the different social institutions that exist in both the public and private sectors. This study provides an empirical test of gender equity theory for fertility intentions of women in Turkey by focusing on three particular dimensions of gender equity; those being the allocation of housework, education level, and employment status. To this end, micro-level analyses are carried out for women of different age groups using nationally representative data from the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, 2008. The results show that, after controlling for education level and current working status, the allocation of housework has a significant effect on the fertility intentions of women in the 25-34 age group. As the first study relating the status of women in not only the public realm but also the private realm, to their fertility intentions, this study provides some important contributions to the existing body of literature on the relationship between fertility and gender equity in Turkey.

1. IS THERE AN "ENGLISH MODEL" OF THE SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION? EVIDENCE FROM CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
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The reversal of fertility trends and childbearing behaviors recently observed in a few industrialized societies are at odds with the postmodernist erosion of the family rooted in the Second Demographic Transition (SDT). This is why an emerging literature is revisiting the SDT traditional assumptions, by identifying gender relationships as the real driver behind changes in fertility and family formation during the past thirty years. In this paper, we argue that the missing piece to this puzzle maybe a better understanding of family dynamics in Canada relative to the other English-speaking countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. To do so, we expand harmonized union and fertility histories from the US and the UK to include Canada’s General Social Survey, and we use sequence analysis to compare the family arrangements of women with and without children between the early 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century.
1. FERTILITY IN NEW COUPLES, THE INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN: EVIDENCE FROM THE UK
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I present an in-depth analysis of the role of parenthood on new union fertility of men and women in the UK. I focus on the childbearing process over multiple unions and try to clarify the relative importance of a first and a second shared child for couples having pre-union children as opposed to unions without pre-union children. I also intend to shed light on the fertility differential of men and women involved in intact families and step-families and provide new evidence on the influence of parentage and residential status of pre-union children on the risk of first and second birth of individuals in first or higher-order unions over the lifetime. Using Understanding Society, which provide full retrospective information on unions and births up to age 50, I run discrete-time event history models combined with a multilevel approach to estimate gender differences in fertility probability.

1. CHILDBEARING WITHIN COHABITATION AND FAMILY STABILITY: TESTING THE ROLE OF DIFFUSION USING DATA FROM 16 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, CANADA AND THE U.S.
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Research shows that non-married (cohabiting) couples have higher separation risks than married couples. In recent decades, proportions of these cohabiting couples and of children born to non-married parents have increased substantially. This study aims to evaluate whether this trend has contributed to a decrease in overall family stability. Using individual survey data and contextual information from 16 European countries, Canada and the US (Harmonized Histories GGS data, German Family Panel, GSS, NLFSG), we build a multilevel model in order to compare the union stability of first-time parents in different settings. Following preliminary findings for German and Canadian regions, we expect to find that despite the extent of the diffusion of childbearing within cohabitation in all countries, family dissolution risks in general remain fairly constant. Indeed, there exist a dynamic mechanism by which the reduction of cohabiting families' instability counterbalances their growing share among all families during the course of the diffusion process.

2. INCREASING HUMAN CAPITAL FUELS INCREASING LIFE EXPECTANCY AND OPTIMISM FOR THE FUTURE
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Dramatic reductions in mortality are reflected in strong increases in life expectancy particularly in industrialized countries. Previous analyses relate these improvements primarily to medical innovations and advances in health-related behaviors. This study examines to what extent the rising levels of life expectancy were caused by compositional changes in the populations related to the increase in educational attainment, in addition to the direct effect of reduced mortality risks. We decompose changes of the total populations' life expectancy at age 30 in Italy, Denmark, and the United States,
over the 20-year period between 1990 and 2010 into the effects of education-specific mortality changes ("mortality effect") and changes in the populations' composition by education ("composition effect"). We use the replacement decomposition technique to further subdivide the mortality effect into the contributions by the individual education groups. We show that, while most of the increases in life expectancy were due to the direct mortality effect, a large proportion of improvements in longevity can be attributed to the changing composition of the population by level of education in all three countries. Thus, this study demonstrates that investments in education and resulting improvements in human capital lead to substantial improvements in population health. The findings have several important policy implications for all societies of the world, particularly for newly industrializing countries and other populations of the global south, where education levels are projected to increase even more rapidly than in the industrialized world – suggesting that education policies should also be seen as indirect health policies.

2. THE EDUCATION COMPOSITION’S EFFECT ON LIFE EXPECTANCY – ARE FEMALES RACING TOWARDS LONGER LIVES WHILE MALES GET LEFT BEHIND?
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This study aims to assess the impact that the changing education composition has on the life expectancy gap between the sexes from today until 2050 for Denmark. Individuals’ education is a determinant factor for the observed life expectancy in a population. Life expectancy is normally calculated solely from the observed age-specific death rates. Today, the age groups with the greatest impact on the measure are the age-groups with the highest death rates – the older generation. However, the older generations have a completely different educational composition than the younger generations. Thus, we study the possible effects that the changing education composition will have in the future Danish life expectancy. We propose the use of a weighed life expectancy, taking into account the changing education composition of a population. Using information of education and mortality from Danish registers, we construct scenarios of life expectancy up until 2050. Preliminary results indicate a widening in the life expectancy gap between the sexes is; this is in contrast to projections by the UN, which predicts a reduction in the gap. These previous calculations are associated with a number of limitations, which will be addressed in this study.

2. EDUCATION, COGNITIVE ABILITY AND CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY: A STRUCTURAL APPROACH
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Many studies show large differences in cause-specific hazard rates by education. These studies ignore that cause-specific hazard rates are interdependent and, more importantly, that educational attainment and cause-specific mortality may both depend on (latent) cognitive ability. We focus on the months lost due to a specific cause of death, a quantify with a more natural interpretation which avoids the interdependence. We account for possible confounding of cognitive ability by using a structural framework that explicitly models the correlation. We derive the educational gains, in months lost from age 18 till age 63, that account for both observed individual characteristics and for unobserved cognitive ability. We also derive the selection effects
for each cause of death, and quantify the contribution of observed characteristics and unobserved cognitive ability in the selection effects. We use the Swedish Military Conscription Data (1951-1960), linked to administrative Swedish registers followed till the end of 2013. Our empirical findings reveal that the largest educational gains can be achieved for the lowest education group in the reduction of external causes of death. The educational gains in cardiovascular mortality is rather small, mainly due to large selection effects.

2. DOES EDUCATION PROTECT AGAINST THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT? MALE MORTALITY BELGIUM 2001-2011

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In Belgium, as in other European countries, unemployment rates have become perpetual phenomena affecting vast numbers of working-aged people. Long-term unemployment has become more common and increasingly affects the higher educated and the ethnic minorities. The aim of this study is to assess the effects of unemployment on (cause-specific) mortality in men. Analyses are based on exhaustive population-wide data, consisting of a linkage between the 2001 Belgian census and register data on mortality between 2001-2011. To estimate the impact of unemployment on overall and cause-specific mortality, Cox regressions were used among men aged 30-59 in good health at baseline. The regressions clearly show the detrimental effect of unemployment. This harmful effect cannot be explained by education or material living standards. A cross-classification of employment status and education reveals that higher educated are slightly protected against the detrimental effects of unemployment than lower educated. This protective effect varies by ethnicity, being less pronounced among Turkish and Moroccan communities in Belgium. Employed men however have a lower mortality rate compared to unemployed men, independently of their educational level. Cause-specific analyses reveal a mortality excess for all causes of death, but especially for alcohol related mortality. Unemployment clearly has negative health consequences. In this respect, it is crucial to install policies that assure employment in all population groups. Education does protect against these detrimental effects of unemployment, but not in the same way across ethnic communities in Belgium. Specific measures and policies should address the specific problems faced by the lower educated people in society and the Turkish and Moroccan communities in Belgium.

3. SECOND-GENERATION MIGRANTS LEAVING THE PARENTAL HOME IN FRANCE: HOW DOES CONTEXT MATTER?

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Leaving the parental home is one of the crucial steps of transition to adulthood. Previous studies on this phenomenon in France have observed a delayed exit of immigrants’ descendants with respect to natives. This relationship might be due to several determinants: structural constraints, as some groups of descendants of immigrants have hardly access to high educational levels, face unfavorable economic conditions and discrimination in the labor market and suffer from high unemployment. Further, cultural norms, as specific family values and norms can persist among immigrants’ children, depending on their parents’ and their own socialization process. The two
reasons are linked to contextual factors where people live in, as unemployment and immigrant's concentration rate. This study aim at investigating whether intentions to leave the parental home within a year are affected by 1) structural constraints and if this effect is stronger in contexts of high unemployment rates; 2) cultural norms, linked to the socialization process of the family of origin. We also assume that a low socioeconomic background will depress young adult’s intentions to leave. Indeed, living in a segregated area might reinforce this pattern, since it reduces contact with the mainstream population and thus adaptation to prevailing norms. Our findings show the existence of a negative relationship between structural constraints and positive intentions to leave. Cultural and social dimension where people grew up influences our outcome as well: parents' low education and religiosity but also a high level of segregation in the area of residence have a significant depressing impact on the likelihood to be intentioned to leave the parental home in the short term. We plan to further develop the analysis including other important explanatory variables, other contextual measures and key interaction terms. Finally, the issue of selection of young people still living in parental home will be addressed.

3. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF IMMIGRANTS’ CHILDREN IN EUROPE

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The increasing interest in children of immigrants is not surprising given that they are reshaping European societies and their behavioural patterns represent a challenging issue. Many studies have been devoted to their educational outcomes and social mobility pathways while family dynamics and patterns among immigrants and ethnic minorities were under-researched topics for many years, especially in the Southern Europe, where the peculiar traits of migration regime may play a role. In this paper we aim at analysing living arrangements and household behaviours of immigrant descendants encountering three dimensions, namely migration generation, area of origin and area of destination. Using the 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers of the EU Labor Force Survey (EU-LFS 2008), we found that young migrants or descendants of migrant parents are strongly influenced by different contextual behaviours according to their country of destination supporting the existence of at least two main different patterns of living arrangements in Europe. In the Centre-North European countries the behavior of immigrants' children tend to align with those of the majority of the population suggesting a prevailing adaptation mechanisms. Conversely, in the Mediterranean countries, we also found evidence of a socialization effect linked to the persistent role of cultural traits acquired by parents in their country of origin and transmitted to their children.

3. INTERGENERATIONAL TIES ACROSS BORDERS: A TYPOLOGY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF POLISH MIGRANTS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND THEIR AGEING PARENTS

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The question of how intergenerational relationships are maintained when family members reside in different countries has been increasingly gaining scholarly attention. However, those studies focus mostly on the so-called "old migrant" groups. The focus on the "new migrants" from Central and Eastern Europe is still scarce. In this
paper, we examine structures of transnational relationships of Polish migrants in the Netherlands and their parent living in Poland. To this goal, we performed latent class analysis using the Families of Poles in the Netherlands (FPN) study. In total, 1131 Polish migrants who entered the country after the EU enlargement in 2004 participated in the study. The data were collected between October 2014 and April 2015, among a representative sample of registered Polish migrants in the Netherlands, aged 18-59. Following earlier studies on child-parent relationships in transnational context, we combined information on given and received emotional support, given financial support and frequency of contact (face-to-face and via social media). Moreover, we complemented the analyses with the information on perceived child-parent conflict. Three types of transnational child-parent relationships were distinguished: harmonious, obligatory and detached. Multinomial analyses showed that characteristics such as gender, education and number of sibling were important predictors of the relationship assignment.

3. FAMILY PATTERNS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF MOROCCANS IN SPAIN

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This study examines the family characteristics and living arrangements of Moroccans in Spain compared to the populations of Morocco and Spain. Moreover, within the group of Moroccans in Spain, we examine the coresidential behaviors among first, 1.5, and second generation immigrants. We use the Integrated Public-Use Microdata Series International (IPUMS-I) and Spain 2011 data provided by the National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE) which contain person records organized into households. Preliminary findings show that the living arrangements of Moroccans in Spain are unique compared to both populations in Morocco and Spain. Second generation Moroccans, particularly females, marry and have children significantly earlier than the general Spanish population. Those with both parents born in Morocco tend to exhibit more traditional Moroccan family plans compared to those who have one non-Moroccan parent. To uncover the underlying factors to marital and childbearing patterns, we also explore the composition of first generation migrants from Morocco.

3. SEPARATION AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY AMONG WOMEN OF NATIVE AND NON-WESTERN IMMIGRANT ORIGIN IN THE NETHERLANDS

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This paper explores patterns of union dissolution and residential mobility among women of native Dutch and non-Western immigrant origin in the Netherlands. We analyzed to what extent variations were accounted for by age, family and housing characteristics and how immigrant women differed from the native Dutch as well as the second generation. Unique population data (System of Social statistical Datasets, 2008/2009) provided information on native Dutch, Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean women in a (non)marital cohabiting union (N=717,539). When corrected for socio-demographic characteristics, initial differences in union dissolution rates between Dutch and Mediterranean women were no longer significant, but dissolution rates remained highest among Caribbean women. Mediterranean immigrant women were more likely to separate over generations, whereas Caribbean immigrant and second generation women did not differ. All women of immigrant descent were less likely
to move after a union dissolution than native Dutch. Our findings indicate various effects of immigration on partnership (in)stability and demonstrate the importance of considering interlinked life events.

4. HOW DOES PARENTHOOD AFFECT LIFE SATISFACTION IN RUSSIA?
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The literature on life satisfaction dynamics during parenthood relies largely on data from Western countries. This paper tests the generality of previous conclusions and theoretical models by confronting them with estimates from Russia. We apply fixed effects regression for panel data to the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey data from years 1994-2012. We focus on the dynamics of life satisfaction during parenthood and we investigate the moderating effect of age at first birth, income, and education. The trajectory of life satisfaction during parenthood in Russia differs from the Western one. Life satisfaction of parents does not temporarily increase in the period surrounding the first birth, but it increases during the period surrounding the second birth. Moreover, the long-term effect of parenthood on life satisfaction is positive. These results provide little support to the set-point theory of happiness, but are consistent with selection to parenthood. Planning of parenthood may be an important issue for future studies.

4. THE HAPPINESS-PARENTHOOD LINK IN A CONTEXT OF LIMITED STATE SUPPORT: THE CASE OF SWITZERLAND
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To ascertain the effect of different institutional settings on the happiness-parenthood link, new studies examining various national contexts are needed. The current research extends previous analyses by considering a new set of panel data, that is, the Swiss Household Panel. Our aim is to ascertain to what extent previous results on consequences of parenthood for life satisfaction are generalizable to a new context characterized by low state support for families. We use fixed effects models controlling for unobserved heterogeneity to analyze changes in life satisfaction for both mothers and fathers. Sub-samples of our stratified analyses (by parity and by sex of parents) include between 3,000 and 6,000 persons. If our findings are overall consistent with previous studies, specific features of the Swiss context emerge: (i) the absence of a peak of happiness for women at the birth of the second child, (ii) the important decline in happiness in subsequent years, and (iii), for more educated women, a strong and significant decline in happiness already after the birth of the first child. We interpret our results in the light of the low level of state support for families in Switzerland and the role played by state policies. Some puzzling results appear also for men, showing no significant change in happiness at the birth of the first and second child.
4. WELL-BEING CONSEQUENCES OF FERTILITY TRAJECTORIES CHILDLESS WOMEN AND MEN – IS THERE A HAPPINESS PENALTY OF NON-REALIZED FERTILITY INTENTIONS?
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This research aims to understand the well-being consequences of different childbearing trajectories. We follow childless people during 11 years and ask what kind of well-being outcomes has the transition to parenthood on the one hand, and whether there are any well-being consequences of remaining childless. Furthermore, is there any penalty if childbearing intentions haven’t realized, and intentions remained unfulfilled? Fertility trajectories are constructed according the number of children, and according the durability of intentions (continuous postponement, abandonment). Well-being at the start of the investigation and after 11 years is compared. Using both material and subjective measures of well-being, trade of between different aspects of well-being is also considered. On the one side we expect increased subjective well-being in case of transition to parenthood, on the other side we assume happiness penalty in case of non-intended childlessness. Using fixed effect models we reveal different well-being consequences of fertility transitions of woman and man. Abandoner, who could not realize their fertility intention during the 11 years, seems to suffer happiness penalty.

4. THE TRANSFORMED LIFE: MOTHERHOOD AND WOMEN’S GENDER ATTITUDES
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Past research asserting a traditionalizing influence of motherhood on gender attitudes suffers from inconsistent empirical findings and often ignores the heterogeneity of motherhood practices. When more mothers are participating in the labour market, the practice of mothering is becoming more diversified and flexible. Cognitive dissonance theory predicts that gender attitude change is highly dependent on women’s choice over work and family. Applying fixed-effects models to data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the Understanding Society panel study, I find substantial variations in gender attitude change across different choices of motherhood practice. Specifically, mothers who choose to exit the labour market as family carers experience a move to more traditional gender attitudes, mothers becoming part-time workers experience no change in gender attitudes, and full-time working motherhood is associated with a move to less traditional gender attitudes. These findings indicate the importance of maternal employment choices in gender attitudes construction and illustrate how gender attitudes would reinforce mothers’ decisions on work and family. Findings of the various associations between different motherhood practices and gender attitude change should be able to account for the previously inconsistent findings on the association between motherhood and gender attitude change. Current findings also imply that women’s employment choice following childbirth remains constrained by the conflicts between childcare and work commitment and calls for a reconsideration of the meaning of motherhood.
The severe recession that has hit advanced economies since summer 2007 had a very strong effect not only on the economic system but also on family dynamics. Many studies address the issue of how the business cycles impact on fertility behavior both in the US and in Europe, but the literature and the empirical evidence have not come to conclusive results yet on the causal link between economic shocks and fertility behavior. Most studies also argue that the latter responds to recessions only with a temporary postponement of births, concentrated on the first child and among the younger strata of the population. A recent paper by Comolli and Bernardi (2015) though, finds a permanent negative effect of the Great Recession in the US on older childless women in their late thirties. In light of these results, in this paper we want to verify if a similar effect might be found in a different context, i.e. Italy. The aim of this study is to apply the difference-in-difference method to synthetic cohorts of Italian childless women to assess whether the crisis had an impact on cohorts’ childlessness rates, and to evaluate the magnitude of this impact. Also, focusing on women around 40 years old allows quantifying the permanent effect of the Great Recession on childbearing (lost births) since, presumably, these women who are close to end of their reproductive lives will not have another chance to become mothers after 40. We use the Italian Labor Force Survey 2004-2015 to compare cohorts’ childlessness rates across the phases of the Great Recession.

In research on fertility and family demography, the Nordic welfare states are often described as role models, as their active family and labour market policy supports couples to combine dual-earner careers with family life. The comparatively high and stable fertility rate in these countries is often seen as a positive result of various policy measures related to families and the labour market. Norway is one of the Nordic welfare states and profits in addition from a robust economy as an oil-exporting country. The global financial crisis of 2007-2008 lead only to a slight increase in unemployment rates in Norway. Nevertheless, we could observe a constant decline in the total fertility rate (TFR) in Norway since 2010. While the TFR was at 1,98 in 2009, it dropped down to 1,73 in 2015. To increase our understanding of the recent decline of the Norwegian TFR, we decompose the annual TFR by age, parity and education. Our analyses are based on administrative register data, including all registered births in the period from 1990 to 2015. We observe a new postponement of first-births after 2009. Together with a long-term decrease in higher order birth rates, this lead to the observed decline in the TFR since 2010. Second birth rates remained comparatively constant throughout the whole observed period. The decrease of first births and third birth rates occurs among all women independent of the level and field of education, but varies by women’s age. Decomposed by age specific rates, we find that the decrease is strongest among those educational groups which contribute most to the age specific rate. In the younger age groups, the first and third birth rates went especially down among lower educated women, while the decline of older age groups was more pronounced among higher educated women.
This paper investigates macro-level fertility trends over the past decade in two Southern European countries, Italy and Spain, in which economic recession has been accompanied by marked declines in period total fertility rates. It addresses a gap in the literature by examining the contribution of changes in population composition to fertility trends before and after the economic downturn of 2008, and in particular, the contribution of migration to compositional change. National and sub-national (NUTS-2) data drawn from vital statistics, population estimates and censuses are used to investigate recent macro-level fertility trends by decomposing national fertility rates by age group, population group (citizenship/migration status) and geography. The results reveal that there are marked differences in the contributions of different age and population groups to national-level fertility trends, and that these contributions also vary geographically between and within Italy and Spain. In both countries, women at older ages within the fertile age range have contributed significantly less than women at younger ages to post-2008 declines in fertility. Furthermore, whereas in Italy women who are non-nationals have contributed more to the decline in total fertility rate than women who are nationals, the opposite is found in Spain. Finally, we demonstrate that structural change in the composition of the population plays a role in fertility declines both nationally and regionally in Spain, but not in Italy. Since the majority of past empirical studies on the decomposition of fertility trends have been conducted at the national scale, these findings are important not only because they reveal differences between age and population groups but also between and within-country variations in fertility after the economic crisis of 2008. The paper concludes that macro-level analysis is valuable for identifying the contribution of those whose response to economic uncertainty is to migrate and who are therefore ‘lost to view’.

Economic recession influences the level and timing of fertility. Fertility frequently declines during economic recessions, and worsening economic conditions also lead to fertility postponement. However, the literature primarily focuses on the temporal detriments in economic aspects like changes in unemployment rate at macro and micro levels. An economic recession, especially if it is prolonged and severe, may lead to broader societal changes that might last a long time. Furthermore, research analyzing the economic impacts on fertility outside of Western nations has been rare. To address this research gap, we investigate the impacts of economic recession on fertility in South Korea. The country was the most affected by the Asian Economic Crisis in the late 1990s among East and Southeast Asian countries. We test whether the economic crisis has changed how women value children and has led to lower levels of completed fertility. We also investigate how recession effects differ by educational level. We use the 2 % sample data from the 2005 and 2010 Population and Housing Census and the Korea National Surveys on Fertility, Family Health and Welfare between 1991 and 2012, a series of cross-sectional surveys conducted every three years. We review
trends in marriage and fertility and conduct both macro- and micro-level analysis. Results suggest that the economic crisis in the late 1990s lowered the value of children among ever-married women, which had already been in a declining trend. The recession also delayed women's marriage and childbearing leading to a decline in cohort fertility; completed fertility was mainly mediated by the timing of first marriage. The negative recession effects were more pronounced among women married at later ages and those who had secondary education or less. Our study suggests that changes in values, attitudes, and fertility behaviors triggered by an economic recession can last longer than a decade.

5. ECONOMIC RECESSIONS AND FERTILITY IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD: THE GREEK CASE
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Typically, fertility has a pro-cyclical relationship with economic growth. Recessions often lead to a temporary decline in period fertility levels some years later, partly reflecting a postponement of childbearing that is often later compensated during the period of improved economic conditions. A systematic review of past economic recessions occurred in developed countries confirms that social and economic crises often have serious effects on fertility while, beyond national differentiations, these effects have certain characteristics, e.g. a weak effect on generational fertility; an postponement on the timing of first birth (closely related to a late marriage or union) a close relationship between unemployment and age-specific fertility. The sensitivity of fertility behavior to economic crises is less marked in countries with longstanding family policies and strong social security systems. The recent recession in developed countries took place under different social conditions than previous recessions. The current crisis will last, most likely, longer than previous ones, more women than before are nowadays participating (and competing with men) in the labor market, most couples use reliable contraception that enables them to flexibly postpone their childbearing plans, the mean age at childbearing is extremely high (around 30 years), fertility rates are too low, and welfare systems are getting increasingly burdened by social security and health costs linked to the rapidly expanding number of elderly. All these factors can affect aggregate reproductive decisions, potentially aggravating the negative effects of the recession on fertility. This work, using the latest available official data of Greece (the country that is most affected by the current recession in Europe) provides an investigation of the impact of the current economic crisis on fertility levels, as well as the evolution of these levels through time. Our investigation is based on analysis of the empirical data, provided by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT).

6. WHEN A POOR INDEX BECOMES A GOOD PROXY: ON THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL FERTILITY PREFERENCES AT THE COHORT MACRO-LEVEL
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Establishing a link between fertility prospects and aggregate fertility has been a concern for many years, rarely explored in Europe to date. In particular, there appears to be a gap between ideal and actual family size, but little is known about whether this has varied over time. Likewise, whether ideals are more closely related to cohort
fertility or to period fertility is a widely discussed question. Finally, highly educated women are generally less likely to reach within-cohort fertility expectations. We checked first whether the same holds true for ideals, for both men and women, and second, whether ideals have the same predictive power across cohorts in the three groups of low, medium and high educated. Using an innovative approach, the correlation between aggregate preferences and actual number of children is explored in a period and in a cohort perspective. Long time-series on fertility preferences are scarce, and we use a very consistent French annual time-series of ideal family size (CREDOC, 1979-2012) in order to precisely model the correlation with cohort and period total fertility rates. There is a persistent gap between ideal family size and fertility indicators. However, in terms of both trends and of year-on-year changes, ideals are not related to the period total fertility rate, but completed fertility and reported ideal family size are strongly linked at the population level, and especially so for men. The gap between ideal family size and cohort fertility is also growing across educational groups for men and women. However, the correlation across cohorts is weaker among lower educated, suggesting that their fertility behaviour is less well predicted by initial ideals than in the other educational groups.

6. THE EFFECT OF EXPERIENCES WITH THE FIRST CHILD ON HIGHER ORDER PARITY
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One considerable difference between the decision for the first and for second or further children is the completely different previous experience. Whereas for childless couples, at most the experiences of others can play a role, parents can draw on their own experience of living with a child or children when considering having another. The situation of living with the first child should be of great importance for decisions on higher order parity: positive experiences will increase the likelihood, negative ones will decrease it. The aim of our paper is to investigate the factors influencing the decision to have a second child in more detail. Our analysis extends previous research in two ways: First, in contrast to studies which focus on the role of general life satisfaction after the birth of the first child for the decision to have a further child, we will more precisely capture the situation of living with the first child: We assume that the birth of the first child changes the couple relationship and the organisation of everyday life, for example the division of household labour, and investigate if these experiences affect the decision to have a second child. Second, while previous analysis with the German Family Panel focused on the effect of experiences with the first child on the intention to have another child, we investigate which factors can be identified as influencing actual transitions from one- to two-child families. To answer our research questions we use data from waves 1-6 of the German Family Panel (pairfam) and apply event history models.

6. MIND THE GAP: THE ROLE OF INVOLUNTARY FACTORS IN EXPLAINING THE GAP BETWEEN DESIRED AND REALIZED FERTILITY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – A MICROSIMULATION MODEL
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Desired family size in low fertility countries is generally higher than the Total Fertility Rate, even after accounting for tempo changes that bias period fertility levels down-
ward. In this work we employ Bongaarts (Bongaarts 2001) framework to discuss the role of the factors that explain the gap between desired and observed fertility and give a special attention to the role of involuntary factors. We consider two kinds of involuntary factors: biological factors and competing preferences. On one hand, biological factors (sterility, low fecundability, risk of miscarriage, etc.) may explain why a proportion of women who want children will remain childless or have less children than planned. On the other hand, social factors associated with family formation postponement and separation risks, may also explain why eventual fertility is lower than the desired fertility, due to the fact that very few women have births while living alone (e.g. after partnership disruption) or while enrolled in schooling. This article employs data from the Family and Fertility Survey for 11 European countries to compute all the estimates of observed and desired fertility by birth order, which allows us to consider childless women and mothers separately. We then apply a microsimulation model in order to estimate the role of these two kinds of involuntary factors in explaining the gap between observed and desired fertility across multiple scenarios considering changes in age at first birth and varying separation risks.

6. GENDER ROLES AND FERTILITY INTENTIONS IN POLAND, HUNGARY, BELGIUM AND NORWAY
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The aim of the paper is to investigate how women's attitudes towards gender roles affect the child-bearing intentions in four countries: Poland, Hungary, Belgium and Norway referring to interdependencies between fertility and the attitudes and the conflict between attitudes and practices of sharing household duties discussed in the literature (Neyer, Lappergard & Vignoli 2011; Goldscheider, Bernhardt & Lappegård 2014). The analysis made use of the data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey conducted in Hungary (2004/2005), Belgium (2008-2010), Poland (2010/2011) and Norway (2007/2008). Firstly, in the descriptive approach views on gender roles (declarative attitudes) and executed sharing household and childcare duties between parents (practiced attitudes) were compared and levels of conflict between them were measured. Secondly, the attitude variables and the conflict variable were used to estimate logit models of intentions to have a second child and a third child among couples living together. The descriptive analysis pointed to different degrees of acceptance for gender equality and the division of household duties in four country and lower conflict between declarative and practiced attitudes was found in Norwegian and Belgium families in comparison with Poland and Hungary. Estimation results showed the importance of attitudes and the degree of inconsistencies between declarations and practice on the intentions to have more children in four countries and confirmed meaning of the cultural context, which however played a different role in each country. References: Goldscheider, F., E. Bernhardt and T. Lappegård (2014). The Second Half of the Gender Revolution in Sweden: Will it Strengthen the Family? Equal Working Paper, SUDA, Stockholm University Neyer G., Lappergard T., Vignoli D. (2011), Gender equality and fertility: Which equality matters, "European Journal of Population", nr 29, 3, 245-272.
6. UNINTENDED BIRTHS AMONG WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES: MIGHT SOME BE "OKAY" INSTEAD?
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Unintended births are important public health challenges that contribute to patterns of stratified reproduction in the United States. The standard measure of unintended births in the United States leaves no room for births that may appear to be unintended using a behavioral measure but were "okay either way" using an attitudinal measure. Guided by the Cognitive-Social Theory (CST) of fertility intentions, we use two large, nationally representative U.S. surveys to create a measure of birth intendedness that incorporates if women were trying to, trying not to, or "okay either way" about pregnancies. Comparisons of the attitudinal with the conventional measure shows that a substantial number of births that appear unintended and therefore problematic were actually unplanned but "okay". We propose future analyses with cross-survey multiple imputation to assess if there are differences in psychosocial consequences from unintended compared to "okay" births. This research provides an important advance to efforts to improve understanding of truly problem unplanned pregnancies in the United States.

7. FACILITATORS AND CONSTRAINTS AT EACH STAGE OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS
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For an explanation of the process of migration decision-making and succeeding behaviour the Theory of Planned Behaviour proved to be especially useful. This contribution discusses the roles of different facilitators and constraints within a three-stage model of migration decision-making and behaviour in theoretical perspective, and it tests derived hypotheses empirically on the basis of a tailor-made panel survey (N = 2408). The results show that splitting the process of migration decision-making into the phases considering, planning and realizing migration helps to model facilitators and constraints more exactly. Experiencing life-course transitions that loosen social bonds with the current place of residence facilitates deciding in favour of migration, along with concrete opportunities for work, education, and housing that arrive at the destination. For putting migration plans into action, individual resources and social support are helpful, whereas structural constraints at the destination that prevent the appearance of concrete opportunities undermine realizing migration.

7. FORMATION AND REALISATION OF MIGRATION INTENTIONS ACROSS THE ADULT LIFE COURSE: EVIDENCE FROM NORWAY
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In order to enhance our ability to predict future migration patterns, it is highly relevant to further improve our understanding how migration intentions are formed and to what degree they are predictive of future migration moves. This paper makes use of rich data from Norway, allowing us to study determinants of the formation and realisation of migration intentions in different stages of the adult life course, cover-
The intention information is derived from the Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). This survey is well suited to study migration intentions as it also includes questions related to intentions in other life domains such as family or work, which are often related to migration plans. Another advantage of our study is that we are able to link the individual-level survey data with information on these persons from the Norwegian population register. This implies that we are not affected by panel attrition between survey waves. The main focus of the paper are migration intentions and migration behaviour in three specific life stages: young adulthood, family formation phase and the transition into retirement. We investigate if intentions in other life domains are correlated with the formation of migration intentions and whether they have an independent impact on migration behaviour. As methods we use descriptive techniques and logistic regression models. Our results show that migration intentions are relevant for explaining migration moves. But their predictive power varies across the life course and is particularly high in the family formation phase. Our multivariate models indicate that intentions in other life domains are associated with the formation of migration intentions in all three life phases, but to a lower degree with the realisation of migration intentions. Next to this also variables connected to the housing situation are important predictors.

7. STEP-WISE MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

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The objective of this paper is to study multiple internal migration trajectories in Indonesia, with special attention to step-wise migration. Step-wise migration involves moves with smaller steps from village to nearby small town, to larger town, and then to big cities rather than a direct move from village to urban centres. The availability of migration histories in Indonesia Family Life Surveys 1993, 1997, 2000, 2007 provides an excellent opportunity for examining these various under-researched issues, which importance would appear to be central to the processes driving economic development in Less Developed Countries. By employing sequence analysis method, it is expected that step-wise migration is evident, but not a predominant feature of internal migration trajectories in Indonesia. On the basis of the results of emerging internal migration trajectories from sequence analysis, multinomial regression model would be constructed to assess the relationships between step-wise migration and other type of migrations to individual, household, and geographical characteristics.

7. URBAN POPULATION NEW SPATIAL PATTERNS UNDER A CRISIS CONTEXT:

AGEING AND HOUSEHOLD CHANGES IN BARCELONA AND MADRID

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During the economically and demographically expansive period lasting from the mid 1990s to 2007, internal and external migrations were the main factor shaping Spain's urban demographic structures and their spatial patterns. This led to a metropolitan population redistribution based on life cycle and socio-demographic features. Despite prevailing ageing trends, young students or people starting their career, together with newly arrived foreign migrants were attracted by core cities. On the other side, young families with children tended to move away from these central areas towards peripheries – in search of improved environmental conditions and better value for
money, higher quality and more spacious housing in suburban municipalities. Hence, this new distribution did not only have demographic consequences but household typology ones, as it affected core city and periphery dominant household types. On the contrary, the economic crisis and its housing market consequences drastically reduced suburbanisation flows and increased centripetal trends, as urban cores raised the amount of affordable rented housing, while the number of new constructions in peripheries plummeted. From a sociodemographic perspective, this implies assuming the hypothesis that migratory dynamics have partly lost relevance in reconfiguring space, while demographic behaviour and urban population structure in itself have gained it. This would lead – and this is our initial hypothesis for this crisis period which begun in 2008 – to a greater metropolitan population homogenisation. In other words, it would mean that there would presently be fewer differences between core cities and their own peripheries regarding demographic structures. Therefore, our aim is to analyse how this spatial reconfiguration has affected Barcelona and Madrid urban demographic structures, focusing on ageing and dominant household types. Therefore, 2001 and 2011 aggregated census section data will be our main data source, permitting us to study the main ageing and household structure spatial changes during these ten years.

7. FACTORS CONNECTED TO MOVING FROM URBAN TO AREAS WITH UNIVERSITIES AMONG PERSONS AT FAMILY FORMATION AGE IN FINLAND DURING 2003 TO 2008

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The most typical employed long-distance mover in Finland in the past few years has been a person around the age of 25 that moves between larger urban areas. This article, therefore, examines the moves by such persons from urban areas to urban area with university and connected regional factors. The method of the study is regression analysis of panel data using within estimation. Unemployment and economic growth in the area have been found to be connected to moving to cities. In addition, consideration of factors of the labour market structure such as churning has been considered important. Ideally, churning is preponderance of mobility of labour in proportion to the relative amount of job generation and loss. In addition, the study examines the connection between the share of industrial workers and highly educated persons, and urban out-migration to urban areas with universities among persons at family formation age. In urban areas with universities, positively correlating factors for out-migration were the churning rate, the share of little educated people, and the change in the number of people approaching retirement. In other urban areas, these factors did not explain the migration and, in addition, only the change in the number of persons retiring had a similar estimate of the parameter as in the other analysed migration flow. In other urban areas, migration to urban areas with universities was only explained by unemployment and growth in employment. As expected, unemployment had a positive effect and growth in employment had a negative effect on migration to urban areas with universities. Unemployment and growth in employment did not explain moves between urban areas with universities.
In this paper, we analyze the effects of mothers' mating on daughters' educational assortative mating with regard to entry into first marriages and first cohabitations for both East and West German women. Using the life course data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), we studied women's entry into a first union as competing risks with event history models (upward, homophilious and upward cohabitation as well as downward, homogamous and upward marriage). Previous research has shown that family roles are transmitted from parents to children. Mothers who have chosen a partner with a lower educational attainment level do not behave according to the 'stereotypes' in traditional 'male-breadwinner' societies. Because the mothers act as role models for their children, this occurrence increases the likelihood that their daughters will adopt a similar role as their mothers within their own partnership. Our analysis of the NEPS data shows that the maternal role model has an influence on the daughter's educational assortative mating. Mothers with a less educated partner have daughters that are also more likely to cohabit with a less educated partner. In contrast, mothers in a more traditional union, in which the father has a higher education than the mother, also have significantly more often daughters who marry a more educated partner.

Women have historically had the tendency to "partner up" by choosing a partner with higher socio-economic standing than themselves. One important facet of this hypergamy has been in education – women typically chose partners with higher education than themselves. The expansion of higher education since the 1950s has transformed societies and women are now over-represented in higher education in most OECD countries (Schofer and Meyer 2005). Women are also increasingly partnering with men who have less education than themselves. In this paper we use high-quality Swedish register data to examine the relative status of men and women in hypogamous unions using three different status indicators: social class of origin, income, and occupational prestige. We examine women born in 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 who achieve a post-secondary degree before entering childbearing unions with partners who have less education. We find that in some status measures, women have higher status, but that women typically have lower occupational prestige than their lower educated partners.

Recent empirical evidence suggests that the reversal of the gender gap in education was associated with changes in relative divorce risks: marriages in which the wife
was more educated than the husband used to have a higher divorce risk than when the husband was more educated, but this difference disappeared. One interpretation in the literature holds that this might be a consequence of cultural change, involving increasing social acceptance of hypogamy. We propose an alternative mechanism that need not presuppose cultural change: the gender-gap reversal in education has changed the availability of marital alternatives for highly educated women and men. This may have lowered the likelihood that women leave husbands with less education and stimulated men to leave less educated spouses. We apply an agent-based model to 12 European national marriage markets to illustrate that this mechanism is sufficient to explain the convergence in divorce risks.

8. WOMEN’S AND MEN’S PARTNERSHIP FORMATION IN EUROPE: THE EFFECT OF FIELD OF EDUCATION

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Using data from the GGS, this study explores the effect of education on first union formation – first union entry and union type – for women and men born since the 1960s in Norway, Austria, Belgium and Poland. Educational attainment is known to influence differently the union patterns of men and women. These differences in partnership formation have been traditionally explained using the economic interpretation of education. We suggest that looking at fields of study may yield additional insights and offer a more complete picture for understanding union entry patterns. The findings suggest that the field of study reflects unobserved value orientations but also different degrees of opportunities in the labour market. The inclusion of this covariate contributes thus to nuancing and expanding our understanding of how education influences family formation.


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The paper deals with historical issues related to the epidemiologic transition in Russia. Although it is believed that epidemiologic transition occurs in all countries and continents, each country has its specifics. In Russia due to the government’s dominant role and the ensuing political factors epidemiological transition was a discontinuous, pulsed process with several false starts. The first signs, albeit feeble, of epidemiologic transition were registered in demographic history of Russia in the late XIX century. However, after the outbreak of the World War I this process was interrupted. Demographic trends became positive only in the 1920s, after the end of the Civil war, when social and political stability was achieved. There was a tendency to overcome the consequences of the profound disaster. The new government, frightened of the powerful epidemics, did much to promote health and sanitation and to improve the standards of living of the people. However, in the early 1930s this attempt also proved to be a false start due to Stalin’s political decision to accelerate the pace of industrialization and to carry out forced collectivization which led to another demographic catastrophe. Tendency towards the new start of epidemiologic transition manifested itself only in the second half of the 1930s, when Russia recovered from the famine of 1932-1933. The process was interrupted again when Russia entered World War II.
However, in those Soviet territories that had not been under Nazi occupation population dynamics seemed paradoxical and unusual. As a result of reduction in deaths from exogenous causes (acute infections, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases) the age-sex structure of dead individuals changed towards a higher old-age share. Based on extensive archival research, the authors argue that since 1943 Russia had witnessed the first signs of demographic transition which proved to be the most successful attempt.

9. SOCIAL MOBILITY AND MORTALITY IN SOUTHERN SWEDEN (1813-1910)
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Aim of this research project is to seek the influence of how intra social group mobility affected mortality patterns in Sweden, covering the transition from preindustrial to a breakthrough industrial society. According to previous studies, Social Economical Status (SES) does not affect substantially life expectancy of Swedish population in the XIXth century, instead of this, other variables were key factors. However, a new question emerge for us: Could it be possible that other socio-economic factors, such as the intergenerational mobility, may affect positively life expectancy? In order to achieve this goal, a dataset between 1813 and 1910 from the Scanian Economic-Demographic Database (SEDD) is going to be used. The database is based on local population registers for five rural Scanian coast parishes. Analysis is based on three periods according to historical criterion (preindustrial period: 1813-1869; early industrial period: 1870-1894 and the first part of the breakthrough of industrialization: 1895-1910). In our study, intra social mobility is going to be defined as the chances of an individual, between ages 30 and 49, experiences a change of his SES according to SOCPO codification. SOCPO is comprised by 5-category classification scheme. Our main reason for using it is that while it focuses on social power, it is also highly correlated with education and income, as well as is that this classification can be used both for rural and industrial societies. Therefore, a Cox Proportional Hazard model is going to be applied in order to estimate the influence of social mobility, controlling for age and other possible determinant variables. We are going to estimate a model for each SOCPO category. This model includes social mobility status, age, sex, year of birth, parish of residence and position in the household. Thus, we expect to find a significant relationship between social economic mobility and mortality.

9. ANTHROPOMETRIC TRAITS AT MILITARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION ASSOCIATED WITH DEMOGRAPHIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
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Body parameters are fundamental anthropometric features resulting from a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Height and chest circumference observed during military medical examination of conscripts around age 20 are excellent indicators of their individual health and nutritional status, and more generally, they can reflect the net result of the historical socio-economic conditions prevailing during the growing period. In Sardinia, numerous and accurate datasets are available in military archives spanning the past 150 years. The present contribution show that about 21% of all conscripts of the classes 1853 to 1935 in Villagrande were declared unfit and 3 out of 4 for failure to achieve the minimum required height and/or chest circumference.
ence. The mean height of conscripts in Villagrande was remarkably lower and showed large variability compared with that reported for Alghero (156.3 cm vs 158.5) and the same finding was detected also for chest circumference (80.0 cm vs 82.1). The magnitude of these anthropometric traits in Villagrande may be considered as remarkably low and our investigation aims testing if they are linked at individual level with demographic family characteristics. As for the association of body parameters with demographic family characteristics, our analysis reveals little association if any. The birth rank of the child has no significant effect on body parameters, except for conscripts who are only child. Height and chest circumference of conscripts decrease, although not significantly, with increasing age of mother at birth. This study also aimed at testing the Resource Dilution Hypothesis (RDH). Although conscripts who are only child may show a slightly higher height and chest circumference, no significant negative linear or log-linear trend was detectable for the two body parameters in respect to sibship size of families what is predicted by RDH and observed in several historical populations.

9. THE TRANSMISSIBILITY OF INFLUENZA PANDEMICS. THE CASE OF 1889-1890 AND 1918-1920 IN A LARGE URBAN ENVIRONMENT: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MADRID, SPAIN, BY BOROUGH AND DISTRICT

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The 1918-1919 pandemic influenza, the "Spanish" flu, killed about 50 million people worldwide. There have been many studies of the transmissibility of the 1918 Spanish flu virus. Many analyses have involved fitting transmission models to the observed epidemic curves based on published data from cities in Europe or America. These attempts to estimate the rate of transmissibility of influenza among people have the objective of planning mitigation strategies and control of infectious diseases from potential new pandemics. Quite often these estimations relays on historical published data from where parameters that model the transmission of the disease are estimated. Other pandemics, like the influenza pandemic during the winter of 1889-1890, the "Russian Flu", was one of the most important pandemics during the XIXth century and it was the first influenza pandemic in an interconnected world. The transmissibility rate for the 1889-1890 pandemic in Europe was estimated to be $R_0=2.1$. While the transmissibility rate of the 1918-1919 pandemic was estimated approximately to be $R_0=2$ and 3 for 45 cities in the United States. Therefore, the estimation of this parameter and the patterns of geographical distribution within a big urban environment are of great interest because it will allow determining the potential diffusion of an epidemic and how that epidemic could be tackled and controlled. Therefore, the scientific goal of this contribution is to estimate transmissibility rates and the geographical distribution of two influenza pandemics 1889-1890 and 1918-1920 in the boroughs and districts of the City of Madrid, which had a population around 500,000 inhabitants in 1900 and 700,000 in 1920. We will use the Longitudinal Historical Population Register of the City of Madrid which uses individual level information for all the individuals who lived and died in Madrid.
9. THE DE JURE/DE FACTO ENIGMA. THE IMPACT OF UNREGISTERED ATTENDEES AND ABSENTEEES IN NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY BELGIUM ON URBAN MORTALITY FIGURES
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Because people do not always reside in the municipality where they are registered, there are important differences between the de jure population, i.e. the legal population of a territorial area, and the de facto or the actual population living in the area. This discrepancy causes difficulties determining the correct population at risk for the construction of demographic measures. Nineteenth and twentieth century mortality figures for local populations in Belgium for instance can be distorted because of the de jure notation of the population and the de facto notation of deaths in the original sources. In this article we develop a method to determine the bias of unregistered numbers of (temporarily) absent and present people on nineteenth century mortality figures. We use data on the de facto and de jure deaths to estimate the amount of unregistered attendees and absentees in Belgian municipalities. By applying this estimation method to the mortality figures of the four largest Belgian cities around 1900, we demonstrate the need to control for these numbers for the interpretation of mortality figures, and especially for the comparison of mortality figures of different areas.

10. EDUCATIONAL ASSORTATIVE MATING AND HOUSEHOLD DIVISION OF LABOR: A PAN-EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE
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Educational homogamy has been increasing for a long time in the Western world but there has been much more research on describing and explaining this trend than actually looking at its consequences. Economic theory predicts that educational heterogamy is related to division of labor in accordance with comparative advantages in household and market production, but there has been few tests of this hypothesis in the light of the changes in educational homogamy. The aim of this paper is to study the importance of educational assortative mating in determining the division of labor in the family. First we make a detailed analysis of Sweden 1990-2000 using time diary data, and then we look at the same issues from a comparative perspective using survey data for a number of countries in Europe. Preliminary results indicate an association between assortative mating and the division of labor, but only for couples with children.

10. THE EFFECT OF PATERNAL AND MATERNAL UNEMPLOYMENT ON CHILDREN’S EDUCATION
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The previous literature has shown mixed evidence on the effects of parental unemployment on children’s attainment. We study the intergenerational effects of paternal and maternal unemployment on children’s enrollment in higher education. We compare the effects according to the children’s age of exposure (at age 7-9, 10-12 and 13-15) and parental level of education (basic, secondary and tertiary). The topic is
analyzed using Finnish register data on 28537 children in 13066 families, employing sibling fixed effect models. Our results suggest that parental unemployment has disadvantageous effects on children's education achievement. Earlier exposure has more negative consequences than later. Both paternal and maternal unemployment have detrimental effects on children's education, more clearly in the case of fathers than mothers. The results indicate that paternal higher education protects children from the disadvantageous effect of early paternal unemployment, while mother's higher education strengthens the negative effect. On the other hand, at the older age, mother's unemployment has positive effects on the educational attainment of the children of the low educated mothers. It seems that paternal education may compensate for the negative effects of his unemployment. For the low educated mothers the negative consequences of her unemployment are compensated by the higher involvement in upbringing.

10. THE QUANTITY-QUALITY TRADEOFF: A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF MARKET AND NONMARKET INVESTMENTS PER CHILD IN RELATION TO FERTILITY
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The aim of this paper is to show how various investments in children are related to fertility in a cross-national comparative context. Following the extended theoretical treatment of investment in child quality, we consider quality as produced not only by market goods and services but by inputs of time as well. We provide proxies that combine public and private market expenditure on children with the value of time devoted to childcare and other household services provided by mostly parents and grandparents at home and consumed by children. Our measures are based on the National Transfer Accounts (NTA), which disaggregates national accounts by age; as extended by the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA), which estimate the same quantities for unpaid household labour activities using time use surveys. We quantify total spending per child and a narrower concept of human capital investment per child, which includes expenditure on education and health as well as the value of nonmarket childcare. The proxies are calculated in cross-sections for more than 25 countries across the globe and their relations with fertility are analyzed. Our preliminary results show a significant negative association between fertility and total human capital investment per child. Moreover, a significant but weaker relation is also found between fertility and total spending per child across the countries.

10. THE EFFECT OF TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY ON OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. DO INDIVIDUALS FROM LESS ADVANTAGED BACKGROUNDS PROFIT MORE?
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Transnational educational mobility – extended stays abroad during secondary or tertiary education – has increased in recent decades, making it a key component of young people's learning experience. Governments and supranational and international organizations share a common commitment to enhancing transnational educational mobility. Simultaneously, demand for a type of mobility that is expected to foster individual growth in terms of human, social, and intercultural capital is constantly
growing. Furthermore, according to employer surveys, international experience appears to improve the chances of recruitment among equally qualified job applicants. Despite a remarkable proliferation of educational mobility and its broad-based support, the individual-level consequences of educational mobility are not yet well understood. It has been repeatedly shown that internationally mobile young people are an advantaged group with respect to their parents’ education and financial resources. However, evidence on the effects of educational mobility on future careers is mixed. A central question that remains is also, whether potential returns from educational mobility may actually be higher for lower status groups than for high status groups, as a small number of studies have argued. Using the example of Germany, this paper aims to elaborate this line of research and to evaluate the effect of educational mobility on occupational status for individuals from different family backgrounds. We use a representative data set of the German population, “Working and Learning in a Changing World” (ALWA), that contains information on 10,177 life histories, designed to assess the consequences of education for the life course. We find that, overall, transnational educational mobility is associated with a slightly higher occupational status when accounting for various confounding variables. However, our results also show that individuals not having higher educated parents profit more from educational mobility. The findings are discussed in light of educational systems’ potential to correct for social inequalities.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS INVOLVING NON-WORKING YEARS IN EUROPEAN ADULTHOOD

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This paper examines trends of labour force development in thirteen European countries, by analysing non-working years by gender and by ten years birth-cohorts for people aged 50 years and over. The analysis draws on retrospective information of working histories available in the third wave of the Survey of Health Age and Retirement in Europe (SHARELIFE), carried out between autumn 2008 and summer 2009. The respondents are representative of the population living in Northern (Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands), Central (Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France and Belgium), Eastern (the Czech Republic and Poland) and Southern Europe (Spain, Italy and Greece). We gather information from 26,238 respondents (80.8% women) living in 17,824 different households. We compute the age of finishing full-time education, which we consider the starting point for working biographies: those who never went to school or who left school before they turned 14 years old are observed from that age onwards; we exclude those people without information on the age at the end of education (174 cases) or who left school beyond age 30 (321 cases). In sum, we measure non-working years of 10-year cohorts of males and females by estimating the average loss of potential working years from leaving full-time education to the age of 50. Our research hypothesis states that these European cohorts have experienced a substantial decrease in non-working years, as well as a social erosion of rigid gender models regarding productive and reproductive roles. In fact, results show different patterns across countries that reveal the gender differences in labour market engagement, as well as a decreasing number of non-working years for younger generations, mostly due to increasing female labour market participation. However, although the falling trend is observed for all countries, gender imbalance remains, with noticeable differences across countries.
11. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE RELATION BETWEEN URBAN AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONS IN 19TH CENTURY FRANCE AND BELGIUM
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This communication is an extension of a paper under revision that reconsiders the relationship between demographic ("vital") transition and urban transition by identifying the migration component of urban transition, accounting for the often neglected reclassification effect. Using 19th and 20th centuries’ series on Sweden and Belgium, that paper concluded that migration effect on urban transition doubles that of natural movements. The communication extends the analysis of the components of urban transition to France over the 19th century, and will adopt a regional perspective for French counties (about 80 "départements") and Belgium provinces (9). This macro-spatial analysis is meant to link natural and migration movements with urban economic components and changes that occurred in these different regions along the 19th century. To that effect, the paper makes use of a classification of industries based on two surveys conducted in 1841-1845 and 1861-1865 (Kergoat 1989).

11. SUBURBANIZATION AND REURBANIZATION PROCESSES IN THE BARCELONA METROPOLITAN REGION: AN ANALYSIS OF RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY
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This paper focuses on residential mobility within the Barcelona Metropolitan Region (BRM) based on intra-metropolitan flows from 2002 to 2014. By analysing time-series trends in this case study, we engage with geographic debates about processes of suburbanization and re-urbanization. Our analysis is based on matrices of origin-destination migration flows between the BRM municipalities grouped according to their degree of compactness (high density municipalities) or dispersion (low density municipalities). Using this classification, it is possible to distinguish between those migrants moving from compact to dispersed municipalities and those moving in the opposite direction. The primary aim is therefore to contribute to the debate on alternating or parallel phases of de-concentration and concentration in urban development. The second aim is to complement this analysis by characterizing each identified migration flows using microdata from the individual migrant register database, the Estadística de Variaciones Residenciales. In this case, the objective is to establish differential socio-demographic profiles (by sex, age and nationality) for the migrant flows involved in the geographical exchanges. Keywords: Barcelona Metropolitan Region; residential mobility; suburbanization; suburbanization; urban sprawl; urban compactness.

11. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE NEW ERA OF URBANIZATION OF CHINA
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China has entered a new phase of urbanization with majority of its population now living in urban areas, while experiencing rapid economic growth and demographic transition as well as social reform. Given a shrinking pool of rural population, rural-to-urban migration as the main driving force for urban population growth in the past decades has declined. Natural population growth and urban-to-urban migration play
increasingly important roles for urban growth and spatial urban population distribution across subnational regions. Adopting a multi-regional population projection model, we examine the relative contribution from natural and migratory growth as well reclassification to national urban growth in the past three decades, and project the future changes under different demographic and urbanization scenarios. Using Shanghai as a case study, this paper explores the future migration trends and its implications for socioeconomic development, paying particularly attention to well-being of migrants without local household registration who made major contribution to economic growth of the city but are not integrated into the social welfare system.

11. INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN IRAN: STATUS, CHALLENGES AND POLICY GUIDELINES
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Over the past three decades, an average of one million people have annually moved within the country. Migration has taken place chiefly from less developed regions to more advanced areas. The rate of urban-urban migration has increased significantly, but the reverse has been seen in the rural-rural migration rates. A constant decrease has also been for rural-urban migration. The highest rates of migration have occurred within the 20-34 age group; and the sex ratio of migrants has been higher than the similar figure in the total population. Female migrations have been basically due to tied migration, i.e. following their families. The lowest percentage of women’s absorption has been in urban-rural migration while the highest has been in rural-urban migration. In 1956, about 30% of the population were urban dwellers while the figure was more than 70% in 2011. The most significant factor of urban population growth, during recent years, has been the natural urban population growth. Socio-economic disparities, destruction of rural regions, bio-environmental pollution, peri-urbanism, lack of welfare amenities in the destinations, and vulnerability of those left behind in the rural regions, are among the most important challenges. To control internal migration, policies such as moving the population from densely populated regions, controlling the growth of major cities, developing secondary cities, and rural development have been implemented so far. The policy of developing secondary cities has been a greater success. Among the proposed policy guideline are decreasing regional inequalities, increasing employment opportunities in receiving and sending regions, reinforcing women’s role in migration, and offering the necessary support for vulnerable people in rural and urban regions.

12. THE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN THE AGE AT PENSION ELIGIBILITY ON RETIREMENTS ON GROUNDS OF POOR HEALTH
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Many European countries are postponing the age of eligibility to retirement benefits. This decision rests on the assumption that the older worker from tomorrow will be more able to work than the one from today. American workers are already being confronted with such policy changes: people born before 1938 are entitled to full retirements benefits from age 65, while those born on or after that year see the full entitlement being gradually postponed to older ages. We investigate the impact of those changes first elaborating on the concept of work ability, which represents the
balance between the personal resources that enable to work and the work characteristics that workers have to cope with. Then, we introduce the concept of potential career, which is the career people have when they do not have to retire early because of poor health. To adjust to the changes described above, the younger American cohorts extend their potential careers. However, the extent to which those longer careers are realized depends on changes in work ability. Using a multistate model, we test 1) whether work ability is higher for people born in or after 1938 than for those born before and 2) whether the younger cohorts are more often confronted with unrealized careers resulting from the interaction between changes in work ability and in potential careers. Also, people with different education levels may differ according to their level of work ability and in terms of how they adjust to the changes in policy. The two questions are therefore answered distinguishing between the level of educational attainment. We discuss the results in terms of the effectiveness of the changes in the age at eligibility to retirement benefits as well as in terms of the impact such measures have on inequalities in front of work and retirement.

12. MONITORING POLICY RESPONSES TO POPULATION AGEING IN UNECE REGION
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UNECE brings together 56 countries in Europe, Central Asia, and North America and encompasses some of the oldest and most rapidly ageing societies in the world, along with parts of Asia. Over the last decades ageing has emerged as a profound societal process in many of these countries due to interplay of increasing life expectancies, declining/low fertility levels and migration as well as changing institutional frameworks. In 2002, UNECE countries agreed on the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) – the global policy framework to direct the response to population ageing. The framework requires reviewing every five years the progress made in implementing commitments in ten key areas including health and well-being, employment, social participation and intergenerational solidarity. This paper provides an overview of main monitoring tools and guidelines for implementing MIPAA/RIS on country level, specifically Road Map projects on Mainstreaming Ageing and the Active Ageing Index (AAI). Since 2010 three countries – Armenia, Republic of Moldova and Georgia – cooperated with UNECE on developing Road Maps and as a result adopted national strategies on ageing. Starting from 2012, the joint UNECE/European Commission project “Active Ageing Index” has been carried out with an aim to increase capacity of monitoring ageing outcomes by improving data availability and reporting on ageing-related developments in the region. The AAI project was implemented in close cooperation with the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and more recently with the Southampton University. In this paper, we review the regional and national coordination work done in implementing both the Road Map and AAI projects, how different stakeholders have been included in this, as well as the ways to use the outcomes of these projects in the third MIPAA/RIS review and appraisal exercise.
12. ADAPTING TO CHANGES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE FINNISH EARNINGS-RELATED PENSION SCHEME
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In this article we discuss the policy choices made in order to adapt to changes in life expectancy in the Finnish earnings-related pension scheme and study different adaptation methods by using a rule-based simulation model. An automatic balancing mechanism called the life expectancy coefficient was introduced in the reform of 2005 to combat increasing pension expenditure. The life expectancy coefficient automatically adjusts the level of beginning pensions to changes in life expectancy. If life expectancy increases, monthly pensions are decreased and if life expectancy decreases, monthly pensions are increased. In 2014 the social partners reached an agreement on the content of the upcoming pension reform, which will come into effect in 2017. One of its main goals is to increase the effective retirement age and lengthen working careers by introducing a link of the general retirement age to life expectancy. This link is also taken into account by mitigating the life expectancy coefficient, which will raise the size of future pensions if the prevailing trends in mortality continue. We have simulated three mortality scenarios (baseline, low and high mortality) and two legislation scenarios (with and without the link of the retirement age to mortality) to assess the effect that mortality has on the effective retirement age, pension benefit levels and pension expenditure. According to our simulations, the link postpones retirement as measured by the effective retirement age and increases the pensions of future retirees. As the effective retirement age rises, the size of the workforce and the wage sum also increase. The link of the retirement age to life expectancy reduces the effect that life expectancy has on benefit levels and the financial sustainability of the earnings-related pension scheme.

12. LINKING RETIREMENT AGE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN A BISMARCKIAN SYSTEM – EFFECTS ON THE GERMAN PENSION INSURANCE
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In times of decreasing mortality, one way to stabilise a PAYG pension system is to interrelate the retirement age to the anticipated average lifespan with a rule-based mechanism. This paper investigates two approaches for Germany: one is to keep the average retirement duration constant, the other one to define a constant share of the total lifespan for the retirement period. The simulation model applied here uses a Leslie matrix population projection, a Solow-Swan growth model and a detailed pension insurance budget projection. Our results show a considerable impact on the net insurance level and almost no impact on the contribution rate. This is mainly caused by the accumulation of additional earnings points by the contributors, which is typical for a Bismarckian system.

14. TIMING OF PARENTHOOD, EARNINGS TRAJECTORIES, AND EARNINGS ACCUMULATION IN SWEDEN
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In this paper, we a) study the consequences of parenthood on earnings trajectories over the life-course, and b) analyze the impact of timing of parenthood on cumulative
earnings in Sweden. We argue that parenthood can have long-term impacts on earnings trajectories, which can accumulate into considerable effects over time. Such cumulative effects can shape socioeconomic and gender inequalities in earnings and at later age, pensions. We analyze data from Swedish population registers, using the full cohorts of men and women born 1972-81. Our findings indicate that parenthood has negative effects on women’s and small effects on men’s earnings trajectories. Over time, the former accumulate into major parenthood penalties. These penalties are smaller for women who postpone motherhood due to the shorter time these women have been exposed to motherhood penalties. Parenthood timing can thus affect long-term gender and socioeconomic earnings inequalities.

14. A NEW TOOL FOR OLD QUESTIONS: A SEQUENCE-ANALYSIS MULTISTATE MODEL. WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT TRAJECTORIES BEFORE AND AFTER THE GERMAN REUNIFICATION
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This paper examines whether women’s early employment trajectories converge or diverge in East and West Germany after the reunification in 1990, when the former communist East was abruptly absorbed into the social market economy of the West. To study how sudden social changes on the macro-level affect individuals’ lives requires to model trajectories as they evolve over time and assess simultaneously how they are associated with time-varying covariates on the macro-level. To this purpose, we propose a new methodology that combines event history multistate models with sequence analysis. We use the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS, Starting Cohort Six), which for the first time offers retrospective data for birth cohorts from 1944 until 1990, allowing to study a long period after reunification. Our findings support the convergence of women’s employment trajectories in East and West Germany. Increasingly difficult school-to-work transitions and multiple transitions in and out of the labor force characterized the trajectories after the reunification in the East. This reflects the difficult transition period from a centrally planned to a volatile transition economy of the East. In the West the casualization of employment processes was a more general trend. Beyond previous research looking at prevalence of certain employment statuses and the single transitions between them, our study highlights the volatility of East German women’s early employment trajectories after the reunification as one of the main changes. We conclude that the sequence-analysis multistate model is a promising new tool to address core research questions in the life-course paradigm on interaction between macro-institutional configurations and micro-individual life-course patterns.

14. THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON FAMILY TRANSITIONS: RUSSIANS IN RUSSIA AND ESTONIA
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This study addresses the transformation of family and partnership patterns among Russian migrants and their descendants in Estonia, comparing them with native populations in Russia and Estonia. The investigation of the extent to which the new family behaviours like the spread of non-marital cohabitation, postponement of childbearing towards higher ages, the rise of childbearing outside marriage, growing divorce rates and rising proportions of higher order unions are adopted among populations
with migrant origin is still limited in terms of the countries covered and family transitions addressed. The employed data from Russian and Estonian Generations and Gender Surveys enables to provide systematic comparison of the detailed life histories of migrants with native populations in the countries of origin and destination. This comparison is relevant for understanding both short- and long-term impact of migration on family patterns.

14. MULTISTATE MODEL OF LIFE COURSE EVENTS: ANALYSIS OF TRANSITION TO FAMILY FORMATION AND FIRST BIRTH WITH APPLICATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Fertility patterns in Southern African countries including Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, have been falling to an average of TFR of 3.2 children per woman from 4.5 in the early 2000s. Changing marriage patterns, increased education level among women, and improved socio-economic status have been some of the factors associated with the declining fertility patterns. However, several pathways exist that may explain lower fertility rates, for instance sexual debut, delayed entry into marriage and or delayed first birth. Examining such pathways and associated factors may help understand the falling fertility patterns. In this study, we use multistate models (MSM) to explore time to the event – first birth, through multiple stages. Multistate models (MSM) are useful to analyze life course events, in a situation where transitions to intermediate states are equally important, apart from the ultimate event (first birth). We extend MSM to examine factors associated with transition from birth to the woman’s first birth, through intermediate stages such as sexual debut and marriage. MSM are fitted, through multiple survival models, to analyze four stages: birth[1]-first sex[2]-marriage[3]-birth[4]; or birth[1]-first sex[2]-birth[4]-marriage[3]; or birth[1]-marriage[3]-birth[4]. We apply the MSM models to study fertility patterns in Namibia, Malawi, and Swaziland using the recent Demographic and Health Surveys (2005-2013). In our model we adjusted for education level, place of residence, modern contraceptive use and other socio-demographic variables. Models were implemented using the Bayesian Inference. The sensitivity of the model to prior assumptions is explored.

14. EDUCATION AND DIVERGING FAMILY TRAJECTORIES IN BRITAIN: NEW INSIGHTS FROM MICROSIMULATION

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According to the "Diverging Destinies" thesis, changes in family behaviour associated with the Second Demographic Transition have meant that more educated women tend to be exposed to gaining trajectories, with later childbearing and maternal employment, while women with fewest resources tend to pursue loosing trajectories associated with early, non-marital childbearing and partnership dissolution. There has thus been in the US a divergence in the opportunities for these groups of women, and an increasing disparity of life chances for their children. This paper examines, using a long time series of retrospective fertility and partnership histories, how the family trajectories of British women have changed in recent decades, and the extent to which demographic experiences have diverged according to education. Childless-
ness is becoming more and more frequent among highly educated women, and births out of a co-residing union increasingly frequent among the lower educated. On the other hand, the differentials in having all children in partnerships or experiencing first partnership dissolution have not increased. A microsimulation model will allow us to estimate the interrelationships between partnership formation, fertility, and partnership dissolution in a holistic way and thus permit us to project the completed trajectories of cohorts born in the 1970s and early 1980s who have yet to reach the end of their reproductive years, under varying assumptions. The paper concludes with a discussion of questions and policy implications that the findings raise.

15. MINIMUM DEATH RATES AND MAXIMUM LIFE EXPECTANCY: RELATIONS AND FORECAST
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The maximum life expectancy observed in a given year across countries in the world, or record life expectancy, represents the highest current longevity that all populations in the world can achieve. However, an even higher life expectancy can be calculated based on the minimum age-specific death rates observed in a given year. We investigate the relations between the life expectancy of a synthetic cohort based on minimum death rates, and the actual record life expectancy attained that year. Our results show that on average in less than 5 years the life expectancy levels derived from the minimum death rates are achieved by a record life expectancy country. Record holder countries have on average less than 50% of the observed minimum death rates. However, the ages where the two coincide, i.e. minimum age-specific death rates in the record life expectancy country, are ages where the gain in life expectancy is the greatest.

15. THE ALTERABILITY OF MORTALITY RISK FACTORS OVER TIME
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Fueled by favorable structural changes such as improved public health, higher wealth and better living conditions, populations enjoyed a remarkable progress in life expectancy. This improvement at the country level is accompanied by persistent mortality differentials among subgroups classified by socioeconomic inequality, such as poverty and education, different lifestyle choices, such as smoking and obesity, and health status, such as disability and self-perceived health. Our paper attempts to systematically compare the change in the magnitudes of major mortality risk factors over time to assess their alterability and whether they became more or less important for determining mortality differentials. This adds a broader view to the current literature where risk factors were often studied separately and for particular time periods only. To address this issue, we use the U.S. Integrated Health Interview Series (IHIS) from 1986 until 2004 with five years of mortality follow-up respectively. From this dataset eleven mortality risk factors were selected and dichotomized. To calculate relative risks and their change over time, we applied Cox-PH survival models. Our preliminary results suggest that all factors studied gradually changed over time with strongest changes in indicators of health status, moderate changes in socio-economic risk factors and weakest changes in risks associated with lifestyle variables.
15. OF LEADERS AND LOSERS – OLD AGE MORTALITY PARADOXES
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Statistics on Swedish mortality is considered to be of the highest quality and can be followed for more than 250 years back in time. For most of this time Sweden has been among the leading countries in terms of life expectancy; in the beginning of the 1970s Sweden was the country where both women and men enjoyed the world’s longest life expectancy. While life expectancy continues to be high and increasing, Sweden has been losing ground in relation to other leading countries, especially at older ages. This study investigates Sweden's world rank in remaining life expectancy using data from the Human Mortality Database. The analyses show that in 2009, Sweden had the 10-highest life expectancy at birth for women and the 6-highest for men, however old-age mortality is among the worst of all countries in the Human Mortality Database. For men, Sweden ranks 24th out of 34 countries for remaining life expectancy at age 90 and 30th out of 34 countries at age 95. For women, Sweden ranks 20th out of 34 countries for remaining life expectancy at age 90 and 25th of 34 at age 95. We compare the Swedish pattern with other countries and found similar decreases for other countries with high quality data. The results are discussed in the light of different hypotheses.

15. THE GESTATIONAL AGE PATTERN OF HUMAN MORTALITY
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In order to check hypotheses about the cause for "ontogenescense" – the phenomenon of a declining force of mortality prior to maturity – I analyse data on human mortality by gestational age. Based on extensive microdata on births, fetal- and infant deaths in the US 2009 I calculate a joint fetal-infant lifetable by gestational age spanning week 23 until week 100 after the last menstrual period of the mother. This joint lifetable shows a remarkable regularity in the gestational age profile of fetal- and infant mortality: Mortality rates are declining over the whole observed age range with the exception of a "birth hump" peaking week 38. The absolute rate of decline slows down over age. The observed gestational age pattern of the force of mortality is consistent with three hypotheses concerning the causes for ontogenescense: 1) Adaptation: as the organism grows it becomes more resilient towards death, 2) transitional timing: the transition of birth is a stressful event and momentarily increases the force of mortality, 3) mortality selection: The frailest die first, resulting in the mean force of mortality to decline with age. In order to quantify the relative importance of these three processes I fit a three component mortality model against the observed force of mortality. The model describes the data with high accuracy, suggesting that the phenomenon of ontogenescense in humans is fully explained by the three hypotheses.

16. EXAMINING THE LINK BETWEEN CLIMATE, CONFLICT AND CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION
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Recent media headlines, especially those on Europe’s migration crisis, often cited climate change-induced conflict in the Middle East and Africa as a major driver of
the surge of migrants to Europe in the past couple of years. Establishing scientifically based link between climate change, conflict and migration is however a complex task. This requires a panel data approach accounting for potential confounding factors in order to draw causal inferences on the relationship between climate and conflict. Likewise, the study of the relationship between climate change and migration needs to control for a range of other drivers of migration including social, political, economic and demographic factors. Given the complexity in establishing connections between climate change, conflict and migration, extant empirical studies on the subject are generally organized along the twin axes of climate change and conflict, and climate change and migration. To our knowledge, empirical literature that simultaneously investigates climate change, conflict and migration is scarce. To this end, this paper aims to systematically examine the connection between climate change and conflict and explore how the two factors interplay in influencing cross-border migration. Using gravity-type model and country-fixed effects, we attempt to draw a causal link between climate, conflict and migration. Cross-border migration is estimated based on the UNHCR global bilateral international refugee flows collected annually from 1951-2014. Climatic conditions are measured as rainfall variability, temperature anomalies and natural disaster events at a country-level. We control for demographic, social, economic and political characteristics of countries of origin and destination that drive conflict as well serve as “push” and “pull” factors in determining migration. This study expects to provide a comprehensive overview of climate- and conflict-induced global migration flows and identify origin and destination areas that may need interventions.

16. POPULATION GROWTH, URBANIZATION, AND FUTURE WILDFIRE RISKS
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Wildfires, as a component of terrestrial ecosystem ecology and risk factor in human societies, are affected by climatic conditions, atmospheric CO2 concentration, and population intervention. Studies of historical burned areas show that increasing population size and density significantly contributed to a secular decline in wildfire activity. While future wildfire prevalence is commonly believed to increase in a warmer and in many places drier world, increasing CO2 concentration and related in the prevalence of shrubs vs. grasses tend to lower wildfires predictions. More importantly, uncertainties in future population growth and spatial distribution under different urbanization trajectories may lead to different wildfires trends. Adopting the semi-empirical fire model SIMFire and combining it with the global dynamic vegetation model LPJ-GUESS, this paper explores impacts of population growth and urbanization on future wildfire risks. It reveals that a smaller population concentrated in urban areas will lead to higher wildfire prevalence, and human exposure to wildfires is driven mainly by sprawling human settlements to fire prone areas.

16. CLIMATE, MIGRATION, AND THE FOOD SECURITY CONTEXT IN BURKINA FASO AND SENEGAL: INTRODUCING TERRA POPULUS
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Studies investigating the connection between climate, migration, and the local context are difficult to execute because they require the integration of microdata and spatial information. In this article, we introduce the novel publically available data
extraction system Terra Populus (TerraPop), which was designed to facilitate population – environment studies. We showcase the use of TerraPop by exploring variations in the climate – migration association in Burkina Faso and Senegal based on differences in the local food security context. Food security was measured as child stunting, wasting, and underweight derived from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and linked to the TerraPop extract of climate and migration information. We find that heat waves decline international migration from Burkina Faso, while excessive precipitation increases international moves from Senegal. Significant interactions further reveal that the adverse effects of heat waves and droughts are strongly amplified in Senegalese departments characterized by high levels of food insecurity.

16. DEFORESTATION AND LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZILIAN LEGAL AMAZONIA: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS
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This paper presents an exploratory analysis of socioeconomic and demographic patterns of small and medium-sized (in terms of population) municipalities in the "deforestation arc" of Legal Amazonia1, Brazil. Using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Cluster Analysis (Two-Step-Cluster), this study explores 25 variables for 211 municipalities. In the PCA, these variables were reduced to five independent components (named development, forest, size, growth and stagnation), which explain around 73% of the total variability of the original database. Thereafter, the cluster analysis identified four groups, which present a well-defined spatial distribution pattern in terms of localization and contiguity. The multiple results demonstrate that the associations among development and forest components depend on the historic advance of the economic activities in the deforestation arc, as well as the territorial characteristics and spatial location of the municipalities. In addition, size, growth and stagnation provide relevant complementary information for understanding the sustainable development dynamics in Legal Amazonia. Finally, the paper further explores implications for public policies seeking local sustainable development in the region. Key words: Amazonia, Deforestation, Local Sustainable Development, Multivariate Methods, Public Policies.

17. RECENT TRENDS IN U.S. WORKING LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX, EDUCATION, AND RACE AND THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT RECESSION
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We use data from the US Health and Retirement Study to analyze differences in working life expectancy by sex, race, and education. Moreover, we report findings on the impact of the Great Recession on working life expectancy and on trends in the timing of retirement. Analyses are based on period working life tables. We find strong differentials along all three studied dimensions. Working life expectancy is highest among white males and males with a college degree, while it is lowest for Hispanic females and females with no degree. The impact of the Great Recession generally was strong, although results show some heterogeneity. It had a strong negative effect on working life expectancy of males with college education, whereas working life expectancy of female Hispanics increased. The recession had no impact on the gap between first and final retirement, which shows an upward trend for all groups.
**17. ECONOMIC CRISIS’S EFFECTS ON R&D JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHD COHORTS IN ITALY**  
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In Italy, the economic crisis has decreased job opportunities of young people, even for highly skilled ones, such as recent PhD graduates. Our research questions aim at evaluating to what extent people with a PhD level of education are employed in jobs that involve them into R&D activities and how strong the effects of economic crisis are on the adequacy of their job. Using the PhD graduates vocational integration survey data (Istat, 2010 and 2014) we compare the employment situation of two different PhD cohorts, before the crisis (2007) and at the latest available year (2011) and apply a logistic regression analysis to shed light on the probability of being involved in R&D activities. Preliminary results show strong effect of gender and field of study.

**17. THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC RECESSION ON FAMILY DYNAMICS IN ITALY: FIRST EVIDENCE**  
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The recent economic recession has brought about several changes in families’ organization; the increasing share of unemployed individuals, and decreasing salaries modified the equilibria within and between families. Since in Southern European countries, especially Italy, family is a sort of social buffer that moderates the consequences of negative economic shocks of individuals we might expect that the effects of the economic crisis on family formation and organization would be higher in that countries. The aim of this work is to describe the trend of family dynamics over time, identifying some changes due to economic recession, and to analyse the association between negative economic shocks (e.g. job loss, entry into poverty, exit from the labour force) and family behaviours (leaving/returning the parental home, having a child, entering in union, union dissolution).

**17. HOW DO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AFFECT THE PREVALENCE OF JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS EUROPEAN REGIONS?**  
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Jobless households are defined as households with all members out of employment. They are without access to earned income and at a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion. Although young people have the highest rates of unemployment of all age groups in Europe, they are the least likely to live in jobless households. Moreover, countries with the highest rates of youth unemployment are not the ones with the highest percentages of young people in jobless households. Diverging living arrangements can explain most of the variation in the prevalence of jobless households across Europe. We use the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) data for 24 countries and 184 regions for 2012 and run various multilevel logistic regression models to predict the probability of European youth to be in jobless households. Our results reveal that living arrangements play a major role to explain the cross-country and regional diversity in the prevalence of jobless households in Europe. Although their importance varies extensively across Europe, parents and spouses play an essential role to take the young unemployed out of jobless households.
17. INDEPENDENCE OF YOUNG ADULTS IN THE WESTERN WORLD: EVIDENCE BEFORE AND AFTER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS
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Transition to adulthood has undoubtedly changed in the last few decades. One aspect that has become more and more relevant over time, and one that youth today considers one of the most important markers of adulthood, is the achievement of economic (and residential) independence. Financial self-sufficiency is not only dependent on young adults' educational choices and participation in the labour market, but also subject to economy fluctuations and the government's response. In this work, I explore the employment and economic conditions of young adults in five countries – United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, and Spain – at four different points in time: 2000, 2004, 2007, and 2010. Using the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), I can investigate the changes in the transition to economic and residential independence before and after the Great Recession of 2008, taking into account the trends since the beginning of the 21st century. I find a general deterioration in economic conditions of young men, but with quite large differences across countries. Young women suffer less from the crisis, and in some countries, their ability to achieve financial self-sufficiency improves. The results show how the impact of the financial crisis is highly dependent on the context and youth welfare transfers.

18. WHOSE SOCIAL MOBILITY MATTERS TO FERTILITY BEHAVIOR: HIS, HERS OR NEITHER AT CERTAIN STATUSES?
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Multiple mechanisms potentially link social mobility and fertility behavior. The relationship between mobility and childbearing has recently become a subject of investigation once again now that large-scale longitudinal micro data allows us to observe the relationship more carefully. One advantage of new resources is the possibility to observe not just the individual influence of a man’s or woman's mobility events on childbearing, but how these factors operate within a couple. Results of discrete time hazard analyses show that downward mobility has no influence on either second or third child conceptions for both men and women. Upward mobility, on the other hand is positively related to second conceptions for men. In contrast, both men and women have lower third birth risks when they have been upwardly mobile. The final analyses will show how these factors operate when viewed from a couple perspective.

18. CHILDHOOD DISADVANTAGE AND CHILDBEARING TRAJECTORIES: A COMPARISON OF 15 INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES
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Industrialized societies are characterized by changing demographic behaviour regarding family formation. Most of these changes appear to be fuelled by ideational shifts and relate for example to increasing individualistic and gender equal societies. However, a growing literature indicates that children from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds often follow different childbearing trajectories. Postponement of the birth of the first child is for example more common among women from advan-
taged backgrounds, while women from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to be a single mother at one point during their life-course. Most of these findings are based on single country studies. Moreover, cross-national research that has investigated the link between childhood disadvantage and fertility behaviour has almost primarily focused on a single point in time, such as the moment of the conception or the birth of the first child. In this paper we want to take a more holistic approach by examining how childhood disadvantage affects childbearing trajectories in different industrialized societies. We will thereby not focus on one specific moment in time, but instead follow the partnership trajectories of women from 1 year before the birth of their first child up to 3 years after. We will use the data of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGS) which provides detailed information on partnership and fertility histories, and includes information on the childhood family, such as parental socio-economic status and divorce. With latent class regression models (using the R package poLCA) we will test if and to what extent, childbearing trajectories are different for women who grew up in advantaged and disadvantaged homes. Since the GGS combines information of several countries, we are able to examine if the findings are similar for different societal contexts.

18. MALE FERTILITY IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS AND MARRIAGES: SELECTED POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES
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There is a huge literature examining fertility trends and their determinants in low-fertility societies, but studies on men are rare even there is a general acceptance that the de-standardization of family-life concerns especially men. Studies on men’s fertility in connection with their current union status usually concern the delay in entering fatherhood. Those dealing with multiple parenthood or with men’s completed fertility often ignore their union status. Until the 1980s there was little non-marital cohabitation in Eastern European countries; time in consensual unions constituted only a few percent of the total time spent in unions every year. After the fall of state socialism, the overall fraction in consensual unions grew steadily, and this development had consequences for the patterns of childbearing, both for women and for men. This paper displays selected features of men’s cohabitational and marital fertility in Eastern Europe, over the period 1980-2004/2011 based on the data from national GGSs data. To this end we use underlying fertility rates specified by union duration and utilize a metric based on an aggregation of such rates over all durations, irrespective of parity, a method developed by Hoem and Muresan (2011). By covering periods both before and after the fall of state-socialism, our study highlight those national contexts where men’s fertility specific to consensual union may be close to marital fertility. Our hypothesis is that, in gender egalitarian societies, with more similar gender equality across welfare-state institutions, the total fertility of men depend less on their educational attainment but more on the type of union patterns. In more traditional societies the effect of education on male fertility is more important, despite the fact that it is often the opposite of what it is for women.
18. WHAT IS THE INFLUENCE OF CHILDHOOD EXPOSURE TO CULTURAL NORMS? THE ROLE OF SEGREGATION AND COMMUNITY COMPOSITION IN EXPLAINING MIGRANT FERTILITY

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There are a range of theories predicting that differences between migrant and native fertility are explained by exposure to cultural norms. However, only a handful of studies explore this prediction directly. This study proposes a new approach, which focuses on community composition in childhood. It uses longitudinal census data and registered births in England and Wales to investigate the relationship between completed fertility and multiple measures of community culture, including residential segregation. It does this for both first generation migrants and the second generation, as compared with ancestral natives. The results provide strong evidence in support of childhood socialisation, namely that migrant fertility is closer to native fertility for migrants who grow up in areas with a more dominant native community culture. Furthermore, exposure to ancestral culture may explain some of the variation in completed fertility for second generation women from Pakistan and Bangladesh, the only second generation group to have significantly higher fertility than natives. This suggests one reason why the fertility of some South Asians in England and Wales may remain 'culturally entrenched'. All of these findings are consistent for different measures of community composition. They are also easier to interpret than the results of previous research because exposure is measured before childbearing has commenced, therefore avoiding many issues relating to selection, simultaneity and conditioning on the future.

19. CHALLENGES FOR CHILD SUPPORT SCHEMES: ACCOUNTING FOR SHARED CARE AND COMPLEX FAMILIES

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The determination of child support in Western societies was originally aimed at the 20th century post-divorce family: one mother with custody over the common children and one father who pays child support to compensate for the unequal sharing of the childcare costs (Meyer, Cancian & Cook 2005). Throughout the past decades, there has been a general tendency towards shared parenting, where separated parents more equally divide the residency of their children. Furthermore, family ties have become increasingly complex due to subsequent unions and childbearing with multiple partners (Fehlberg, Smyth, Maclean & Roberts 2011; Cancian & Meyer 2011). These trends create challenges for child support determination based on the 'classic' two-parent, sole custody model. When a parent contributes to childcare costs through a shared parenting arrangement or has a new family to support, the consideration must be made if and how this merits an adjustment to what would constitute a 'traditional' child support order. While comparative research has shown that most countries account for shared care and complex families in the determination of child support (Skinner, Bradshaw & Davidson 2007), how this is achieved has not been thoroughly investigated. As these challenges are faced all over Western society, gaining further insight in how they are dealt with in different child support systems is important for future policy decisions on the modern post-divorce family. In this paper, we conduct an in-depth comparative analysis of how shared care and complex fami-
lies are incorporated in the determination of child support in eight different countries. The observed similarities and differences will help to deepen our understanding of how Western child support systems are being challenged and in turn provide useful insights as to how they can be dealt with.

19. NON-KIN TIES AS A SOURCE OF SUPPORT IN EUROPE: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXTS
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This study scrutinises the role of cultural and institutional contexts in shaping Europeans' choices for a source of support. We draw attention to an often overlooked source of support: non-kin. Taking an interdisciplinary theoretical approach, we formulate a number of hypotheses on the impact of individualistic values, familialistic norms, generalised trust, and social protection expenditure. We test these contextual hypotheses by means of multilevel multinomial models employing European Quality of Life Survey data from 28 countries. Our findings reveal that more generous social protection expenditure seems to create a sense of solidarity that bolsters people to rely on non-kin. This impact is however weaker than that of cultural context. Regarding individualistic values and norms of family obligations, we find that the latter are of a greater importance in predicting behavioural intentions. Finally, our findings evince that in countries with lower rather than with higher levels of generalised trust people are more likely to turn to non-kin. We argue that this effect is driven by the inclusion of a vast number of Central and Eastern European countries, which share a distinct post-communist context.

19. FRENCH-GERMAN COMPARISON OF FERTILITY RELATED "LEITBILDER"
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Since decades we observe different fertility patterns between France and Germany: Although both countries are European neighbors their birth rates are very different: Germany is a low-fertility-country, France a high-fertility-country, so these countries reflect the range of fertility all over Europe. In cross-country comparisons we find higher birth rates not only in those countries with an above-average availability of public childcare (which reduces the opportunity costs of children) such as Sweden or France, but also in countries like Great Britain where public childcare is hardly provided at all. It seems obvious that, given the development of structural circumstances, family lives in Europe could have changed much more than they actually have. So we assume that there needs to be a substantial cultural influence holding change back and stabilizing given fertility patterns. Theories describing such an influence exist, but there are, in comparison, few, and within current family research hardly any of them is frequently used. This article will keep on in the long tradition of French-German comparison and try to explain the differences within the family size-patterns trough a cultural concept called "Leitbild", which is supplemented to structural concepts. Similar questions on norms on childlessness, large families, and partners roles within couples have been asked to representative samples in France and Germany. They were referring to personal opinions as well as to the perception of the "general opinion". The comparison between the two countries shows that some norms are implicit although very influen-
tial: positive opinions on some family forms may hide some strong misgivings, while other behaviors are not highly valued because they are perceived as standard. The opposition between the two countries about norms on childlessness and large families allows detecting such specific "leitbilder".

19. BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN SCIENCE AND POLICY ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

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For almost twenty years, the European Union has struggled to put in place a common policy on migration and asylum. The lack of a joined policy is one of the main reasons for Europe’s poor response to the surge in immigrants and asylum seekers arriving since 2014. We argue that bridging the gap between science and policy is important for facilitating the development of a common migration and asylum policy. The relevance of a strong science-policy interface for effective policy development has been demonstrated in other fields, such as the environmental sciences (e.g. the European Commission’s "Science for Environment Policy" initiative). How can the interface between migration science and policy be strengthened? We argue that data visualisation has the potential to strengthen the interface and to bridge the gap between migration research, policy and the general public. We demonstrate the value of data visualisation for facilitating a dialogue between science, policy and the public with two examples: our project on “The Global Flow of People” available at www.global-migration.info and our visualisation of global refugee flows available at www.global-refugees.info.

20. EXOGAMOUS MARRIAGES IN A COLONIAL CONTEXT. THE NUPTIALITY OF EUROPEANS IN ALGERIA (1830-1900)

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Between 1830 and 1900 the number of Europeans living in Algeria grew from 7,000 to 580,000. During the first decades migrants the increase of population was only due to immigrations coming from different European countries. Later, migration was complemented by the birth of a generation of créoles born on the Algerian soil. Most of the migrants came from France, Spain, Italy, Malta and other countries such as Germany or Switzerland. They presented differences in culture, language, professional skills, wealth, but they had to live together as migrants on this African soil. How did access to marriage occur for these migrants, then for their sons and daughters? What was the importance of exogamy in this particular context? What were the characteristics of these men and women who married a foreigner, and why did they marry this way? We will try to answer these questions by exploiting a database containing more than 11 000 marriage certificates recorded in twelve of the main cities of colonial Algeria (including the three largest ones: Alger, Oran and Constantine) between 1833 and 1894.
20. ON THE LONG-RUN EVOLUTION OF MARRIAGE AND PRENUPTIAL AGREEMENTS – FRANCE: 1855-2005
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This paper investigates the evolution of marriage in France over the period 1855-2005. We first provide homogeneous series about the evolution of marriages, prenuptial agreements and matrimonial property regimes. Second, we complete these series by presenting the evolution of wealth at marriage and dowries over the same period. The long-run analysis of marriage and prenuptial agreements indicates that the economic content of marriage has significantly changed over time. The main finding of this paper is to highlight the decline of community regimes and the rise of separate property from the 1960s. This individualisation of wealth within couples contrasts with the preeminence of community regime since the creation of the Civil Code. This evolution can be seen as a female empowerment since the married women emancipated from the authority of fathers and husbands. From a wealth perspective, this paper shows that the return of wealth in France goes along with a change in the nature of wealth that needs to be considered in historical comparisons.

20. MARRIAGE AND COHABITING PATTERN IN SWEDEN – COHORTS BORN IN THE 20th CENTURY
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This is an extract from a report that describes the demographic development and development of society in Sweden through comparisons of the cohorts born during the 20th century. The demographic behaviour changes when society changes and during the 20th century several events, changes in the law and in attitudes in society have occurred and they have influenced life for those born during the 20th century. In this paper the focus is on the change from marriage to cohabitation. The data is from different register and publications from Statistics Sweden, from 1911-2013. Those born in 1935 are the birth cohort that married at the youngest ages, and it is also the cohort with the largest share ever married. At age 24, half had married and at age 60, nine out of ten has ever been married. Those who were born earlier than 1935 started a family later. In terms of the proportion of married born in 1945 followed the pattern of the generation before roughly until the age of 25. Then marked a clear break in the trend and the percentage of ever married is no longer increasing at the same rate as for those born in 1935. It is the 1970s and the increasing frequency of cohabitation situation that has put its mark. The trend toward marrying later in life and a lower proportion of married continuing with the generations born in 1955 and 1965it was also more common for them to never start a family. Maybe, the development of a reduced share cohabiting has stalled. The youngest generation in the study was born in 1985, at age 25 they were cohabiting in a somewhat greater extent than those born 1965.
20. SIBLING COMPETITION FOR MARRIAGE AND REPRODUCTION: EVIDENCE FROM WESTERN HUNGARIAN RURAL POPULATIONS DURING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION
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One influential theory explaining the fertility transition is the changing parental investment strategies, as parents tend to invest more in child quality than in child quantity. Moreover this theory predict that parental investment diverge during the demographic transition according to resource availability: the wealthiest couples invest more in quality than in quantity of children. The objective of this paper is to study sibling competition for marriage and reproduction during the period of demographic transition, by using longitudinal micro-level data, reconstructed for two rural communities from Western Hungary. Logistic regression and event-history analysis are used to investigate whether family characteristics, especially the presence of older and younger brothers and sisters in the family, were detrimental or not to marriage and local reproduction of sons with different socioeconomic background. Preliminary results suggest that the presence of brothers were detrimental to local reproduction, while the presence of sisters did not affect the reproduction of sons who reached adulthood. Socioeconomic status of the father was a key factor of differentiation: sons of farmers had the highest odds for local reproduction, while sons of day labourers had the lowest. The position of sons among their sibling groups had the greatest and statistically significant effect among the sons of farmers. Within-family differences emerged also in the process of marriage timing of those who married in the parish of origin. First born and middle born sons married significantly later than sons without living brothers. Moreover, the sons of farmers significantly married later in the presence of sisters (younger and older too), a pattern that did not characterise sons of day labourers.

20. THE DETERMINANTS OF MARRIAGE MARKET IN SPAIN AT THE END OF THE XIX CENTURY. AN ECONOMETRIC SPATIAL APPROACH
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The second half of 19th century was a time of great demographic changes in Spain, both in terms of mortality improvements and fertility decrease. However, such changes were far from homogeneous, as the Hibernian peninsula exhibited substantial diversity in demographic characteristics. The literature mostly concentrates on advancements in mortality and on economic determinants that lead to a fertility decline. However little is known on the delicate gender balance at local level, which led to female or male excess in Spain, and that, as a result, deeply impacted nuptiality and childbearing dynamics. The present study aims at providing a view of nuptiality and childbearing dynamics focusing on gender balance in Spain, employing data from the 1887 census for 467 juridical areas (comarcas) of mainland Spain. We employ a spatial-lag regression model to explain variations in fertility and nuptiality, focusing on variables that capture the imbalance in the sex structure, selective migration, celibacy as well as other socio-economic determinants.
21. ESTIMATING LIFE-TABLES FOR VERY SMALL AREAS IN A NATIONAL CONTEXT: AN ANALYSIS OF ISRAEL STATISTICAL AREAS
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As mortality declines, so the shape of the mortality curve necessarily changes, with deaths being more and more concentrated at older ages. Historical evidence, based on national data, has shown variations in the ages at which major declines have occurred, by time period and the level of mortality, but there has been little attention paid to variations, by level of mortality, within one national system. For this we need estimates of local area mortality curves, by age, from which life tables may be derived, but these are problematic given the paucity of deaths by age and sex in each local area and the consequent large estimation errors. A possible solution to this problem is to estimate age specific mortality rates simultaneously for all the subunits of a particular country, using the reported number of deaths, by age and sex, for each unit as the input data, together with information on local social conditions and an estimate of overall mortality. We use population and social data for 1337 statistical areas (enumeration districts) from the 1995 Israeli census, together with numbers of deaths over the five years 1993 to 1997, and compare the results obtained with those from a model which makes no adjustment for the change in the shape of the mortality curve. The social data for each unit include estimates of the average standard of living, a measure of traditionality of the family structure and population group (Jewish mainstream, Ultra-Orthodox or Palestinian-Arab). We show that as mortality declines, the major structural change is in mid-adulthood, with an extension of the period during which mortality is at a minimum, before beginning to rise into old age.

21. ADDING THE SUBNATIONAL DIMENSION TO THE SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE LONGEVITY REVOLUTION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN ESTABLISHING A SUBNATIONAL HUMAN MORTALITY DATABASE
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The Human Mortality Database (HMD) has over the last two decades substantially contributed to improve our understanding of cross-national variation in the longevity revolution. However, in many countries national trends mask substantial variation across subnational regions. The subnational perspective allows to identify vanguard and laggard regions in the longevity revolution, and how their position has shifted over time. In addition, having access to comparative subnational data for many countries would enable researchers to explore to what degree mortality variation was and is characterized by variation between and within countries. This potentially allows to identify whether the longevity revolution is predominantly driven by processes with a national-level dimension (e.g., health and economic policies) that are likely to decrease variation in mortality risks across subnational regions, or by factors with a regional dimension (e.g., economic conditions, lifestyles, climate). In order to demonstrate potentials and challenges of establishing a subnational Human Mortality Database, we present outcomes of a pilot project on Germany. In the first part we will discuss solutions for methodological challenges that arise due to the fact that some assumptions of the HMD methodology are likely to be violated when working with subnational data. This includes the assumption that there is no selective in- und out-
migration above age 80. In the second part we present long-term regional mortality trends for Germany. We will show that the country is not only well suited to improve our understanding of mortality differences between Eastern and Western Europe. It also provides important insights into the North-South dimension of the longevity revolution. We will demonstrate that the current shift from a North-South- to a South-North gradient across Europe has also occurred within Germany. This suggests that this shift is at least in part also driven by factors with a regional dimension.

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Previous studies have observed substantial regional differences in incidence and premature mortality from head and neck cancer (HNC) in Belgium. Although regional variation in deprivation is mentioned as a possible factor for these geographic differences, this has not been studied so far. The aim of this study is to assess to what extent individual and area-level socioeconomic status (SES) are associated to HNC mortality, and to what extent they contribute to regional variation in HNC mortality in Belgium. Data on men aged 40-64 are collected from the 2001 Belgian census linked to register data on all Belgian inhabitants from 2001-2011. Head and neck cancer mortality is defined according to ICD-10 codes C01-C06; C09-C10; C12-C14; C32. Individual SES is measured using education, employment status and housing conditions. Deprivation at municipality level is measured by a deprivation index. Absolute mortality differences are estimated by age standardized mortality rates, using the 2001 Belgian male population as the standard population. Multilevel Poisson models are used to estimate the association and interaction between HNC mortality and individual and area-level SES, and to estimate the regional variation in HNC mortality. The results indicate that male HNC mortality is significantly associated to individual SES and area deprivation. A gradual increase in HNC mortality by area deprivation is observed for men with a high and average SES. Low-SES men, on the other hand, have higher HNC mortality rate ratios regardless of area-level SES. Substantial and significant regional variation in HNC mortality is observed. Differences in population composition explain part of this variation, while area deprivation and cross-level interactions explain little. Future studies should look into additional factors that might explain geographic differences in HNC mortality, such as regional variation in alcohol and tobacco use.

21. MORTALITY DISPARITIES ACROSS RUSSIA: EVIDENCE FROM A SMALL AREA ANALYSIS
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During the last decade, life expectancy in Russia has finally begun increasing after four decades of negative trends and fluctuations. However, it still remains much lower compared to developed countries and some developing countries, and much more must be done to close the gap. Within this general context, health disparities within the country, including spatial disparities, are a major concern. While the better-off population groups are on the path to reducing mortality, large population groups are
still exposed to very high mortality. Previously, spatial differentials in mortality could only be accessed at a level of large regions ("oblasts"). This resulted in aggregate patterns, with much heterogeneity being hidden. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first exploration into mortality disparities across 2,369 small areas, or districts ("rayons"). The mortality data (age- and sex-specific number of deaths) have been obtained for the districts from the vital registration anonymous micro-data on all deaths that occurred in Russia between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012; the population denominator was obtained from the 2010 all-population census. We computed the age-standardized death rates from deaths over the 5-year period around the 2010 census as a numerator and the census population multiplied by five. The spatial mortality distribution was estimated with statistical quantities, including several measures of absolute and relative inequality. Then we ordered all the districts by their SDR values and divided districts into eight groups based on population percentiles, with two 5% groups of the lowest mortality, two 5% groups of the highest mortality and four 20% groups in between. The group-specific life expectancy values were compared with corresponding values in a number of countries with different mortality levels. Finally, the public health impact of the spatial disparities was assessed with the population attributable fraction (PAF).

21. DIFFERENCES IN AVOIDABLE MORTALITY BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL REGIONS IN THE GERMAN BALTIC SEA AREA SINCE REUNIFICATION

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Still, 25 years after reunification, mortality rates in Germany are not evenly distributed, primarily to the disadvantage of the eastern, but also the northern states. Consequently, in the northeastern-most state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (MV), average life expectancy is lower than in most other German federal states, also in comparison to its western neighboring state of Schleswig-Holstein (SH) although – with its special position as a popular recreational and holiday destination – it actually possesses favorable prerequisites for long life (e.g. good air quality, little industry, seaside location, many lakes and forests). Via methods of direct standardization and decomposition and using the official German cause of death statistics, this contribution shows that the mortality difference in this formerly divided region primarily concerns men, and there it is especially due to an urban-rural gradient in MV: Whereas the urban regions of MV have reached the mortality level of the urban areas of SH in recent years, the rural areas of MV still show a significantly higher mortality level than the other regions. On the one hand, these regional differences in men are caused by a higher mortality from causes amenable to health care. On the other hand, even the urban regions of MV still exhibit a significantly higher mortality from causes that should be avoidable through primary prevention. The results show that the accessibility of medical care in the thinly populated areas of MV is still improvable and that health policies should focus more on men and preventing risky behaviour, especially smoking and alcohol abuse. The mortality development in the German Baltic Sea is of peculiar general research interest since the consequences of political separation and reunification for health and life expectancy have the unique character of a 'natural experiment'.
22. THE PROPENSITY TO HAVING A SECOND CHILD IN ROMANIA.
AN EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS APPROACH
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Romania is among the countries with medium-low fertility rates (1.41 children/woman in 2013). According to both statistical data and previous studies, the main cause for the decrease in the total fertility rate (TFR) is the drastic decrease in the number of live births, which has practically halved during 1990 and 2014. This is a consequence of the highly inertial mechanism put in motion by the combination between low parity progression rates (PPRs) from first to second birth, and especially from second to higher parities, combined with decreasing population size (particularly for the reproductive segment, which the baby-boomers are preparing to leave). Based on a small-scale survey developed by a team of researchers from the Polls and Surveys Research Centre of the Bucharest University of Economic Studies, the present paper aims at using event history analysis for simulating summary fertility measures like the TFR or parity progression rates for women who gave birth to a second child, taking into account both fixed and time-varying covariates. The main purpose of this analysis is to attempt to shed light on possible measures to be taken in order to encourage second births among young Romanian women.

22. FERTILITY REGULATION IN IRAN: AN ANALYSIS OF REPRODUCTIVE LIFE HISTORY AND SYNTHETIC PARITY PROGRESSION RATIOS
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While a significant body of literature has addressed fertility decline in Iran and its major associates, most of these studies focus on conventional age-based measures of fertility. This paper aims to use detailed parity based measures to fully understand the dynamic reproductive behavior of Iranian women. As a result of major political changes in Iran fertility reached to the highest level of 7 births per woman after 1979-Islamic revolution. Our findings confirm the onset of fertility decline in the mid-1980s, a few years earlier than the government-led fertility control policy in 1989, reaching replacement level within a decade, and remaining relatively stable at around 2.0. Using reproductive life history analysis, factors of women’s education and long term contraceptive use with back-up usage of termination explain well the course of the fertility transition before 2000. Comparison of parity progressions for real and synthetic cohorts after 2000 reveal that in Iran only minor tempo effects in each parity progression occur, and thus these effects do not significantly influence the total fertility rate. Tempo effects arise mainly from increasing age at first birth and there has been little rise in age at first birth among Iranian women. Indeed, more than 93% of women had their first birth within average interval of 2-3 years. The childbearing lifespan has shrunk with women under 25 years contributing nearly half of the level of fertility in contrast with other developed countries where most births occur in late twenties due to the rise in the mean age at first birth. Our findings suggest that marriage, fast progression to first child after marriage and desire for having the second child are norms of childbearing among Iranian families. These insights are useful for the purpose of formulating feasible strategies and policies to prevent further decline in Iran’s fertility.
22. TWIN PEAKS: THE EMERGENCE OF BIMODAL FERTILITY PROFILES IN LATIN AMERICA

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A decline in period fertility to sub-replacement levels in Latin America did not lead to a sharp decline in fertility rates at young reproductive ages. This evidence suggests that Latin America may differ from most other low-fertility regions, where a shift to low fertility was accompanied by a fall in early childbearing. Reconstructing period fertility rates by age, birth order and level of education, we investigate changes in the age pattern of childbearing in four Latin American countries that experienced a decline in period total fertility rates below the replacement level in the early 2000s – Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Uruguay. Our analysis shows that all the four countries display a combination of continuing high rates of childbearing at younger ages with a parallel increase in first birth rates at later reproductive ages. This trend results in a rise in the standard deviation of the age distribution of first birth rates, suggesting a pattern of reproductive polarization by social status where women with different social groups increasingly differ in their timing of birth. This pattern is also manifested by the emergence of bimodal fertility schedules by age, especially in Chile and Uruguay. We show that this reproductive polarization is more pronounced than the bimodal profiles identified earlier for selected countries of Europe and the United States. We suggest that Latin American low fertility pattern is linked to a high level of income inequality and wide social status differences in the region that go hand in hand with a high rate of unplanned early pregnancies and births, especially among women with lower education. We support our argument by showing massive differences in the age profiles of fertility by level of education, which we analyze on the examples of Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.

22. MICRO-LEVEL MECHANISMS BEHIND THE DECLINE AND RECUPERATION OF PERIOD FERTILITY IN SPAIN

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The emerging consensus in fertility research places gender dynamics at the center of the explanation of fertility decline and its recuperation. This conclusion is largely based on cross-country comparison of aggregated outcomes, but the micro-level evidence remains scarce and unclear. Recently, an alternative account has been proposed in which the recuperation of period fertility is the expression of the end of postponement and not a result of a move towards greater gender equity. This discussion allows us to test some hypothesis regarding the mechanisms behind long term fertility trends. While most accounts have remained at the macro level, we use an Agent-Based Model to capture plausible micro level dynamics giving shape to macro level trends. Our model is calibrated using Spanish data but its main components are meant to apply to most European countries.
24. MIND THE EMPLOYMENT GAP: AN IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE CZECH "MULTI-SPEED" PARENTAL BENEFIT REFORM
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Parental leave is a key policy tool for addressing work-life reconciliation issues inherent to parenthood, among which maternal employment and its continuity. The 2004 Czech accession to the EU shed light on the scope of the employment gap between women with and without children in pre-school age, highest among all the OECD countries (42 %). This is due to very long universal paid parental leave: 4 years per child. In order to tackle this gap and to conform to the EU trend, a major reform was designed in 2008, and this paper investigates its effects on mothers’ participation and employment. We use the Labour Force Survey to assess the effect of this reform on maternal employment and activity levels, thanks to a difference-in-differences identification strategy. The reform provided an extensive change in financial incentives in favour of shorter leaves, and we show that effects on return-to-work timing are large and significant. However, if mothers do respond to the incentive by advancing the timing of the return to work by one year, the scope of the effect merely compensates for the massive opposite trend induced by the 1990s reforms, and confirms the heterogeneity of parental leave strategies for mothers with different educational levels.

24. PRE-BIRTH EMPLOYMENT INSTABILITY AND MATERNAL LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS FOLLOWING THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST CHILD IN ITALY AND SWEDEN: A COMPETING RISKS ANALYSIS
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This paper investigates the association between maternal pre-birth employment instability and labour market transitions following the birth of the first child. Microeconomic theories of human capital and labour supply are contrasted with institutional explanations. In particular, the focus is on Italy and Sweden, two countries that show distinct patterns in fertility, female labour force participation and work-family reconciliation policies. I use life-history data from the ‘Fertility and Family Survey’ (FFS) (for Italy and Sweden) and the ‘Generations and Gender Survey’ (GGS) (for Italy) to analyse cohorts of women born before and after 1960. FFS data cover the experience of cohorts of women up to the early and mid-1990s, whilst GGS data cover the experience of similar cohorts up to the late 2000s. First transitions to full-time employment, part-time employment and temporary employment are modelled as competing risks. For post-birth transitions to full-time work, preliminary results, based on FFS data and the interaction between prior unstable employment and the number of children aged under three years, reveal that maternal full-time working patterns for more recent cohorts converge across countries in contrast to a divergence observed for post-birth transitions to part-time work. In opposition to the institutional view, the results for post-birth transitions to full-time work suggest that changes in parental leave policies, which occurred in Sweden during the 1980s and 1990s, may have triggered adverse consequences, in terms of a delay in labour market participation for the later cohort of mothers.
24. THE ANTECEDENTS OF LONG EMPLOYMENT BREAKS AFTER CHILDBEARING AMONG FINNISH MOTHERS IN 1987-2012
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Previous studies suggest that educational attainment, of the mother and the possible partner, influences on the employment patterns after childbearing. The more educated the mother is, the shorter the career interruption is. Also, parents with greater educational homogamy share the care duties more equally. We explore how the length of the career interruption after childbearing differs between women of different backgrounds in Finland. The research asks whether the socio-economic status of the mother influences on the timing of entering employment. We focus on different socioeconomic factors of Finnish first-time mothers during the child birth cohorts 1988-2008. We estimate the length of the career interaction through event history methods. We use a Finnish register data from 1987-2012. We find that educational attainment has an expected effect. Analysis show that the effect is partly explained by the age of the mother, the previous employment and income. Interactions with the parity show that the positive effect of education, having a partner and previous employment exist only if the mother begins to work before the second child or has only one child. This study adds to previous literature by showing that in a Nordic welfare state, where the family policies enable a long parental leave and caring is very gendered, high education, having a spouse, good income and a previous employment promote a faster enter to employment after childbearing.

24. THE EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE REALIZATION OF FERTILITY INTENTIONS IN FRANCE
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This study analyses how the experience of unemployment has affected the realization of men's and women's fertility intentions in France. The analysis is focused on persons who participated in at least one of the two later waves of GGS (2008 and 2011) as well as the first (2005). The scope was limited to women who were below age 45 in the first wave and men who were below age 50, who were fertile and who in 2005 intended to have a child, in the subsequent three years or later. We estimated a semi-parametric model separately for men and women and for first and subsequent births. Our results show that the frequency of having children was lower among those who experienced an episode of unemployment. However, the effect of unemployment differed by sex and parity. Unemployment's negative effect on entry into parenthood was greater in women than in men, after controlling for conjugal status. For men, in contrast, the arrival of a first child was delayed most of all either by being a student or by a delayed entry into union—both of which could be consequences of unemployment. The logic of the arrival of a second child was considerably different. Having a second child is very frequent in France and decisions about it are made notably according to the desired spacing between children. Thus, going through a period of unemployment did not affect the realization of either women's or men's projects in this case. Insofar as the economic crisis has affected both the number of people who are unemployed and the amount of time that they spend in unemployment, it could thus lead to a delay in the timing of both first and second births, which could account for a portion of the recent drop in fertility.
25. AUSTERITY, FAMILIALISM, AND CONCEPTUALISATIONS AS TO THE AGE AT WHICH ADULTHOOD IS REACHED
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This paper explores the meaning of “adulthood”, and conceptualisations of adulthood have altered for example as a consequence of austerity, cuts to welfare benefits, and increasing reliance upon parental support for young adults in the UK. It also suggests that these changes are associated with increased social inequalities in the ability of young adults to make key transitions. The paper begins by reviewing changes over the past decade in the way that “becoming an adult” is identified and conceptualised in education, social and housing policies. It becomes clear that there is considerable inconsistency across policy domains in the extent to which parents are presumed to be responsible for their adult children’s life chances. For example, in terms of supporting young adults through post-compulsory education, parental support is presumed, whereas in terms of out of work benefits, no reference is made to parental income or support is made in judgements of need. In terms of housing support, those who are and are not co-resident with their parents have always been treated differently, and recently, the age at which young adults are deemed as ready to leave the parental home has been increased. Using empirical evidence from the large nationally representative data sources such as the Labour Force Survey which includes information on parental socio-economic background, the paper looks at the widening gap in the timing of leaving full time education, gaining full time employment, moving out of the parental home, and home ownership according to parental socio-economic status. The paper concludes that the recent shift to familialism in the context of insecure labour markets and unaffordable housing has increased intragenerational inequalities for young adults.

25. EARLY ADULTHOOD INCOME TRAJECTORIES: THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF (DIS)ADVANTAGE THROUGH THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD
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How does the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage come about? This study aims to broaden our understanding by examining the extent to which income trajectories in later stages of young adulthood are influenced by the work- and family-related pathways young people take into adulthood. The transition to adulthood is a demographically dense period, in which individuals make important decisions regarding their future career and family life, which in turn are likely to have a large impact on their future earnings. This study assesses to what extent the influence of family background, in terms of parental income, education, family structure and race, is mediated by the career and demographic pathways that youths choose during the transition to adulthood. It is examined to what extent incomes diverge between those opting for different pathways to adulthood and whether within groups choosing for the same pathway to adulthood, family background remains to have an influence on these income trajectories. This study uses panel data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youths of 1997 (N=4966). Sequence analysis is used to define different career (based on education and employment) and demographic clusters (based on household, relationship and parenthood status) between age 17 and 25, separately.
The growth curve model contains family background and relative distances to medoids of each career and demographic cluster as independent variables, with annual income between age 25 and 32 as the dependent variable. Results indicate that the effects of family background variables mostly disappear once the career and demographic trajectories are included. Career trajectories appear to be more important in explaining differences in income trajectories in early adulthood than demographic trajectories. Incomes diverge for individuals who are in career clusters with longer 4-year college enrollment compared to those who are in clusters that have little college education.

25. THE SOCIAL DIFFERENCES IN LEAVING HOME ACROSS EUROPE
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Patterns of home-leaving vary widely across Europe. Despite the fact that a wealth of literature exists, important unanswered research questions remain – particularly in relation to differences in leaving home and the different pathways out of the parental home across Western and Eastern Europe, and how overall leaving home patterns are related to education and class differences. Using data from the Harmonized Histories Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for 50,756 young women (aged 16-35 years) in 18 European countries, the paper addresses the following research questions: To what extent does the timing of leaving home and the different pathways out of the parental home vary by education and class in Europe? And how do these social differences interact with national context across Europe? How can social differences in home-leaving be explained in terms of individual and contextual effects?

25. DESTINATION AS A PROCESS: SIBLING SIMILARITY IN ENTRY INTO THE LABOR MARKET
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The effect of family background on educational and labor market outcomes is the most studied question in sociological research on intergenerational mobility. It has been shown that family background affects both educational and labor market outcomes. Furthermore, the mediating effect of education on labor market outcomes has been studied and debated in detail. However, very few studies have covered the entire educational and labor market trajectories and even fewer have considered them from the intergenerational perspective. We show here that family background affects education and labor market statuses, observed not only as the outcomes at the selected time points, but also as the trajectories leading to these outcomes. We use Finnish register data from cohorts born in 1970 to 1980 to construct longitudinal educational and labor market trajectories in young adulthood for siblings and unrelated dyads (over 10,000 dyads). The labor market trajectories are analyzed from the age of 16 to 35 (years 1987 to 2010) using sequence analysis. The results show that the distances between siblings' trajectories are clearly smaller than distances between unrelated persons. The difference is even more pronounced when comparing same sex siblings. In order to acquire more detailed understanding on the factors behind sibling similarity, we apply a quasi-experimental dyadic regression design to analyze which family background characteristics are associated with the similarity and show that around 20% of the association can be explained away with observed family
background. We further analyze the sequences and show that certain trajectories are stronger associated with family background than others. Finally, we show that family background affects the trajectories strongly even, if the end outcomes are identical in the dyads, i.e. much of sibling similarity in trajectories remains hidden when looking only at outcomes at certain age.

25. MOBILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD IN BRITAIN
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This paper examines mobility of young people in England and Wales, who began their transition to adulthood after 1990. We look at the dynamics of cohort and gender changes in mobility among young people, controlling for both personal background characteristics (such as parental socioeconomic status) and interaction with other life domains, such as employment, education and partnership histories. The analysis is conducted on 18 waves of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), an annual survey consisting of a nationally representative sample of households recruited in 1991. To gain a holistic picture of young people’s moves, we apply the techniques of multistate event history analysis, which is based on the set of competing risks models for repeated events (sequence of long- or short-distance moves). We demonstrate that the youngest cohort postpones leaving the parental home, but once they leave the parental nest, they show higher mobility than the two older cohorts. Our results confirm an overall trend of females leaving the parental home earlier than males on average by 22 months. The gender differences tend to disappear with the higher order of move. Socioeconomic differences, on the contrary, persist regardless of cohort or period effects; young people from more advantaged background are more mobile across the early life course.

26. HUSBANDS’ AND WIVES’ PREFERENCES FOR JOINT RETIREMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A MULTI-ACTOR STUDY AMONG OLDER WORKERS
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What are contemporary employment patterns of older couples? Among dual-earner couples, what are the preferences of husbands and wives for joint retirement? How can these preferences be explained? The rising number of employed (married) women reaching public pension age results in a rapidly increasing number of dual-earner couples among older workers. These couples’ decision-making dynamics affect pension and social security reforms aiming to delay retirement. However, up-to-date information on retirement patterns of dual-earner couples is scarce. In addition, little is known about how husbands’ preferences for joint retirement influence their wives’ preferences and vice-versa. We will present first results from the NIDI Pension Panel Survey (2015), a multi-actor study of almost 6,800 older workers (age 60-65) and, where applicable, their spouses. In contrast to most other studies, we collected data from both spouses, which allowed us to study employment patterns at the couple level, rather than compare men and women at the aggregate level. The data also enabled us to test the hypothesis that older workers prefer joint retirement when they are weakly attached to the labour market (e.g., occupational status, job satisfaction), but strongly attached to their spouse (e.g., relationship duration, relationship qual-
Besides these individual determinants, we predicted that having a spouse who prefers joint retirement will also strengthen one’s own preferences to retire jointly. The results showed that almost 60% of the couples in our sample were dual-earners. Of these dual-earner couples, a sizeable minority (30%) preferred joint retirement. In approximately 30% of the dual-earner couples either the husband or the wife preferred to retire jointly. As expected, husbands’ and wives’ preferences to retire jointly were influenced by labour market attachment and relationship attachment. Importantly, spouses strongly influenced each other’s preferences for joint retirement.

26. THE OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS AND THE ROLE OF AGE: AGE-SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD BALANCE SHEETS FOR EURO AREA COUNTRIES

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This paper uses micro data on household wealth to construct age-specific balance sheets for the household sector in 13 euro area countries. These data complement the information captured in National Transfer Accounts (NTA), which are a system of satellite accounts that break down National Accounts by age. So far NTA include only information on age averages of flows, such as asset income and saving. The age-specific balance sheets provide information on the stock and the type of assets held by individuals as well as information on the distribution of assets within age groups. They illustrate the large differences in level, type and age pattern of asset ownership across countries. However, they also show that these results are largely driven by the group of wealthy households. With the exception of home ownership the value of assets is rather low in the majority of households in all the analysed countries.

26. THE INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL DETERMINANTS OF PAID AND UNPAID POST-RETIREMENT WORK IN GERMANY

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This study investigates the prediction of paid and unpaid post-retirement work in Germany. Image theory provides the basis for the conceptual framework. For empirical analyses, data were taken from the representative survey "Transitions and Old Age Potentials – TOP" with 5,002 people aged 55 to 70 years. Both intentions to work in retirement in a sample of older workers (N=1,068) and actual work in retirement in a sample of pensioners (N=1,442) were examined. The outcome variable – trajectory image – consists of four types of work (no work, paid work, unpaid work, paid and unpaid work). Independent variables were categorised by theoretical criteria as: self-image, projected image, action image, and demographics. Multinomial regression analyses reveal that planning of paid and unpaid activities in retirement is a reliable predictor regarding post-retirement work (both intentions and actual behaviour). Interestingly, financial concerns do not play a major role in explaining paid post-retirement work. In conclusion, encouraging older adults in proactive retirement planning seems a promising starting point in dealing with the demographic ageing process in Germany.
26. GENDER PENSION GAPS ALONG THE DISTRIBUTION:
AN APPLICATION TO THE FRENCH CASE
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In this article we estimate the relative contributions of career duration and income earned to the pension gap between men and women at different points along the pension income distribution, as well as the role played by minimum pensions and other partly or wholly non-contributory policies in reducing this gap. Our research focuses on all the retirees in France in 2008, whether they were formerly employed in the public or the private sector. Applying the decomposition method proposed by Firpo, Fortin and Lemieux (2007, 2009), we show that in the first deciles, the gap is largely due to differences in career duration. This effect gradually fades, and differences in the reference wage become the main explanation. We also show that minimum contributory pensions play an extremely important role in limiting the gender pension gap in the first deciles, for both the public and the private sectors. Lastly, the gender pension gap is much smaller in the public sector than in the private. This is both due to the fact that careers in the public sector are less fragmented and also because calculation of the reference wage does not penalize career interruptions so much. This relative advantage of women employed in the public sector over their counterparts in the private sector can probably be added to the factors usually proposed to explain the over-representation of women in the public sector.

26. DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PENSION SYSTEM ON EDUCATION AND INCOME BY LIFE EXPECTANCY
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This paper investigates the differential impact that alternative pension systems have on the labor supply and the accumulation of physical and human capital for individuals that differ by their learning ability and levels of life expectancy. Our analysis is calibrated to the US economy using a general equilibrium model populated by overlapping generations, in which all population groups interact through the pension system, the labor market, and the capital market.

27. SATISFIED AFTER ALL? WORKING TRAJECTORIES AND JOB SATISFACTION OF IMMIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS IN ITALY
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In Italy, a rapid increase in the importance of migrant women in the domestic service sector was registered. Despite this, while some features of domestic work are quite documented, many scholars have recently emphasised how the specific situation of migrant domestic workers remains under-researched. In this paper we focus on: the professional paths following the working trajectories of foreign-born women whose first job in Italy was in the domestic sector and the job satisfaction of these women. The data were collected as part of the PER.LA (Percorsi Lavorativi degli stranieri – Foreigners’ Job Trajectories) project (2009). The survey was conducted by the Foundation for Initiatives and Studies on Multi-Ethnicity on 13,000 migrants aged 18 and over, living in Italy at the time of the interview and born in the main countries of emigration.
The subsample used for this analysis is made up of 1,453 subjects. The sequence analysis technique is used to analyse the working trajectories while logistic regression models are used to examine the relationship between the professional trajectories and job satisfaction outcomes controlling for confounding variables. The results indicate that their particular professional roles are to some extent determined along ethnic lines by the role their communities play in gatekeeping the sector. However, entering and remaining in the job market with a position in the domestic sector can also be seen as an expression of the women’s agency and migration strategy. The analysis of job satisfaction gives us a hint of this agency: when basic conditions are met, job satisfaction among domestic workers is at quite a high level even among the most segregated workers. Indeed, domestic work allow women to obtain the social prestige in the country of origin rather than reaching a higher social status in the country of emigration.

27. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AMONG ROMANI CHILDREN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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The early childhood period is considered to be the most important developmental phase throughout an individual's lifespan. The potential benefits from supporting early childhood development (ECD) play a vital role in building human capital, breaking the cycle of poverty, promoting economic productivity, and eliminating social disparities and inequities, not only for the duration of childhood, but throughout life. If the window of opportunity presented by the early years is missed, it becomes increasingly difficult to prevent the intergenerational transmission of disadvantages. Evidence from both developed and developing countries suggests that an additional dollar invested in high quality preschool programs will yield a return of anywhere between $6 and $17. This study aims to cover one of the most disadvantaged groups, Romani children, in the Eastern European Countries (Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia), and analyze the status of ECD indicators defined by UNICEF. The indicators we will produce are as follows: attendance to early childhood education, support for learning, father’s support for learning, mother’s support for learning, availability of children’s book, availability of playthings, early childhood development index (ECDI). The data will be from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) that were conducted in those countries in the period of 2011-2014. We conducted not only a comparative analyses in descriptive manner, but at the same time conducted a multivariate analysis with logistic regression technique in order to understand whether the children in different socio-economic groups are on track in early childhood development process. The descriptive analyses put forward that mean ECDI score for Romani children in all countries is approximately 83 % of the children of major ethnic groups. In line with the descriptive analyses, the multivariate analyses show that Romani children are obviously in disadvantaged position compared with other children in early childhood development process.
27. EFFORTS FOR CULTURAL ASSIMILATION AND GRADUATE SCHOOL ADMISSIONS: ACADEMIC PURSUITS VERSUS GEOGRAPHIC PREFERENCES?
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Using social networking data, this paper studies the effect of efforts for cultural assimilation on Chinese students’ school choices when applying for U.S. graduate schools. I use English-name usage to measure assimilation efforts among Chinese college students. The identification strategy is based on a natural experiment: the difficulty of pronouncing the original Chinese name in English is an exogenous predictor of English-name usage. I find that, overall, there is no effect of English-name usage on the tier of the graduate school attended. However, English-name usage affects the interaction between the school tier and geographic characteristics: English-name usage is positively associated with attendance of top-tier schools in areas that are traditionally “less chosen” by Asian immigrants, which are defined based on local demographic characteristics. The results suggest the possible role of cultural assimilation in making joint school-location choices when students take both academic pursuits and geographic preferences into consideration.

27. LINGUISTIC AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN ISRAEL
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We explore the determinants of destination-language proficiency among immigrants in Israel, and further asked how linguistic qualifications are channeled into labor-market earnings. Immigrants who were initially poor in Hebrew proficiency advanced more quickly than their counterparts who were more fluent shortly after arrival. Inter-group gaps narrowed over time nevertheless remained salient even twenty years after immigration. Younger age at immigration is positively associated with mastering the new language. Women are at a linguistic disadvantage relative to men. Education and the study of Hebrew in governmental-sponsored program are positively associated with fluency. Language distance inhibits good command of the destination language. Regardless of key immigration and individual characteristics, Ethiopian and Soviet immigrants less articulate in Hebrew than those from the rest of Europe and America. Fluency in the local language is likely to increase earnings; this is true for the immigrant population at large but not for each immigrant group separately.

28. QUALITY OF LIFE OF FRAIL OLDER ADULTS LIVING INDEPENDENTLY: THE ROLE OF INFORMAL CARE AND THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT
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Most older adults prefer staying in their familiar environment even when care needs arise, which requires that this environment facilitates independent living. Keeping older people’s quality of life at high levels can contribute to maintain the possibility to continue living independently. Objective of this research is to study how the quality of life of frail older adults living independently with care need is influenced by 1) informal care received and 2) the living environment. These factors are possibly intervention strategies to prevent or delay moves to care institutions. Quality of
life of frail older adults living independently in the Netherlands is studied based on the TOPICS-MDS database. This database provides information about care receivers and care givers, stemming from samples of the general population and GP practices (N=3,971). Data is linked with spatial data on the social and physical living environment in the Dutch municipalities and postal codes. Determinants of quality of life are studied through multilevel regression models. The first level includes individual-level explanatory variables as well as information about informal care and the second level includes characteristics of the participants' living environment. The study will give insights into how informal care and characteristics of the living environment next to individual factors determine quality of life. Policies to improve older people's quality of life will be formulated.

28. THE EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON THE OLDER POPULATION IN ITALY: IS THE RECESSION BAD FOR THEIR HEALTH?
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The impact of an economic crisis may be particularly acute for older adult, highly vulnerable to decreases in investments in social security and social and health services. The main aim of our study is to examine whether and how the current economic crisis has substantially affected the self-perception of health of older people in Italy, highlighting the factors which have the most influence on the observed measures. Annual data from the national survey 'Indagine Multiscopo Sulle Famiglie – Aspetti della vita quotidiana' (Aspects of daily life) conducted between 2007 (the year before the beginning of the economic crisis) and 2013 are combined, giving information on more than nineteen-thousand families. Logistic regression models are applied in order to estimate the impact of several factors, as well as the year of the survey, on individuals' self-rated health (dichotomized as bad or very bad and very good, good or fair health). All computations are run separated by gender and standard errors are clustered within families. We also assessed the inequality of the effects across education level groups. The final sample counts 107,358 individuals aged 55 and over. General trend analysis shows a negative association between the SRH of individuals and the year of observation. This protective effect slightly decreases over time since 2009, but returns to 2008 levels in 2013. However, besides the general short-run trends, preliminary results show relevant variations: the risk of reporting poor self-rated health is higher for unemployed, pensioners, housewives and those suffering from chronic diseases. Accordingly, our first results confirm the expected inequalities across different socioeconomic groups, arguing for further detailed analysis.

28. DISPARITIES IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING OF U.S. OLDER ADULTS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
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Objective: Examine differences in cognition for older adults in the U.S. stratifying by race and Hispanic origin. Data/Methods: The final sample includes 18,982 participants aged 50 or older who received a modified version of the Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status during the 2010 Health and Retirement Study. Ordinary Least Squares will be used to examine differences in overall cognition according to gender, race, and Hispanic origin. Results: Cognition declined with age for all race/ethnicity
groups. Non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Cuban, and other Hispanic women have higher scores compared to males while the scores for the rest of the races and ethnic groups favor men by a narrow margin. Mexican older adults exhibited higher scores than Puerto Ricans but lower than Cubans and other Hispanics Discussion: Our results highlight the relationship between race/ethnicity, gender, and cognition. The unique social and cultural characteristics of Hispanic sub-populations may contribute to differences in cognition.

28. THE ROLE OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN EXPLAINING HEALTH AND INCOME RELATED INEQUALITIES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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According to Roemer (1998) equality of opportunity in modern societies is reached when individuals’ accomplishments are completely determined by choices and effort. A recent paper by Milanovic (2014) demonstrated how 50% of variability in income of world population is determined by country of birth and income distribution within that country. Since health and income are generally strictly related because individuals who are better off financially tend to have better health and better health habits, we propose, in this paper, to estimate the variability in health that is determined by circumstances. We use data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE) and the English Longitudinal Survey on Ageing (ELSA), two comparable multidisciplinary surveys that provide micro-level data on health and financial resources among the elderly for a large number of European countries. We used OLS regression models to estimate elasticities of various health and income outcomes to early-life conditions at the household, regional and country level. We find that early-life conditions are relevant in explaining variability in health and income in adult age, but with a more limited impact than what found by previous studies on income. Such differences could be attributed to the level of aggregation of the data used or to differences in income and health inequality levels.

28. EDUCATION INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH AMONG OLDER EUROPEANS:
THE ROLE OF ACTIVE AGING
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Social differentials in health prevalence exist in all European countries, but their scale varies markedly. To improve understanding of this variation, the article focuses on each end of the social gradient. First, we want to assess to what extent inequalities exists among older Europeans aged 50 years and older in terms of health outcomes. Second, we explore the heterogeneities in these inequalities by country. Third, we study whether the observed inequalities among older Europeans can be at least in part explained by different patterns of active aging, and in particular, by different levels of participation in activities that have been showed to be beneficial for older people wellbeing. Previous studies have shown, from one hand, positive effects of active aging activities on health and, from the other hand, different patterns of active aging by education level. Therefore, we expect that part of the health inequalities across education groups can be explained by active aging activities. The analysis uses longitudinal data from the 2004-2012 Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) of adults 50 years and older in 19 high-income countries.
29. VALUES SHIFT, EQUITY AND DIVORCE IN WESTERN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES
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In principle, we should expect that an equitable division of paid and unpaid work should increase partnership stability because it represents balanced partner contributions to the relationship. And yet, we also observe intensified divorce propensities in tandem with the emergence of gender egalitarianism. Analyzing the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) for West Germany and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for the United States, we examine whether dual earner couples become more stable as gender egalitarian values become increasingly dominant. Our analyses suggest that in both the United States and Western Germany, dual earner couples who adopt a gender symmetric division of work display greater stability in more recent marriage cohorts. Indeed, in the U.S. this couple arrangement has become the single most stable. Our findings provide an important empirical counterpoint to the gender construction perspective.

29. PARENTAL BACKGROUND AND UNION DISSOLUTION FROM A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
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Previous research has shown that parental background is an important predictor of union dissolution, with the intergenerational transmission of divorce gaining the most attention. Next to parental divorce is parental socio-economic status (SES) also shown to be an important determinant for union dissolution decisions. Although the findings from previous studies are not consistent, most existing studies show that the higher the status of the parents, the more likely individuals are to dissolve their own union. However, all these studies are conducted in a single country, while it can be expected that the strength of the impact of parental status on union dissolution depends on the societal context and the specific opportunities this context offers. Therefore, the current study aims at better understanding the link between parental socio-economic status (including both the educational and the occupational level of parents) and the risk on union dissolution from a cross-national comparative perspective. First, we test whether there is cross-national variation in the link between parental SES and union dissolution. Second, attention is paid to the mediating role played by parental divorce and own educational attainment. Third, we analyze possible country level indicators which might explain this cross-national variation in the impact of parental SES. In this study we focus on two country level indicators; cultural segregation in the intergenerational transmission of liberal values and the level of income inequality within a country. In this study we examine the dissolution from first union, irrespective of whether this was a marriage of unmarried cohabitation. The data used is from the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). The GGP is a set of national Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) consisting of 19 countries. Multilevel discrete time hazard models are estimated to incorporate both individual and contextual level factors into the explanatory model.
29. SPOUSES' EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND DIVORCE IN GERMANY: A DYADIC PERSPECTIVE
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Although findings are mixed, previous research has shown that men's and women's employment situation can affect the stability of marital unions. One aspect that might be relevant in this context is the rising labor force participation of women and its effect on the power resources in couples. This study contributes to the literature by modelling spouses' employment situation and its effect on the risk of divorce. It focuses on a broad variety of employment indicators (e.g. employment stability, work load and income) that may affect marital stability in a dyadic perspective. I investigate whether precarious job characteristics of couples lead to a higher divorce risk. Microeconomic, exchange and stress theoretical arguments are employed to derive five hypotheses. I estimate event history models with the Socio Economic Panel (SOEP), which contains information on both spouse's employment situation as well as their marital life course. The sample of analysis consists of 5,670 couples married in 1984 or after in Germany. Based on my results, I reject the hypothesis that an unstable employment situation of one or both spouses increases their divorce risk. Couples where one partner works full-time and one partner part-time have significantly lower divorce risks than those where both work full-time. Furthermore, marriages where both partners have an employment contract and one partner works overtime are more unstable than couples where one spouse holds no contract and the other works regular hours. Empirical findings do not underline Oppenheimer’s argument that couples with an equal income structure have a lower divorce risk than traditional income couples. Additionally, the couples' income position is not associated with the stability of their marriage. In sum, it is unlikely that a couple's job characteristics are important for an explanation of the divorce risk.

29. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEPARATION: EVIDENCE FROM FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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With the recent economic crisis, there has been a renewed interest of researchers in the effect of economic conditions on demographic behavior. In this context, it has been extensively studied how unemployment affects fertility dynamics. However, relatively little interest has been devoted to the effect of unemployment on union stability. Micro-level evidence rather shows that individual job loss increases union dissolution risk. At the macro-level, there is rather evidence of a pro-cyclical relationship between divorce and unemployment: divorce rates decline during economic recessions. This micro-macro paradox calls for further investigations. Europe has already experienced a dramatic increase in unemployment due to a slowdown in economic growth, even before the onset of the global financial crisis. A cross-national comparison of separation behavior in Europe offers a unique opportunity to add to the literature. Furthermore, unemployed allowances differ between the countries of Europe allowing us to understand how the welfare state is able to buffer adverse effects of economic recessions on union dissolution. This article draws on rich longitudinal data from Belgium (Flanders), Finland, France, Germany, and Italy to study the effects
of individual and aggregate unemployment on dissolution risks. For each country, we use the most appropriate longitudinal data available in the country able to link the professional situation and the partnership history (retrospective data for Belgium, France and Italy, panel data for Germany and register data in Finland). We select couples formed from the mid-seventies, whether married or unmarried, whether first or higher rank union. First results from discrete-time models show that unemployment increases the probability of dissolution for men in all countries while the effect is lower or even not significant among women. This shows that male job status continues to play a greater role. Macro-economic situation has interesting country-specific effects.

30. MEASURING THE IMPORTANCE OF AGE
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Comparing populations is greatly facilitated by means of simple indices that can readily be calculated for populations with different characteristics. Deriving such indices, we suggest an intuitive method to quantify the impact of age on mortality, where age-dependence can follow any general pattern. The method only requires estimating the constant, age-independent mortality component. Using the constant mortality scenario as baseline, we derive two age-indices that quantify the importance of age. The indices provide a complementary and connected perspective, where both indices can be viewed as two sides of the same coin. We illustrate the workings and utility of the method with various examples. The indices are envisioned to reveal general trends and regularities that may not be (as) apparent from common perspectives. We believe that the method presented here may prove useful, since it is simple, intuitive and closely related to the recently developed pace-shape framework, a new perspective which is starting to reveal interesting results in comparative studies.

30. DEMOGRAPHIC METABOLISM AT WORK
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Exactly half a century ago, Norman Ryder published his influential paper on "The Cohort as a Concept in the Study of Social Change" (Ryder 1965). In this paper, he introduces the concept of "Demographic Metabolism" which he uses to describe the massive process of personnel replacement driven by births, lives and deaths of individuals. Despite the fact that Ryder’s article already provides most of the necessary conceptual elements of a formal theory of social change with predictive power, such a theory had not yet been explicitly developed. In fact, the whole concept of demographic metabolism has not received much attention until recently, when the combination with the powerful analytical tools of multi-dimensional (multi-state) demography facilitated its operationalization (Lutz 2013). The purpose of this article, first of all, is to review and demonstrate the enormous potentials of the demographic metabolism approach for capturing and forecasting social change, exactly half a century after it had been first introduced. Secondly, we will highlight the application of this approach to the systematic reconstruction and projection of population projections by age, sex and highest level of educational attainment. Following this review section, the paper includes two entirely new applications of the theory: First, it is exemplified with the spread of European identity, secondly, it is applied to the question of the extent to which attitudes towards homosexuality in different countries of the
world change from one cohort to the next. Based on this assessment, the paper will apply the demographic metabolism model to derive projections of the future prevalence of tolerance towards homosexuality in Japan, Spain and the US to 2040. The paper will conclude with a brief critical discussion and give an outlook to possible other fields of application of the presented approach.

30. A NOTE ON THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC METABOLISM: THE CASE OF TRUST
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Since its initial formulation by Ryder, the theory of demographic metabolism has developed into a fully quantitative theory and has been applied to a variety of subjects, ranging from political attitudes to social values. There is little doubt that the replacement of cohorts is a motor of social progress, but how much does it contribute in relation to other forces of social change? I discuss some of the methodological aspects of the assessment of the relative magnitude of demographic metabolism using the trends of trust among individuals in the United States. A meta-analysis of the results of a variety of well-established models and techniques in demography and economics confirms the key importance of the process of cohort replacement on both the levels and trends of trust.

30. A UNIFIED FRAMEWORK OF DEMOGRAPHIC TIME
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Demographic thought and practice is largely conditioned by the Lexis diagram, a two-dimensional graphical representation of the identity between age, period, and birth cohort. This relationship does not account for remaining years of life or other related time measures, whose use in demographic research is both underrepresented and incompletely situated. We describe a three-dimensional relationship between six different measures of demographic time: chronological age, time to death, lifespan, time of birth, time of death, and period. We describe four identities among subsets of these six measures, and a full identity that relates the six of them. One of these identities is the age-period-cohort identity, while the other three are relatively novel. We provide a topological overview of the diagrams that pertain to these identities. The 3-d geometric representation of the full six-way identity is proposed as a coordinate system that fully describes temporal variation in demographic data. We offer this framework as an instrument to enable the discovery of yet-undescribed relationships and patterns in formal and empirical demography.

31. MARRIAGE AND COHABITATION IN THE AMERICAS: GEO-HISTORICAL LEGACIES AND NEW TRENDS
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We use census microdata to offer a general view of the often spectacular rise of the share of cohabitation in the process of union formation in the Americas since the 1960s. The effects of social stratification, religion and ethnicity are continuing to be of major importance. This not only holds at the individual level, but at the contextual
level as well. Nevertheless, an entirely new wave of change started rolling over the pre-existing patterns from the 1970s onward. In some countries that evolution advanced with a big leap, whereas in others the trends have been more gradual. But in all cases these trends are following a firm course, irrespective of the economic ups and downs. The Americas, as opposed to most Asian societies and Africa, are now following in the European footsteps, be it with their own distinct and path-dependent characteristics associated with regionally varying historical antecedents.

31. UNMARRIED COHABITATION IN IRELAND: TOWARDS POST-CATHOLIC FAMILY DYNAMICS?
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This paper aims at better understanding the diffusion of unmarried cohabitation in Ireland. We focus on fertility within unmarried cohabitation and on its relation with age and with level of education as a proxy for social class using a period approach. We use data from the five censuses of Ireland conducted between 1991 and 2011 to compare marriage and unmarried cohabitation looking at the evolution of five measures: 1) the distribution of women aged 15 to 49 by conjugal situation (i.e. married, living alone or cohabiting); 2) age-specific fertility rates by conjugal situation; 3) total fertility rate by conjugal situation; 4) the contribution of each conjugal situation to age-specific rates; and 5) the contribution of each conjugal situation to the total fertility rate. Our results show that cohabitation and having children while cohabiting are related to education in a qualified way. Both cohabitation and having children while cohabiting become more common among all educational groups over time. However, the less educated tend to marry earlier than the highly educated who seem to use unmarried cohabitation as a means of postponing marriage. In recent years, having children while cohabiting is as likely as having them while being married among the less educated, but the likelihood of having children while cohabiting decreases as education increases among the top levels of education. Marriage remains by large the main locus of fertility, whereas the contribution of cohabiting women to the TFR is on par with that of unpartnered women. There is no clear negative relationship between cohabitation or fertility within cohabitation and education, but the use of cohabitation seems to vary according to education.

31. THE EFFECT OF MOTHERS' EDUCATION ON CHILDBEARING IN MARRIAGE OR COHABITATION – ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE VERSUS STATUS ATTAINMENT
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The finding that mothers' education is negatively associated with the likelihood of a birth in cohabitation (Perelli-Harris et al. 2010) is likely the most central on this topic in the last decade. And while research has found that the size of the educational gradient of childbearing in cohabitation differs between countries (Goldstein and Kenney 2012, Potarca et al. 2013) there exists little research on the magnitude of this difference or the underlying mechanisms. In my paper I argue that the effect of women’s education on likelihood of a birth in cohabitation versus marriage is dependent on whether mothers can utilize their education in the labor market. In reference to Oppenheimer (1994) I argue that mother’s education can have both positive
and negative effects on likelihood of marriage. Building on arguments laid out by Cherlin (2004) and Edin and Kefalas (2005) I expect a negative “status attainment” effect of education on childbearing in cohabitation. On the other hand new home economics (Becker 1991) would predict a positive independence effect of education. I apply these arguments to parents’ marital status at time point of birth and argue that independence effects are more pronounced when mothers can combine work and family and benefit from their education. I argue that this association is mediated by the degree of compatibility of work and family life (operationalized via childcare availability at the country level). In order to test these assumptions I employ cross-sectional data from the EU-SILC for 26 European countries and estimate multi-level models with cross-level interaction terms. I observe that higher levels of education are generally associated with lower likelihood of living in a cohabiting versus marital union at time of birth; however the degree of this educational gradient varies considerably between countries. Childcare availability mediates this effect particularly for mothers with tertiary education.

31. COMPARING THE BENEFITS OF COHABITATION AND MARRIAGE FOR HEALTH IN MID-LIFE: IS THE RELATIONSHIP SIMILAR ACROSS COUNTRIES?

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Previous research has found that marriage conveys benefits to individuals, but with recent increases in cohabitation, it is no longer clear that marriage per se matters, compared to living in a co-residential partnership. It is also unclear whether this association is consistent across countries with widespread cohabitation, such as Australia, the UK, the US, Norway, and Germany. Here we compare differences between married and cohabiting men and women with respect to self-rated health in mid-life. Our surveys – the Australian HILDA, Norwegian GGS, UK BCS70, US NLSY, and German SOEP – include a mix of longitudinal and retrospective questions, allowing us to examine socio-economic background and family structure in childhood before entrance into union to better understand selection mechanisms. Using OLS regression, we examine whether self-rated health differs between cohabiting and married couples. Results show no differences between the self-rated health of cohabiting and married people in Australia Norway, and Germany. In the UK and US, however, marriage is significantly associated with better health, although much of the association disappears when accounting for childhood disadvantage, union duration, and childbearing.

32. SOCIO-SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN BELGIUM. LOOKING FOR POCKETS OF POVERTY AND WEALTH USING EGOCENTRIC NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Socio-spatial disparities are a persistent reality in Europe, and increasingly a matter of public policy concern for their attested negative impact on social cohesion. Belgium scores high in socio-spatial disparities in the European context. At the scale of the country, an important concentration of deprived populations in old industrial areas contrasts with the well-off suburbs around the biggest cities. Spatial inequalities are especially high in Brussels. In the past decades, the European capital has attracted both working migrants from non-Western countries and high-profile expats.
involved in the international institutions (UE, NATO), a situation that reinforces segregation. Whereas previous studies have relied on predefined administrative units to assess socio-spatial disparities, these units often blur spatial inequalities occurring at finer levels and conceal the real pockets of poverty and wealth. The purpose of this paper is to identify the pockets of poverty and wealth in Belgium and in Brussels with a high level of spatial precision, independently of administrative units. To this end, we rely on a nearest-neighbour approach to construct egocentric neighbourhoods and calculate several socioeconomic indicators with an unparalleled level of spatial detail. Clustering methods are applied to these indicators in order to identify the patterns of spatial concentration of both deprived and well-off populations in Belgium. We then focus on the socio-spatial disparities in Brussels and on the structural and political conditions in the most segregated areas of the capital.

32. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND ETHNIC GEOGRAPHIES IN URBAN AREAS: HOW DO MIGRATION AND NATURAL CHANGE IMPACT POPULATION COMPOSITION AND SEGREGATION?

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Western European cities show modest but persistent levels of spatial segregation. The role of cities as ports of arrival for the highly diversified influx of international migration in the past decades, suggests this influx to act as a fundamental mechanism for urban population change and spatial fragmentation. The increasing public concern regarding the integration of these migrants has given migration and segregation both a prominent position on the political and academic agenda. Importantly, however, other population processes might shape the specific distribution and composition of the population in (sub)urban areas to a greater extent than they are often given credit for. Given that the variability of former and current flows of international migrants results in a divergent ethnic composition and fragmentation of urban populations, natural change of the present (migrant) population feasibly has a differential impact upon the ethnic composition of the urban population and hence the ethnic geography. Research on population change and spatial segregation that includes internal and international migration as well as natural population change remains scarce. This study aims to address this lacuna by assessing the relative impact of each of these components on the observed changes or status quo in population composition and ethnic segregation levels. Based on the specificities of migrant groups in Belgian cities, it is hypothesized that the contribution of the components varies within and between cities. The study makes use of comprehensive Belgian census data from 1991 and 2001, linked to the National Register (up to 1/1/2010) and uses a comparative approach considering the multiple ethnic minority groups relevant for the Belgian context and the five metropolitan cities. As such, it contributes to the furthering theoretical and empirical comprehension of how population dynamics shape urban population change, urban geography and spatial polarisation, thereby providing a base for future urban policy interventions.
32. PROJECTING THE REGIONAL EXPLICIT SOCIOECONOMIC HETEROGENEITY IN INDIA BY RESIDENCE
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This study is motivated by two research questions: (1) How does the accounting of socioeconomic heterogeneity, measured by educational attainment, improve population projections for India?, and (2) How will changing patterns in urbanization affect the population projection, depending on the spatial scale (national vs. subnational) considered in the projections? Projections at national and subnational level can provide essential information for planning and implementing government policies, including the allocation of budget and resources. In a country like India national projections would be too short-sighted considering its sheer population size of 1.2 billion inhabitants in 2011. We aim to show not only the spatial and social heterogeneity of urban and rural India, but also how we implemented this in our subnational projection model as well as how we applied for settlement reclassifications from rural to urban. This allows us to show the potential population development of India up to 2050 and how and why the consideration of different spatial levels affect the projection outcome.

32. URBAN AND RURAL AGE STRUCTURE GAPS IN AFRICA
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Urbanisation is a complex process shaped by mortality, fertility and migration and in turn altering demographic rates and social structures. Countries in Africa continue to be predominantly rural, still in the midst of an urban transition. Urban centres play key roles in economic development and lead demographic transitions. During the course of the demographic transition age structures shift from young to old ones resulting in fundamental implications. However with urban/rural variance in the timing and pace of transition, within country dynamics should be considered. Diverging age structures may have socio-structural consequences, hindering development. This research focuses on gauging the extent of the urban/rural gap in age structure in Africa over the past 35 years and how this may change over the course of the demographic transition. It also focuses on understanding the mechanisms driving these gaps, rural-to-urban migration and differing rates of natural increase. United Nations estimates of rural and urban populations by sex and age are used for 50 African countries from 1980 to 2015 to calculate aggregate measures of age compositional urban/rural differences. Building on the Census Survival Ratio Method which provides an estimate of rural-to-urban migration flows, the primary causes of change in age structure are decomposed. Results indicate that urban median ages are higher than rural ones in all countries and increase over time in both sectors. Over the course of the demographic transition the gap in urban/rural age structures grows until late stages of transition where the gap decreases. Rural-to-urban migration plays a role in restraining the age structure gap throughout the demographic transition, though to a lesser extent in late stages of transition. These results indicate that development may only be an urban phenomenon with the population gap adding to urban bias, until late stages of the demographic transition are reached.
32. FORBIDDEN CITY: URBAN PATTERNS OF THE UPPER CLASS POPULATION IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY SPANISH METROPOLITAN REGIONS
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Researches on segregation prefer immigrants and low-income groups as subjects of study. However, the upper class population has the highest levels of segregation and plays a leading role in major urban dynamics such as spatial segregation, territorial polarization, suburbanization and gentrification. In this context, the detailed study of urban and metropolitan patterns of the upper classes is essential. This communication identifies the main socio-residential patterns of the Spanish upper classes. To do this, a factorial ecology analysis using 2001 census data is applied to the two largest Spanish metropolitan areas: Barcelona and Madrid. The applied technique is the factorial ecology, a term that summarizes in a single concept multivariate factorial combination of principal component analysis and clustering calculation for easy mapping. The analysis’s results presented provide a typology of eight socio-residential clusters three of them associated with the upper classes: First, congregation: a large pattern of high-class congregation in city centers. This pattern is the more elitist and socially homogeneous. It corresponds to the beau quartiers of Paris and segregates upper classes from the masses by a “transitional border” [a buffer of middle classes] and the large numbers of upper class. Second, seclusion: various sprawl axes departing from the congregation area which spread through the neighboring municipalities in the metropolitan region. These municipalities are linked to the central city, are well equipped and well connected by public transport (usually by train). Thus, upper class population in the seclusion areas can retain high centrality values while gaining environmental and residential quality. Segregation from other groups is important but, to get it, the decisive factor is the low residential density and physical distance. Finally, polarization: socially mixed neighborhoods in in historic city centers where upper class population cohabits with significant proportions of foreign and population and unskilled workers.

33. FAMILY TIES IN THE 'EMPTY NEST' PHASE: RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR ADULT CHILDREN ACROSS EUROPE
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In the proposed paper parents’ relationship to adult non-coreident children, from the parent’s perspective, will be studied using comparable data from the first wave of the Generation and Gender Survey. Building on earlier studies, we will contrast ‘relationship quality’ and ‘contact frequency’ (controlling for ‘proximity’), investigating how various dimensions of family complexity are associated with the strength or the weakness of family ties for the different dyads (mother-daughter, mother-son, father-daughter, father-son), expecting stronger impact of divorce and cohabitation in countries where these phenomena are less common.
33. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP QUALITY IN GERMANY

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There is a long-standing tradition in social science research assessing intergenerational transmission processes. However, barely any attention has yet been devoted to the transmission of relationship quality between multiple generations of family members. Exploiting data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), we estimate multilevel models to investigate whether the quality of the relationship between parents (G2) and the (grand-)parent generation (G1) predicts the relationship quality of parents (G2) and their children (G3). Our findings provide clear evidence for an intergenerational transmission of positive (emotional closeness) and negative (conflict) relationship qualities as well as ambivalence. A hypothesis proposing an effect of different socio-cultural contexts in East and West Germany found no support, though. We neither found differences between grandmother and grandfather ties, nor between cohorts. The main results also remained robust against an alternative specification of our outcome variables. The paper concludes with a discussion of limitations and perspectives for future research.

33. UNDERSTANDING VARIATIONS IN PARENTAL ADVICE AND INTEREST: A FOCUS ON DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR ADULT CHILDREN

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The relationship between educational attainment and parental advice and interest in adult children is not well understood. Although prior studies have given attention to how parental support is influenced by dyad characteristics such as residential propinquity, relationship quality, or prior support, few studies have considered educational attainment as a dyad characteristic. Yet the educational status of the both the parent and child might affect parental advice and interest if educational similarities provide common ground for parents and children's interests while educational differences give parents authority with which to dispense advice. This article considers the role of education as both an individual and dyad characteristic in influencing parental advice and interest in the Dutch context. Using the multi-actor survey Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (N = 2,601 parent-child dyads in 1,717 families), we find that children receive advice and interest more frequently in dyads where both parent and child are highly educated. Despite these commonalities, important differences exist for mother-child and father-child relationships. While fathers give advice more frequently within highly educated father-child dyads compared with lower educated dyads, maternal advice does not depend on education level, possibly indicating that different mechanisms drive mothers' and fathers' advice. Findings reinforce that education is an important predictor of parental advice and interest.
As far as cohabitation became increasingly popular as a form of union beside marriage, scholars started to question if this alternative way to form a romantic union shapes differently intergenerational ties. Empirical literature generally offered proofs that the type of union is negatively associated with intergenerational contact, especially in traditional societies. Past research for the Italian context was in line with this assumption. We intend to assess the effect of choosing cohabitation relative to marriage on the frequency of contact with mother in contemporary Italy, a country where the strong family system is still exercising a main role within the society, but where the force of change in family behaviours is increasing year after year. Using data from a large, nationally representative survey, we study the frequency of contact mother-adult child across marriage and cohabitation, considering three measures of contact: face-to-face contact, telephone contact and mixed contact. In order to overcome endogeneity and selectivity problems, we adopt a simultaneous equation approach. Our findings prove that adult Italians cohabiters of the end of 2000s have a lower probability to meet personally their mother on daily basis relative to marrieds, but they are more likely to have frequent phone calls with her; overall, no differences across marrieds and cohabitors appear when considering a composite indicator of mixed contact. We advance that when face-to-face contact is blocked for some reasons, for instance geographical distance, it is replaced by telephone contact, suggesting a potential compensation among children who live further away from parents. Cohabiters may have a non-traditional vision of the family and of family roles; nevertheless, they stay in touch with their family of origin changing the way to maintain contact. In conclusion, our results do not lead to the indication of deteriorated contacts mother-child for cohabitors in contemporary Italy.

34. MEASURING THE IMPACT OF FAMILY RELATED POLICIES ON THE REALISATION OF CHILDBIRTH INTENTIONS
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Our paper aims to measure the impact of family policies. Our approach is an attempt to confine Fishbein and Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour by distinguishing distinct reproductive norms. Based on micro-data (GGS) we calculate piecewise constant exponential hazard models, determine the target population which could be behaviourally influenced by policy incentives therefor to focus on couples with ambivalent reproductive intentions. After controlling for major structural restrictions, we assume to quantify the causal behavioural impact of policies and to distinguish between quantitative and tempo effects.
34. NON-UPTAKE OF PARENTAL LEAVE IN MIGRANT POPULATIONS: A LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE
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Family policies in Europe have been extended considerably in last decades in order to reduce the work-family conflict for parents. Although the assessment of family policy uptake among migrants could contribute to our understanding of how migrant inclusion in the welfare state and labour market evolves across the life course, this is a largely understudied subject. This study aims to fill this gap in knowledge by looking into differences in parental leave uptake among European and non-European migrant mothers of the first and second generation while comparing them to native Belgian mothers. Using longitudinal data, mixed effects logit models are estimated for 10,964 one-child mothers that gave birth between 2004 and 2010. Findings indicate that there is a strong ethnic gradient in the uptake of parental leave among one-child mothers in Belgium. However, when controlling for eligibility and pre-birth employment characteristics the gradient disappears. In line with former research, our study shows that parental leave legislation perpetuates social inequalities by mainly supporting the balance between work and family for those who already attained an advantageous position in the labour market.

34. CAREER PENALTY OF MOTHERHOOD IN SPAIN
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The aim of this paper is to describe the different impact of parenthood on mothers' labour market position in Spain. The main idea is that, despite the implicit protection granted by the laws on parental leaves in Spain, motherhood penalizes working women. Our study is carried out in an institutional context especially difficult for the conciliation of work and family, and the economic crisis also entails more insecurity and precariousness for workers. In the first part of the paper we introduce briefly the academic debate on the influence of children in men's and women's labour market behaviour. In a second section we analyze the most recent socio-demographic changes in Spain (an increase in female employment rates, a fall in fertility rates), and its links with family policies. In the third and last section we describe the labour market position of mothers with young children, and discuss the effect of policies to reconcile family and work. To do so, we use data from the Spanish Labour Force Survey and the Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales (MCVL, waves 2005-2012).

34. CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS: A MISSING LINK IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICIES AND FERTILITY? A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FERTILITY DECISION MAKING OF POLISH NATIONALS IN POLAND AND UK
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Numerous academic studies have examined whether policies can be used to increase fertility in European countries. Thus far, the evidence from quantitative studies is mixed. Moreover, evidence from case studies of very low fertility countries such as Poland indicate that the introduction or expansion of numerous fertility-friendly policies has had limited impact. In analysing the association between policies and fertil-
ity demographers examine variables at national level, but given recent opportunities for free movement in the EU, it is likely that individuals attend to the levels of support provided in other nations as well as their own. Based on in-depth semi-structured interviews (n=42) with Polish men and women in UK and Poland, we illustrate that childbirth decisions involve frequent comparisons of policy packages and standards of living in different countries. These kind of cross-national comparisons could explain the weak and inconsistent evidence of the importance of policy in previous studies.

35. EXPLORING THE ROLE OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE MALE-FEMALE HEALTH-SURVIVAL PARADOX USING HEALTH CLAIMS DATA
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Background: Even though men tend to be healthier, they have higher mortality rates at all ages than women. This male-female health-survival paradox may be explained by behavioral and biological factors. We indirectly examine the role of the female sex hormone estrogen as a potential neuroprotective factor and explore its effect on PD incidence and mortality with PD. In this context, we use the occurrence of osteoporosis in women as a surrogate for the lack of estrogens. We hypothesize that women with osteoporosis have a similar incidence rate compared to men without osteoporosis. Methods: We performed PD analyses using routine claims data from the years 2004-2013 of the largest German statutory health insurance. We drew a randomized sample in the first quarter of the year 2004, containing a size of 250,000 persons ages 50 years and older and calculated age- and sex-specific incidence and death rates which are expressed per 100,000 person-years. We used proportional hazard models to examine whether PD was associated with the occurrence of osteoporosis. Results: Men had a higher incidence rate for PD (262; CI 251-273) than women (179; CI 171-186). We further found higher incidence rates among women with osteoporosis (228; CI 202-253) whereas women without osteoporosis showed a rate of 165 (CI 157-173). The increased risk remained after adjusting for major confounder. Regarding mortality among PD cases, men were still at a higher risk of death throughout all ages compared to women with and without osteoporosis. However, there was no difference by osteoporosis within the two sexes. Conclusion: The increased incidence rates of PD for women with osteoporosis may indicate a negative effect of the lack of estrogens for developing PD.

35. ESTIMATING THE STATISTICAL CURABILITY OF CANCER
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A statistical phenomenon occurred in long-term follow up cancer studies that could make it necessary to rethink the standard regression approaches for cancer survival. The event history curves for some cancer sites, most prominently breast cancer and lymphocytic leukemia, indicate that a proportion of individuals in the study populations does not experience the relapse or death from these cancers. Even if the cancerous populations were followed up for more than 20 years, a rather large group of individuals stayed presumably immune to the death from cancer. It can be assumed that this phenomenon is caused by unobserved heterogeneity. Due to these unobserved factors a part of the population seems to be statistically cured and will prob-
ably never experience the event of interest. In order to reveal what we are missing if we do not account for such cured or immune proportion in the data, the estimates of the standard regression method for survival data, the Cox Proportional Hazard Model, were compared with the results of a cure mixture proportional hazards model. For the latter model, the effects of the same set of covariates were estimated for the same subpopulation of the US American SEER data for breast cancer and cancer of the respiratory system. The preliminary results revealed that some treatments rather affect the probability of being cured but did not prolong the survival of an uncured patient. These results from the cure mixture model could help to disentangle which treatment techniques at which point in the course of the disease have a larger impact on the cure of patients and which are life prolonging. In the end, with the help of the cure mixture model we can take the observed phenomenon of cured individuals into account, use the same data as before, and gain more information.

35. IS A RISE IN THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS AN INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE OF BETTER SURVIVAL? EXPLORING VARIATIONS IN THE PREVALENCE OF RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY, AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN EUROPE, 2001-2011
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The progress in human survival throughout the past centuries marks a remarkable improvement in the average lifespan accompanied by a fundamental change in the composition of deaths. The aim of this paper is to explore the question whether higher life expectancy will ultimately lead to an expansion of the prevalence of chronic conditions. For this purpose we contrast changes in life expectancy with the prevalence and incidence of Renal Replacement therapy. Using data from the human mortality database, the ERA-EDTA registry and the WHO causes of death database, the prevalence of renal-replacement therapy (RRT) as proxy for ESRD, and partial life expectancy was computed for the age groups 0-74 and 75+. Our sample comprised males and females in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Scotland in 2001-2011. Although the life expectancy has increased, the prevalence of RRT decreases in all countries both for males and females. However, larger changes in life expectancy were not necessarily linked to larger changes in the prevalence/incidence of RRT.

35. THE IMPACT OF COMPETING RISKS OF DEATH ON GAINS AND LOSSES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY IN TURKEY
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Mortality measures used for analyzing the mortality level of a population fail to quantify the effects of premature deaths. For this reason, alternative measures are developed to explain the mortality trends of a population. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) and potential gains in life expectancy (PGLE) are two measures for analyzing the effect of premature deaths. These measures enable to examine the premature mortality patterns of a population in terms of causes of death. The main objective of this study is to calculate the YPLL and PGLE indicators for Turkey according to the major groups of causes of death for the years 2000-2008. For applying cause specific mortality analyses, single and multiple decrement life tables and then further associated single dec-
The life tables are constructed by using the infant mortality rates derived from the results of Turkish Demographic and Health Survey 1998, 2003 and 2008. The results of the PGLE analyses are represented by complete and partial elimination of causes of death. YPLL results are estimated as lifetime YPLL and YPLL up to age 65 for each group of cause of death. The findings suggest that the overall effect of premature mortality shows a decreasing trend during the period 2000–2008 in Turkey. Cardiovascular diseases and cancers are the leading causes of death affecting premature mortality. It is observed that the impact of cancers and injuries on premature mortality are greater for the younger age groups in Turkey. The results of this study represent useful information for effective allocation of public health resources and improvement of research programs as well as setting up health goals.

36. WHEN DISADVANTAGED COHORTS IMPACT A PERIOD’S MORTALITY DETERIORATION: THE CZECH REPUBLIC VERSUS FRANCE

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The deterioration of mortality patterns in former communist countries, observed between 1965 and 1990, is usually ascribed to worsened sanitary conditions, poor dietary habits, social and economic stress factors, poor environmental conditions, etc. On the other side, a massive decline of mortality from cardiovascular diseases (termed cardiovascular revolution) has been observed in the Western Europe since the early 1970’s and thus has contributed to substantial advances in life expectancy there. In the context of the above outlined different trends, the following questions can be raised: 1) Can a period’s mortality trend be solely explained by changes in cross-sectional conditions? 2) How did low and high mortality cohorts contribute to the currently observed mortality patterns? 3) Is the mortality deterioration, reported between 1965 and 1990 in the Czech Republic enhanced by the participation of high mortality cohorts? 4) Has the impact of cardiovascular revolution in France been so strong that it has significantly improved adult and elderly life of males (unlike in the Czech Republic) who took part and survived the World War I? The contribution addresses long-term mortality trends (1920-2014) in the Czech Republic (within the same historical territory) and France, for males who are analysed as representatives of a former socialist country and of a capitalist low mortality country. First will be shown, mortality trends for 30-94 completed ages from a period view (1920-2014) and a cohort perspective (1830-1980). Next, using loglinear modelling, the AP (age-period) and AC (age-cohort) trends will be summarized (adjusted for age). Finally, the APC models (taking in account the identification problem) will show net cohort and period effects (controlled for age). Data include deaths and midyear population by units of age (30-94 completed years) for the period 1920-2014 in the Czech Republic and 1920-2013 for France.

36. THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF DEATH THEORY, MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND INEQUALITIES IN MORTALITY

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According to the "theory of fundamental causes of mortality", resources – owned by the privileged groups of society – such as knowledge, money, power and beneficial social relations are flexible resources which can be used for improving and maintain-
ing health. According to the theory the appearance of new knowledge and new medical technologies would lead to increasing inequalities in mortality from those causes which are influenced by these new technologies or knowledge. In this paper we investigate education-specific correlates of cause-specific mortality with the spread of some of these new technologies in Hungary. We selected those major medical discoveries which offer proven benefits for mortality from one or more causes of death and about which at least partial data are available for Hungary. These include the spread of hypertension-lowering medications and beta-blockers, as well as two prevention measures (mammography and cervical cancer screening). The first intervention is expected to be associated with mortality from hypertension and stroke, the second with ischaemic heart disease, and the screening programme is obviously related to breast and cervical cancer mortality. We expect the following changes in mortality trends: a) the penetration period of the spread of the medications in the second part of the 2000s and b) the introduction of the pilot screenings in 1995 or 1997 or the introduction of national screening programmes in 2002 and in 2003. According to the expectations we found some limited evidence corresponding to the penetration periods of the appropriate medications in education-specific mortality from stroke and ischaemic heart disease. We found controversial results for education-specific breast cancer mortality and no effect of the interventions on education-specific (and overall) mortality from hypertension and cervical cancer.

36. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF REGIONAL MORTALITY IN LATVIA
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Considering the accumulated results of academic studies in the fields of longevity and mortality, it is difficult to deny the existence of some relations between specific socio-economic factors and regional population mortality. This study aims to evaluate the determining effects of the regional socio-economic preconditions and associated policy actions on the standardised population mortality in Latvia, while paying special attention to gender divide and spatial context of the regions in question. In order to achieve this goal, author conducts indirect standardisation of regional mortality data. After testing the standardised data for spatial autocorrelation, a model-based assessment of the possible impact factors is carried out using a proven geographically-weighted regression model. Model estimation results allow author to conclude, that income and employment are two key determining factors for the regional population mortality. However, for males, these factors, as well as spatial context, are much more relevant for male population, while female mortality appears to be also related to other factors not included in the scope of this study. Current policy interventions have demonstrated to have little to no effect on the regional mortality for both males and females.

36. LUNG CANCER IN THE HEAVILY SMOKING SOCIETY:
THE EVIDENCE FROM RUSSIA
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The article is devoted to the description, detailed analysis and explanation of the lung cancer mortality phenomenon in Russia. The lung cancer deaths rates have been steady declining in Russia since early 1990s and this trend went contrary with the
overall mortality trend and the smoking prevalence trends in Russia. In this case the strong causal effect of smoking on the lung cancer mortality (Gandini et al. 2007; Peto et al. 2000) is likely to be less pronounced in Russia. The first attempt to investigate the Russian lung cancer phenomenon was in the article by Shkolnikov et al. (1999). The authors expected that the decline in lung cancer mortality would be changed rising to a peak about 2003. As this did not happen, the phenomenon deserves further explorations. The preliminary results have shown the robustness of the above mentioned trends in lung cancer mortality: similar changes are observed in all Russian macroregions, rural and urban areas, and in other smoking-related cancers. The phenomenon is not unique: the decreasing level of lung cancer paired by growing or flat trends in smoking prevalence was observed in Ukraine and Belarus, while in some other post-communist countries (Hungary, Poland) the lung cancer mortality was growing in 1990-2000-s. We also found that lung cancer mortality for men was falling in cohorts since 1935-45; for women there was a peak for cohorts born in 1905-1925 and the decline for 1960+ cohort is slight and volatile. We will examine the possible explanations of the current situation with men such as changes in smoking doses, competitive risks, misclassification and achievements in medicine.

37. WELL-BEING OF THE SANDWICH GENERATION IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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The paper focuses on relationships between support given to other people by individuals aged 50-69 years and their wellbeing/depression in the selected European countries. The study is based on the data for 16 European countries gathered in the 4th wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The wellbeing is operationalized by the use of the CASP-12 index and the depression by the EURO-D measure. Results of the estimation of linear regression models are in line with those described in the literature on wellbeing as well as in empirical research. The wellbeing increased with age, higher educated people had significantly higher wellbeing in comparison to those with low categories of education, while those with limitation in daily activities reported notably lower wellbeing than those without disability. The better subjective financial situation contributes to the higher wellbeing. People living with a partner in the same household were more satisfied with life than those living without a partner. Those engaged in work had significantly higher wellbeing than inactive ones. Support given to other adults regularly has reduced wellbeing of supporters compared with non-supporters. Contrary to that, persons caring for grandchildren have a higher wellbeing than those not providing support to others. The influence of support given to both up and down generations i.e. the so-called double burden of the analyzed population although insignificant, was negative, which means a reduced wellbeing of this subpopulation in comparison to those not supporting other people at all. The results confirmed a North-West and South-East division of Europe with respect to wellbeing of people aged 50-69 years as well. The modelling results for depression document a symmetric impact of explanatory variables used in the model.
37. CAREGIVING IN OLDER AGES AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE – WHICH FACTORS OF CARING ARE IMPORTANT?  

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Nowadays, many developed countries have implemented a policy of active ageing – that is an inclusive policy redefining the status and roles of older people to provide them the same opportunities and quality of life as other age groups. One of the roles, which are expected to be occupied by many older people, is the role of carer. People over 50 years of age are important providers of informal care for their grandchildren, spouses, parents and other family or nonfamily members. Is the provision of care in older ages associated with lower loneliness and more meaningful life, as expected by definitions of active ageing? Or is it associated with tiredness and overload? This paper utilizes the fourth wave of the SHARE project to answer the questions stated above. Random-intercept ordinal logistic regression is used to investigate effects of provided care on three dimensions of life satisfaction – loneliness, meaningfulness of life and overload. Intensity and multiplicity of care are controlled as important dimensions of caring relationship and the effects of care are thus elaborated as a context dependent phenomenon, role of social policies in these associations is also controlled in the multilevel analysis. The provision of care generally does not prevent loneliness, but is related, except in the case of very intensive care, to a declared more meaningful life. Multiple caring responsibilities on a daily basis are not associated with overload. On contrary, any less intensive care helps to eliminate perceived overload in life. Number of caring relationships is also important in explaining this puzzle. The provision of informal care as the one part of active ageing may promote quality of life and it really does under various circumstances. However, professional help is also crucial under some conditions.

37. CAREGIVING TIME COSTS AND TRADE-OFFS WITH PAID WORK AND LEISURE: EVIDENCE FROM SWEDEN, THE UK AND CANADA  

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Population ageing places pressure on pensions and health/caring services, creating an imperative to extend working lives. Alongside this, there has been increased political emphasis in Europe and elsewhere on the provision of care in the home. Many older people will thus be challenged by the responsibilities of caring for the sick, disabled and elderly, and participating in labor market activities. This paper investigates the conflicts that arise from this; more specifically what the time costs of unpaid care are and how caregiving time is traded-off against time in paid work and leisure time among men and women? We use time diary data from Sweden, the UK and Canada from 1990 to the present for multivariate analyses. Results indicate that both gender and educational differences in informal caregiving and trade-offs differ significantly across contexts with respect to the extensiveness of social infrastructure for caring with Sweden being more equal than elsewhere.
37. THE IMPACT OF POPULATION AGING ON TRANSFERS IN THE FORM OF CAREGIVING AND ON THE ASSOCIATED WELL-BEING

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Caregiving is an important component of non-monetary transfers between and within generations. We propose a framework to evaluate the impact of demographic change on "who gives time to whom," using matrices of time transfers by age and sex, and weighing time flows by self-reported indicators of well-being, for activities related to childcare and adult care. The empirical analysis based on the American Time Use Survey (ATUS 2011-2013) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) Disability and Use of Time Module (DUST 2013) reveals that people have more positive feelings and less negative moods when caring for children as opposed to caring for adults. Projections for the next several decades indicate that, although reductions in the care support ratio would be relatively small, population aging implies that an increased proportion of transfers would have less positive feelings associated to them, with potentially significant mental health consequences.

38. EXPANSION OR COMPRESSION OF CARE NEED IN GERMANY BETWEEN 2001 AND 2009: A SMALL-AREA STUDY BASED ON ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH DATA

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Background: A much-discussed question in public health research is whether the two health scenarios – expansion or compression of morbidity – are heterogeneous on the sub-national level. Further, we aim to detect if the trends in morbidity or in mortality are the decisive drivers of the CFLY and of the health scenarios. Methods: This study uses administrative census data of all beneficiaries in Germany from the Statutory Long-Term Care Insurance 2001-2009. We compute care need-free life years (CFLY) and life years with care need (CLY) at age 65+ for 412 counties. The CFLY and CLY gains are decomposed into the effects of survival and of the prevalence of care need and we investigate their linkages with the health scenarios by applying multinomial regression models. Results: We show an overall increase in CFLY, which is higher for men than for women and higher for severe than for any care need. However, spatial variation in CFLY and in CLY has increased. In terms of the health scenarios, a majority of counties show an expansion of any care need but a compression of severe care need. However, we detect expansion counties surrounding a compression county and vice versa. That high spatial heterogeneity is mainly caused by divergent trends in the prevalence. We show that mortality is responsible for the absolute changes in CFLY and CLY while morbidity is the decisive driver that determines the health scenarios. Conclusion: We combine a regionalized administrative data source and advanced statistical methods to get deeper insights into epidemiological processes. Our findings demonstrate a compression of life years with severe care need, which however, depends on the region of residence. To attenuate regional inequalities, more efforts are needed that improve health by medical and infrastructural interventions. In future research, the underlying mechanisms should be investigated in more detail.
Background: Increased in life expectancies in the last few decades have been unprecedented. Longer life expectancy might reflect healthy ageing processes but adding extra years to life does not always mean that the additional years are disability free. Robust, cross-country comparable, evidence explaining whether European populations are living longer without morbidity or functional disability, and which factors are likely to influence ageing processes, is yet to be fully established. Objectives: To examine whether European older people aged 50+, in the last ten years, have experienced an increasing disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), whether the trends of DFLE are converging or diverging across the European population? Are the trends of DFLE gendered? Methods: Cross-national longitudinal data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) was utilized, focusing on people aged 50+ in ten SHARE countries from wave 2 (2006) and wave 5 (2013). Disability was measured with Activity of Daily Living (ADL) instrument. The DFLE was measured using the Sullivan method based on the standard period life table and ADL-disability proportions, in men and women for each country. Results: The disability prevalence varied and increased by age in most of SHARE countries, which Belgium has the highest prevalence and the lowest was Switzerland in both waves. Women were more prevalent to report the disability and had extra years of life with disability compared to men. Mixed trends in DFLE observed across SHARE countries during 2006-2013, which Sweden and Switzerland reported a substantially higher number of years free of most of the disability over time. The gender gap differences in DFLE varied across countries. Conclusions: Significant DFLE inequalities were evident among European countries, along with existing gender gap differences of LE and DFLE. Therefore, policy actions aiming to maximize DFLE for older population in European are needed.

38. TOO EDUCATED TO BE HAPPY? AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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While education has played a strong role in the ancient debate on the necessary pre-conditions for the good life, the contemporary literature on subjective well-being has not paid much attention to the possibility of education having an independent effect on happiness. Typically, education is mentioned only as having indirect effects, e.g. through its effect on income and wealth, employment status, health and mortality, marriage success, or as a proxy for socioeconomic status. Also, the view that education – like income – mainly raises aspirations and therefore leads to lower levels of happiness is widespread in the literature, mostly without empirical evidence. Using data from the last five waves of the World Values Survey, the goal of this paper is to comprehensively study the empirical evidence by using logistic regression techniques to shed more light on the neglected role of education in happiness differentials. The results suggest that the relationship between education and happiness is distinct from the relationship between income and happiness. While there is evidence that higher income does not go hand in hand with higher happiness after a certain point, there is no evidence of a similar levelling-off in the relationship between education and happiness.
38. TRENDS IN DISABILITY IN EUROPE USING VARIOUS INDICATORS AND SHARE DATA
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In the context of the prospective increase in the numbers of older adults in Europe and of conflicting findings regarding recent disability trends, the present study uses data from waves one, two, four and five of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), covering a time span of about nine years and the ten countries participating at all these waves, to assess trends in disability based on four different measures: limitations in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), limitations in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs), mobility difficulties (MOB) and the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI). The analysis is based on the use of multivariate logistic regression models which are run separately by country, sex and broad age-group (i.e. respondents aged 50-64 and 65+). The findings indicate that, controlling for age and sex, trends differentiate by country. For both sexes combined, an increase in most indicators of disability can be observed among Germans aged 50-64 and French and Belgians aged 50+; by contrast, a decrease is apparent for most other countries and, in particular, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Italy. This decline is more substantial among older respondents and among females. Further, in most instances declines are statistically significant regarding physical/motor functional limitations (mobility difficulties) and GALI activity restrictions. Examining trends over time net of the effect of chronic conditions, improvement becomes more significant in some cases, highlighting thus the important role of such diseases in the disablement process.

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Background: Employment, income and health are intertwined. Unfortunately, the existing literature typically does not treat them as such. This hinders estimation of the causal effects of these variables on one another. Data & methods: We use annual Finnish register data on a cohort of individuals aged 15+ (n = 42,172) in the period 1996-2007. We model the time-dependent relations between employment, income, antidepressant purchases, other drug purchases, and education, while adjusting for potential confounders. We perform mediation analysis using the G-formula; reciprocal time-dependent relations are modeled and life-course trajectories under particular interventions are simulated. Results: In the data, 75% of observed person-years were employed, 12% unemployed and the remainder being some other status. By intervening on employment so that all unemployed person-years were employed at all times, the population-averaged hazard ratio of first antidepressant use was reduced by 5.8% (95% CI: 1.5% to 9.4%). Roughly 67% of this reduction is a direct effect of employment, 20% is due to income, while the remainder goes through other pathways. Conclusion: Being employed lowers the risk of depression. A large part of this component is likely psychological, since only part of the employment effect is mediated by material factors such as income.
39. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS TO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
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The aim of this contribution is to explore the role of employment status and work conditions on the subjective wellbeing of the adult Czech population. We employ a multidimensional indicator for subjective wellbeing measured by life satisfaction, happiness and work-family time balance. For operating with employment and work conditions measurements, we use the following indicators: type of contract, self-employment, degree of supervision, working time, over-qualification, past unemployment and desired job characteristics. The paper makes use of the first Czech panel data collected on a large sample of households at the end of 2015 (approximately 5000 households). We will analyse data at the individual level from the first wave of study. The sample is limited to employed people aged between 15 and 64 years. The dataset includes large information on social and cultural capital indicators together with different employment and quality of job indicators. In the light of the spillover theoretical perspective, we expect that certain job characteristics and employment status influence all dimensions of wellbeing. As adult population in postmodern societies spend more time in the labour market, we can assume that the type and characteristics of work can have an impact on the individual wellbeing. To prevent spurious relationship between the explanatory variables and wellbeing indicators, we will check for the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents: age, gender, total number of children under the age of 11, marital status, education, perceived health status, gender roles and type of residence.

39. HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING: A 20 YEAR LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS
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This paper investigates whether experiences of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) are associated with adverse long-term outcomes in mental health. We used the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS), which collates information from the 1991, 2001, and 2011 censuses as well as from vital events, for a 5.3 % representative sample of the Scottish population. Linked health data such as hospital admissions and prescribing in general practice are also available. We followed around 10,000 young people who were aged 16-19 in 1991 up to 2012. We explored whether NEET young people in 1991 displayed higher risks of poor mental health in the follow-up period. Poor mental health is measured by prescription of anti-depressant or anti-anxiety medicine. We used descriptive and modelling approaches in our analysis. Confounders include a number of individual socioeconomic characteristics and local area characteristics in the models. Our research found that over 30 % have been prescribed with anti-depressant and anti-anxiety drugs. The NEET status in 1991 appears to be associated with poor mental health with OR of 1.70 (95 % CI: 1.46 – 1.99). We also found that young people who were out of education and employment in both 1991 and 2001 had the highest risk of depression and anxiety suggesting a cumulative effect. Policy intervention is necessary in assisting NEET young people to re-engage in education or employment.
39. DOES WORKING LIFE EXPECTANCY REFLECT HEALTH STATUS?

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The aim of the article is to analyze the relationship between working life expectancy (WLE) and health status at age 50 in Europe. We do so by analyzing past and present developments of WLE, healthy life expectancy (HLE) and three selected measures that capture physical, cognitive and mental health status for at least ten EU countries. All measures are calculated using the Sullivan Method. The data for labor force participation – needed for the prevalence of being economically active for calculating WLE – come from Eurostat and are based on the EU Labor Force Survey (EU LFS). Estimates for HLE come directly from Eurostat. Prevalence rates for three selected measures of health status are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE): Physical health status is measured by hand-grip strength, cognitive health status is based on results of an episodic memory test, and mental health status is calculated using the risk of depression scale EURO-D. Our preliminary results indicate that working life expectancy and mental life expectancy, in particular, are highly correlated for both men and women, whereas the relationship between working life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is rather weak. Moreover, investigating the relationship between national factors and the diverse life expectancies shows that social benefits are significantly associated with the four life expectancy measures.

40. EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT, DOUBLE STATUS POSITIONS AND THE TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD. EVIDENCE FROM THE GENERATIONS AND GENDER SURVEY

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Participation in education may be combined with employment, resulting in double status positions. The presence of double status positions in several European countries calls for the reassessment of the widely shared notion that participation in education is incompatible with motherhood. Relying on normative and economic approaches, we develop original and competing hypotheses about the fertility implications of double status positions. The hypotheses are tested using event-history data from the second wave of the Generations and Gender Survey. For our empirical work, we select four countries: Austria, France, Georgia and Hungary. Our preliminary findings are as follows. (1) First birth rates are significantly larger among women who are employed (but not enrolled) than among those who study and work at the same time. (2) Compared to double status positions, participation in education has a negative effect on the transition to motherhood in France and in Hungary, but we do not find a significant enrolment effect in Austria and Georgia. (3) With the exception of Austria, there is no evidence that first birth rates would be the lowest in double status positions. Our findings suggest that the conflict between participation in education and motherhood is mitigated in double status positions, but that mitigating effect is absent if double status positions emerge in the context of a dual education system.
40. EDUCATION AND FERTILITY: A META-ANALYSIS

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The rapid spread of tertiary education as well as the parallel endemic low fertility have stimulated considerable interest among researches on the relationship between education and childbearing. However, studies that focus on more recent women’s cohorts do not find any clear relation between women’s educational level and fertility (intentions and realization). In order to systematize these conclusions, we summarize empirical research on the changing relationship between education and childlessness across countries and women’s birth cohorts. The first stage of this study involves analyzing where and when there has been a weakening of the educational gradient over time. Moreover we assess important societal factors that contribute to the variation of the educational gradient of childlessness over time and space. In particular, we focus our attention on key contextual variables that shape the relationship between women’s education and childbearing decisions. In order to conduct this study, we take advantage of meta-analysis systematizing about 85 publications and exploiting census data. In the second part of the study we examine to what extent macro-variables account for the variation of the link education childbearing across countries. Our results suggest that the change in educational gradient of childlessness is associated to educational expansion of tertiary level of education, to the increase of female labour market participation and to the diffusion of gender equity. Moreover, we do observe a reversal in the educational gradient of fertility quantum precisely in those countries that pioneered not only the demographic transition but also the transformation of women’s roles.

40. HUMAN CAPITAL AND THE COHORT PARITY PROGRESSION RATIOS IN GERMANY

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Underlying the decades-long German trend in low fertility, significant differences exist in family size, following distinct patterns across the country. From that perspective it becomes essential to consider a broad scope of analysis when dealing with the probability of both parenthood and having additional children. Considering the many approaches that have been adopted in this analysis for Germany, is found few empirical works with educational differentials and cohort parity progression, although the relation between human capital and fertility is theoretically well grounded. This paper aims to contribute with the discussions on the referred association using a longitudinal study. The method adopted is retrospective maternity histories with decomposition of natural order of birth and educational level of birth cohorts of women born between 1945 and 1968. The framework considerate the economic, social and cultural contexts of the education-fertility relation. An overall conjecture is that higher levels of human capital and markedly post-materialist characteristics would lead to low fertility rates, but this effect would be compensated in stronger social and gender egalitarian systems. As an important aspect of human capital and women’s empowerment, the educational attainment would play a decisive role in fertility. However, we can hypothesize that if the gender educational gap between man and woman of the same cohort is significant, it would mitigate the effects of women’s education. That effect would be greater when comparing the couple’s educational level. Also, we
could assume that educational stratification has different impacts in the comparison of cohort fertility; that is, in more homogeneous systems the span between different levels of education will have a lower effect on fertility behavior than in more heterogeneous systems.

40. FERTILITY AND THE CHANGING FEMALE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN CROATIA
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This paper investigates the aggregate relationship between cohort fertility and female educational attainment in Croatia. Demographers recognize women’s education as one of the main determinants of the timing of first births, and of overall fertility levels. Numerous studies have examined the link between fertility and the level of education. However, newer research indicates that the field of education might also play a role when trying to explain fertility behavior. We contribute to existing literature on macro-level factors related to reproductive outcomes by considering both the level and field of education as possible sources of cohort fertility differentials. Our analysis is based on detailed 2011 Census data, which provide information on the number of livebirths by mother’s year of birth, birth order, marital status and educational attainment (i.e. the level and field of education). The main goal of the present study is to assess the effect of structural changes in educational attainment on cohort fertility decline by means of demographic decomposition techniques. In addition to the level and field of education, marital status is also taken into account. We finally produce cohort parity progression ratios using data cross-classified by all three variables.

41. COPING STRATEGIES FOR HAPPY CHILDLESS AGING. AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY IN POLAND
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Previous research on a quality of life of childless elderly people has not yielded unanimous results. The role of childlessness seems to differ for various life domains and its potentially negative impact can be buffered by numerous factors. For instance, a support received from a person’s social network, an income or an availability of health services are all important mediators in that respect. The present study expands our knowledge on such buffering factors. We apply explorative, qualitative methodology to investigate whether older childless people adopt any conscious coping strategies in a response to challenges that might be posed by a lack of children. We analyse a set of 42 qualitative interviews with childless men and women aged 65 or older. We reveal main concerns and worries related to childless aging and identify various coping strategies adopted in reaction to these concerns. The respondents were mostly worried that a lack of children is or can be resulting in a lack of support and care, especially in case of limitations in activities of daily living (ADL). We could identify two categories of coping strategies in face of these fears. First, our respondents aim at creating a satisfactory net of social contacts and sources of support. Second, they discussed strategies that might help them to remain independent from their social networks. In the paper, we portray these strategies and discuss their role for older childless people’s well-being.
41. WHAT MAKES YOU FEELING OLD?
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Guided by the acknowledged importance of subjective measures of aging alternative to chronological age, we explored gender and educational differences in who feels old and in the reasons to feel old among a representative sample of people aged 65-74 in Italy interviewed in 2013 within the project “Non mi ritiro”: l’allungamento della vita, una sfida per le generazioni, un’opportunità per la società”. We first carry out a descriptive analysis of gender differences in feeling old and then explore through several logistic regressions the reasons that make men and women feeling old the most, by educational attainment. The results show that women are more likely to feel old than men and the first are also more likely to think that the society considers them to be old. While men feel old mainly when they retire, women mainly associate the feeling of being old to losing physical autonomy, widowhood, and absence of projects. However, both men and women report having felt old when turning 65. Interestingly, having grandchildren reduced the likelihood to report boredom as a reason to feel old among both men and women. Within sub-populations by educational attainment, we find that high educated are less likely to associate ageing with loneliness and boredom, but more likely to link “feeling old” with absence of projects as compared to their lower educated counterparts.

41. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND LATER-LIFE DEPRESSION IN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE
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We use cross-sectional and longitudinal data from the Gender and Generations Surveys to investigate associations between number of children and depressive symptoms among adults aged 65-80 in five Eastern and three Western European countries. We also investigate whether exchanges of emotional and financial support mediate links between number of children and depression and analyse changes in depression in a subset of countries with longitudinal data. We hypothesised that links between having children and depression might be stronger in the Eastern compared with the Western European countries we consider because of higher mortality (and so higher prevalence of widowhood in particular) and the reduction of state supports for older people following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Preliminary results lend some support to this hypothesis as we found that having no or only one child was associated with higher risks of depression for men in Eastern, but not Western, European countries. However there were no significant differences in associations for women. As in previous studies, we found that long-term illness, low education and difficulties making endings meet were associated with higher chance of depression. Results from the longitudinal analysis suggested that involvement in caring for children was protective against depression among men.
41. NON-NOMATIVE FAMILY TRANSITIONS: CONSEQUENCES FOR LONELINESS IN LATER LIFE ACROSS 12 NATIONS
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This study aims to examine whether non-normative family-life events in young adulthood act as determinants of loneliness at older ages, and whether the manifestations of loneliness and its determinants vary across countries. The analyses use micro-level data from the Generations and Gender Survey Wave 1 for 12 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia and Sweden. The sample comprises a total of 59,448 European inhabitants aged 50-85. Loneliness is measured by the short De Jong Gierveld loneliness scale. Analyses show that individuals who experienced the transitions to marriage and parenthood are less lonely at older ages. Whereas early cohabitation/marriage and parenthood have no consequences on loneliness in later life, a delay of these family related events (parenthood in particular) is associated with higher levels of loneliness. The use of meta-analysis revealed variations in the effects across the 12 nations.

42. CHANGES AND CHALLENGES: HOUSEHOLD RELATED LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER PEOPLE IN GERMANY
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This paper focuses on analyzing the changes on overall life satisfaction of older people in Germany in a decade’s period (from 2003 to 2012) through a vision of household determinants. The main research question is how do changes in household determinants lead to negative impact on life satisfaction of German old cohort. "Life Satisfaction" is an important indicator of life quality which has been considered as subjective self evaluation on satisfaction level of both individual's objective living condition and subjective well-being. Household determinants in this study include accommodation, household income, marital status, housework, care giving and relationship with relatives. This research measures the changes on household determinants and life satisfaction level, exhibits the relationship between changes on household determinants and life satisfaction of old cohort, which is different with most quality of life research, and then indicates the challenge in the future. This paper is a quantitative research, its data comes from three terms European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) in 2003, 2007 and 2012, which provide massive samples for time series analysis and show how older cohort’s life satisfaction change in company with the changing of household determinants in Germany. A basic cross-tabulation analysis is widely used in this paper to analyze the correlation between variables and to expose the differences between age groups and gender. The result of regression analysis in this paper explains the relationship between life satisfaction and the change of each factor in old cohort’s family life.
42. SPATIAL MOBILITY AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS WITH FAMILY DEVELOPMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING
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High degrees of work-related commuting and relocation are central features of contemporary societies. Therefore, research on the relationship between mobility and family life is getting more and more important for our understanding of family formation and household structures. In this paper, we introduce the notion of spatial mobility to widen our understanding of living arrangements. Phenomena like residential multi-locality or living-apart-together increasingly question the classical concept of the household that is based on the idea of co-residence. Especially work-related mobility requirements are expected to lead to a further proliferation of what we call mobile living arrangements. Mobile living arrangements can be understood as complex organization of everyday life that has incorporated mobility requirements. Starting with the examination of the prevalence of mobile living arrangements in six European countries the paper focuses on the analysis of the associations between mobility and family development and mobility and subjective well-being. Possible differences by gender and parenthood are also examined. Implications for practice and policy will be discussed. The data come from the first wave of the study "Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe", a representative survey focused on the spread, the causes and the consequences of work-related spatial mobility carried out in 2007 among 7,220 persons aged between 25 and 54 years in France, Germany, Spain, Poland, Belgium, and Switzerland.

42. UNEQUAL HOUSEWORK = DIVORCE? COUPLES HOUSEWORK, RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND DISSOLUTION
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Equity theory posits that couples' housework allocations have consequences for marital satisfaction and stability. Yet, the lack of couple-level data hinders direct exploration of how inconsistencies in couples' housework reports structure these relationships. We address this limitation by applying Swedish data from the 2009 Young Adult Panel Study (YAPS; n=1,057 couples) to assess whether inequality in housework divisions and mismatches in couples' housework reports structure relationship satisfaction and stability. Matching our sample with Swedish register data (2009-2014), we determine whether unequal housework divisions contribute to relationship dissolution. We find women who report performing the bulk of the housework are less likely to be satisfied with their relationships, and are more likely to consider breaking-up. Men are also less satisfied with their relationships in couples where women report performing the bulk of the housework. These unions are also more likely to dissolve. Using both partners' housework reports, we find relationship satisfaction is lower for couples where one partner is under-benefitted, or both report one partner is doing the bulk of the housework. Yet, the most severe consequences are for housework mismatch, or where the male partner reports sharing equally yet the female partner reports doing more housework, as both partners report lower relationship satisfaction. Women in these partnerships also consider breaking-up, and the unions are more likely to dissolve. Our results identify that housework inequality has serious consequences for relationship quality and stability.
There is limited evidence, in particular for the UK, on the recent trends and characteristics of the so-called "Sandwich generation". This refers to those individuals in their mid-life who are facing the responsibilities of caring for multiple generations, usually towards young/adult children and elderly parents. With the large generation of the baby boomers entering mid and late life and an increasing number of families sharing longer years of their life among 3-4 generations, there is an increasing concern regarding the pressure that individuals could face when they are involved in multiple roles such as simultaneous caring roles as well as paid employment. In this paper, we use recent data from the 1958 National Child Development Survey to examine how mid-life men and women distribute their time dedicated to provide help to their elderly parents and to their own adult children (in terms of providing grandchild care). Moreover, we investigate the socio-demographic characteristics that distinguish individuals supporting multiple generations from those who provide help only towards one generation, or individuals who do not provide any support towards family members. Initial results from the research show that around one third of mid-life individuals are ‘at risk’ of providing care to multiple generations, meaning that they have at least one parent or parent-in-law alive and at least one grandchild alive (regardless of whether their adult child who is the parent of their grandchild is alive or not), and therefore may become ‘sandwiched’ between the older generation and the younger generation in terms of providing support. Among these individuals, half provide care to both generations simultaneously. With a broader definition of support provided towards parents/parents-in-law, we found that being sandwiched between two generations in terms of having support responsibilities is more common than what has been found in previous studies.

Research on fertility trends is increasingly centred on the role that family change, new union formation patterns and partnership instability might play on fertility rates. In the case of Spain, lowest-low fertility levels (1.3 since 2011) have been reached in a context of increasing childbearing within consensual unions (31% of total births in 2014) but also outside co-residential partnerships (12% of total births in 2014). In this paper we examine unpartnered motherhood in Spain in order to ascertain whether this is indeed a new and escalating phenomenon and we reflect on its demographic and social implications. We use Spanish vital statistics (all birth records between 2007 and 2014), Population Register data for 2007 and the Continuous Household Survey for 2014. By combining these data, we compute age-specific fertility rates by women’s partnership status (married, cohabiting, unpartnered) and estimate the contribution of unpartnered fertility to total fertility. We also apply the own-children method to 2001 and 2011 census data to have an alternative measure of unpartnered childbearing. In addition, we examine the socio-demographic profile of
unpartnered mothers in order to explore whether there is a polarized pattern of young low-educated unpartnered mothers and older high-educated unpartnered mothers. Finally, we examine the impact of mothers’ partnership status on the health status of their newborns, using low birthweight as an indicator.

43. THE SECOND HALF OF THE GENDER REVOLUTION AND FERTILITY
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This research aims to establish whether there are nascent characteristics of fertility increasing in countries where the gender revolution (GR) is most advanced, as formulated in "The Gender Revolution: A Framework for Understanding Changing Family and Demographic Behavior" by Goldscheider, Bernhardt and Lappegård (2015). Thus far there is no clear indication of a fertility increase in countries with an advanced GR. Cohort total fertility rates (CTFRs) were declining among women born during the 1950s and 1960s, and shares of women with low parity births were increasing. These findings put into doubt the argumentation that fertility reversals have started to take place. Two other findings, however, are noteworthy. One, CTFRs of women born around 1970 in GR countries are around the replacement level and they are among the highest in the developed countries. Two, there are indications that fertility trends in GR countries are stabilizing. Age patterns of childbearing were no longer changing among late 1970s and 1980s birth cohorts. And estimates of the CTFRs of early and mid-1980s birth cohorts were similar to CTFRs of women born around 1970 in GR countries. These two findings can be interpreted as the GR being associated with a stabilization of fertility trends close to the replacement level. – Our investigation will also evaluate the claim that there is evidence of a fertility effect of an increase in ‘gender equity’ early in the 20th century in several countries made in a paper by Anderson and Kohler (2015). This narrative is not consistent with most theories of the GR that consider the entry of growing shares of married women into the public sphere as the beginning of the GR around the 1960s. We will also explore whether a positive relationship between gender equity and childbearing is confirmed for cohort fertility in Nordic and other countries.

43. GENDER ROLES WITHIN PARTNERSHIPS FACING THEIR FIRST PARENTHOOD
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Focusing on young childless different-sex partnerships, we wonder why so few are currently having a baby in contemporary Spain. We observe those couples up to the moment than either have a new baby born or leave the observational window, within a period of fifteen years framed on the 21st century, flowing half of it in a pleasant economic expansion and the other half in a disagreeable crisis. The source of data is quarterly panel household Spanish labour force, from the first quarter of 1999 to the second of 2015, gathering 48,025 partnerships observed in 154,213 occasions between one quarter and the following one, registering an event for a 13.6 % of them and treating the rest as truncated information. We are using discrete-time event-history techniques on the transition to first parenthood. We are analysing heterosexual couples, so inter-quarterly period are nested in partnerships, focusing on the characteristics of those who are having a baby in comparison with those who remain child-
less. We are modelling these odds according to observational period, women’s age and age difference between partners, and both members of the partnership’s labour force participation, educational attainment and place of birth. Once age is controlled, the main explanatory factor in the transition to first parenthood is female labour participation, being female unemployment the fundamental explanation in the low first-fertility rates. On the contrary, male labour participation is not a significant issue in explaining the phenomena. On conclusion, the main reason emerging in the analysis for registering this extremely low first-fertility level is gender discrimination in the labour market, indicated by huge unemployment rates among young women in comparison with men. On contrast, there is no significant difference in first-fertility of native and immigrant partnerships. Moreover, educational attainment has no significance once labour participation is included in the explanatory model.

43. GENDER REVOLUTION, FAMILY REVERSALS AND FERTILITY
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During the last decade persistence of pronounced gender inequality in the domestic division of labour and childcare has been repeatedly linked to very low fertility rates. The debate on the links between gender equality and family change has become more elaborated in the three contributions published in 2015 in Population and Development Review (Anderson and Kohler 2015, Esping-Andersen and Billari 2015, Goldscheider et al. 2015). These contributions share a broad view of an increase in gender equality over time from low to high levels being tightly linked with fertility change, first contributing to its decline, and then fostering its recovery at higher gender equality levels. Moreover, Esping-Andersen and Billari (2015) as well as Goldscheider et al. (2015) predict a strengthening of the family in gender equal societies, especially among the highly educated women. We outline and discuss weaknesses in the arguments and ideas on gender equality and family change, and propose a more thorough investigation of the links between domestic gender equality and family in different contexts. We argue that gender equality cannot be seen as the single dominant factor that can explain the changes in family and fertility, but it should rather be seen as a part of the “institutional package” that can either support higher fertility and stronger family or depress fertility to low levels. Specifically, we aim to: • Provide a systematic analysis of trends, reversals and education gradients in family behaviours, especially in marriage, fertility, and divorce in the selected group of countries; • Study the links between changes in family behaviours and changes in gender equality and investigate whether the observed patterns are in line with the hypotheses discussed in different contributions on the subject.

43. DO VALUE CHANGES EXPLAIN FERTILITY DIFFERENCES ACROSS THE MENA REGION?
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Middle East and Northern Africa is a rapidly growing and world-shaking region of the world, with unique cultural-religious situation and following its own path of modernization with diverse fertility transition. Its’ population these days is approximately equal to that of European Union and is 5 times bigger than it was 60 years ago. Its’ fertility level is second high in the world after Sub-Saharan Africa, but in the same time
it experienced the greatest fertility decline in the world over the past 30 years. Some MENA countries like Turkey, Tunisia, Lebanon and Iran have fertility level close to 2 children per women or even lower, while women in other MENA countries – Oman, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan – still give birth to 3 or even 4 children on average. Countries of the MENA region have a lot of common in their past: Arab and Muslim culture, geographic conditions. For centuries, they were moving at very similar path, but now they happened to have rather diverse state of modernization, state of fertility level. Why did their paths diverge and what are the factors explaining this differences at individual and country level? The paper focuses on MENA region fertility patterns and tries to explain the diversity between countries with similar traditional values and common dominating religion. Based on World Values Survey data for the two last waves authors pick up 16 MENA countries, analyze them using macro-level data and perform the regression analysis on the total number of children born. The results reveal that persons in MENA countries who have fewer children tend to have more egalitarian gender values, but the actual impact of various factors may significantly vary from country to country and between different MENA countries sub-groups.

44. WHEN THE WELL RUNS DRY, WHERE DO WE GO NOW? EXPLORING INTERNAL MIGRATION DUE TO CLIMATE STRESS IN ASIA AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
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Whether the changing climate will lead to mass migration remains an unsettled puzzle for demographers. However, estimates of the number of "environmental refugees" are often based on a simple assumption that climate change-induced extreme weather events and sea-level rise will lead to mass migration. In fact, migration is a complex interplay of multiple factors whereby non-climate drivers such as economic opportunities, political conflicts and social networks are equally important in influencing migration decisions. While estimates of climate migrants generally refer to cross-border migration, recent studies have shown that climate-related migration, if at all, is more common within a national boundary. Moreover, extant empirical studies on climate-related migration are often case studies. To this end, this paper aims to model internal migration flows taking into account socioeconomic, demographic and environmental drivers. Migration flows and relevant socioeconomic information are obtained from microcensus data supplied by the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series for 26 countries in Central and South America and Asia over the period 1970-2011. Additionally, precipitation data are employed to identify drought events and rainfall variability, potential environmental drivers of migration. Fitting a series of gravity-type spatial interaction models for each country and census year, we find higher outmigration flows from the areas frequently affected by drought to the destination that is more urban and has higher proportion of males. Migration is higher the lesser the distance between origin and destination, especially between contiguous geographical units.
44. THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION ON POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON
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We know that internal migration shapes human settlement patterns but few attempts have been made to measure systematically the extent of population redistribution or make comparisons between countries. Robust comparisons are hampered by limited data access, different space-time frameworks and inadequate summary statistics. We use new analysis software (IMAGE Studio) to assess the effects of differences in the number and configuration of geographic zones and implement new measures to make comparisons between a large sample of countries, representing 80% of global population. We construct a new Index of Net Migration Impact (INMI) to measure system-wide population redistribution and examine the relative contributions of migration intensity and effectiveness to cross-national variations. We compare spatial patterns using the slope of a regression between migration and population density across zones in each country to indicate the direction and pace of population concentration. We report correlations between measures of population redistribution and national development and propose a general theoretical model suggesting how internal migration redistributes population across settlement systems during the development process.

44. SEPARATION AND SPATIAL MOBILITY: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON
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This study investigates spatial mobility of separated individuals in five industrialised countries. While there is a large body of literature examining residential changes related to separation in selected individual countries, only a few studies have compared patterns across countries. Using longitudinal data and applying Poisson regression models we study the risk of a move of separated men and women in comparison with cohabiting and married individuals. We use time since separation to distinguish between moves due to separation and moves of separated individuals. Our analysis shows that separated men and women are significantly more likely to move than their cohabiting and married counterparts. The risk of a residential change is the highest shortly after separation and it decreases with duration since separation. The patterns are similar across countries, although the levels of spatial mobility are higher in Australia.

44. LINKS BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ETHNIC SEGREGATION AT DIFFERENT SPATIAL SCALES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM
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Socio-economic and ethnic segregation have often been studied separately. Furthermore, comparisons across countries are difficult to make with the common measures of segregation at the neighborhood level. This paper proposes an innovative measure
of segregation, by defining neighbourhoods from around individuals instead of being based on administrative borders, (‘individualized’ neighbourhoods) allowing a direct comparison of segregation levels across cities and countries. Applying this method we compare segregation and the links between socio-economic and ethnic segregation (focusing especially on persons with a non-EU background) in four metropolitan areas in The Netherlands and Belgium. For each country we take both the capital cities (Amsterdam and Brussels) and two main port cities (Rotterdam and Antwerp) because of their differences in terms of socio-economic composition as well as their migrant population and migration histories. In the paper we focus on both the overlap between spatial patterns related to socio-economic segregation and ethnic segregation, as well as differences in segregation levels and patterns across spatial scales. The results show that segregation patterns of non-EU residents closely correspond to those for indicators of low socio-economic status. Also we find that segregation is manifested at very small spatial scales, while segregation patterns change with an increase in scale level.

45. COMPARISON BETWEEN GENERATION 65+ IN SOURCE OF MAJOR INCOME IN GERMANY AND TAIWAN

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Demographic transition and ageing society force Taiwan to seek after measurements to cope with the unprecedented future. Taiwan could benefit from learning other countries in terms of policies while recognizing different characteristics in population and society in between. This presentation aims at comparing the source of major income of people who are 65 years and older according to gender and life forms in Germany and Taiwan. Data for Germany is based on the result of micro census – Population in Family/Life forms in major residence in 2014 by Federal Statistical Office of Germany, and data for Taiwan is from the "Report of the Senior Citizen Condition Survey 2013" by Ministry of Health and Welfare. Major findings are: 1. Over all, the major income source for elderly in Germany is largely and almost exclusively the pension. In Taiwan, the major income source is more diverse. Roughly “support by the family” and “government subsidy” accounts 60 % of their major income source. 2. For both countries, gender and life form both influence the source of major income. In Germany, 25 % of women living as a couple are mainly support by family while all other categories are mainly supported by pension (at least 90 %). 3. Taiwanese men and women have different orders of major income sources: in order, men are supported by pension, family, government subsidy and investment or savings. Women are supported by family, government subsidy, investment or savings and pension. 4. By family support, in Germany it usually refers to spouse or partner, while in Taiwan it mainly means children/grandchildren. 5. Women in both countries tend to be more financially supported by their family. This might ascribe to their role in society as the major caretaker in the family and therefore give up their career.
45. FATHERS’ INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDCARE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: TRENDS AND SOCIAL DIFFERENCES
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Fathers’ involvement in childcare has become a focus of much research since there is accumulating evidence about its beneficial effects on children’s, mothers’ and fathers’ well-being. Many time-use surveys have documented the increasing involvement of fathers in childcare during the past decades. This presentation will examine the trends in father involvement in childcare in the UK between the time of the UK Time Use Survey from 2000 (UKTUS 2000) and the soon to be released survey from 2013-14 (UKTUS 2013). The presentation will also examine differences in father involvement by father’s level of education and social class. The presentation will analyse father involvement in caring for children aged 14 years or younger. Only fathers who live with a partner are included. UKTUS 2000 comprises diaries of 1,064 fathers with the described characteristics. The sample of UKTUS 2013 is of the same order of magnitude as UKTUS 2010. The analyses will distinguish between routine and interactive childcare and also examine father’s time alone with a child and the time the father spends together with his partner and a child. The presentation will give descriptive statistics and results from regression analyses, the latter controlling for further characteristics of the couple.

45. THE EVOLUTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCES SEPARATING EX-PARTNERS FOLLOWING PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION: THE IMPACT OF SPATIALLY LINKED LIVES
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In a context of increased separation and divorce, the raised profile of fathers’ involvement in parenting and a subsequent growth in extended-family complexity, an increasing number of separated parents will experience constraints on their post-separation spatial careers and their ability to find an optimal residential location. Indeed, many will feel a need to remain close to the ex-partner because they want to share parenting responsibilities or facilitate child visitation for themselves or the ex-partner. The paper aims to identify the trajectories of the distances between ex-partners with shared children in the years that follow their separation, and the ways in which these distances are mediated by individual and ex-household characteristics as well as competing and emergent socio-spatial events and ties. To identify the potential determinants and trajectories of the distances between ex-partners with shared children, detailed geocoded data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) are combined with longitudinal multilevel random effects models. The paper demonstrates how the post-separation spatial careers of parental ex-partners continue to be tied in the years following separation. Moreover, it shows how the degree of maintained geographical proximity is influenced by a variety of competing opportunities (e.g. linked to educational attainment and the forming of new relationships) and existing socio-spatial ties (e.g. shared children and the location of close friends) that further differ according to the gender of the ex-partner – women tend to be disproportionately constrained (“tied”) in their post-separation relocational behaviours. The results demonstrate the relevance of maintained socio-spatial ties between separated family members, but also highlight how the (gendered) spatial constraints that
accompany them should be appreciated more generally in enabling and restricting different aspects of post-separation recovery and adjustment – enabling child contact but prohibiting relocation that may be valuable for other important lifecourse domains (e.g. occupational, housing and (re)partnership careers).

45. FATHER-CHILD CONTACT AFTER SEPARATION: EVIDENCE FROM GERMAN PANEL DATA
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With the increase in separation and divorce rates, non-resident fathers have become a growing group in all European countries. The contact that these fathers keep with their children is a policy relevant issue which has been intensively addressed in previous research for English-speaking countries. For continental Europe, there has been far less research on this topic. In this paper, we use data from the German Family Panel (pairfam) to study the determinants of father-child contact after separation. We particularly investigate how fathers’ partnership history affects the contact that men have with children from prior unions. Taking into account socio-economic characteristics, custody and child support arrangements, we find that union context and custody arrangement at first birth are the most important factors which impact the frequency of contact between non-resident fathers and their minor children. Further analyses will capitalize on the panel structure of data that gives longitudinal information on father-child contact over seven consecutive years. Here we explore how changes in the partnership domain of the father’s life course impact father-child contact. Our data structure allows us to investigate whether findings are robust when individually specific heterogeneity is accounted for.

46. THE CONTRACEPTIVE USE BEHAVIOUR BEFORE AND AFTER UNINTENDED BIRTH IN COLOMBIA AND PERU: DOES IT CHANGE?
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Despite high contraceptive prevalence rates, unintended childbearing is widespread in Latin America. In Colombia, the proportion of births reported as unintended increased since 1990s from 35 to 55%, in Peru it has been stable at a level of 55%. Contraceptive use has been widely studied as a determinant of unintended birth. Little is known about the contraceptive behaviour after unintended childbearing, with scant evidence from middle income countries. This research using DHS aims to examine whether the contraceptive use behaviour changes before and after unintended birth. This knowledge is important not only to understand high levels of unintended childbearing in Latin America, but also non-negligible levels of repeat unintended pregnancies. This study applies transition matrices and discrete-time competing-risk hazard models to examine whether, and how, the transition to first contraceptive method adopted in the postpartum period depends on the contraceptive use behaviour before pregnancy, and how this relationship differs by birth intention status. The results reveal that in both countries women who reported an unintended birth following contraceptive use (contraceptive failure or discontinuation due to reason other than to become pregnant) are more likely to transition to more effective methods after birth, compared to pre-pregnancy use, than women who reported a birth wanted then. This is most pronounced among former least effective method users. Moreover,
although there is no statistically significant difference by birth intention status, non-users of contraception before pregnancy are most likely of all women to stay non-users also after birth. These findings signal that unintended birth experience might affect future contraceptive use behaviour, in particular among women previously using least effective contraceptives. At the same time, the non-use of contraception before pregnancy in general is a strong predictor of method non-use in the postpartum period, potentially putting women at risk of subsequent unintended pregnancy.

46. CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD SWITCHERS: DO CONTRACEPTION METHODS VARY AMONG MARRIED, COHABITING AND SINGLE WOMEN IN THE U.S.?
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It is unlikely that the same type of contraception will be used throughout women's life course and so a large proportion of women practice contraceptive method switching. This study provides contemporary estimates of contraceptive method switching and the types of methods that women switch to by union status. The National Survey of Family Growth (2006-10) was used to create an analytic sample of 1,899 women ages 21-44 years who switched contraception and had valid responses on the contraceptive method history calendar and marital and cohabitation dates over a 3-year period. Contraceptive method switching was measured based on women’s report of different use of contraception in consecutive months as well as a change from nonuse of contraception to use of contraception or vice versa. Most married women switched to most effective methods, cohabiting women switched to least effective methods and single women switched mostly to the pill and condom. Multivariate analysis revealed that single women, more than married and cohabiting women, were more likely to switch to condoms relative to least effective contraception. Contraceptive method switching behavior is driven by single women while married and cohabiting women are more analogous. Less variation is found in the types of contraceptive methods women switch to when union status is considered. Studies on women’s reproductive health should include more analysis that moves beyond point estimates and incorporates the fluidity of contraceptive behavior, such as contraceptive method switching during the reproductive life course. Health care providers should deliberately address the needs of single sexually active women who are more at risk of negative reproductive health outcomes which may be associated with contraceptive method switching behavior.

46. PREGNANCY PLANNING IN BOTSWANA: WHAT DIMENSIONS MATTER TO BATSWANA WOMEN?
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In the Botswana context of relatively low fertility combined with good access to education and health services and high HIV prevalence, facilitating pregnancy planning is an important stage in improving reproductive health services but little is known about the extent to which pregnancies are planned and what are the barriers to effective pregnancy planning. This research uses qualitative data from a study undertaken in Gaborone (2015) to investigate Batswana women’s perceptions and experience of different dimensions of pregnancy planning, and the constraints they encounter in pregnancy planning. Three university graduates undertook in-depth interviews in
Setswana and/or English with 36 women of reproductive age from a wide range of social class, educational and fertility backgrounds, including both HIV positive and negative women. Our results suggest that women in Botswana are far from experiencing effective pregnancy planning as would be understood from a medical perspective. In the individual accounts of reproductive lives few women had planned their first pregnancy, and this often generated both physical and psychological repercussions throughout their reproductive lives. Apart from a few cases of teenage pregnancy where the girl had got pregnant very early in her first sexual relationship never having considered contraceptive use, lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods and inability to access services were not key barriers to pregnancy planning. However, Batswana women confront a constellation of constraints in different dimensions of life, including economic and employment uncertainty, high HIV prevalence, perceived unreliability of men, and the practical difficulties of managing and caring for children in frequently chaotic contexts, whilst simultaneously experiencing strong social pressure to become mothers. Their primary preoccupations around pregnancy planning are situated in the economic and social support sphere rather than corporeal preparedness. Individual level reproductive planning responding to physical needs and reproductive aspirations is uncommon.

47. ETHNIC MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS AND RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION: HOW IMPORTANT IS THE HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION TO UNDERSTAND WHERE MINORITIES LIVE?
Ad Coenen, Pieter-Paul Verhaeghe and Bart Van de Putte
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Despite the importance of life cycle and household characteristics for residential mobility, these factors are seldom considered in the extensive field of ethnic residential segregation research. This study integrates the household composition of ethnic minorities into the spatial assimilation theory, the ethnic enclave theory and the self-segregation theory. We investigate the relationship between the type of household and living in a concentration neighbourhood for Turkish and North-African origin households. Moreover, we distinguish between both higher-educated and lower-educated people. For these purposes, we use a selection of the Belgian census data of 2011 (N=126,451). We used multilevel binary logistic regression analyses comparing families with children, childless couples and single and living alone households. We find clear associations between living in a Turkish of North-African concentration neighbourhood and the household type: families with children are more likely to live in concentration neighbourhoods than childless couples. Moreover, only lower educated families with children are more likely to live in concentration neighbourhoods than lower educated singles. Higher educated families are equally likely to live in a non-concentration neighbourhood as higher educated single and living alone households.

47. THE CHALLENGE OF DIVERSITY THROUGH MIGRATION: RURAL COMMUNITIES AS HOST FOR INCOMING REFUGEES
Birgit Glorius
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Migration has severely changed the population structure and social fabric of many regions in Europe. Especially in recent years, many urban but also peripheral, rural regions in Europe experience increasing population diversity due to the inflow of la-
bour migrants and refugees. Contrary to urban agglomerations, rural communities often have no experience with diversity, especially in the East German regions like Saxony, where migration during socialist times mainly occurred as highly segregated temporary labor migration. Considering the huge population losses due to internal migration after 1989/90, recent population gains through immigration should have positive connotations in East German peripheries, since they provide an opportunity to improve the age structure towards economically active age groups and recruit highly qualified labour force. But in a society that is not experienced in dealing with immigrants, there are many prejudices and fears concerning diversity. Currently those fears culminate in large demonstrations denouncing the islamisation of Europe. The proposed paper analyzes how rural communities deal with processes of heterogenisation in the context of refugee reception. Using selected case studies, the problem of social acceptance and possibilities to overcome xenophobia are discussed. In the outlook, the paper will generalize its findings and unfold the interfaces between immigration, integration and social resistance in a regionalized perspective. The paper draws on statistical material and case studies which the author carried out in different regions of Saxony. Keywords: urban and rural regions, migration, integration, diversity, xenophobia

47. PIONEER MIGRATION OF U.S. IMMIGRANTS TO NEW DESTINATIONS: WHO MIGRATES AND WHERE DO THEY GO?
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Research on immigrant dispersion to new U.S. destinations has not addressed the question of how place and individual factors influence settlement in pioneer places. While origin-group social networks influence immigrants' initial settlement choices and secondary migration decisions, other factors must be important when immigrants move to pioneer places. By comparing the pioneer settlement process for ten Asian and Latin American immigrant groups, our goal was to identify national origin differences in pioneer migration and determine whether immigrants from different national origins have similar responses to economic, demographic, social, and co-ethnic labor markets conditions. We used 1990 and 2000 confidential decennial census data because they have sufficient sample cases and geographic detail to study national origin differences. We estimated zero-inflated Poisson models for each group to identify the place characteristics associated with higher pioneer settlement counts in the 1990s. Logistic regression models estimated the individual characteristics of immigrants who settled pioneer places. The major context determinants of pioneer settlement are 1990 population size, the pan-ethnic presence of foreign born from each group's origin region (Asia or Latin America) and the lack of a significant agricultural presence in the labor force. The individual-level logit models indicated that pioneers were significantly more likely to be internal migrants than recent immigrants, speak English well or only, and have already been living in relatively dispersed places prior to moving to pioneer labor markets. The analyses demonstrated the importance of secondary migration and prior dispersion from gateways for pioneer settlement. They also showed considerable national origin heterogeneity in settlement dynamics and suggested that analyses for the total foreign born can be biased if national origin differences are ignored.
47. RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES: MINORITY POPULATION GROWTH AND SPATIAL INTEGRATION
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Residential segregation is a key indicator of spatial assimilation and social inclusion among minority populations. Our paper provides up-to-date comparative estimates of residential concentration and segregation in Europe and the United States during the current period of rapid immigration and growing diversity. Areal data from Eurostat and the U.S. decennial census reveal recent patterns of population growth and dispersion of ethnic immigrant and minority populations for the most recent years. Our paper has three specific goals. First, we provide new estimates of majority-minority segregation using the index of dissimilarity (D), which are based on NUTS3 data for 26 European countries and on comparable county-level data for all 50 states in the USA. Second, we supplement these estimates of racial concentration and segregation with detailed district and census tract data from several metropolitan cities in Europe (e.g., London, Amsterdam, Brussels, among others) and the United States (e.g., Atlanta, Houston, and Chicago) which have become major immigrant and minority population centers. Third, using concatenated data on European countries and USA states, we fit several multivariate models that include key economic (i.e., poverty), social (i.e., education), and ecological (i.e., urbanization) predictors of segregation in Europe and the USA. This analyses allows for an evaluation of similarities and differences in segregation outcomes and determinants on both continents. Our fundamental goal is to provide the first comprehensive set of comparative estimates of minority segregation in Europe and the United States.

47. SETTLEMENT OR MOBILITY? FACTORS INTERVENING IN THE MIGRATION-DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF RECENTLY ARRIVED GERMANS IN SWITZERLAND
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In the context of important migration flows within the European countries, our paper aims at understanding the factors intervening in the migration-decision making process of immigrants. We not only analyze the individuals' consideration and/or their plan within the next year to return or to stay – a widely studied field – but also to move to another country, which has so far attracted less attention in research on migratory projects. Empirical research adopting the stated-preference approach has revealed that different pre-move thoughts (considering and planning) can be determined by different factors. Drawing from the literature, we test seven sets of factors: prior migration settings, embeddedness in the host country, satisfaction of the live in the host country, opportunity differentials between the host and the home or onward country, feasibility and preparedness, life course events and transnational ties. To provide new insights into the migration-decision making process, a multi-mode survey is carried out among adult German immigrants who have arrived since June 2002 in Switzerland. Almost 2000 individuals have taken part in the survey. After a short introduction, our paper presents the theoretical framework on the migration decision-making process. Thereafter, we explain the data collection process and evaluate the data quality. We then analyze the seven set of factors that influence considering and/
or planning the settlement, the return or the onward migration of German residents. Therefore, we combine descriptive statistics and multivariate models. The paper closes with a conclusion.

48. GENDER, POLITICS, AND CHILD MORTALITY: EXTERNALITIES OF FEMALE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION?
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Efforts to understand the social dynamics of population health have focused surprisingly little attention on political context. This is particularly the case with respect to meso-level contexts such as political representation and the bodies that implement social policy. In this paper, we develop a theoretical model that explains why increases in female representation in political processes influence population health. Building upon research in political science, we argue that female politicians are particularly likely to push for policies embodying maternal health and child well-being, even when such policies are orthogonal to party doctrine. We test these ideas with a unique cross-national, panel data set that includes indicators female representation in national government (www.ipu.org), as well as measures of infant and child mortality (data.worldbank.org). We further explore the policy mechanisms that link female political representation to child survival with specific examination of education, medical interventions, and economic capacity. Results indicate strong associations between the percentage of female politicians in government and child mortality that are robust with traditional indicators of economic and/or social development and varied econometric specifications to identify causal effects. Moreover, the pathways that connect female representation to child health are explored and seen to be both multifaceted and operating at multiple levels. Implications for broad ideas about human development goals, political process, and policy formation in the pursuit of improving infant and child survival are discussed.

48. ESTIMATING MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES USING DATA FROM RETROSPECTIVE SURVEYS: A VALIDATION STUDY IN NIAKHAR (SENEGAL)
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Mortality due to external causes (accidents, homicides or suicides) is poorly known in countries with limited registration of vital events and causes of death. Retrospective household-based surveys such as DHS increasingly collect siblings’ survival histories (SSH) in order to derive estimates of adult and pregnancy-related mortality. In some surveys, a few questions are also asked to identify violent deaths and this practice could be generalized to provide estimates of mortality from external causes. We conducted a validation study of SSH with such additional questions in Niakhar (Senegal), a locality where prospective data on adult mortality has been collected during demographic surveillance since 1962. We examine the sensitivity and specificity of SSH in recording adult deaths due to external causes. We then assess possible biases in SSH estimates of the proportion of adult deaths due to external causes.
Despite progress made in recent decades, infant and neonatal mortality rates (NMRs) in India have remained high compared with neighboring developing countries. The tempo and quantum of reductions in neonatal mortality have been inconsistent across time, states, and urban and rural subpopulations. Decompositions have shown that the total NMR decrease in India since the early 1980s has been largely driven by mortality changes in poorer states and rural areas, whereas compositional changes had negligible impact. The amount of disparity in NMRs across the sub-populations, which had been declining beforehand, had stabilized in the 2000s when many states and especially their urban areas experienced difficulties. These disparities produce a heavy burden of avoidable death. While the mortality excess in poorer states and rural areas constitutes the core of the overall death toll, some richer states, and urban areas, show unexpectedly slow mortality decreases. Contrary to this, the experience of the two Vanguard states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu highlights a great potential for progress in low-income settings with sensible health and social policies. Key Words: Neonatal, Mortality, India, Disparity, Sample Registration System

Research from Sub-Saharan Africa consistently shows that urban mortality levels are substantially lower than those found in rural areas. Rural populations are disadvantaged in household characteristics, educational and economic opportunities and have little access to health services. This translates into higher rural mortality. Yet, what is less recognised is that this research is heavily based on infant and child mortality measures or occasionally on maternal mortality. In fact, despite recognition of the value of lowering mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa, there is shockingly little empirical evidence on how mortality levels for adults compare across urban and rural sectors. Furthermore, this question becomes particularly salient as AIDS mortality shifted the burden of disease to urban centres so dramatically over the past three decades. This research aims to examine whether and to what extent a difference exists in adult mortality between rural and urban populations. The lack of population registration data and mortality records make it exceedingly difficult of estimate mortality rates. However, using an indirect measure of adult mortality, the orphanhood method, it is possible to derive rural and urban life tables separately. Drawing upon data from Demographic and Health Surveys for 18 Sub-Saharan African countries between 1990 to 2014, we estimate separate urban and rural adult mortality levels. Results indicate that the probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is consistently higher in urban areas in Central-East Africa, where HIV prevalence is higher. Furthermore in these countries there is an increase in adult mortality probabilities over time. In West African countries the probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is lower and declining over time, with heterogeneity in urban/rural mortality differentials. Overall the differences in urban/rural mortality are greater amongst men.
49. EMIGRATION INTENTIONS: THEORY AND EVIDENCE
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In this paper we derive testable hypotheses on the causal relationship between politico-economic factors and emigration intentions. The hypotheses are tested for the South Caucasian countries, using household level dataset for the period 2010-2013. The response of emigration intentions to a change in political factors is the largest in transition, rejecting the hypothesis that partial impacts can be ordered according to a politico-economic development stage. On the other hand, the response of emigration intentions to economic policy factors is effectively ordered. The paper suggests a novelty for a non-linear relationship between emigration intentions and the stage of development – political discontent need not be high in transition, but small perturbation in the development process may create a high resonance in emigration intentions.

49. EMIGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN SPAIN:
A FICTITIOUS ARRIVAL COHORT ANALYSIS
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There have been substantive theoretical developments in the social sciences regarding temporary migrations. However, the quantitative empirical contributions available in the international literature have been less conspicuous. This paper studies outflows size of the foreign-born population resident in Spain and the self-selection in these outflows in terms of educational level, in order to test Neoclassical and New Economics of Labour Migration theories. With this aim, it calculates the attrition in fictitious arrival cohorts using Spanish Labour Force Survey data from 2007. Preliminary results show, first, an increase in the emigration of foreign-born after two years since the beginning of the Great Recession; second, that migrants arrived during the Great Recession do not show any emigration propensity; third, that outflows are concentrated among immigrants with worse educational background, as Neoclassical economics expected.

49. PATTERNS AND MOTIVES BEHIND ONWARD, RETURN AND CIRCULAR MIGRATION AMONG FORCED MIGRANTS
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Contemporary international migration trends show how sequential migration including several destinations, such as onward, return and circular migration is increasing. There are reasons to believe that these sequential migration trajectories are especially important for those initially migrating as refugees. Recent developments on immigration to Europe show a growing need of knowledge on how and why dynamic international migration flows come about, especially among forced migrants. Knowledge on emigration patterns among involuntary migrants is exceedingly important for policy makers who in the light of the so called "refugee crisis" are enforcing immigration restrictions at the same time as they wish to attract highly skilled migrants in order to meet the demands of ageing and shrinking populations. Few previous studies have examined the differences between different types of emigration trajectories and
with a focus on forced migrants. This paper therefore aims at mapping and analyzing the extent, patterns and determinants of onward, return and circular migration among former refugees. Using Swedish longitudinal register data from the period 1990-2013, individual emigrant histories are tracked back in time. The results on typical emigration patterns and selectivity of emigrants in relation to integration outcomes will be of great importance to policy makers as well as provide a solid background to future studies.

49. EMIGRATION OF FAMILY MIGRANTS IN SWEDEN
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This study aims to describe the emigration of persons who migrated to Sweden due to family ties. Their first move to Sweden may not be of socioeconomic reasons but rather to live with a partner and/or family. The reasons for emigration might then also be of other factors than their labor market success but rather due to their family situation. For this reason, this study aims to investigate if there is a relationship between family situation and emigration. This is done by means of a survival analysis using Swedish register data on immigrants who arrived during 1998 to 2007. The analysis is carried out for two groups: family migrants that were in a relationship at immigration and those who were single. Similar to other studies on migration and family status, the results show that a change in family status for those who were in a relationship upon immigration involves a greater likelihood to emigrate. If the person who immigrated for family reasons has separated from that partner he or she was in a relationship with at the time of immigration, the risk to emigrate is considerably higher compared with those who are still in a relationship. This applies particularly to women. For those women who are single upon immigration, a change in family status, i.e. that they form a relationship in Sweden, involves a generally lower risk to emigrate compared with those who remained single. This is true regardless if the woman remains in a relationship, has separated or if her partner has emigrated.

49. FREQUENCY AND POLICY MATTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULAR MIGRATION RELATED TO HUNGARY
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Multiple displacements from one home to another have become increasingly frequent during the epoch of globalisation. This contribution provides empirical evidence relevant to the long-term international circular migrants admitted into Hungary in the period 2006-2015. The principal aim of this research is to identify the effects of economic crisis and the newly emerging migratory phenomena on the Hungarian international migration policy. International circular migration and migration policy measures will be analysed in comparison with before crisis period of 2006-2008, crisis period of 2009-2012 and after crises period of 2013-2015. Initially, we define the circulation within the conceptual framework of transnationalism from inward perspective. Secondly, we create macro-scale data set on long term international circular migrants based on the original statistical method. Thirdly, we explore the frequency of circulation in the context of international immigration of foreigners to Hungary and discuss the country specific international migration policy questions. In addition, we perform critical literature review on global level, analysis of rules on EU and country
involved level. Fourthly, we seek to gain further insight into the demographic composition of international circular immigrants by gender, age, family status. Lastly, based on the variable of country of citizenship in one hand we study external spatial dimension of circulation. On the other hand, with the help of information on the place of residence in Hungary we map the internal spatial dimension of circulation. The advanced result of this research is to introduce again this age-old pattern of mobility, namely circulation, to the most contemporary practice of demography, geography, statistics, migration studies and policy.

50. HEALTH CONVERGENCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANY AS REFLECTED IN LONG-TERM CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY TRENDS: HOW MUCH WAS DUE TO REUNIFICATION?
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Past political and socioeconomic developments have had a strong impact on recent mortality trends in Germany. A notable mortality gap between the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the pre-unified Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) began to narrow rapidly right after the unification of the two states. It has been suggested that health progress in East Germany is likely to be explained by the reduction of causes of death amenable to health interventions, predominantly cardiovascular diseases. Despite extensive research, the factors underlying the remarkable improvement in East Germany are still not fully understood. One of the reasons for that is a number of significant changes in the classification of causes of death as well as the changes in coding practices taking place in East Germany shortly after reunification. These latter changes, which happen to coincide in time with profound socioeconomic transformation of East Germany, have particularly complicated the interpretation of mortality trends and made the international comparisons difficult. In this paper, we report the initial results of the project on the reconstruction mortality trends in East Germany which are mainly focused on methodological problems related to the transition to Western coding practices in October 1990. We propose an upward correction of cancer mortality as well as the corrections accounting for obvious inter-exchanges between the items within the chapter of circulatory diseases. Afterwards, we perform the comparative analysis of the adjusted mortality trends, and discuss mechanisms that have been driving the process of mortality convergence in Germany.

50. THE CONTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL TO LIFE EXPECTANCY DIFFERENTIALS ACROSS COUNTRIES AND OVER TIME IN EUROPE
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Both alcohol-attributable mortality and life expectancies largely differ across European countries. While alcohol-attributable mortality tends to be higher in Eastern European countries than in Western Europe, life expectancies are lower. Similarly, alcohol-attributable mortality trends and life expectancy trends are diverse in Europe, and especially across Eastern European countries. We estimate the contribution of alcohol to life expectancy differentials between Eastern European countries and Western Europe since 1990. All-cause mortality (Human Mortality Database) and alcohol-attributable mortality data (GBD Study 2013) were retrieved by age and sex for 25 European countries, which were divided into Eastern or Western countries. Tra-
ditional life tables and life expectancy decomposition techniques were applied to assess the contribution of alcohol to life expectancy differentials between each Eastern European country and Western Europe. In 2010, alcohol was explaining around 1/4 of the differentials in life expectancy between Western Europe and Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, for both men and women. In other countries the contribution of alcohol was lower, but quite important among men in 2010 with around 1/5 in Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland. In most of the countries the relative contribution of alcohol seems not to have declined in the period 1990-2010, although a declining trend is observed after 2005. In conclusion, a relatively large share (above 20 % in 5 countries for men and 3 countries for women in 2010) of the gap in mortality between Eastern and Western European countries seems to be explained by alcohol consumption. Therefore, we show that important life expectancy differentials could be narrowed by reducing alcohol-attributable mortality across Europe.

50. COHORT SURVIVAL COMPARISONS AMONG INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES: THE TRUNCATED CROSS-SECTIONAL AVERAGE LENGTH OF LIFE APPROACH
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Background: The longevity progress in developed countries has not been observed uniformly, triggering a mortality gap between them. In addition to knowing that the mortality disparity exists, a deeper understanding is obtained by recognizing at which ages survival differences specifically appear. Objective: To investigate how different cohorts present in 2010 among industrialized countries contribute to the longevity gap between countries. Methods: We selected 34 industrialized countries from the Human Mortality Database and compare them with other high longevity countries (HLC). We calculate the Truncated Cross-sectional Average Length of Life (TCAL) in 2010 for all these countries, and decomposed the differences between countries' TCALs by age and cohort. Results: Nordic and Western-central Europe, as well as the selected Non-European countries, experienced a cohort survival advantage compared with other HLCs in 2010, while Southern and Eastern-Europe experienced lower cohort survival than other HLCs. The age-cohort decomposition of differences in TCALs revealed recent cohort developments: higher infant/child mortality in Non-European countries, and lower infant/child mortality in Southern-Europe than in other HLCs. Only the oldest Nordic cohorts born before 1920 reduced the overall survival advantage of Northern-Europe compared with other HLCs in 2010. A similar cohort survival trajectory was experienced by Western-central European cohorts compared with other HLCs. All the Eastern cohorts present in 2010 experienced higher mortality than other HLCs. Contribution: We complement research of mortality gaps by adding a cohort survival perspective. While gaps in life expectancy at birth reflect disparities in current mortality, differences in TCALs add the historical mortality information.
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In 1970, Sweden, Norway and Denmark (males only) had the highest known period life expectancy in the world. By 2009 the life expectancy of the three countries had fallen to average or below average among western developed countries, with Denmark having fallen way behind. This decline in rankings occurred alongside the development of generous and universalistic social welfare policies, which are often thought to be the most beneficial to population health. In this paper we analyze the age and cause of death patterns behind these changes with life table analyses and newly developed decomposition techniques. The hypotheses that we investigate, which are not mutually exclusive, include: (1) a failure to reduce mortality at older ages, (2) a move toward a comparatively shorter-lived cause of death structure than in comparison countries, (3) cohort effects from the survival of frail or less selected individuals due to a less lethal early life environment, and (4) cohort effects from smoking. The objective is to uncover whether there is a common narrative to the decline in rankings among the four countries, albeit to different final levels, or whether the three countries have followed different pathways.

50. MORTALITY TRENDS IN BALTIcket COUNTRIES BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER SOVIET DOMINATION
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From Polish and Swedish occupation to their second independence, through Russian Empire enrolment, first independence, and Soviet occupation, Baltic countries experience strong changes that caused major impacts on their health transition that would be quite interesting to document, but they also produced dramatic changes in the quality and the accuracy of information that makes it difficult. After summarizing existing mortality indicators for the farther past, we’ll carefully estimate mortality trends since WW-I to compare them to French and Russian trends to discuss what were the consequences of getting in and then getting out of the Soviet system in terms of health and survival. We’ll show how Baltic countries suffered from their incorporation into the USSR but also had very fast progress in 1955-64, before falling into the Soviet health crisis in 1965-1990, to finally recover better and sooner than all other new states born from the split of the USSR.

51. FERTILITY AMONG THE DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS: THE ANALYSIS OF LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM EIGHT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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This study investigates the childbearing patterns of the descendants of immigrants in selected European countries, with a focus on ethnic minority women whose parents arrived in Europe from high-fertility countries. While the fertility levels of immi-
grants to Europe have been examined in the recent literature, the childbearing patterns among their descendants have received little attention. Using longitudinal data from eight European countries and applying Poisson regression models, the study shows that many descendants of immigrants exhibit first-birth levels that are similar to the 'native' population in their respective countries; however, first-birth levels are elevated among women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin in the UK and for those of Turkish descent in France and Belgium. Transition rates to a second child vary less across ethnic groups. Most ethnic minority women in the UK, France and Belgium show significantly higher third-birth levels than 'natives' in those countries. The inclusion of women’s level of education in the analysis has little effect on fertility differences across the ethnic groups. Overall, the childbearing behaviour of the descendants of immigrants falls in between the fertility pathways experienced by their parents' generation and the respective 'native' populations. The analysis supports the idea that both the mainstream society and the minority subculture shape the childbearing patterns of the descendants of immigrants in Europe.

51. LARGE FAMILIES IN GERMANY. SOCIOECONOMIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT FROM A LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

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Germany is one of the countries with lowest-low fertility in the world. A relatively high percentage of childless and a low share of large families are characteristically for the current German fertility. Recently research and policy measures are more focused on childlessness. Relatively little is known about conditions and situations in life of parents which lead to a decision not to have more than two children. Among the women born 1972 (in Germany) only 16.2% had three or more children. On a descriptive level variables like migration background and education can be associated with large families. But a detailed, systematic consideration of socio-demographic and socio-economic conditions in a longitudinal design is missing. In this paper we will examine which individual circumstances can have impact on a higher number of births of women in Germany. Our research question is based on their life-course: Therewith we have the intention to explore how the third birth or more are in relation to other events and circumstances in the relevant time. Besides description (e.g. survival analyses) a piecewise constant exponential model will be conducted. The latter is the core of the analyses of the transition to the third child and more. We use the SOEP (Socio-Economic Panel Study) which is a longitudinal survey of private households and persons in Germany. It started in 1984 and is released each year.

51. HOW DO INDIVIDUAL NORMATIVE ATTITUDES INFLUENCE THE CHILDBIRTH BETWEEN TWO WAVES OF GGS IN GERMANY, FRANCE AND BULGARIA

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Based on the 1st and 2nd wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data this paper provides comparative analysis of fertility and individual attitudes towards children in Western Germany, France and Bulgaria. The aim of this paper is to answer the question of how different aspects of normative family attitudes influence the birth
of a child and how this link differs in the above mentioned countries. It takes cross-cultural as well as cross-national perspective. Observing three different societies allows a broader view which enables us to better understand how culture influences fertility. Furthermore this can contribute to explain the differences in fertility behavior between these countries. Germany and France both fall under the category conservative countries (Esping-Andersen 1990), however they differ in their structural family policy, childcare facilities and fertility patterns. The involvement of Bulgaria in the analysis provides an interesting east-west comparison regarding the link between cultural attitudes and fertility. This paper focuses on individuals between 18 and 45 years and analyzes a total of 9,143 men and women. The multivariate analysis is carried out using logistic regression. In addition to the overall sample with country as additional control variable, analyses are carried out for each country separately, revealing the influence of individual attitudes on fertility behavior. The main dependent variable is the decision for a/another child. It is operationalized as the birth of a child between wave 1 and wave 2 or current pregnancy at the time of the second interview. The explaining variables are attitudes towards children and family based on the theory of planned behavior. The current study provides new insights into the link between individual attitudes towards children and the childbirth. It also reveals cross-national differences in the relationship between attitudes and fertility behavior.

51. THE SHORT TERM AND THE LONG TERM EFFECT OF FERTILITY ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN HUNGARY
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This paper aims to answer to how fertility affects subjective well-being in the short run and in longer run as well. This issue have received considerable interest from policy makers who are concerned about the declining fertility rate. Although, growing number of international studies have analyzed how fertility affect the individual’s well-being in the short run, there is still a vacant scholarship about the long term effects. However, extending the research to a longer lifespan would enable us to gain deeper understanding of motivations for having a child. This analysis is based on the dataset of the Turning Points of Life Course program (Hungarian GGS), which is a longitudinal research program (between 2001, 2004 and 2012). Since the effect of fertility mainly measured by observational data, ruling out confounding variables plays a key role in the analysis. In case of the short term effect matching method is applied on the longitudinal data. However, this method cannot be employed for estimating long term effect due to the absence of sufficiently long longitudinal dataset. Therefore, this paper uses a random proxy variable to overcome the methodological challenges, namely, the gender of the child. This variable captures the quality of the relationship between child and elderly parents (based on gender socialization, social support, and normative expectations theories) instead of the quantity of children. Female children tend to provide more support for the elderly parents than males; thus, the gender of the children is a good proxy for having a grateful child. Broadly speaking, the present paper has found that fertility initially increases the subjective well-being in a large extent; however, this effect decline with time. Moreover, the analysis of the long term effect of fertility has shown that children may become a new source of subjective well-being as the parents get older.
51. CHILDLESSNESS: VALUES OR CONSTRAINTS? TOWARDS A NEW WAY OF LIFE IN SWITZERLAND?
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This paper is considering whether childlessness is becoming a new way of life in Switzerland, a country in which the percent of childless persons has been since long among the highest in Europe. We use the data of the 2013 Swiss family survey to compare views on parental lives of person with or without experience of fertility, such as expressed in their perception of the anticipated consequences of the arrival of a (another) child and of the factors that would play a role in their decision to have or not a (another) child. Globally, the arrival of a (another) child is seen as having negative material consequences and positive relational ones. Preliminary results comparing women and men with or without fertility experience show that women and men with no experience of fertility give less importance to constraints related to age and health, as well as to the share of domestic tasks. Their anticipation of negative consequences on their sexual life is also less pronounced. Most of all, childless women and men anticipate to a higher degree a positive impact on their relationship with their surroundings and their life satisfaction. However, childless women differ from childless men inasmuch as the latter are less prone to giving importance to material factors, while childless women appear more preoccupied by material security. Therefore, we cannot conclude on these preliminary results that persons with no child have a radically different view of family life than those who are already parents. They seem to be no more ambivalent about planning for a child and appear to have a positive view of parental life, anticipating less material burden and more relational benefits. The analysis will be completed by controlling for the possible effect of differences in values, as well as in personal and family resources.

52. RESILIENT OR NEWCOMER? FEMALE BREADWINNERS IN SPAIN AND THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS
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Spain is a unique country in the European context with regards to the impact of the crisis on income roles within households, particularly due to the increasing prevalence of female-breadwinner couples as a consequence of greater male unemployment. Using panel data from the Spanish Labour Force Survey for the crisis period (2008-2015), we longitudinally investigated flows between household types in order to establish the extent to which the shift towards female-breadwinner couples reflects a greater resilience of women’s employment. Specifically, we sought to find whether it stemmed from a sectorial and occupational pattern of job losses within a gender-typed labor market or rather was due to added worker effect, with previously non-active women entering the labour force. Through logistic regression models with random effects, we observe intra-couple dynamics from one observation t to the following t+1. In the first group of transitions to female breadwinner, couples began as dual-earner partnerships, whereas in the second transition group they were formally either male-breadwinner couples or couples where neither partner was employed. We also analyze the sociodemographic, and labor characteristics associated with each type of flow. The underlying assumption is that differences exist in the education level, job characteristics and national origin of female-breadwinner couples. In
those cases in which the female partner is the primary earner, a better socioeconomic performance is expected, while in couples where she is an added worker more precarious labor conditions are supposed. For the latter, the analysis will differentiate labor force entry from inactivity and unemployment. The understanding of the diverse paths towards new female economic roles due to the crisis is of central importance in order to forecast possible implications for gender equality.

52. IS BEING HALF-TIME MOTHER HELP TO WORK? THE ROLE OF SHARED CUSTODY ON WOMEN’S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AFTER DIVORCE

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If separated women are still more likely than men to have sole physical custody of children, the proportion of parents who share custody increased substantially in many countries. The extensive literature on the economic consequences of divorce emphasizes the higher risk for separated women to enter poverty. Partly due to unequal marital specialization, the sole physical custody is also said to be responsible for the persistence of poverty. To what extent does the type of child custody play on labor market behaviors? Does shared custody, by relaxing family constraints, help mothers to return to work more easily? Using a large sample of 2009 divorcees from French exhaustive administrative income-tax database, and taking the opportunity of huge territorial discrepancies observed in shared custody, we are able to correct for the possible endogeneity of shared custody and to estimate the effect of share custody on women’s labour market outcomes.

52. HAVING A SECOND CHILD AND ACCESS TO CHILDCARE: EVIDENCE FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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This paper shows that differences in fertility across European countries mainly emerge due to fewer women having two children in low fertility countries. It further suggests that childcare services are an important determinant for the transition to a second child to occur. The theoretical framework we propose suggests that: (i) in countries where childcare coverage is low, there is a U-shaped relationship between a couple’s probability to have a second child and female’s wage, while (ii) in countries with easy access to childcare, this probability is positively related with the woman’s potential wage. Data from the European Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) confirm these implications when estimating a woman’s probability of having a second child as a function of education. This implies that middle income women are the most affected ones by the lack of childcare coverage in low fertility countries.

52. THE LONG TERM COST OF PARTNERSHIP AND FERTILITY TRAJECTORY: LATER LIFE LABOUR MARKET INCOME OF WOMEN ACROSS EUROPE

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The increase of female employment was the most significant change in labour markets during the past century. However, women’s earnings remain closely related to their changing family roles over the life course. Mothers’ wages lag behind those of
childless women and men, even after controlling for individual work experience. This so called "motherhood penalty" is a well-established finding in many Western countries. Against this background, the present study will address the research question: what is the association between the family trajectory, i.e. combined partnership and fertility history, and later life (50-59) labour market income among women? Also, we ask whether this association differs between countries. We contribute to the literature in three main ways. First, we take a holistic life course approach by combining multiple characteristics of the family trajectory into one typology. Previous research mainly focused on the effects of single events, for instance the mother's age at first birth and presence of a partner. However we expect that the interplay between fertility and partnership history is relevant. Therefore, we combine them in one typology using sequence analysis. Second, we focus on later life outcomes. Most studies regard only short-term income effects. However, women's decision to quit their job or reduce their working hours does not only lower current income, but also compromises future earnings. Third, this study provides a cross-country perspective. Previous research suggests that motherhood effects on income are shaped by country-specific family policies and cultural attitudes. We contribute to the literature by assessing a large number of country contexts. To answer our research questions, we will use data from 23 European countries of the Generations and Gender Surveys and SHARELIFE. These datasets include full partnership and fertility histories.

53. LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER EUROPEANS: THE ROLE OF GRANDCHILDREN

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This paper aims to investigate whether the arrival and the presence of grandchildren increases the level of life satisfaction of older people. Existing studies focus on how having children may impact parents' life satisfaction around the birth of a child. We aim to extend this literature by looking at the long-run indirect effects of fertility through grandparenthood. By using the SHARE dataset and engaging in a series of fixed-effects and logistic regressions, we study whether the birth of the first or further grandchildren can increase a grandparent's life satisfaction. By doing so, we can assess whether the presence of grandchildren may reduce the risk of the often found in previous literature decrease in life satisfaction for older people. Preliminary results show a positive association between having grandchildren and a grandparent's increased life satisfaction, especially for grandmothers.

53. GRANDPARENT-GRANDCHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND GRANDCHILDREN'S WELL-BEING AFTER PARENTAL DIVORCE. DOES LINEAGE MATTER?

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As grandparents are often considered as latent resources activated in times of family crisis, the increase in divorce raises their importance for the support and well-being of their grandchildren. We know little, however, about how important grandparents actually are for the well-being of grandchildren after the divorce of their parents. Moreover, existing studies do not distinguish between grandparent lineages, while evolutionary perspectives and historical studies on child survival do suggest that matrilineal kin is more beneficial to grandchildren's well-being than patrilineal kin. In our study, we use
data from more than 1000 grandchildren in the survey 'Divorce in Flanders' to examine the quality of relationships with maternal versus paternal grandparents and explore if they associate differently with grandchildren's subjective well-being after parental divorce. Results show a clear distinction between grandchildren's relationships with maternal and paternal grandparents. First, in line with the 'matrifocal bias' also found in other studies, relationships with maternal grandparents are reported to be closer than those with paternal grandparents, and differences between maternal and paternal grandparents are accentuated when parents are divorced. Second, we also found that, when grandchildren do have close relationships with their paternal grandparents, this does not seem to play a significant role in their subjective well-being. The strength of relationships with maternal grandparents, on the contrary, is positively associated to grandchildren's well-being, above and beyond the relationships they have with parents. Moreover, in line with the idea of grandparents as a latent resource, close relationships with maternal grandparents seem to make more of a difference for grandchildren who have gone through a parental divorce than for children whose parents are married.

53. HOW CARING FOR GRANDCHILDREN AND ELDERLY PARENTS AFFECTS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE IN CHINA

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Using the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) baseline data, we explore to what extent taking care of grandchildren and old parents influences middle-aged people's work status. We find that conditional on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, taking care for grandchildren has a negative effect on mid-aged people's labor supply, particularly it has more negative effect on women than men. Caring for parent has no significant effect on men's labor supply, but it has significant positive effect on women's supply. When we use instrument variables approach to handle endogenous problem, we can find a causal explanation of the effect of caring for parents and grandchildren on labor supply.

53. GRANDPARENTAL CARE FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN ACROSS EUROPE: THE INFLUENCE OF GRANDPARENTS' CHARACTERISTICS AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

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Research questions: What is the influence of policy frameworks (parental leave provisions and availability of formal childcare) on the frequency of looking after pre-school grandchildren by their grandparents across Europe? What characteristics of grandparents determine their lower or higher propensity to look after their pre-school grandchildren? Hypotheses: (1) Almost daily looking after pre-school grandchildren by their grandparents significantly decreases with the duration of well-paid post-natal leave and availability of formal childcare. (2) Almost daily looking after grandchildren aged 0-2 years is more frequent if the parental leave is not well paid than if it is well paid. (3) Almost daily looking after pre-school grandchildren by their grandparents is more frequent if the employment rate of mothers aged 25-49 years with a child below the age of 6 years is higher and the employment rate of women aged 50-64 years lower. Data for sixteen European countries will be used: a) the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (wave 4) microdata, and b) macro indicators on
the post-natal duration of parental leave and the wage compensation (as provided by the International Network on Leave Policies & Research), the availability of formal childcare (OECD Family Database data on the share of pre-school children included in formal childcare), as well as employment rates of women (Eurostat data). Method: We will use multilevel logistic regression models to check our hypotheses. Contribution of new knowledge: Different from previous similar analyses of grandparents providing care for grandchildren, our research focuses on care for grandchildren of a pre-school age. The country coverage is also wider and different compared to previous research. We add a combination of the duration of post-natal leave and its payment to the factors influencing grandparental childcare.

53. GRANDPARENTS’ CARE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE ELDERLY PARENTS: IS THERE A GENERAL TENDENCY TO CARE?
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Previous research has shown that people of middle-aged generation are the major providers of various support to their children, grandchildren and also elderly parents. Furthermore, middle-aged people are now expected to stay longer on the labor market than in the past. These multiple roles of the central generation raise questions about the potential overloading and conflict between roles within and outside the family. The presented study investigates if people who provide any assistance or help to their elderly parents tend to care for their grandchildren less than grandparents who don’t support their parents. Data from the four waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) are analyzed to test the effect of help which is provided to elderly parents on the care of grandchildren. Surprisingly, the results do not show that the help or care of parents constraint the care of grandchildren. On the contrary, people who support their parents are also more likely to care for grandchildren. Moreover, the tendency to care for grandchildren is even higher for people who help their parents on a regular basis. The association holds true after controlling for the main characteristics of grandparents and grandchildren. Results suggest that the role conflict between caring responsibilities is not common but the responsibilities rather tend to cumulate and represent the strong sense of family solidarity.

54. BETWEEN REALITY AND IDEAL: GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FAMILY AND FERTILITY IN TURKEY
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Along with declining the fertility rate to below-replacement levels in Turkey, especially in Western Anatolia, Turkish society witnesses a drastic transformation in family structure, particularly in regard to gender relationships within the family. Informed by theory of Gender Equity (McDonald 2000), this study investigates the influence of household gender division of labor and decision making on individual’s actual and ideal number of children. Using Poisson regression analysis and recent data from the 2011 Turkish Family Structure (n= 4,200), we found that fertility preference and behavior of Turkish families can be understood through gender division of labor and decision making, and economic problems within families. Results of this study inform Turkish policy makers who are currently formulating policies to prevent the adverse economic and demographic effects of declining fertility in the country.
54. STRATEGIES FOR DUAL-CARING: WORK OR FAMILY STRATEGIES?
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Care strategies are conceptualized as a trajectory of time allocations by mothers and fathers over the child’s early years. Longitudinal monthly data for 2,158 parental couples with children born in Sweden in 2009 reveal great diversity in how Swedish parents provide parental care during the first 24 months of the child’s life. Couples not only share care to varying extents, but also use different dual-caring strategies and/or lengths of parental care. Three out of four dual-caring couples engaged in a strategy of long solo-caring periods where the mother takes leave to care for 8 to 14 months and then the father for 3 to 6 months. A quarter of dual-caring couples instead employed a strategy of repeated turn-taking over a period of 5 to 11 months. Multinomial logistic regression models are estimated to predict the likelihood of employing each care strategies.

54. GENDER ROLE CONFLICT AND BARGAINING OVER HOUSEWORK:
THE HIDDEN EFFECT OF RELATIVE RESOURCES AMONG COUPLES
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This paper addresses the gendered division of domestic and care work among couples in Germany. It extends the literature by investigating one possible underlying mechanism through which absolute and relative socio-economic resources of both partners may relate to how couples split up the work. Specifically, we examine whether the partners’ socio-economic resources may have a differential effect on possible bargaining outcomes over the distribution of domestic and care work, dependent on the agreement between partners’ gender beliefs and ideology. We suggest that it is necessary to investigate whether both partners’ gender ideologies (gender traditional versus egalitarian) actually are in agreement or conflict with each other, when possible measured early in the relationship. We hypothesize that relative and absolute socio-economic resources may play a stronger or different role for bargaining processes and the actual division of chores and childcare when couples disagree about gender roles. Couples who are in agreement on gender ideology may not have a lot to argue about in terms of the division of gendered work arrangements, so that resources may only be relevant and play a much more important role among couples who disagree on gender roles. We use data from the Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamic (pairfam) and MLM growth curve models to examine whether the interplay between a mismatch in gender ideology and resources can predict not only the gendered division of housework but also the involvement of fathers in the care of their children.

54. INCOME AND HOUSEWORK: A PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING ANALYSIS OF GENDER DIFFERENCES
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This paper examines the relationship between individual's income relative to their partner's and their amount of housework. Prior research finds inconsistent results concerning this relationship, especially for men. Using data from the American Time
Use Survey, I study the association between the two concepts in a counterfactual framework. A propensity score matching analysis is conducted separately for men and women, investigating whether the theoretical considerations of Bargaining Theory or Doing Gender are better suited for predicting the outcomes. Additionally, I use a sensitivity analysis to assess the bias of the estimated effects due to unobserved confounding variables, like gender ideologies. The findings of the propensity score models suggest that relative income does not affect men’s amount of housework. Results for women can be best explained by Bargaining Theory, meaning that women do less housework the higher their relative earnings are.

55. HOW DO FERTILITY INTENTIONS CHANGE AFTER FIRST BIRTH?
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Using the German Family Panel (pairfam), a large, randomly sampled longitudinal study of intimate relationships and families running since 2008, we investigate if fertility plans change after birth of the first child. We expect that desired number of children is adjusted according to the parent’s experiences with the first child, e.g. regarding the child’s behaviour, but also measured by changes in subjective well-being and relationship quality across the transition to parenthood. Our hypothesis is that negative experiences, for instance, a drop in well-being or a steep increase in stress levels after birth, will be associated with a reduction in the desired number of children and – in the extreme case – cause parents to refrain from further fertility plans. To take into account that unobserved heterogeneity, e.g. the way individuals cope with stress, we apply a fixed-effects approach, i.e. we focus on intra-individual changes in fertility plans over time.

55. THINKING ABOUT BABIES: HIS, HER, AND THEIR DESIRE
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For the most part, having a baby is a couple level phenomenon, yet most fertility studies focus on women. Guided by the life course perspective, we use the couple-level data in the first wave of the representative U.S. National Survey of Fertility Barriers (NSFB) to explore level of agreement and how accurate women are about their male partner’s desire for a baby within couples. We review a variety of ways of summarizing couple baby desire data and argue for a two variable couple level approach that captures direction (yes, no, maybe desire a baby), self-report agreement, and women's accuracy regarding their male partner’s desire. The analytical sample consists of 337 heterosexual couples in which the female partner has not had any children. We first categorized couples according to desire for a baby 1) partners agree yes, 2) partners agree no, 3) both say maybe (could be yes or no), 4) partners disagree (one yes and one no). We also incorporate data on women’s perception of their partner’s desire for a baby compared to his own report (i.e. accuracy). We provide descriptive information about couples in the four baby desire-agreement categories, and summarize the value of a couple level approach to thinking about having a baby.
The aim of this study is to reveal the underlying mechanisms behind childbearing decisions by bringing in the men's perspective. Demographic research on fertility has almost exclusively focused on women, however, men's fertility preferences and their experiences as partners, husbands or fathers have become increasingly recognized as important to the understanding of the processes that affect fertility. Furthermore, it has been noted by a number of experts that the analysis of men’s fertility behaviour should be situated in the broader context of gender relations and could benefit from the use of theoretical tools studies of men and masculinities have to offer. In this paper we analyze the data gathered during the qualitative study with 19–34 year old childless heterosexual Lithuanian men. Preliminary results indicate the interdependence of individual fertility desires, gender relations, and dominant discourses of masculinity. One of the features of normative masculinity in Lithuania is the expectation that a man will be the main provider for the family. The young men in our study, who supported this norm, felt responsible for the financial situation of their current or future families and often feared that a large family (defined as 3 and more children) would be too much of a burden. However, even participants who were critical of the "male bread-winner" norm have still modelled their fertility preferences according to their current financial situation and perceived future income.

The role of gender roles in the reproductive decision-making has been so far under-investigated, especially for what concerns fertility intentions, i.e. the strongest predictors of reproductive behaviour. This paper studies the association between changing gender roles and fertility intentions in Europe by looking at the role of relative incomes among partners, a measure worth of investigation given that between 10-30% of couples in developed countries today are such that women out-earn their partners. On the basis of the economic theory and the gender theory of fertility, we expect the association between short-term fertility intentions and the share of the household income provided by the female partner to be negative. We use data from the European Social Survey, round 2 and 5 (2004/2005 and 2010/11, respectively) and model the probability of intending to have a child in the next 3 years using logistic regression models. The main explanatory variable is the couple’s income arrangement (male breadwinner, equal incomes, female breadwinner). Results suggest that there exists a statistically significant association between the share of the household income provided by the woman and her short-term fertility intentions. In particular, in the majority of countries female breadwinners are less likely to intend having a child if they are childless if compared to women who contribute an equal or a lower share of the household income. Among women with one or more children, instead, female breadwinners are more likely to intend having a child compared to women who contribute the same or a lower share of the household income with respect to their partners. Hence, contrary to the expectations drawn from previous studies, women who contribute more income than their partners not necessarily have lower fertility.
intentions if compared to women who contribute an equal or a lower share, or do not contribute any income.

55. FIXED OR MOVING TARGETS? CONSISTENCY OF DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHIN COHORTS ACROSS SURVEYS IN DHS AND PREDICTING FERTILITY CHANGES
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Data on fertility preferences (e.g. desired number of children) were first collected in the 1940s in the US, and have since then been collected routinely in most demographic surveys. A primary objective for collecting data on fertility preferences was to help forecasting fertility changes. However, there is no consensus on the utility of data on fertility preferences for projecting fertility changes. In this paper, our objectives are threefold. The first objective is to evaluate, at the aggregate level, whether fertility preferences of cohorts are fixed targets or moving targets. If fertility preferences are a fixed target within cohorts (stable with age), they provide a potential basis for projecting fertility changes 10-15 years ahead. While strong arguments exist for the moving target model, to our knowledge no empirical test of the fixed vs. moving target model in a wide range of countries has been performed at the aggregate cohort level. Growing evidence for a moving target model has been found over the past years at the micro level; Yet, consistency of preferences at the individual level is not the main issue for the analysis of demographic changes and projections that rely on aggregate measures. The second objective is to document the relationships between changes in fertility and changes aggregate fertility preferences. In other words, we evaluate empirically if fertility changes mirror changes in fertility preferences. Most existing research on the links between aggregate fertility and fertility preferences uses cross-sectional data; we use date on changes in a wide range of countries to document the relationships over time. The third and more speculative objective of this paper is to discuss how aggregate changes in preferences can be incorporated in projections of fertility changes.

56. REGIONAL DETERMINANTS OF JOB-RELATED MOBILITY
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Regional mobility is seen as a vital mechanism to align spatially unequal distributed supply of and demand for labour. In Germany – as in other European countries – there are considerable regional disparities in regional employment levels and low shares of internal mobility. Previous research suggests that entrapment effects of unfavourable regional contexts could be to blame, because they hinder an individual's mobility thus perpetuating disparities (e.g., Windzio 2004). We analyse the effects of regional context factors on the willingness to relocate for given interregional job offers, by combining an factorial survey module (FSM) with data from the German "Labour market and social security" (PASS) panel study. By employing an experimental design, we observe not only selective realised behaviour but can draw our inference from the whole spectrum of the decision making process. The detailed panel data enable us to consider moderating household level and individual effects on the regional influences. We combine multilevel modelling with spatial regression to take account of both the hierarchical data structure and context influences that go beyond just the
local region. Our contribution provides an innovative in-depth analysis and helps to answer the following research questions: What role do effects of the region of residence play in influencing individuals' decisions about out-migration? How are these context effects moderated by social environment factors or the household level? Are unemployed individuals, which could profit from job-related mobility in particular, especially prone to regional entrapment effects? This research can foster the understanding of the dynamics of contextual effects in decisions about mobility that ultimately can help to improve matching on the labour market thus increasing welfare.

56. LEVELS AND DETERMINANTS OF SEDENTARINESS AND INTERNAL MOBILITY IN ITALY
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Italy is a country of low internal migration propensities and the contribution aims at assessing its levels, as well as the socio-demographic and socio-economic factors that affect the non-mobility and the internal mobility differentiated by categories of distance migrated. One of the objectives of the contribution is to overcome the traditional perspective focusing on the migration flows between the Mezzogiorno and the North-Centre. The population census is a unique source of statistical information to analyse internal migration, from intra-municipal changes of residence to long-distance moves. Detailed information is available for the individual, for the family and for the geographic context. The concepts used in the Italian census (place where the person lived 1 year and 5 years before the census date) are analysed and discussed. Descriptive methods are combined with multivariate analysis. The contribution combines a micro and a macro perspective on internal migration linking the individual level socio-demographic and socio-economic factors of internal mobility to the conditions of the family and housing, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the Local Labour Market Areas. Because of the low levels of internal migration the consequences of the ensuing selection processes at the local and regional level are limited. The contribution focuses on the selection process regarding the level of educational attainment. Selected aspects of the Italian internal mobility in 2011 will be compared to the situation in 2001 and to the characteristics in some selected European countries to show (and to explain) the relative low overall internal mobility in Italy. The high propensity to sedentariness of the Italian population, in fact the foreign population in Italy shows much higher levels of mobility, is partly due to the role of the familistic values that play also a predominant role regarding late nest leaving.

56. (WHY) HAVE WOMEN LEFT EAST GERMANY MORE FREQUENTLY THAN MEN?
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There has been a massive internal migration from East to West Germany after German reunification in 1990. Most researchers take for granted that more women – and especially young women – than men have gone West. Previous analyses focused on the labor market as the crucial determinant of this gender specific internal migration, stating that high unemployment and a low demand for female attributed jobs have pushed women more than men to leave East Germany. This empirical diagnosis is superficial: While we actually find a higher net emigration rate for women than for
men, this is not the result of a surplus of women leaving East Germany, but a result of less West German women migrating to East Germany. Only when we focus on those younger than 25 years, we actually find more women than men migrating from East to West Germany. But many women and men in this age group are not yet looking for a job on the labor market. Instead, the main push and pull factors in this age group might be linked to education and family events. Especially, from previous research we know that young women leave the parental household earlier than young men do. Using the German Socioeconomic Panel, the talk will describe gender specific internal migration from East to West Germany and from West to East Germany between 1991 and 2012 in more detail. Thereby, I will separate migration for labor market reasons, migration for educational reasons and migration with a purely familial background. In addition, the description will differentiate original migration vs. re-migration and highly educated vs. lower educated women and men. Research on internal migration in Germany should pay more attention to education and family as push- and pull-factors and to migration from West- to East-Germany.

56. HEALTHY MIGRANTS? HEALTH SELECTION OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN GERMANY
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Background and Aim of the Study: In Germany, internal migration streams have substantially reshaped the population structure since reunification. Although selective migration can have substantial effects on the geographical distribution of health and associated risk factors, so far, only a few studies have analysed the link between internal migration processes and health. Aim of this study was to analyse whether internal migrants in Germany are selected with regard to their health status. Data and Methods: The analysis is based on the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 2002-2010. Self-rated contentment with health was used as a health measure, while smoking and overweight were included in the analysis as indicators of an increased susceptibility to ill health. Applying event history analysis, this paper investigates how far migrants differ in their health satisfaction and risk factors from non-migrants when controlling for other covariates. Results: The findings show that health satisfaction has only little impact on internal migration. Men who were rather satisfied with their health, were more likely to migrate then unsatisfied men (HR=1,46; CI 1,074-1,984). A similar, but non-significant trend was observed for women (HR=1,15, CI=0,92-1,478). The risk factors smoking and overweight were significantly associated with internal migration. Non-smokers were more likely to migrate, and the propensity to migrate decreased with increasing weight. Obese people had the lowest migration risk (men: HR=0,62 CI=0,418-0,935; women: HR=0,52 CI=0,350-0,764). Discussion: Internal migrants in Germany are selected regarding their health status, i.e. they are possibly healthier and have a better risk factor profile. The population left behind is consequently potentially older, less productive and more prone to the development of chronic conditions. This may reinforce the consequences of population aging and have an impact on the demand for medical care.
56. HEALTHY MIGRANTS? LIMITING LONG TERM ILLNESS AND LONG DISTANCE MIGRATION IN ENGLAND
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Migration, the relocation from one place of residence to another, has intrinsically different meanings depending on the distance moved. Long distance moves impose comparably greater costs on the individual than short distance moves: the abandonment of social ties and greater financial costs. Thus long distance migration is a selective process where degrees of social disadvantage decrease the propensity to migrate over long distances. Poor health is consistently associated with lower rates of long distance migration in the literature. Existing research is primarily based on census data from 1991 and 2001, has not accounted for the clustering of migrants in destinations and has not assessed whether long distance moves tend to be into specific types of areas. We aim to assess whether health status is a significant predictor of long distance migration after overcoming three shortcomings. We use the latest release of census microdata (2010/11), modelling the health differences in long distance migration through a multilevel perspective and assessing residual patterns by area typology. We uncover age-specific health differences in long distance migration patterns; young unhealthy adults are more likely to have moved long distance, whilst older unhealthy adults are less likely to have moved long distance. Residual analysis shows that prosperous areas have high proportions of long distance migrants. We conclude that long distance migration is health-selective and therefore geographical variations in poor health are affected by migration flows. Our findings imply that healthcare commissioning must account for regional patterns of out and in-migration when projecting future healthcare demand.

57. IMMIGRANT EDUCATION: THE INTERGENERATIONAL IMPACTS OF PARENTAL OVEREDUCATION
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In Sweden, throughout the post-World War II period, the labor market outcomes of immigrants have been steadily deteriorating. Although this trend has been accompanied by dramatic compositional changes of the immigrant population, the struggle to obtain employment on par with natives seems to be an ever-growing phenomenon. One labor market obstacle, in particular, that overwhelmingly impacts immigrants is that of overeducation – being employed in an occupation for which one is overqualified based on his or her level of education (Joona, Gupta and Wadensjö 2014; Katz and Österberg 2013). As posited by several studies, the disadvantages developed amongst first generation have been seen to persist in subsequent generations (Hammarstedt 2009; Hammarstedt and Palme 2012; Rooth and Ekberg 2003). We intend to contribute to the existing literature on overeducation and intergenerational transfers by understanding the role mismatch plays in perpetuating disadvantages amongst second generation immigrants, specifically focusing on their educational success.
57. II GENERATION OF IMMIGRANTS AND ITS INTEGRATION IN THE ITALIAN LABOUR MARKET
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The integration of the immigrant children is one of the most relevant subjects focusing the attention of the scholars as well as of the policy makers of the EU. The strong interest caused by this phenomenon, paradoxically, does not correspond to the availability of information and data that are still poor especially when we try to make international comparisons. Italy is only now starting to face the entry in the labour market of the II generation immigrants. This happens without any previous experience and not still having elaborated any specific inclusion policies in this field. More than the rapid and consistent quantitative increase, it is important to point out that the II generation is characterized by a higher education level (compared to their parents) and this higher level allows (or should allow) them to aspire to professional positions denied to their parents who have been obliged to often accept subordinate roles. Our main purpose therefore has been to answer to the questions: in a vertical perspective, which are the differences between the professional inclusion of the I and of the II generation of immigrants? In a horizontal perspective, which are the differences between the professional inclusion of the II generation of immigrants and of the Italians of the same age? We used the micro data of the Labour Force Survey conducted by the ISTAT.

57. ASSESSMENT REFORM, IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION AND SCHOOL SEGREGATION
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Children of immigrants in Sweden generally report poorer academic outcomes, while attending schools with more academically challenged students, than those of children born to native Swedes. Prior to 1998, students were graded based on a normative distribution by each class. In 1998, a grade reformation was implemented and grades were given based on teacher's evaluation of student's performance, irrespective of class standing. As a result, grade inflation increased among the well to do non-immigrant population. Preliminary results point towards a differential effect of the reform based on background, with the grade point average of Swedes along with a handful of immigrant groups benefited from the reform, while children from other immigrant groups, notably with African and Middle Eastern backgrounds, experienced no benefit or even a negative effect as a result of the reform. Future research for this project involves using multilevel models to investigate the potential mediating effect school segregation may have on this relationship.

57. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN OF INTERETHNIC RELATIONSHIPS IN DENMARK
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As partnerships and marriages between Natives and foreign-born are becoming increasingly common in Denmark; this study closely examines the long term effect of these partnerships in terms of children's human capital formation studying grades
from final examinations in the core subjects Danish and Mathematics. This paper uses rich register data, where families are linked across generations and contributes to Scandinavian migration literature by providing new insights into human capital formation in immigrant families. Results show a clear gradient of educational performance across immigrant generations. Having one native- and one foreign-born parent is more beneficial as compared to having two foreign-born parents. Yet, children of interethnic relationships have slightly lower school results than children with two native born parents. Results are less clear when it comes to the importance of the gender of the non-native parent; however parental country of origin seems to be of importance for the educational performance of children from interethnic relationships in Denmark.

58. MODELLING FERTILITY RATES BY AGE, TIME, AND BIRTH ORDER FROM COARSELY GROUPED DATA: A PENALIZED COMPOSITE LINK MODEL APPROACH
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In practice, fertility and population data can be only available in age classes and calendar year classes, which may have different levels of aggregation. Moreover, these coarse data can be recorded along a third dimension, making their analysis more challenging. Data aggregation process may, however, hinder the visualization of the underlying distribution that follows the data. In this paper, we propose the use of the penalized composite link model to estimate the latent trend behind these coarsely grouped data. This model only assumes that the underlying distribution is smooth, making it suitable for other applications in which disaggregation is required. We illustrate our proposal using a Canadian fertility dataset, which is recorded by age of the mother, calendar year, and birth order.

58. AN AGENT-BASED MODEL OF INTERGENERATIONAL FERTILITY PATTERNS
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Agent-based modelling is an approach gaining traction in demography due to its ability to link the micro- and macro-levels of aggregation. The key benefit of this approach is that it allows individual level causal mechanisms that are hypothesised to lie behind macro-level patterns to be formalised and their plausibility tested. This paper aims at applying this approach to an existing theory which relates waves in macro-level fertility to a individual-level desire to delay childbearing until reaching a level of well-being commensurate with that achieved by one’s parents.

58. ESTIMATING INDICATORS OF FERTILITY TIMING FROM CONSECUTIVE CENSUS DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN
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This methodological paper develops the method of estimating indicators of fertility timing from time-static census data on children ever born. The idea is to compare consecutive census data and retrieve timing information from the difference in fertility levels recorded in them. We call this method and the derived indicators “intercensal”.
The method was first introduced in the 1970s-1980s, but not used since that time. Our objective is to find a method that can estimate fertility timing by highest educational attainment of mothers. Education of mothers has been argued to be the most important demographic dimension of fertility behaviour after age and gender. However, the timing of fertility by highest attained education level of mothers is usually not available from vital statistics or other direct demographic methods. Because the tempo of fertility is crucial for understanding the changes in fertility by education, we discuss several indirect methods of deriving it, and we further develop the intercensal method, which yields most stable results and is relatively robust against the shortcomings addressed later on. Two variants of the method are presented, one looking on the fertility timing from the period perspective and another from the cohort perspective. We use census data from the Czech Republic, Austria, South Korea, and Brazil, always for three census data points (around 1991, 2001 and 2011). The regional variation helps us to evaluate the universal validity of the method in different socio-economic settings. The results show important shifts in the level and timing of fertility between the 1990s and the first decade of 21st century. We found broad differences in fertility level between educational groups, along with a strong postponement of births among better educated. Educational differences of fertility have even increased comparing the two intercensal periods, but also towards younger cohorts of women.

58. DIAGONAL REFERENCE MODELS IN LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY
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Diagonal reference models (DRM) are considered the only correct method of estimating an effect of social mobility that is distinct from origin and destination status. This method has become standard in analyses of other social phenomena as well. This study considers how diagonal reference models (DRM) may be applied to demographic processes (mortality and fertility) that are analyzed longitudinally and compares findings between a standard demographic approach and the DRM. Overall, the difference we see between the DRM and others is that DRM picks up weakly significant effects we otherwise do not see. This finding indicates that we gain social mobility effects rather than lose them when we use a DRM model, which means the standard demographic approach appears to run the risk of underestimating a mobility effect at worst.

59. AN EXTREMELY DIFFERENT WAY TO MODEL AND PROJECT LIFE EXPECTANCY
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In this paper we introduce a new approach to modelling and projecting maximum life expectancy for a region using only data from subregions within this larger region. We apply principles from the statistical theory of Extreme Values and the notion of best practice life expectancy to construct a theoretical framework. We apply the method to Canadian data and forecast with 95 % the maximum female life expectancy at birth using only information on Canadian provinces.
59. THE SENSITIVITY AND ELASTICITY ANALYSIS OF MULTISTATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS
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Multistate population projections extend the usual projections by age and sex by adding one or more additional dimensions (e.g., educational categories, marital states, health conditions, etc.). The projection results depend on the mortality, fertility and migration rates and numbers as well as the rates of transition between states on which the projections are based. If any parameter is changed, the results of the projection will be different. Our goal is to systematically analyse the links between any projection result (e.g. population sizes, age distributions, dependency ratios) and any age-, sex- or state-specific projection parameter or parameter group on which projections are based. To do so, we present the equations necessary conduct sensitivity and elasticity (proportional sensitivity) analyses of multistate projections, using matrix calculus. We apply our method to a population projection of Germany, which projects the population by age, sex, and citizenship from 2014 to 2050. We identify the parameters which have the largest impact on projected sizes of population subgroups, age groups and ratios. Overall, sensitivity and elasticity analyses provide valuable information on how projection results are driven by mortality, fertility, migration and transition parameters; which parameters deserve particular attention when projection scenarios are prepared; and it may help us to recommend more targeted policy measures to address demographic changes.

59. FORECASTING FERTILITY BY AGE AND BIRTH ORDER USING TIME SERIES FROM THE HUMAN FERTILITY DATABASE
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This article presents a comparison of two approaches in forecasting total fertility, age specific fertility, and birth order age specific fertility rates. We employ an auto-arima and a functional time series robust forecasting model to project fertility for 23 countries using the Human Fertility Database time series. The comparison of the two models aim at demonstrating the advantages of forecasting both age specific rates as opposed to the common practice of simply forecasting total rates. We use a functional principal components analysis to project smoothed age-specific fertility rates in the short run (15 years). We compare the empirical accuracy of the approach by Hyndman and Ullah (2007) to auto-arima forecasts and we validate our results through the one-step-ahead to 20-step-ahead forecast error measures (MFE and MAFE).

59. TWO APPROACHES FOR SUB-NATIONAL BAYESIAN PROBABILISTIC POPULATION PROJECTION: AN APPLICATION TO SPAIN
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Before the 2012 revision of the World Population Prospect, United Nation’s population projections were deterministic, and uncertainty was assessed by means of high and low variants, hardly criticized for their lack of probabilistic basis. UN recently developed a Bayesian approach for population projections, which overcomes this issue (Raftery 2012). However, probabilistic projections can be yielded only at a national
level. The aim of this paper is to propose two methods for sub-national forecast. The first approach (top-down) is based on the assumption that the proportions of each region over the total national population will be invariant over time. Therefore, the national projection yielded with the UN’s Bayesian method is divided by the same proportions – the most recent available – for every forecasted period in order to obtain the regional forecast. The second approach (bottom-up) consists in projecting the population of every region independently, allowing for different hypotheses for each one. The national projection can be obtained at a second stage by aggregating the regional outcomes. At this stage, migrations are not considered for the projections. A practical application of the sub-national projections is proposed for Spain.

59. BAYESIAN MULTIREGIONAL POPULATION FORECASTING: ENGLAND
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In this paper, we extend the well-known multiregional population projection model developed by Andrei Rogers and colleagues to be fully probabilistic. Multiregional models provide a general and flexible platform for modelling and analysing population change over time. They allow the combination of all the main components of population change by age with various transitions that population groups may experience throughout their life course. What distinguishes these models from ordinary projections is that they include transition matrices of interregional migration by age. This information is an important component of subnational population change yet models for forecasting the patterns for use in population projections are largely non-existent. National statistical offices tend to rely on simple deterministic assumptions regarding net migration or gross flows of in-migration and out-migration. These models do not take into account the linkages between origins and destinations and often have to be adjusted to ensure zero net migration and the same totals for in-migration and out-migration. In this paper, we focus on the full matrix of flows to avoid this problem. To deal with the large number of possible flows, we develop a Bayesian hierarchical model to forecast age-specific interregional migration in England, and then include this information with probabilistic forecasts of regional births, deaths, immigration and emigration. The results demonstrate the differences that arise from different models specifications and the promise of the general approach.

60. FERTILITY TRAJECTORIES AND HEALTH LATER IN LIFE: A CROSS-NATIONAL APPROACH
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Although life expectancy in developed countries has increased over the last few decades, so too have health inequalities among older people. This is due to the longer periods of morbidity and disability associated with higher life expectancy. For this reason, it is critical for social policies in industrialized societies (where population is ageing rapidly) to identify possible determinants of well-being inequality. Life course events (timing and sequencing) can explain some of the variation in health inequality. The transition to adulthood is important for health and subjective well-being in the long term because it is a phase of social development. Young people become active members of the society when they assume adult roles: workers, partners, and parents. Most prior research on this topic has focused only on the effect of one single
event on later health, or alternatively, has considered the association between life course events and health at the same point in time. Moreover, pathways to adulthood are usually not contextualized in time and place. This paper aims at investigating the role of different life course trajectories on subjective well-being (life satisfaction; depression), and other physical health outcomes (number of chronic conditions; maximum grip strength; BMI; ADL; IADL) at older ages. Specifically, the first step involves studying the impact of different fertility histories – had children in a marriage or in a cohabitation, experienced dissolution after that, number of children, length of birth intervals, etc. – on health using data from several countries collected in the Survey of Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA), and Health and Retirement Study (HRS).

60. DISEASE ONSET AND FAMILY PROVISION OF HELP: EVIDENCE FROM THE IRISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGEING

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This paper examines the implications of recent serious cardiovascular disease onset – a new heart attack, stroke, or congestive heart failure within the last two years – on family intergenerational time transfers using data from two waves of the Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing (TILDA). The unexpected occurrence of a major health condition is likely to produce a reorganization across multiple life dimensions; and help to and from family members is likely to be affected. The data analysis compares households with and without a recent cardiovascular disease onset. Compared to households without a health event, affected households were less likely to provide any help rather than giving fewer hours of help. A recent health event is associated with receipt of more help from relatives but not from children. Children, however, provide higher levels of help in the presence of longer-term poor parental health. These findings may indicate that some relatives provide short-term help but children provide long-term help.

60. CHANGE OF SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL WITH INCREASING AGE: CUMULATIVE (DIS)ADVANTAGE OR AGE-AS-LEVELER?

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Research on socioeconomic inequalities in health from the life-course perspective raises an important question on how the inequalities change in late life. Mixed evidence of a further divergence (cumulative advantage/disadvantage) and a convergence (age-as-leveler) has been reported. Length of stay (LOS) in hospital is inversely associated with socioeconomic position, but it is less clear how the socioeconomic disparities change with increasing age. We use data from a linked register-based 11% random sample of the population permanently residing in Finland at the end of any year between 1987 and 2007, obtained from the longitudinal population data file of the Statistics Finland. The sample is restricted to 63,244 men and 86,364 women aged 50 and older in the end of 1987. Annual total days of stay in hospital in 1988-2007 were calculated based on the Hospital Discharge Records. The highest educational attainment, household income, and occupational class are extracted from the Labor Market Data File. The LOS trajectories over 1988-2007 are estimated using a
latent growth curve negative binomial model with two growth parameters: the LOS in 1988 and the annual rate of change. The growth curves and survival are further estimated jointly using the pattern-mixture model. LOS increased over time. Compared to Finns with basic education, those with beyond basic education have lower LOS in 1988 (incidence rate ratio [IRR]: 0.79, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.75 to 0.83) but a marginally faster rate of increase in LOS (IRR: 1.01, 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.01). For occupational class, the LOS in 1988 are higher in the lower white collar, manual, self-employed and other groups than the upper white collar group; while the slope did not differ. These results are preliminary. More analyses will be performed on income and LOS trajectories, and by age groups and sex separately.

60. HEALTH DISPARITIES IN EUROPE’S AGEING POPULATION: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORK

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This study aims to investigate the impact of relative position in the educational hierarchy on poor self-rated health among elderly from 16 European countries. Further, the study determines whether educational position interacts with social network satisfaction regarding self-rated health (SRH). The study used cross-section of individual level data from the fourth wave of The Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) collected in 2011. The outcome is poor self-reported health (yes/no). Education is measured on the International Standard Classification of Education Scale (ISCED-97) ranged from 0(low) to 6(High). Satisfaction with social network is a composite score ranged from 0-10, based on respondents’ satisfaction with persons or relationships with named confidants. There were 54,751 individuals aged 50 years and over included in our study. All analyses are adjusted for age and stratified by gender. The results from bivariate analysis showed that for both males and females, lower education was associated with reporting poor SRH. For females, low satisfaction with social network was associated with poor SRH in all four country groups. However, low satisfaction with social network predicted poor SRH only among males in West and Central Europe as well as East Europe. The multivariable analysis- in which educational level and social network satisfaction are mutually adjusted- showed that belonging to lower educational level as well as low satisfaction with social network were associated with poor SRH in both genders from all country groups. However, we found an interaction effect between relative position in educational level and satisfaction with social network among male and female participants from North Europe. The health of individuals who are highly satisfied with their social network are more influenced by socioeconomic status in Northern Europe. Overall, this study highlights the significance of social network and socioeconomic gradients in health among elderly in Europe.

61. A METHODOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO MEASURE THE PREVALENCE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING IN EUROPE

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This study presents a methodological proposal to estimate the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in the diaspora of 29 Sub-Saharan and Middle East countries where FGM/C is traditionally practiced. Previous studies have mainly
used indirect methods to measure the prevalence of FGM/C in the diaspora countries because of the difficulties of measuring it through surveys or clinical records in this migration context. The results of studies conducted in European countries are not comparable due to the wide variety of approaches used to estimate the FGM/C prevalence. Estimating it is crucial to develop effective policies and actions, according to organizations such as the European Institute for Gender Equality. The aim of this study is to present a methodology based on a critical review of studies conducted in Europe. Our proposal consists of estimating the overall prevalence based on (i) the probabilities of FGM/C according to the characteristics of the woman’s background (ii) the design of scenarios of lowest, medium and highest prevalence of FGM/C. Census microdata grants us the possibility to assess the probabilities of FGM/C taking into account the following variables: country of birth and nationality of the woman, country of birth of her father and mother, cohort, age, year of migration and the level of education of the woman. The design of scenarios compensates one of the main drawbacks of the indirect method: the underlying hypothesis that female migration flows follow the country patterns concerning the prevalence of FGM/C and "generational transmission" of the practice. As a result, our methodology allows us to consider the complexity of FGM/C in the migration context and its impact on the overall prevalence of this practice. We then apply the proposed method to estimate FGM/C prevalence in Spain.

61. THE IMPACT OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTION ON FERTILITY TRENDS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
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Over the last two decades, changes can be observed in reproductive patterns in the Czech Republic: a decrease in total fertility rate below replacement level and a continuous increase in the age of the mother at first childbirth. The combined continuous postponement of childbearing and decline in female fecundity with age is leading to an increase in the number of women seeking assisted reproductive treatment. Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) can be used to enable fertility in infertile couples or offset the decrease in fertility due to falling fecundity related to the postponement of childbearing. The aim of this article is to estimate the impact of ART on birth rates and on future demographic development in the Czech Republic. It will also analyse one selected aspect relating to the development of ART, and that is the proportion of multiple births. Further, it will assess the extent to which ART compensates for the fall in fecundity associated with the later age at which women attempt to give birth naturally. Ultimately, it will project the use of ART in the Czech Republic, showing the estimated share of ART on the future development of the total fertility rate and the proportion of children born following ART. In the Czech Republic, the proportion of children born following ART has recently been around the non-negligible level of 3.5%. Our analysis of data from 2008 to 2012 shows that the importance of ART for the fertility rate increased simultaneously with an increase in the fertility rate until 2009. Assisted reproduction made the greatest contribution to the total fertility rate in 2009 and 2010. Moreover, the high proportion of multiple births resulting from an increase in the use of ART fell as efforts were made to reduce the number of embryos transferred in an assisted reproductive cycle.
61. INFERTILITY IN TURKEY: EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS 1993-2013
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Reproductive health is a priority global health area. The target for MDG 5B is to provide universal access to reproductive health by 2015. One of the indicators for monitoring progress in reaching this target is inability to conceive after a prolonged period. This is a critical but much neglected aspect of reproductive health issues. Turkey is a country lays emphasis on infertility, especially after experiencing dramatic fertility decline in the last decades. This study aims to understand infertility trends in Turkey by using different approaches, namely DHS approach (among married women aged 15-49 and 25-49), constructed approach (among all women), and current duration approach (among all women). Furthermore, the determinants of infertility based on constructed approach were also investigated with logistic regression models. The data comes from the 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 demographic and health surveys. The findings put forward that the prevalence of infertility derived from DHS approach have increased in the period of 1993-2003 (from 1.9 % to 2.4 %), and then have decreased significantly in the period of 2003-2013 (from 2.4 % to 2.0 %). This decrease observed during 2003-2013 period appears to be related with the increase in the using assisted reproductive techniques from 1.9 % to 4.1 % in Turkey. Infertility based on constructed and current duration approaches have declined in 2003-2008 period (from 22.6 % to 11.8 % and from 4.2 % to 3.9 % respectively). These declines are mainly originated from the improvements in the maternal healthcare services. Preliminary findings of the logistic regression models pointed out that education of women and wealth index (p<0.01), health insurance and property ownership (p<0.05) are main determinants of infertility besides age, region, using assisted reproductive techniques and age at first marriage (p<0.01) and body mass index (p<0.05), in Turkey in the period of 2008-2013.

61. SEX IMBALANCES AT BIRTH IN MIGRATORY CONTEXT IN WESTERN EUROPE: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY
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This paper aims to explore SRB of migrants in Italy in order to shed light on the phenomenon of sex selection at birth and to help to address policies against that practice. Our objective is to analyze births from mothers with a foreign background from countries where sex selection at birth is widespread and that are among the largest immigrant communities in Italy. The paper aims at assessing if a skewed sex ratio at birth is observed also among overseas communities and what are the possible factors affecting skewed SRB in migratory context. Data stems from the Survey on births from the Resident Population Registers, from Survey on Income and living conditions of families with migrants held by ISTAT in 2009 and from the First Regional Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health of Migrant Women held in Lombardy in 2010.
In this paper, we examine the association between contact with migrant populations and support for the populist radical right in Switzerland. Building on group threat and intergroup contact theories, which offer opposing predictions, and drawing on Appadurai’s thesis of the ‘fear of small numbers,’ we propose a new theoretical framework to explain this association. We predict that the relationship between the size of the migrant populations and populist radical right voting is non-linear: a small-but-noticeable minority triggers the formation of anti-immigrant attitudes, which soften as the minority grows and people start having meaningful interactions with foreigners. To test these theories, we combine individual-level data from the Swiss Electoral Studies (2011) with municipality-level information from the Statistical Atlas of Switzerland (2010). Mixed-effects multilevel models confirm that individuals in municipalities with a moderate proportion of foreigners are more likely than those with fewer or a greater number of migrants to cast their vote in support of populist radical right parties; this is particularly so for certain stigmatized minorities. We further explore the effect of perceived immigrant threat in moderating these relationships. Keywords: migrant populations; group threat theory; intergroup contact theory; fear of small numbers; Swiss People’s Party

Migration is often understood as a rational decision of individuals or households, to maximize (family) income and minimize risks. Welfare systems may reduce risks in migration, offer direct and indirect forms of (family) income, and provide insurance. Therefore, differences in welfare state arrangements across countries can be expected to influence migration decisions and patterns. Yet empirical evidence on the relation between migration and welfare is rather mixed, and knowledge on how welfare states shape intra-European migration is limited. In this study, we aim to advance our understanding on the relationship between migration and welfare. We analyze both immigration and emigration of EU-citizens in the Netherlands, using full population register data for three observation years: 2003, 2008 and 2013 covering different stages in European migration and developments in welfare states across Europe. Rather than isolating one indicator of the welfare state, welfare states are approached as the set of welfare institutions and arrangements in a country. By means of cluster analyses, we empirically test whether the established welfare regime typology can also be identified based on sizes of migration flows and migrants’ duration of stay. In addition, we investigate the relative importance of welfare state arrangements for different migrant profiles, by including life course related characteristics of migrants in the clustering. The results reveal differences in the clusters over the years under study. Therefore, our findings are discussed in the light of changes of welfare arrangements in the studied countries.
62. POLITICAL FACTORS AS DRIVERS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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Ethnic conflicts and wars induce flows of refugees out of the affected areas. How important is the role of ethnic conflicts and wars in explaining migration flows is however not well-understood given the rather limited theoretical and particularly empirical contributions to the topic. In this paper, we add to the literature that highlights different pull and push factors to explain the direction and strength of migrant flows by focusing on whether migration flows respond to political pressures and conflicts including political violence, armed conflicts and wars. We consider the outcomes of conflicts to act as push factors in origins. Similarly peace and political stability can act as a pull factor in destinations. To investigate these hypotheses, we combine data on (1) annual data on international migration flows and foreign population stocks in OECD countries from 223 countries of origin to 42 destinations for the period 1980-2013 (Adserà and Pytlíková 2015) and decennial migration estimates from UN/world Bank for all countries (2) data on wars, coup d’etat, revolutions and democratic regimes from different sources; (3) controls of socio-economic conditions in origins and destinations, political rights and cultural and linguistic barriers to migration, and estimate a gravity type model of migration determinants.

62. EXPLAINING THE RECENT INCREASE IN ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE

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The "refugee crisis" is currently one of the most salient issues in European public discourse. While much attention has been given to migrants fleeing the civil war in Syria, the number of asylum seekers from Africa entering the European Union (EU) has also doubled between 2011 and 2015. In this paper, we seek to explain this considerable increase, focusing mainly on the question if changes in asylum emigration can be explained by changes in political violence within the countries of origin. We use quarterly data on bilateral flows of asylum seekers from 38 African to 19 European countries from 2011 to 2015, resulting in roughly 14,000 observations. Data on conflict events and violent deaths were aggregated to quarterly measures from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project. We further include a number of economic, demographic, geographic, and climate-related factors which have previously been discussed as possible determinants of migration flows. The effects of these predictors on bilateral refugee movements are estimated with Hausman-Taylor and multi-level growth models which allow for both time-variant as well as time-invariant covariates in panel data. Finally, we discuss changes in European asylum policy, in particular the breakdown of the "Dublin"-regulation, and their potential impact on asylum migration compared with traditional "push-factors". We conclude that the recent increase in refugees can best be described as a result of changing opportunity structures along with growing transnational networks.
62. DIFFERENCES IN WELFARE TAKE-UP BETWEEN IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES – A MICROSIMULATION STUDY
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Research on welfare participation often shows significant differences between immigrants and natives that are often attributed to immigrants' higher risk of welfare dependence. We study whether immigrants in Germany also differ from their German counterparts in their take-up behavior conditional on being eligible for welfare benefits. The empirical approach intends (i) to determine eligibility for welfare benefits for a representative sample of the whole population of Germany using a microsimulation model (IAB-STSM) based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) and then (ii) to estimate probit models of observed welfare benefit take-up for the sample of eligible households. Our simulation results show that non take-up rates do not differ significantly between several groups of immigrants and natives. Additionally, the probit estimations do not reveal a significant effect of being a migrant on the probability to take up entitlements. Hence, our findings suggest that after controlling for observed and unobserved household characteristics immigrants are not more prone to take up welfare benefits.

63. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF POVERTY TO EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENTIALS IN DISABILITY IN 26 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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Objectives To what extent the European variation in the social inequalities in disability is associated to the variation in the level of poverty. Methods: Using European Statistics on Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) for 26 countries, we measure the prevalence activity limitation (AL) and the level of economic hardship (EH). Logistic regressions measure the AL excess-prevalence (disadvantage) of low-educated relative to the middle-educated and the AL reduced-prevalence (advantage) of high-educated, accounting or not for EH. We replicate the same analysis, estimating the extent of the contribution of EH via KH logistic models to see the variation in the contribution of poverty across countries, for the low- and for the high-education groups. Results: We found substantial country variations in the levels of EH and in the size of the AL-advantage/disadvantage across educational groups. EH contributes to the AL-advantage and disadvantage, but appears to be related differently according to the country. We describe four cases considering the variation of both the magnitude of the educational differences in disability and the contribution of EH to these differences in comparison to the average pattern. These cases gather countries with very different economic and welfare contexts. Discussion: Contexts with large EH go along with an increased AL-advantage and/or disadvantage across educational groups. Policy actions to reduce poverty in Europe should help reducing the overall levels of disability and the related social inequalities. Meanwhile, the contribution of EH is not straightforward, and it changes according to the material deprivation of each population group. Further research is needed to understand the association between disability differentials and material deprivation.
63. EDUCATION AND HEALTH ACROSS LIVES AND COHORTS: A STUDY OF CUMULATIVE ADVANTAGE IN GERMANY
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The cumulative advantage hypothesis predicts health gaps across educational levels to widen with age. A recent addition, the rising importance hypothesis, further posits that this relationship has intensified across cohorts. Longitudinal evidence in support of both hypotheses is largely limited to the United States. German studies – mainly based on cross-sectional designs – have reported health gaps to remain stable or even to converge with age. This study presents more rigorous tests for the hypotheses of cumulative advantage and rising importance in the German context. The analysis draws on longitudinal data from 23 waves (1992-2014) of the German Socio-economic Panel Study (N = 4,648 respondents comprising 67,067 panel observations) to disentangle age and cohort effects on trajectories of self-rated health. Results show that health gaps between higher and lower educated people widen with age. Further analyses reveal that this divergence is gender-specific. Among women, health gaps are relatively small and remain stable over the life course. Among men, educational health inequality is profoundly – and increasingly – shaped by processes of cumulative advantage.

63. INEQUALITY IN OLD AGE COGNITIVE ABILITIES ACROSS THE WORLD
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What is commonly found in studies that look at later-life cognitive abilities is a strong effect of educational attainment on retarding the deterioration of such abilities. In this sense, education is a protective measure for cognition reserve. In a more aggregate perspective, we propose a measure of later-life cognition inequality per birth cohort in 34 countries with diverse degree of economic development and comparable cognition tests. We relate cognitive inequality with corresponding past inequalities in education and income in each country. A proxy of survival rate of the cohort is also included in linear regressions in order to disentangle the effects of age and education composition on cognition inequality. Our results show a sizeable positive effect of past educational inequalities on present inequality of old age cognition. Furthermore, the survival rate is positively associated with today’s cognitive inequality.

63. COMPOSITIONAL CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL GROUPS AS AN EXPLANATION FOR WIDENING DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH
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Recent studies have reported a widening gap in health and mortality between low and high educated individuals in the United States. Several reasons such as differential smoking and obesity trends have been put forward to explain these increasing differences. However, changes in composition of the educational categories over time may also partially explain these differences. Educational expansion gave a higher portion of individuals from diverse background access to education, while the low educated may have become a more (negatively) selected group over time. Using height as a proxy for early life socio-economic status and health, we examine
how changes in average height and height dispersion within educational groups over birth cohorts have contributed to the widening gap in health. We use the 1976-2014 National Health Interview Surveys which contain height and health information for samples of individuals in the United States. We limit the analysis to those aged 30-45 to avoid confounding effects due to mortality. Our analytic sample includes the 1928-1984 birth cohorts. First, we test whether the association between height and education has changed across cohorts. Second, through Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition we examine which factors help us explain the widening gap focusing on differences in mean height and variance. This analysis allows to establish whether the lower educated group increasingly consists of negative selected individuals leading to the broadening gap. Preliminary results provide evidence for a notable fall in average height within the less than high school educated group over consecutive birth cohorts. Therefore, they offer some preliminary support to the hypothesis of rising negative selection within the low educated group over cohorts.

64. DOES THE RELIGIOUS CONTEXT MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL RELIGIOSITY AND MARRIAGE ATTITUDES ACROSS EUROPE? EVIDENCE FROM THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY
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In Christianity, like in most other religions, marriage is highly valued. In line with this, research has shown that religiously involved people are much more likely than the non-religious to object to behaviors such as unmarried cohabitation and divorce, that are seen as undermining the centrality of marriage. These studies have examined religiosity as an individual characteristic. However, religion is also a major societal institution, and the strength of that institution could also be relevant for the strength of the association between religiosity and attitudes towards behaviors that undermine the centrality of marriage, like unmarried cohabitation and divorce. In particular, it could be that the differences between the opinions of the religious and the non-religious differ more strongly in some contexts than in others. In this paper, we examine this issue. The central research question is whether the influence of individual religious involvement on marriage attitudes varies by the average level of religiosity in a region. To do so, we use data from the third wave of the European Social Survey (2006-2007). Three-level regression-models were estimated, with individuals, regions, and countries as the three levels. The sample consisted of 45,144 respondents, nested in 226 regions, nested in 25 countries. Our results show support for the internal secularisation hypothesis. The lower the average level of religiosity in a region is, the weaker the effect of individual religiosity turns out to be. This could reflect a process of internal secularization where norms that are thought to be strongly linked to the Christian faith loose part of their relevance even among believers. This process of internal secularization is thought to be particularly prevalent among believers who live in a rather secularized environment.
64. CULTURAL FAMILY CONCEPTIONS AS INHIBITOR FOR CHANGES IN FAMILY LIVES: THE "LEITBILD" APPROACH
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For a long time, the Federal Republic of Germany has been characterised by a low birth rate. In the past two decades, particularly socio-economic and structural frameworks were used to explain fertility behaviour. This presentation is to be understood as a plea for a cultural approach, so called "Leitbild" research. Here, normative-cultural explanations are developed to explain fertility behaviour and to obtain a deeper understanding of parental roles and roles within relationships. It is assumed that collectively shared guiding role models (Leitbilder) exist, which are influencing e.g. the relationship, the parent-child relationship and the decision for or against (further) children. Criteria are developed to provide a theoretical foundation for the empirical search for and identification of "Leitbilder" in the future. Finally, starting points for sociological research on "Leitbilder" and some findings are outlined.

64. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS TO AGGREGATE TRENDS IN ENTRY INTO PARENTHOOD FOR THREE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BETWEEN THE 1970s AND 2000s
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The Second Demographic Transition theory predicted that from the 1970s onwards, changes in western European nuptiality and fertility patterns are associated with cultural shifts. The empirical support for cultural explanations of fertility is, however, limited and childbearing decisions are increasingly related to structural factors such as educational expansion and economic conditions. Nevertheless, authors have suggested that value orientations, i.e. post-materialism, indirectly affect fertility timing since less family-oriented women may reject traditional family building institutions such as marriage. These women, showing (at least temporary) lower fertility intentions, may opt more frequently for flexible and non-marital living arrangements. This study therefore examines whether cultural changes affect the transition to parenthood via changing living arrangements. Using data from the Harmonized Histories, we assess to what extent partnership behaviour – e.g. postponed union formation, increasing unmarried cohabitation and separation – can explain trends in synthetic parity progression ratios for first births in three European countries between the 1970s and 2000s. The analysis first takes information on education (i.e. enrolment and attainment) and economic context (i.e. macro-level indicators of economic cycles) into account to control for structural determinants of first birth trends. The results show that changes in living arrangements are not instrumental in explaining aggregate trends in entry into parenthood for all countries. Predominantly for Norway empirical evidence is found for the contribution of living arrangements to SPR1 time-series. Indicators of economic context, however, account more substantially for changing first birth trends in Hungary.
64. "TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT?" THE LINK BETWEEN ATTITUDES ON FATHERS' LEAVE AND LEITBILDER OF FATHERHOOD IN GERMANY – A NEW APPROACH ON FAMILY POLICY AND PARENTHOOD
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Which characteristics define a "caring father" today – should he, e.g., take parental leave or not? Leave-taking is an important family policy instrument to promote gender equality. However, not all fathers take parental leave, and those who do, usually only take two months, although there is the possibility to take a longer period in Germany. Therefore, it is necessary for policy makers to understand this phenomenon. The reasons against longer leave-taking periods might be complex and so far not clearly identified, but there are several potential barriers: 1. economic pressure 2. individual leitbilder (guiding role models of fatherhood, which are oriented towards the male-breadwinner-model) 3. perceived leitbilder (guiding role models) of fatherhood and motherhood in society, which have an effect through social pressure, maybe fathers' leave is not accepted culturally, potential leave takers might fear social stigmatisation. Our theoretical and methodological approach is based on the concept of leitbilder. We refer to leitbilder as sets of collectively shared and pictured conceptions of a "normal" state or process, in the sense that it is widely spread, socially expected and/or personally desired. Leitbilder may refer to family issues, such as the "ideal" and "caring" father. The concept of fatherhood seems to be in a transition in Germany: Our first findings suggest that the notion of the "caring father" has changed. German men do not only want to be breadwinners, they also want to be actively involved in child-rearing. Our presentation will introduce the leitbild-approach, as it is implemented in a representative survey, conducted in Germany in 2012 (n=5,000). And we will present findings for the link between sociodemographic characteristics, leitbilder of fatherhood (as independent variables) on the one hand and the attitudes on fathers' leave (dependent variable) on the other hand. Finally, implications for possible future policies on fathers' leave are outlined.

65. WOMEN, WEATHER, AND WOES: THE TRIANGULAR DYNAMICS OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY, AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA
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Few studies on economic disadvantages of female-headed households employ longitudinal data to assess how they fare when experiencing income shocks, especially under changing climate conditions. Using three survey waves in South Africa together with rainfall data, we find that households where a single head can be identified based on residency or work status are more vulnerable to climate variability than households headed by two adults. This is partly explained by lower initial earnings. Female-headed households are the most vulnerable after accounting for household characteristics contributing to economic disadvantages. Households headed by widows, never-married women and women with a non-resident spouse are particularly vulnerable.
65. THE "FIRST" DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: REFURBISHMENT AND REVISION OF A CLASSICAL MODEL IN SEARCH OF MAIN DRIVERS OF THE PROCESS
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Given its dominant position in population science, the (first) demographic transition model (DTM) has been described to be one of the best-documented generalizations in social sciences. The DTM’s simple character, providing a clear and reproducible scheme, occurs to be at the same time its major strength and weakness. However, it is especially the DTM’s descriptive character, which is subject to criticism. Thus, the ‘classical’ model we know is considered to be neither transferable, nor to allow any reliable forecasting. Based on the analysis of crude birth and death rates, DTM’s results are even likely to be biased, as these values are strongly influenced by the populations' age structure. Having these shortcomings in mind, further conceptual-theoretical approaches have been presented. The United Nation’s population projections and assessments are based on a widely shared generic DTM, which takes into account age-standardized parameters. Because of its factual relevance and potentials, this paper aims at revitalizing the DTM through developing a new approach by merging the phase and step models to empirically identify the stage of a population in the transition process. Furthermore, the use of this "refurbished" procedure should contribute to a better understanding of main drivers of demographic transition in those populations which did not complete the process. The latter could provide an improved basis for projecting the future developments, especially as the concerned populations are those, who will significantly contribute to world population growth and corresponding challenges. First application shows that all nation states completed or started the process of demographic transition, also those in Sub-Saharan Africa. In a next step, regression analyses with the phases as dependent variable, and information on education and indicators on economic conditions and urbanization as explanatory variables, are performed. We envisage to overcome the methodological-descriptive perspective and contribute to explanatory scholarly work on demographic transition.

65. STRUCTURE OF POPULATION, WOMEN STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT AT LOCAL LEVEL: THE CASE OF SUB-SAHARAN COUNTRIES
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High fertility and demographic pressure – combined with lack of gender equality and women's empowerment – may put in doubt development. The aim of our analysis is to study the role played both by the demographic pressure and social behavior on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the sub-Saharan Africa. After analyzing the territorial variability of HDI among and into some sub-Saharan countries at district level in years around 1990, 2000 and 2010, we intend to understand if there is some form of association between Municipal Human Development Index and some indicators of socio-demographic structure. The hypothesis we want to verify is that the higher the level of demographic pressure (expressed by dependency ratios) and the worse the social context, the lower the level of development, according to the approach of "demographic window". From a strictly demographic point of view, this period represents the “bridge” between a young and less developed population (high fertility and
mortality which witness an old demographic regime, and also socio-economic backwardness) and an older and more developed population (low fertility and mortality). This study enriches the literature by exploring the effect of the demographic pressure on the socio-economic development at district level within some sub-Saharan countries, in relationship with some indicators of women's status (female empowerment and gender equality). Our results demonstrate a negative effect of the dependent population (young and old people) and a positive effect of some indices of women's status on the development. In the model explaining the relation between development, dependency ratios and women's status variables at local level, the inclusion of the dummies of the countries does not substantially change the effects of the covariates, thus suggesting that the former relationships are not mediated by the country-time variables.

65. GRABBED LAND: THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS
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The term "land grabbing" indicates large-scale land acquisitions by countries and corporations, that cause a concentration of huge agricultural territories, located mainly in developing countries, but owned and managed by few public or private entities. Its new form began in the second half of the nineties, and rapidly grew due to the rise in food prices in 2007-2008, and to the expected increase of the world population, with the consequent demand for food and agricultural resources. Scholars focused mainly on the impact of land grabbing on the countries that cede land; in the rare cases in which the determinants of the phenomenon have been observed, they have been considered mainly with reference to the countries that buy land. Little attention has so far dedicated on the factors that "push" countries to cede land. Bearing in mind the scarce literature available on this issue, we aim to identify some of the main determinants of land grabbing, especially with regard to socio-demographic factors, in addition to political, environmental and economic ones. To this purpose, we analyze available data referred to transnational contracts signed in 173 countries up to March 2014, and collected by Land Matrix, that is considered the most complete and consistent source on this topic. After performing descriptive analyses, we apply a factor analysis and implement an ordinal regression model. Obtained results show firstly that the countries most "backward" in the process of socio-demographic development are the most "at risk" to give up their lands. Moreover, the countries having the lowest levels of democratic and economic progress are also the most prone to cede their land. Lastly, being a buyer in the land market increases the probability to sell soil, supporting the hypothesis that countries give up land aiming to enter in the international financial markets.

65. THE IMPACT OF POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
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In September 2000, the United Nations (henceforth UN) presented the Millennium Declaration, a milestone in international cooperation inspiring development efforts in order to improve the living conditions of millions of people around the world. The Millennium Declaration committed the world nations to a new global partnership to
reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets – with a deadline of 2015 – by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion – while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability – can be measured. These time-bound targets have become known as the Millennium Development Goals (henceforth MDGs). The MDGs project is one of the major efforts undertaken by the international community to fulfill the promise for a better world. In this paper, we aim to investigate the nature and significance of the impact of population and economic growth on the achievement of the MDGs. Will the dramatic rise in the number of people be an obstacle to reduce poverty while improving global health, expanding education and promoting environmental sustainability? Or will the historically unprecedented increases in GDP per capita improve the overall quality of life around the globe? Which of these two forces will be more decisive in driving the success of countries towards MDGs achievement? These are the main questions this paper aims to address.

66. MODELING AND FORECASTING AGE AT DEATH DISTRIBUTIONS
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Age at death distributions provide an extremely informative description of mortality, yet they are generally neglected in modeling and forecasting. In this article, we use age at death distributions to model the age-specific pattern of mortality and to inform mortality forecasts. In particular, we introduce a segmented linear transformation model based on the modal age at death and the variability of deaths before and after the mode. This approach allows capturing the compression and shifting dynamics of mortality. We illustrate our methodology by estimating the distribution and life expectancy of two high-longevity countries in the last thirty years. We show that the fitted life expectancies are very close to the observed historical values. Furthermore, we forecast distributions and life expectancies fifteen years ahead by using time series models for the parameters of the segmented linear transformation.

66. MODELLING AND FORECASTING SEX DIFFERENCES IN MORTALITY: A SEX-RATIO APPROACH
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Over the last three decades, male and female life expectancy have been converging in industrialized societies. This convergence is largely due to a greater mortality reduction for males. When forecasting mortality by sex, this catching up of males towards females needs to be acknowledged. We introduce a new method to model and forecast the sex-ratio of the age-specific death rates, based on principal components techniques. Our model allows us to visualize the age-structure and the general level over time of the sex difference in mortality, as well as forecast this difference. Based on a prior forecast for females, we can successfully forecast the male mortality catch up toward female mortality.
66. COMPLEMENTING THE EVALUATION TOOLKIT OF MORTALITY FORECASTS WITH MEASURES OF LIFESPAN DISPARITY

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Evaluating the predictive ability of mortality forecasts is important and yet, at the same time, difficult. Average lifespan and death rates are basic life table functions that are typically used to analyze how much forecasts deviate from their realized values. While these parameters are useful to specify how precisely mortality has been forecasted at a certain point in time, they cannot be used to indicate whether the underlying mortality developments are plausible, too. We therefore propose to look in addition at lifespan disparity to examine whether the forecasted variability of the age at death is a plausible continuation of past trends. Validating mortality forecasts for Italy, Japan, and Denmark demonstrate that their predictive performance can be evaluated more comprehensively when analyzing average lifespan and lifespan disparity at the same time, i.e. jointly analyzing mean and dispersion of mortality. Approaches accounting for dynamic age-shifts in survival improvements outperform others that enforce invariant patterns.

66. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REFERENCE POPULATION FOR COHERENT MORTALITY FORECASTING MODELS

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Coherent forecasting models that take into consideration mortality changes observed in different countries are today among the essential tools for demographers, actuaries and other researchers interested in forecasts. Medium and long term life expectancy forecasts are compared for two multi-population mortality models aiming to find the optimal of the set of countries to use as reference population and analyse the importance of the selection of countries. The two multi-population mortality models used are the Li-Lee model and the Double-Gap life expectancy forecasting model. The reference populations is calculated taking into account all the possible combinations of a set of 20 industrialized countries. The different reference populations possibilities are compared by their forecast performance. The results show that the selection of countries for multi-population mortality models has a significant effect on the model's life expectancy forecasts. A small reference population tends to perform better compared to a large group of countries. Even when countries share similar regional history and mortality development, this does not imply that those countries are the optimal reference population among them.

66. DERIVING AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM LIFE EXPECTANCY FORECASTS

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Predicting the human longevity level in the future by directly forecasting life expectancy others numerous advantages compared with methods based on extrapolation of age-specific death rates. But the reconstruction of accurate life tables starting from a given level of life expectancy at birth or any other age is not straightforward. Model life table were extensively used in the past for estimating age patterns of mortality in
data-poor countries. We propose a new model inspired on indirect estimation techniques that can be used to estimate full life tables given a predicted life expectancy at birth level.

67. INVERSE OR U-SHAPED EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS? EVIDENCE FROM CENSUS-LINKED DATA FOR LITHUANIA
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Education is recognized as one of the key determinants of childbearing behavior, affecting both the timing and quantum of fertility. The existing evidence on educational differences in fertility provides contradictory results suggesting about U-shape and inverse gradients. These contradictory results depend on the type of fertility measures (cohort or period fertility) and can be attributable to both specifics and limitations of the data used for analyses as well as to a possible impact of tempo distortions on period fertility measures. Most of the existing analysis on the underlying fertility determinants has been performed on the basis of survey data, such as the FFS and the GGS. Alongside numerous advantages of survey-based evidence such as a large number of explanatory variables, there are several important disadvantages, including low response rates, low representativeness, and exclusion of some specific population groups. In addition, due to limitations of sample size, survey data often provide very limited possibilities to derive statistically robust fertility estimates by socio-demographic groups. Our study demonstrates potentials of census-linked fertility data for estimating robust and nationally representative parity-specific period and cohort fertility measures by education. Using a unique census-linked dataset (one of the first of this type in the Central and Eastern European region) covering entire population of Lithuania, the study provides new evidence and demographic insights into the scarce existing literature on educational differentials in period and cohort fertility in Lithuania. The paper also examines methodological issues related to estimation of period fertility measures by education as well as their impact on the observed period fertility differentials.

67. EDUCATION, OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE AND FERTILITY IN MEN
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The level of education and other socioeconomic characteristics in adulthood are known to influence men's fertility. Also early life socioeconomic characteristics may be related to men's fertility. The extent to which the association between education and lifetime fertility in men is explained or mediated by other socioeconomic characteristics remains unclear. We studied how men's adult and early life socioeconomic characteristics are associated with their lifetime fertility and whether educational differences exist net of other socioeconomic characteristics. The data consisted of men born in 1940–1950 (N=37,082) and were derived from the 1950 Finnish Census, which is linked to later registers on sociodemographic information. The data were based on a sample of households and allowed the identification of brothers. As statistical methods the standard and sibling fixed effects Poisson and logistic regression models were used. Education and other socioeconomic characteristics in adulthood were positively associated with the lifetime number of children in men, largely stem-
ming from a higher likelihood of a first birth among the more socioeconomically advantaged. Early life characteristics associated less strongly with lifetime fertility than characteristics in adulthood. The educational gradient in the number of children was not explained by early socioeconomic characteristics or other factors shared by brothers, but occupational position and income in adulthood mediated approximately half of the association. Education and many other characteristics predicted the likelihood of a first birth more strongly than that of a second birth, and the mediating role of occupational position and income was also larger for first than subsequent births. Small differences existed in the likelihood of a third birth overall. In men education associates with lifetime fertility positively and independent of early socioeconomic characteristics and other factors that brothers share in Finland. Economic mechanisms may contribute to educational differences in men’s fertility particularly through the entry into parenthood.

67. EDUCATIONAL PAIRINGS AND FERTILITY ACROSS EUROPE: HOW DO THE LOW EDUCATED FARE?
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Recent literature suggests that the relationship between fertility and education may partly be mediated by couple-dynamics and the educational attainment of the partner. Higher opportunity costs for spending time away from the labor market among highly educated women have been one of the chief motivators for investigating how the male partner’s resources or involvement with chores and childrearing may ease work-family conflict for women in this more highly educated segment of the population. However, very little is known so far on how couple dynamics may affect the education-fertility relationship among the low educated. We address this question and investigate how educational pairings among married and cohabiting partners relate to first, second, and third births transitions across Europe, using current panel data from the EU-SILC on 18 European countries and discrete time event history models. Preliminary findings indicate that low educated homogamous couples have lower second birth but higher third birth rates compared to couples with two medium educated partners, but only in some of the countries. Also, couples with a low educated woman and a medium educated male partner display higher third birth rates, perhaps indicating that the classical male breadwinner model may still be applicable to understanding family formation among couples with lower levels of education today.

67. EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN TRANSITION TO SECOND BIRTH IN EUROPE: DIFFERENCES RELATED TO SOCIETAL CONTEXT
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We study the role of contextual factors that may influence how educational attainment of women shapes the transition to second birth. There are noticeable differences between European countries in second birth rates. A number of studies have shown that the effect of women’s education varies from negative to positive across countries. However, it is often impossible to tell whether the observed educational gradient in second birth rates is related to some specific contextual factors that are characteristic to a country. We use EU-SILC survey data covering 31 European countries to estimate event history models of second birth. The aim is to investigate associations between
educational gradient of second childbearing and contextual variables pertaining to work-family reconciliation, gender equality, and macro-economic conditions. We find that macro-economic conditions have mostly an effect on less educated women's transition to second birth. Work-family reconciliation seems to affect to a greater extent highly educated women.

67. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EDUCATION AND THE TRANSITION TO THIRD BIRTH
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The UK continues to show relatively high levels of progression to third birth, despite increases in childlessness. Much debate as to who has large families in the UK has taken place in the absence of robust empirical evidence. We use newly available household panel data from a large nationally representative study to explore associations between couple's income level, receipt of child tax credits, education, and the propensity to have third births. We use the UKHLS waves 1 to 5 (2009-2014), taking woman aged 20-44 as the unit of analysis. Discrete-time event history analyses are used to model factors associated with the annual probability of experiencing a conception leading to a third birth. We also control for the woman's age, the age of her youngest child, religion, shared children, partnership history, women's labour market attachment and housing tenure. In bivariate analyses, all of the socioeconomic variables show a negative association with third birth, such that those with the lowest levels of income or education are the most likely to have a third birth. Logistic regression models further show that the propensity for women to have a third birth is most strongly associated with her own age and the age of her youngest child. Once these demographic variables are included, large and significant associations between income/education and third birth are no longer statistically significant. We discuss our findings in relation to economic and sociological theories regarding the inter-relationship between the timing of childbearing and family size, and how this interacts with financial, cultural and social capital.

68. DO THE AGED CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE FAMILY? EVIDENCE FROM INDIA
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The prolonging of the life cycle with improvements in medical technology has led to an increased share of aged in population. The role to be played by the aged in society and their households has, therefore, become an important social and economic issue. Initial studies on ageing societies viewed the aged as a burden on societies and their families. This led to a focus on the transfer of resources to the aged. In recent years, studies have recognised that reverse flow of resources from the aged to their families is also an important form of transfer. This implies that the aged can become an asset to families, paving the way for active ageing. Using all-India data from the "Employment and Unemployment" survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2011-12, we estimate the gross and net financial contribution of elderly workers, and examine their determinants using suitable econometric models. This is followed by a re-estimation of Planning Commission poverty estimates based on monthly household expenditure after deducting net contribution of aged. It is found
that poverty levels (measured by the Head Count Ratio) do not change significantly in rural areas of all states, urban poverty increases in almost all the states. Results also indicate that intensity of poverty (captured by Foster-Greer-Thorbecke index) would have risen substantially in most states without the contribution of aged workers.

68. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PERSONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: TRENDS, PATTERNS AND CORRELATES
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Using the 2000 and 2010 Philippines Labor Force Survey, this paper aims to examine trends, patterns and correlates of labor force participation of older persons in the Philippines. Filipino older persons remain active in the labor force, particularly the currently married and those with lower levels of education. Moreover, the labor force participation of older men and women in the Philippines declines with advancing age. Majority of older men work in agriculture, while most older women work in the services sector. Old age and disability prevent Filipino older persons from seeking work. Though Filipino older persons work around 6 to 7 hours per day, a significant proportion of them still wanted to work for more hours. A significant proportion of them also worked more than the normal working hours, largely because of the desire to have more earnings. The continuing participation of the Filipino at older ages presents some opportunities and challenges. For one, their active participation in the labor force means that they continue to be economically independent and, to some extent, are able to meet their basic needs. One potential challenge, however, is how to expand the labor market in order to accommodate the increasing number older and younger members of the labor force.

68. DO NOTIONAL DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES PROLONG WORKING LIFE? EVIDENCE FROM THE 1994 SWEDISH PENSION REFORM
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This paper investigates whether the prolonged working life during recent decade in Sweden was a result of the 1994 pension reform which phased in the Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) Scheme. While NDC scheme effectively prolonged older men’s working life, it had very moderate effect on women’s retirement age, or even negative impact among those women who had no university or higher education and who worked in a low-skilled occupation. These findings imply that a solitary pension reform may not necessarily increase the average effective retirement age, rather other measures might be important.

68. THE DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE BETWEEN THE DISABLED OLDER POPULATION AND THEIR INFORMAL CAREGIVERS IN SPAIN. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS
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The changes related to health needs in old age have converted care in one of the key mechanism to maintain well-being in later life. In Spain, the support provided to older disabled population is broadly assumed by relatives, being female partners
and adult children the archetypical figure of the caregiver. However, considering the socio-demographic transformations regarding to population structure, family relations, household composition and gender roles, it could be expected an imbalance between the volume of potential informal caregivers and the volume of older population with care needs in the coming decades. With the aim to provide empirical evidences that illustrate the past, present and future scenarios, this paper examines the evolution of the structural relationship between the disabled older population receiving care and their informal caregivers in Spain, identifying the most representative profiles of both groups in demographic terms; i.e. age, gender and generation. The data to define the basic features of the informal caregivers and the disabled older population will be drawn from the Encuesta de Discapacidad, Autonomía personal y situaciones de Dependencia 2008 (Survey of Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependency situation). The demographic balance between the informal caregivers and the disabled older population is estimated by means of the Older Old Informal Support Ratio (OOISR), selecting from the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics of Spain (INE) those population particularly at risk to be carer/dependent elderly according to the archetypes previously established. The results of this research contribute to shed light on the demographic reality behind social practices and dynamics related to informal care in old age. The development of effective policy responses in this respect depends on measures that consider the structural relationship between disabled elderly and their informal caregivers in their design and implementation.

69. A RENEWED SOURCE OF DATA ON FAMILIES:
THE FRENCH LONGITUDINAL SURVEY INCLUDING FISCAL RECORDS
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The "Echantillon démographique permanent (EDP)" is a French longitudinal database on individuals based on the collection of census data and various other administrative records (currently registers of births, marriages and deaths; the electoral register; tax declaration of employers providing information on the wages and position of their employees; tax declarations of households) for a large sample of individuals. The general principle of the EDP is to follow, through the sources mentioned, individuals who are born in a fixed list of days, regardless of their year and place of birth. 16 sampling days were chosen, which, giving the actual size of the French population, yields a 2.9 millions sample of individuals. Launched in 1968, the EDP combined at its beginning only the census and registers of vital events (births, marriages and deaths), and collected information only for a quarter of the current sample size. This "historical" EDP lasted in this form until the 1999 census. Starting from 2004, EDP was adapted to the new census based on a continuous five year rotating sampling survey, by increasing the number of sampling days from 4 to 16 and by including new sources. The most important one is the tax declaration of households database, which, aside its comprehensive coverage of residents on a yearly basis, provides date of event as great details on the amount and the types of incomes each member of the household perceives. The presentation will describe the various sources on which the EDP is based and therefore will give a broad sense of the possibilities of such longitudinal databases. It will then focus on the methodology of the EDP. It will also develop some examples of studies which have been made possible thanks to the inclusion of the new sources.
69. AGE MISREPORTING IN CENSUSES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A RECORD LINKAGE STUDY IN HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN SENEGAL
Bruno Masquelier, Gilles Pison, Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye, Lucie Lecomte, Ndèye Binta Diémé, Ibrahima Diouf and Valérie Delaunay
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Ages reported in censuses in developing countries are subject to errors and bias resulting in uncertainties in population estimates and age distributions. We examine these biases in the case of the last two censuses of Senegal, conducted in 2002 and 2013, by matching at the individual level the information they collected with those held by the health and demographic surveillance systems in place since three decades in rural Senegal. The information on the ages held by these systems is of high quality and serves as a reference to examine the quality of the ages reported in the censuses. We quantify the differences between reported and actual ages, check if the errors and bias have been reduced or not between the 2002 census and that of 2013, and examine the consequences of age misreporting on demographic estimates in the studied populations.

69. HOW MUCH CAN WE TRUST LIFE TABLES? SENSITIVITY OF MORTALITY MEASURES TO RIGHT-CENSORING TREATMENT
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International organizations, research institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, and health policy makers calculate human mortality measures from life tables. Life-table data, though, are usually right-censored and mortality measures are sensitive to the way censoring is addressed. In this article we propose fitting a parametric model that describes well human mortality patterns, the gamma-Gompertz-Makeham, accounting for censoring, and constructing model-based equivalents of five mortality measures: life expectancy, the modal age at death, life disparity, entropy, and the Gini coefficient. We show that, in comparison to life-table measures, model-based measures are less sensitive to the age at censoring and can be only slightly distorted even if the age at censoring is low. We also compare life-table and model-based mortality measures for a population with an underlying Gompertz mortality schedule in which a fixed proportion of the population is censored.

69. PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE RESIDENCE AND DOUBLE COUNTS IN THE FRENCH ROTATING CENSUS
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Since 2004, the French institute of statistics has organized a new type of population census, based on annual census surveys. The aim of the paper is twofold. First, it presents, for the first time, an estimate of double counts within this new census using data from the Demographic panel. This panel is a subsample whose size has been set at 4% of the total population, and which includes all census forms, including cases where two forms are completed in the same year for the same individual. Second, by comparing, on a macro basis, the proportion of people with multiple residence and the double counts, the paper aims to estimate the risk of double counts in cases
of multiple residence, for specific subgroups of the population. This is done using information on people with more than one usual residence drawn from another data-set constructed by pooling several household surveys. These surveys use the same household grid, which includes questions on the existence of another usual residence. Surveys show that multiple residence is more frequent among young adults, when they are still living in the parental home but also in another dwelling (especially for their studies). Multiple residence is also frequent among children with separated parents, adults working away from their family home, and older adults around retirement age who spend part of the year in their secondary home (which is becoming their usual residence). Preliminary results show that some 40% of people with more than one multiple residence are counted twice in the census. Using age, family situation and occupational status as our main categories, we can accurately estimate the probability of double counting in cases of multiple residence among the French population, and the family situations associated with these double counts.

70. THE DEMOGRAPHY OF ISOLATED POPULATIONS: GERMAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES IN A NORTHERN ITALIAN VALLEY BETWEEN THE XVIII AND XIXTH CENTURY
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The paper outlines the demographic regime of a German-speaking community in the Fersina Valley between the XVIII and the XIX century. The area is part of Trentino, one of the alpine region in Northeastern Italy. The populations of Fersina Valley can be seen as a "micro isolated system". Furthermore in the valley two linguistic groups cohabited (Italians and Germans), which absolutely differ from one another and with almost zero demographic interchanges. We manage a double level of isolation (geographical and demographical ones), especially regarding the German-speaking (Mocheni) community. In this paper, we will review the first results about the German-speaking part of the population. The general outlook is a population that reflects the typical mechanisms of mountain areas, with on average a sufficiently high births level to overcome the possible negativity of the deaths. The survival of the communities seems quite high if compared to Italian standards in the same periods. As to nuptiality, the resulting indicators confirm the presence of a traditional late marriage model for both sexes. The restricted choice among a scanty number of people and, probably, a household policy of birth control due to the socioeconomic structure of the area, could be explaining factors of the control of marriages, especially among males. Late marriages associated with relatively low fertility levels, with a downward tendency as time goes by. These preliminary results confirm that in the analyzed period the Fersina Valley was an area of "low pressure" demographic regime. This kind of demographic model is able to implement by itself its regulatory mechanisms of the growth, as to prevent the occurrence of serious mortality crisis that are typical of situations in which a too wide gap in the natural increase ended up causing episodes of severe imbalance between population and means of subsistence.
Objective The article deals with the issue of depopulation of rural areas in Poland in the periods between censuses (from 1950 to 2011). The depopulation issue is defined in the professional literature in various ways, therefore the article’s introduction presents an overview of population process, which from the demography perspective (natural and migration movement) can be considered problematic. Some of these problems are the way of measuring and analysing this phenomenon. For the purposes of this article we have assumed not only a definition of the depopulation phenomenon, but also a set of measures for its analysis. Apart from depopulation measures we have also used the basic demographic measures and indicators used in the analysis of demographic processes constituting natural and migration movements. Data and methods The analysis was based on the data from rural territorial units, that is rural municipalities and rural parts of rural-urban municipalities, gathered during national censuses from 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1988, 2002, 2011 as well as the data from current public statistics for the period 1995-2013. In order to achieve the comparability of the abovementioned data over time and space, they were standardized according the administrative division from 1995. This step was necessary because of the small changes of the administrative division of municipalities introduced in Poland each year. In total, the analysis included information regarding 2168 territorial units and utilized the already mentioned methods of statistical analysis, as well as the graphical visualisations of the spatial relations existing in the studied phenomena, the so called choropleths.

70. THE LONG-TERM ROLE OF MIGRATION ON EUROPEAN COUNTRY POPULATION SIZE
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We estimate the impact of migration on population size in 11 European countries that include over half the population of Western, Northern and Southern Europe from the middle of the 19th century to the present. We provide estimates of the population sizes that would have been observed under the assumption of zero net migration from various start dates over this extended period and decompose population growth into the contribution of (1) migrants together with their descendants and (2) natural increase in the absence of migration. We justify our assumption that the long-term demographic impact of migrant populations has been similar to that of cohorts of the same age and sex who did not move over this period. We use information from the Human Mortality Database (HMD). We attribute the contribution of current population size to net migration in specific historical time segments. If it had experienced no migration throughout the late 19th and whole of 20th centuries, Italy would have about 16 million people more, and Scotland would be double its current size. In contrast, France would have 14 million fewer people and Switzerland would be about one third smaller if net migration had been zero. Migration has a substantial effect of population growth across these countries and tends to reduce disparities in growth rates over the long term, a finding we relate to demographic transition. For most of the countries considered, population sizes would be smaller than the actual values in 2000 if there had been no migration over the past 150 years, but more recent trends

70. INTENSITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKLOAD AND SEASONALITY OF BIRTHS IN ITALY (1863-2014)
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The research questions of this paper can be formulated as follows: can agricultural work intensity affect birth seasonality? Does this relation vanish with the decline of the workforce employed in agriculture? To answer to these questions, we used data coming from the Volumes "Movimento dello Stato Civile" to recursively regress the monthly births on an indicator of the agricultural workload intensity for each Italian Regions. The period under the lent of investigation spans from national unification to the present (1863-2014). Preliminary results suggest that the relation between agricultural workload intensity and birth seasonality vanishes in the aftermath of the First World War.

70. RURAL EXODUS AND FERTILITY AT THE TIME OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
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Grounding on the literature in demographic and economic history, we develop a model of endogenous growth making the rural exodus a pre-requisite for human capital accumulation and sustained economic growth. Differential mortality as well as asymmetric technological progress between cities and countryside pull and push people from the countryside. We calibrate our model to fit the dynamics of fertility, urbanisation and production both in cities and countryside in Sweden and Denmark from 1760 to 1960. We show that mortality stalls in cities may have delayed both the demographic transition and industrialisation. Finally, we quantify the potential economic loss of policies limiting the rural exodus as those implemented in China during the last decades.

71. HOW IS CONSUMPTION OF THE YOUNG AND THE ELDERLY FINANCED?
EVOLUTION OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS
Carole Bonnet, Ipkidi Badji, D’albis Hippolyte, Xavier Chojnicki, Najat El Mekkaoui, Angela Greulich, Jérôme Hubert, Julien Navaux and Jacques Pelletan
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The intergenerational distributions of income and public resources are recurring issues in many countries public debates. A detailed picture of the various economic flows between ages over the life course seems then very useful to better ground this debate. The quantified analysis of the economic flows between generations needs to be used. The National Transfer Accounts (NTA) provide a complete analysis describing the resource allocation process at each age. Applying this methodology for France over the 1979-2011 period, we highlight the distortion of the consumption pattern across ages. If the elderly per capita consumption was in 1979 a bit lower than those of the other age groups, it is higher in 2011. To understand these changes, we then investigate the evolution of the different age groups resources used to finance this consumption distinguishing resources from the public sector (public transfers), from the family (private transfers) and from the market ((dis)savings)
71. ASYMMETRIC SOCIALISATION AND OPTICAL ILLUSIONS – INCORPORATING INTRA-FAMILIAL TRANSFERS INTO THE ANALYSIS OF THE WELFARE STATE

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A large and growing body of literature in political science documents the “pro-elderly bias” of public spending; the increasing "gerontocracy" and "grey power." Our aim is to raise doubts about this general consent, which considers age-bias for the old an established fact, and extend the agenda of research on the welfare state. We demonstrate that European societies spend significantly more on children per capita than on the elderly if all expenditures are taken into account. We apply new developments in national accounting, National Transfer Accounts (NTA) and National Time Transfer Accounts (NtTA), and analyse the institutional composition of the ways childhood and old age are funded through inter-age transfers. Our data represent about 70% of the population of the European Union. We find an important difference in the composition of transfers in the two dependent sections of the lifecycle: children are raised by their parents whereas the old are supported by society. Most of the resources dedicated to the elderly flow through institutions larger than the kinship (we call these transfers socialised), which are well documented. In contrast, children are supported by private transfers (mostly from their parents), which are not registered in public statistics but captured by NTA, as well as services and goods produced by unpaid household labour (again, mostly of their parents), which are captured by NtTA. In short, there is a manifest asymmetry in the visibility of transfers. We find another consequence of asymmetric visibility. Namely, the individual burden on people of working age supporting dependent cohorts depends on the number of their children. Since this remains mostly unrecognised by the public transfer system people with more children receive lower returns on their transfers than people with less children if all transfers are taken into account.

71. ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT FAMILY POLICIES – ANALYSIS USING OLG MODEL

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Low fertility is the key driver of population ageing. The aim of this paper is the estimation of the benefits that can result from the increase in fertility due to potentially successful family policy. In order to do this we combine the detailed analysis of the potential drivers of fertility with an advanced Overlapping Generation Model (OLG). This paper adds to the literature on that topic at least in three points. First, the estimation of the costs and benefits of the change in fertility is done using economic model which allows to take into account relationships between households, firms and government. Secondly, standard OLG model is extended by adding the heterogeneity of households with different number of children. Thirdly, scenarios of the fertility changes in this model include the information about the order of birth of children. It also allows to take into account the potential results of family policies that distinguish between the families with different number of children. This information also help to utilize the projections an information about the gap between desired and actual fertility.
71. FERTILITY POLICY-MAKING IN IRAN – PRESENTING A POLICY PROPOSAL BY USING SOCIAL SIMULATION AND AGENT-BASED MODELING APPROACH
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As a main element of population growth, fertility is a subject which has been paid attention. Thus, measurement and identification of fertility rate is one of the important indices in the demographic predictions, which is the infrastructure of developmental planning. Iran has experienced many considerable changes in fertility in the recent decades. The fertility was seriously increased in the first decade but considerably reduced under replacement level in the second decade of the Islamic revolution, so that it was called Fertility Revolution. This research tries to recognize and analyze the most important dynamic elements of changes of fertility in Iran by the social simulation techniques and focusing on the agent-based modeling as a new method in Iranian demographic researches. According to lack of any comprehensive and high-accurate database in the country, it was decided to use a collection of available data in the mixed form. The results showed that the birth rate will be high in country as long as the population peak is included in the fertility ages, leading the population growth rate higher than zero. In the years after 2030 when the population peak will be excluded from the fertility ages, the birth rate will gradually decrease. With regard to other effective factors on the fertility, it was observed that total marital fertility rate is higher than 3 and women under 35 years old higher than the substitute rate. Therefore, decrease of marriage rate is found as the most important factors effective on fertility. The policymakers have assigned the purpose of population programs at increase of fertility to higher than 2, while this research indicates that it is better instead to concentrate on the increase of marriage possibility and try to provide the fields of family formation, according to considering Iranian cultural issues and social lifestyle.

72. INTERNET AND THE TIMING OF BIRTHS
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Technological innovations directly related to fertility have been linked to the timing of births, i.e. with postponement in the case of contraceptive technology and with "recuperation" in the case of assisted reproductive technology. We argue that the diffusion of the Internet also plays a role as an "enabling" factor in fertility choices, with a particular effect on the timing of fertility. After discussing the potential pathways for this effect, we hypothesize Internet access to contribute to lowering fertility in earlier ages and stages of the life course, and to raising fertility in later ages and stages of the life course. We also hypothesize that these age- and stage-specific effects are stratified by gender and socioeconomic status. We conduct analyses using longitudinal data from the US (NLSY) and UK (Understanding Society).
72. FERTILITY AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MIGRANT WOMEN IN GERMANY
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The rising age of first-birth in industrialized countries is associated with rising infertility. Consequently, the demand for reproductive medical aid and the use of assisted reproduction in Germany is growing. The population’s acceptance of reproductive medicine is high, although few have correct knowledge about procedures or success rates. The project NeWiRe is focused on migrant women and their knowledge on and attitude towards reproductive health. The influence of social, cultural or religious factors towards the acceptance of assisted reproduction is examined. Data source is a nationwide telephone survey of women of Polish, Turkish, ex-Yugoslav, ex-Soviet and German descent between the ages of 18 and 50 years (N = 1,001). The results illustrate the importance of having children of their own for the self-perception of migrants. Compared to German women, the foreign origin groups show higher fertility, and children are mostly regarded as essential for a fulfilling life. A relatively high proportion (up to 9%) has already had reproductive medical treatment. The relatively strong acceptance of reproductive medicine is influenced by cultural or religious differences. For Muslim respondents, family planning is heavily influenced by religion, while Catholic and Protestant women show a wide range of opinions. Migrant women assess their knowledge of reproductive medicine as comparatively low. The knowledge about fertility issues and the procedures of assisted reproduction, as well as the number of people one can talk to about issues like fertility and reproductive medicine increases with higher levels of education. Starting from an extension of the theory of planned behavior, a multivariate analysis on the intention and use of reproductive medical procedures for infertility controlled by social norms (traditional family image, religious rules of behavior in family planning) and knowledge or education is conducted.

72. MEGA-ANALYSIS OF 31,396 INDIVIDUALS FROM 6 COUNTRIES UNCOVERS STRONG GENE ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION FOR HUMAN FERTILITY
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Family and twin studies suggest that up to 50% of individual differences in human fertility within a population might be heritable. However, it remains unclear whether the genes associated with fertility outcomes such as number of children ever born (NEB) or age at first birth (AFB) are the same across geographical and historical environments. By not taking this into account, previous genetic studies implicitly assumed that the genetic effects are constant across time and space. We conduct a mega-analysis applying whole genome methods on 31,396 unrelated men and women from six Western countries. Across all individuals and environments, common single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) explained only ~4% of the variance in NEB and AFB. We then extend these models to test whether genetic effects are shared across different environments or unique to them. For individuals belonging to the same population and demographic cohort (born before or after the 20th century fertility decline), SNP-based heritability was almost five times higher at 22% for NEB and 19% for AFB. We also found no evidence suggesting that genetic effects on
fertility are shared across time and space. Our findings imply that the environment strongly modifies genetic effects on the tempo and quantum of fertility, that gene-environment interactions may partly account for missing heritability in fertility, and that potentially ongoing natural selection is heterogeneous across environments. Future research needs to combine efforts from genetic research and from the social sciences to better understand human fertility.

72. WHAT IS SO SCARY ABOUT HAVING CHILDREN? A MIXED-METHODS STUDY ON VOLUNTARY CHILDLINESS IN POLAND
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In the presented study, we apply a mixed-methods approach to investigate motives of Polish women, who consciously decide to remain childless and who are oriented very strongly against motherhood. While a level of childlessness has been increasing in Poland, little is known on the Polish women, who remain childless voluntarily. This study aims at filling this gap in our knowledge. First, we employ data on 345 nulliparous women (aged 30-40), who had completed the Polish version of the Childbearing Questionnaire (Miller 1995). The questionnaire measures women's childbearing motives (perception of various costs and benefits related to having children) as well as their desires and intentions to become a mother. We identified eight key dimensions of childbearing motives and established that women with strong anti-natal position perceive low emotional and instrumental values of children as well as high costs of motherhood in terms of time, energy and burden. Other potential costs of motherhood (e.g., financial costs or fears related to health and safety of a child) had no significant impact on women's childbearing desires and intentions. Next, we analysed a set of 20 semi-structured in-depth interviews with childless women characterized by very low levels of childbearing motivation (low scores in the Childbearing Questionnaire). We used a bottom-up coding and identified key arguments against having children. The arguments revealed in the interviews were similar to those recognised in our quantitative findings. Rich qualitative material corroborates and illustrates our statistical findings and also provides important insights into women's fears and concerns related to having children.

73. RELATIVE EDUCATION AND COUPLES' EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS
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Objectives. In our paper, we analyze the association between couples' relative education and their respective working arrangements in Germany. Theoretically, we draw on two competing perspectives of the effects of education. On the one hand, education indicates one's level of resources on the labor market and thus represents human capital. Following bargaining or dependence models, the partner with the higher educational attainment is expected to spend more time on the labor market than the partner with lower education. Couples with equal educational achievements are expected to share their weekly working hours equally. On the other hand, education represents the extent of approval to gender egalitarianism. Higher educational achievements correspond with higher consent to liberal attitudes as well as democratic and egalitarian values (van Berkel and De Graaf 1999). Thus, we hypothesize that higher educated couples show a higher propensity and potential of equality. Recent research has pro-
vided clues for the latter model in other spheres of daily life, questioning the symmetrical approach of the resource perspective. Method. We use data from the German Microcensus of 2011 to test both models for the case of couples’ employment patterns. Our population of interest contains approximately 60,000 heterosexual German couples (unweighted). We map couples’ total working hours and female partners’ share of couples’ total working hours for each educational constellation, controlling for the educational level of both partners. Results. First regression analyses yield evidence for both theoretical perspectives. The analyses indicate that homogamous couples on a high educational level are more likely to tend to an egalitarian division of paid work than homogamous couples with lower educational attainments. Additionally, the significance of woman’s educational level for the working arrangement became evident. Conclusions. The paper concludes with discussing the results in the light of changing inequalities in society and sheds a light on possible policy.

**73. HOUSEWORK AND PARENTHOOD: WHAT A DIFFERENCE A CHILD MAKES**
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Recent research has shown signs of a recovery in union stability (Raley and Bumpass 2003) and fertility in Europe (Myrska et al. 2013). It has been suggested that this recovery is led by couples that have adopted gender equality within their relationship and are able to maintain it after the transition to parenthood (Esping-Andersen and Billari 2015). In this paper we examine the extent to which the distribution of housework changes in a couple with the arrival of a first child and the degree to which this is in turn associated with relationship satisfaction and the couples intentions to have more children. By using data from two waves of data for 6 countries in the Generations and Gender Programme (Austria, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Hungary) we are able to observe a couples distribution of housework before and after they have their first child. The results show that the arrival of the first child reinforces gender roles but that this is heavily dependent upon the pre-existing distribution of housework and the Socio-Economic Status of the couple. Those couples who were able to maintain gender equality after the birth had higher levels of relationship satisfaction and were most likely to intend to have another child. The results suggest that gender inequality is established prior to parenthood and not solely enforced by parenthood. It also suggests that the ability to maintain gender equality into parenthood is associated with stable unions and higher order births.

**73. RELATIVE RESOURCES AND MARITAL INSTABILITY: A COMPARISON OF EIGHT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**
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We test the relative resources theory (Blood & Wolfe 1960; Lundberg & Pollak 1996) by explaining marital satisfaction and thoughts about leaving a romantic relationship with relative earnings, education, and occupational status. We expect that the more resources women have compared to their spouse, the more dissatisfied both women and men would be with the relationship and the more likely they are to think about exit. Using the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) [2004-2013], we compare men and women that are in a ‘young’ couple – i.e. couples that were formed only after 1995 – for eight European countries. We also examine whether relationship instabil-
ity and the effects of relative resources differ across contexts (the degree of gender egalitarianism on the macro level and SES on the meso level). We find that next to relative resources, also absolute resources matter. More absolute resources for the wife go together with more marital satisfaction (for both men and women) and less thoughts about divorce/separation (for women). Apparently, a certain amount of independence needs to be there in order to question the stability of the relationship, especially for women.

73. CHILDBIRTH AND FEMALE LABOUR MARKET INVOLVEMENT: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVES AND IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN SWITZERLAND
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This research analyses differences between native and immigrant women in Switzerland in the effect of childbirth on women’s decisions either to leave the labour market or to modify the amount of time devoted to paid work. Using panel data from the Swiss Labor Force Survey for the period 2010-2015, analysis focuses on the transitions experienced for employed women from t-1 (1 year prior) to different levels of labor market involvement in t (reference week) after childbirth (which occurs when a woman has a child under 1 year of age in t). As one of the primary effects of children on women’s labor supply in Switzerland is through the number of hours worked, dynamics of labour market participation from t-1 to t include four possible outcomes: same working hours, less working hours, more working hours and withdraw from employment. As fertility is not totally exogenous to labour force participation, using a multinomial probit model, the joint probability of labour market participation and childbirth is estimated. This model is applied to account for the possible endogeneity surrounding the decision to have a child, as well as for any possible selection bias of maternity according with women’s national origin. The joint estimation controls for the unobserved individual characteristics affecting both the decision of having a child and the labour market decision. Differences regarding skill composition and job opportunities may explain diversity in labour supply surrounding childbirth among diverse national groups. Consequently, analysis focus particularly on the relative influence of women’s opportunity cost measured through educational attainment and job characteristics, upon the decision to “totally or partially leave the paid job”. Place of residence and household variables are also included in the analysis, especially the presence of other children, partner’s profile (educational level, job characteristics), total household income and, woman’s contribution to household income.

74. MOROCCANS’ SELECTION INTO RETURN MIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT EUROPEAN DESTINATIONS. MERGING DATASETS AS A STRATEGY FOR TESTING RETURN MIGRATION THEORIES
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Studies suggest that the phenomenon of international migration is becoming more widespread, but also changing in nature with individuals’ migration patterns becoming more complex. As a result analyses of determinants of international migration can no longer be limited to the first move (emigration), but need to include ensuing moves such as return or onward migrations. This study focuses on Moroccan migrants, with special attention to those who ever migrated to France, Spain and Italy,
and their selection into return. While most studies focus either on migrants already having returned or intentions of current migrants (each of these approaches having distinct research objectives, but also presenting specific limitations such as having no reference population or no information on actual behaviour), this study develops a new methodology of merging surveys in both origin and destination countries in order to study selection into return while capturing both populations at the same time. Combining information from datasets on return migrants in Morocco (ETF2012) and current migrants in Europe (TeO2008, NIS2007 and Intregrometro2008), we first describe the characteristics of each group, followed by regression models on selection into return to Morocco. Our results suggest a lower probability of return for female migrants, and a positive selection into return in terms of educational level. Limitations of data and potentialities of data merging in other migratory contexts to better understand more complex migration trajectories are discussed at length.

74. HOW MANY AND WHEN? DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO STUDY FERTILITY OF MIGRANTS IN ITALY
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This paper intends to give a contribution to the study of migrants' reproductive behaviors, sourcing data from a survey not specifically designed for demographic analysis ("Income and living conditions of households with foreigners", 2009). Applying the own-children method, we reconstruct the number and dates of birth of children born to immigrant women after their arrival in Italy. We focused on foreign women (15-40 years at the interview) arrived in Italy after the age of 15, and explore factors influencing their reproductive behaviors making use of a two-fold approach: looking jointly to quantum and tempo of fertility realized after migration. Namely we studied total number of children and timing to first birth, after migration to Italy has occurred, fitting a Poisson model and an event-history analysis respectively. The work stresses particularly the effects of home-country background and migratory pattern to explain fertility outcomes at destination. Our findings confirm that migration strategy (i.e. reason for migration, age at arrival and children born before migration) together with country/area of origin indeed represent important determinants of migrants' fertility at destination both for the final number of children and for the waiting time to first birth. Results are consistent when controlled for different ages of women at the interview, which means different exposure time to the "risk" of having a birth. Further development of this work will allow us to investigate also the effects of women socio-economic situation treating these aspects as time-varying.

74. REGISTER FOR MAPPING CIRCULAR MIGRATION
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In the budget bill for 2016 the Swedish government have allocated funds to Statistics Sweden to produce yearly statistics on circular migration. The background to this task is that the government in 2014 gave Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Migration Agency the task to undertake a mapping study of available statistical data on migration. One suggestion of the study was to establish a new migration register, which would include all migrants and migratory events with durations of three months or longer. This register would fill a gap in Swedish migration statistics. An alternative so-
olution is a limited register, including only migration involving registration (and de-registra-
tion) in the existing population register. Such a database would only include data that is already available. In 2016 will Statistics Sweden begin the process of creating the alternative register that will be used to produce statistics on circular migration. This will probably be the first register in the world focusing on circular migration, and we have several challenges ahead of us. Firstly there is at the moment no generally accepted definition on circular migration. Furthermore, we need to decide what information is of interest to connect to the migrants. Our previous study shows that more than 200,000 migrants have at least three international migrations involving Sweden between the years 1969 and 2014. Until the 1990s the Nordic circular migration dominated but today Asia has the highest share of circular migrations. This presentation will focus on the work of developing register statistics on circular migration.

74. FORECASTING SWISS IMMIGRATION: A SPATIAL DYNAMIC PANEL DATA MODEL
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The rising importance of migration in the last thirty years is one of the components that made the world a co-integrated system. In a globalized economy the propagation of shocks, the convergence of regional incomes, the development of local policies and the contagion of financial crises are all relevant and interdependent phenomena that need to be taken into account for studying worldwide mobility. In this new context the complexity of describing the dynamics of the economics-population relationship has increased considerably. However, even if there are researches that try to model this new interdependent reality introducing cross-countries heterogeneity, virtually no study considers the interplay of different national characteristics in a global system. To the contrary, this paper estimates and forecasts Swiss immigration constructing a cross-country dataset where a dynamic spatial panel specification allows to analyse migratory flows resulting from path-dependent processes in which the geographical location is a significant part of the resulting equilibria. The estimated parameters generate out-of-sample predictions that display lower forecast errors than the usual alternatives. Starting from this empirical result the model is used to forecast Swiss immigration for the next twenty years.

74. THE FUTURE IS DIVERSITY: NEW FORECASTS FOR THE UK’S ETHNIC GROUPS
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Developed countries with below replacement fertility face population ageing. This is slowed by a net inflow of international migrants. The influx leads to a population of increasing ethnic diversity. Most researchers focus on a historical understanding of the ethnic transition process. We use this understanding to forecast the population of the United Kingdom, projecting the ethnic transition forward for 50 years. This paper describes a model for projecting the ethnic populations of local authorities in the UK and associated outcomes. The projections differ from previous forecasts in several ways. Ethnic dynamics are estimated using 2001 and 2011 Census data and associated vital statistics. This improved time series is compared with previous 2001-based projections and lessons are learnt from the differences. A suite of population projec-
tions are generated from a 2011 population base using assumptions informed by the times series of estimates. The projections include: (1) a principal projection with assumptions aligned with those in the official 2014-based National Population Projections and associated Sub-National Population Projections and constrained to their populations; (2) an alternative projection incorporating higher assumptions on immigration, which recent official projections have under-projected; (3) a set of international migration variants using the same international scenarios but different model forms; and (4) scenario projections designed to gauge the impacts of the fertility, mortality, international migration, internal migration assumptions and the effect of the starting age-sex structure. Our projections track the "Diversity Explosion" for the UK population and its spatial diffusion across the country. Preliminary results indicate a speedier ethnic transition than previously projected, from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) share of 12.7% in 2011 to 30.3% in 2051. This increase in diversity is transmitted to all urban regions and their peripheries through internal migration.

75. PENSION, HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION AND INTRA-HOUSEHOLD RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN RURAL CHINA
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This paper investigates whether cash transfer program influences the intra-household resource allocation in rural China. Previous studies show that the relative bargaining power of household members has a great impact on intra-household resource distribution. However, empirical studies have found it difficult to measure the relative bargaining power as many possible indicators are endogenous. We focus on New Rural Social Pension (NRSP), a program that introduced in China between 2009 and 2012. The pension program acted as a new cash transfer program to those above age 60, because they received benefits without having had to make any prior contributions to the program. We observe an exogenous change in the relative bargaining position. A regression discontinuity design is applied to exam the casual effect of the receipt of pension benefits on utilization of health care and medical payments. Health expenditures could be clearly assigned to individuals. Also, it represents an important part of the elderly's wellbeing. Using data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study, a nationally representative data set, we find that the receipt of pension benefits increases the utilization of health service and health expenditure. Moreover, females and those elderly do not live with grandchildren benefit more from the pension benefits.

75. EXISTENCE AND PERCEPTION OF INTERGENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN WELFARE STATE ATTITUDES
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Much evidence substantiates that the German population is both ageing and decreasing: The ratio of young versus old has fallen considerably during the last decades. The consequences of population ageing are manifold. It is often speculated that this process might lead to a generational conflict. This conflict is theorized to be rooted in age-specific interests and demands, particularly with regard to preferred government action in age-sensitive welfare state policies. A common approach to analyse generational conflict consists of contrasting the attitudes of the old and the young. However,
this approach takes for granted that objective differences in views are congruent with how problems are perceived subjectively by each group, which is an overly simplistic assumption. This study is the first to problematize this assumption by investigating the relation between the existence and the perception of intergenerational differences in welfare state preferences. The main findings reveal that differences in welfare state preferences between young and old are surprisingly small, while the subjective perception that young and old differ from each other substantially is widespread. This study broadens the prevailing view on generational conflict by offering a more nuanced understanding of generational dissimilarities in an ageing society.

75. DO THE ELDERLY GET MORE THAN THEIR FAIR SHARE? MICROLEVEL DATA ANALYSIS ON GENERATIONAL CONFLICT IN GERMANY AND JAPAN
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Growing longevity and declining birth rates have contributed to a rapid ageing of the German and the Japanese populations. As a consequence of this development, the relative share of the elderly population has increased in both societies. This development fueled a debate over the existence of a generational conflict, where younger and older generations, and potentially also persons within a generation, battle over scarce resources. This article contributes to this discussion by providing recent empirical evidence on individual attitudes towards government spending for the elderly in Japan and Germany. Based on wave 6 of the World Values Survey 2010-2014, I show that an age gradient in government spending exists in both countries. In particular for Japan, I find that with increasing age, respondents are less likely to agree to the statement that “Older people get more than their fair share from the government.” This finding stands at stark contrast to the great appreciation that elder people are receiving in the Japanese society in other respects. Against this, I argue that the treatment of the current elderly generation in the Japanese welfare state and pension scheme may have repercussions on the Japanese society and may erode intergenerational solidarity.

75. THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN CAPITAL-SPECIFIC OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO IN EUROPE
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Rise in human capital can boost economic growth mainly through innovation and increase in competitiveness and hence have the potential to alleviate economic problems related to population ageing. Yet little research is available on the dynamics of this effect and on conditions under which it holds. We have constructed a human capital-specific old age dependency ratio (HC-OADR) where populations in both the numerator and the denominator are distinguished by their level of human capital, measured with earnings and pensions differentiated by education and age. The dynamics of the HC-OADR was first examined using data for Italy (Philipov et al. 2014). Multistate population methods were utilized for long-term projections under two scenarios: with constant and with increasing rates of transition to higher education. The HC-OADR under the constant scenario produces a trend of population ageing that is faster than the trend received with the conventional OADR i.e. under specific conditions, a constant or a moderately increasing human capital may cause aggravation
of consequences of population ageing rather than their alleviation, which can be achieved under a faster increase in human capital. Based on the dataset of the Wittgenstein Centre population projections (2014) and European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), we will apply the same methodology to a large set of European countries (about 30 countries) to explore whether our findings hold in different educational, income, and pension settings in a dynamic way. Preliminary results show that they do tend to hold.

75. QUANTIFYING ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY
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In this paper we compare several types of economic dependency ratios for a selection of European countries. These dependency ratios take not only into account the demographic structure of the population, but also the differences in age-specific economic behaviour such as labour market activity, income and consumption. In simulations where we combine patterns of age-specific economic behaviour with population projections, we show that in all countries population ageing would lead to a pronounced increase in dependency ratios if present age-specific patterns were not to change. Our analysis of cross-country differences in economic dependency demonstrates that these differences are driven by both differences in age-specific economic behaviour and in the age composition of the populations. The choice which dependency ratio to use in a specific policy context is determined by the nature of the question to be answered. The comparison of our various dependency ratios across countries gives insights into which strategies might be effective in mitigating the expected increase in economic dependency due to demographic change.

76. MENTAL HEALTH AND UNION DISSOLUTION:
ARE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS THE SAME FOR MEN AND WOMEN?
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Union dissolution has dramatically increased over the last decades. These evolutions have implications on health. The literature indeed highlights that separated people report poorer health, on average, than do their counterparts living in couple. Although some selection effects could play a role, more direct links between health and marital disruption exist. Long-term effects could result from the separation itself or from the socioeconomic consequences of separation, that may in turn have an effect on health. We use two waves of the French Health and professional career survey, in 2006 and 2010, to measure the links between separation and mental health in France for both men and women. Mental health is measured as the existence of symptoms of Major Depressive Episode (MDE) during the last fifteen days before the survey. Using logistic regressions, we show that separation and report of an MDE are positively associated for both men and women. Living alone seems to play a larger role for men, while for women, the experience itself of an union dissolution is more often associated with an MDE. We then use the "KHB" method to disentangle the direct effect of the separation from the indirect effects running through "mediating" variables, here, changes in social support and living standards. These changes contribute to 25% to the association between reporting a MDE in 2010 and experiencing a separation between 2006
and 2010 for women. The decrease in living standard contributes the most (19 %). For men, the indirect effects of separation are less important, the contribution reaches 5.5 %, essentially through the loss of social support. Marital status and history are associated with poor health although differently for men and women. These findings are important to understand how situation of social vulnerability might contribute to the gender health gap.

76. THE CONTEXTUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTION TO INDIVIDUAL HEALTH STATUS: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GENDER AND MIGRATION BACKGROUND?
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Households determine the long-term framework for health and thus act as an important factor in the preservation and promotion of individual health. Using data available from the German Microcensuses 2005 and 2009, we examine the effects of various generational constellations (one generation households, two generations with one and two children, two generations with three and more children, two generations with (grand)parents, three and more generations) on health outcomes, namely longstanding illness. We assume that different arrangements result in different health situations. Since (a) within households, gender roles are produced and reproduced in different ways, and (b) different groups of migrants live in Germany (we focus on the two largest groups: Turkish migrants and Aussiedler), which differ in their familial and health-related characteristics from the German population, we hypothesize to find differences by gender and migration background in terms of these effects. Our hypotheses are tested by sex-specific logistic regression models and multilevel regression models, each controlling for several other explanatory variables (e.g. socio-economic characteristics and lifestyle factors). Our results show that persons in one generation households (couples without children, singles) have worst health, while persons in two generation households with three and more children have best health. This effect is particularly applicable for women, whereas among men, much of the variance is explained by socio-economic characteristics. Socio-economic differences are also the main cause of differences by migration background. Controlled for these, the ethnic origin is insignificant among men and among women only Aussiedler differ significantly from native Germans; they show slightly better health. Neither socio-economic nor sex nor ethnic background superimpose the effect of the generation composition. Our results demonstrate the importance of the household as a largely independent health resource – especially among women. This indicates the need for and the potential of health interventions at the household level.

76. GENDER HEALTH DIFFERENCES IN WEST AND EAST GERMANY
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Germany was divided for more than forty years and therefore provides a setting for analyzing long-term effects of different socioeconomic and political environments on health. While divided, populations in the East and West developed a significant gap in life expectancy. In the years following the reunification the gap in life expectancy narrowed due to a remarkable increase in life expectancy of East Germans. The German reunification of 1990 offers a natural experiment on the gradual evolution of
health differences in subsequent years, as living conditions in East and West became more alike. Here, we explore changes in gender differences in health and life expectancy across regions in the German population using the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) between 1990 and 2013. Panel regression techniques are used to identify health satisfaction trends after German reunification. Our findings suggest a higher gender health gap in East Germany than in West Germany after reunification. In both East and West, this significant health differences in favor of males diminishes and disappears over time. Further estimates highlight the importance of differentiating not only between sex and region, but also to differentiate between those who migrated from East to West Germany and those who stayed in East Germany. Generally, it seems that East German males who stayed in East Germany have a health disadvantage which can be explained by socio-economic factors.

76. THE EFFECT OF GENDER, LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND EDUCATION ON HEALTH TRANSITIONS ABOVE AGE 50 IN POLAND

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Poland will experience advanced population ageing driven by improvements in longevity, low fertility and approaching old age by baby boom cohorts. Given the higher morbidity prevalence observed at older ages, the demand for the elderly care is expected to increase considerably. The study focuses on the dynamics of health of people aged 50 and over in Poland. We aim to verify how the risks of the health status change are shaped over age and what the impact of gender, education and living arrangement is. The empirical analysis makes use of a non-parametric multi-state model for transitions in health. The age-specific health transition probabilities accounting for the individual level variables are estimated based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) panel data for the years 2008-2011. As a result, we assess age profiles for health transitions with respect to gender, education and living arrangements. The first results confirm the well-known regularities in research on health: the risk of being unhealthy is increasing with age, while the probability of recovery is decreasing. Women have a higher risk of the onset of disability than men, whereas recovery to health is similar for men and women. Potential effects of education and living arrangements on health are yet to be examined.

77. EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SON PREFERENCE AND FERTILITY DECLINE IN NEPAL

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The interaction of son preference (SP) and fertility decline can be understood as a two way process: strong SP in the population can stall fertility decline, or declining fertility can strengthen SP in a population as couples are forced to resort to sex-selection to achieve both low fertility and their desired number of sons. Eklund (2011) makes a distinction between different types of SP: latent (attitudinal) and manifest (behavioural). By understanding SP in these two distinct manners, this analysis aims to see how fertility decline has impacted these two forms of SP. Nepal has been identified as having strong SP given the imbalance demonstrated in its sex ratios, and it has also undergone significant fertility decline over the last 20 years, moving from a TFR of almost 5 children per woman in 1990 to only 2.6 by 2011 (Nepal DHS, 2011).
I analyse two cohorts of women from the 2011 Nepal DHS and create a multilevel model to establish which individual, household and community level factors affect SP as fertility declines. I hypothesise that there has been a movement from latent to manifest SP over the course of the fertility transition, but that overall SP has intensified as fertility has declined because sex-selective abortions allow many couples to engage in discriminatory behaviours with limited moral implications. It is important to explore the relationship between fertility decline and SP, especially given the high levels of latent SP in a number of African countries which could become manifest SP as fertility declines.

77. DOES PREGNATAL SEX SELECTION SUBSTITUTE POSTNATAL EXCESS FEMALE CHILD MORTALITY?
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The increasing masculinization of sex ratios at birth (SRB) since the 1990s, widely noted across several countries in Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans, indicates that parents have adopted sex-selective abortion to realize preferences for male offspring. Has prenatal sex selection improved survival prospects for girls who are born as they may be more wanted? This paper examines the relationship between prenatal sex selection and postnatal excess mortality for girls by analysing the dynamics of child sex ratios between 1980 and 2015 using country-level lifetable data. I decompose changes in child sex ratios into a ‘fertility’ component attributable to prenatal sex selection and 'mortality' component attributable to sex-differentials in postnatal survival to assess when and where the two components overlap and where they have substituted one another. The analysis reveals that by the mid-2000s changes in the fertility component, that is missing female births, had a greater impact on the dynamics of child sex ratios than those in the mortality component, that is excess female deaths for all countries experiencing SRB distortions. Although absolute numbers of excess female deaths had declined by the mid- to late-2000s in most contexts with excess female mortality, relative excess mortality nonetheless persisted in several. In countries with low levels of excess female mortality preceding the onset of prenatal sex selection, such as South Korea, Armenia and Azerbaijan, substitution from postnatal to prenatal was most clearly evident. In contrast, the South Asian contexts of Nepal, Pakistan and India, in the East Asian context of China, and in the Caucasus, notably Georgia and Albania, prenatal sex selection did not clearly substitute postnatal excess female mortality.

77. PARENTS’ PREFERENCES FOR THE SEX OF THEIR CHILDREN IN SWEDEN: ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR
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It is sometimes argued that, in relatively gender equal societies, parents' preferences for the sex of their children should be small or non-existing. However, previous studies have suggested that a stronger preference for daughter exists in many Scandinavian counties that are frequently noted for being among the most gender equal societies in the world. Combining new register data for Sweden and recent survey data on couples stated preferences for the sex of their next child, the authors show that the preference for daughters has increased in Sweden over the last decade. In addition to
the growing preference for daughters among two-child women, our findings show that during the last decade this preference was noticeable even among one-child parents. Despite the Swedish society being known for holding gender equal social norms, the interviewed parents still openly expressed some degree of preference for daughters over sons. They have indicated pressure from family and friends as an important factor shaping their preferences.

77. SEX PREFERENCES FOR CHILDREN AMONG FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS IN SWEDEN
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Preferences for sons were mainly observed in East and South East Asia; resulting in imbalances in sex ratios at birth of children as well as much higher parity progression rates among parents that do not yet have a son. Recent studies also found existence of son preference in the former Soviet Union countries, Albania and in the Balkans in general. In comparison, studies on the western countries provided evidence of preference to have at least one child of each sex. But, what happens when citizens from countries with strong son preferences immigrate to countries where preferences for a mixed sex composition of children prevail? A few studies have been carried out on aspects of sex preferences for children of immigrant women with Asian background, indicating elevated sex ratios at birth especially for higher order births. Using data from Swedish population registers, we aim at extending this line of research by focusing on sex ratios at birth and parity progression rates by the sex composition of parents' previous children. We will study the extent to which immigrants in Sweden, a country that promote gender equality, may exhibit gender preferences in their fertility behavior and whether such preferences may change across time since migration. Sweden represents an interesting case. On the one hand, the "liberal" and "individualistic" context allows for individual choices. On the other hand, the environment facing immigrants in the host society may promote social norms that are conducive to gender equality and higher fertility. Finally, the focus on sex preference among both immigrant men and women introduces an additional novelty in the research field.

77. EMERGING GENDER REVOLUTION IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TIMING OF FAMILY FORMATION AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR
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We hypothesize that gender revolution is emerging in Nigeria and it is swaying the timing of family formation and fertility behaviour. The 1990 and 2013 NDHS data sets were analysed. Univariate analysis involved the two surveys while bivariate and multivariate analyses used only 2013 data set to examine the influence of gender revolution on timing of family formation and fertility behaviour. Gender revolution indicators include education, paid work and wealth status. Indicators of timing of family formation was age at marriage while children ever born (CEB) and contraception denoted fertility behaviour. In addition, we collected qualitative data through 45 in-depth interviews (IDI) to complement the NDHS data. The results show that 62 % of women were in paid work in 2013 (5 % in 1990), 46 % had at least secondary education (24 % in 1990) and 63 % in non-poor wealth status. Hierarchical regression model reveals that paid work ($\beta = -0.05$) and secondary education ($\beta = 0.25$) significantly ($p<0.001$)
predicted timing of family formation. Likewise, paid work (β = 0.03), primary education (β = 0.03) and non-poor wealth status (β = -0.041) significantly (p<0.001) predicted CEB. Also, logistic regression model shows that paid work (OR = 1.23), primary education (OR = 3.56), secondary education (OR = 5.02) and non-poor wealth status (OR = 2.21) significantly (p<0.001) predicted modern contraception. Narratives from the IDIs corroborate the results, reflecting that education, paid work and desire for independent wealth are gaining acceptance among females in Nigeria. Restriction of sex and childbearing to marriage is waning among young females while average age at marriage of 25 years is gaining prominence. Thus, the analysis lends some degree of support to the study hypothesis. The findings suggest that as education, paid employment and improved wealth status intensify among females in Nigeria, delayed family formation and fertility decline will be inevitable.

78. THE SIBSIZE REVOLUTION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AMONG CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940-2012
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This paper points to a sibsize revolution that occurred among children in lower status families in the United States in the closing decades of the twentieth century. It interprets that revolution as a source of social convergence in children’s family contexts that ran counter to trends towards social divergence caused by change in family structure and has implications for how we understand the impact of family change on social inequality. Using micro-data from the Census of Population and Current Population Survey, the paper presents new estimates of differentials in sibsize and family structure by race and maternal education in the United States for the period 1940-2012. The estimates suggest that as the share of lower status children living in mother-headed families rose in the 1970s and 1980s, their average sibsize declined sharply. The paper discusses some substantive and methodological challenges for existing scholarship arising from these cross-cutting movements and points to questions for future research.

78. UNRAVELLING BINATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS IN THE UK: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EU-BORN NATIONALS
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Existing literature has investigated the characteristics of binational partnerships in a small number of European countries, such as Belgium and the Netherlands, but such research has not been replicated in the UK context. Understanding the prevalence and characteristics of binational partnerships is a critical policy issue in the UK context, as the country edges closer to a public referendum on its membership in the European Union. In the event of a so-called 'Brexit' the rights and responsibilities of non-UK, European nationals and their families could be significantly affected. Against this context, this paper draws on the 2011 Census for England and Wales in order to investigate the characteristics of non-UK European nationals resident in England and Wales. The preliminary findings show that just over four percent of individuals living in England and Wales in 2011 are Europe-born nationals; almost two-thirds are employed; just over half are single never-married; and approximately half of them have at least one dependent child. About one-third of men and one-fifth of women in this
group were partnered with a British-born individual. Such findings contribute to our understanding of the current situation of binational partnerships in the UK, which can in turn inform our understanding of their potential situation in the future if a 'Brexit' occurs. The next part of the analysis draws on the latest wave of the UK Household Longitudinal Survey (Understanding Society) in order to explore in greater detail the demographic, socio-economic and health characteristics of such individuals who are in partnerships with British individuals or with non-British individuals from other European countries.

78. THE INDIVIDUALISATION OF WEALTH: EVIDENCE FROM FRANCE
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Household wealth is composed of assets that are either held by single individuals or jointly by spouses. Using French detailed data on wealth, we decompose wealth along the dimension of individual/joint ownership status of assets. First, we show that wealth is getting more individualized in France over the 1998-2010 period: the share of individualized wealth has increased from 42.2 % to 48.4 % of the total wealth of households. This increase is explained by the increase in divorce rates, the diffusion of unmarried cohabitation and the increase in newlywed couples opting for a marital contract of separation of assets. Second, we show that the individualization of wealth is almost entirely driven by an increase in the individualized wealth of men, increasing the gender wealth gap in France.

78. FAMILY STRUCTURE AND LEAVING HOME: WHY DO YOUNG ADULTS FROM NON-INTACT FAMILIES LEAVE EARLIER?
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Young adults from non-intact families leave home earlier than young adults from intact families. This is concerning because it relates to poor outcomes in later life, such as lower educational attainment and poverty. This research offers one of the first studies to examine why young adults from non-intact families are more likely to leave home early, before age 21. We draw on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) to examine the role of push factors out of the parental home – parental economic resources, parental social resources and community resources – and pull factors towards independent living – having a partner and no longer be enrolled in education. In line with the feathered nest hypothesis, we argue that resources in the parental home "feather" the home and lead to a longer stay in the parental home. We use discrete-time event history models that combine comprehensive information from a youth questionnaire answered at panel entry (age 17) with prospective dynamic longitudinal data from subsequent panel waves. Our analyses show that the effect of being from a non-intact family is mediated both by push and pull factors. KHB analyses show that for stepfamilies having a partner functioned as an important mediator, whereas for single mother families economic resources mainly mediate the effect on early home-leaving. Key words: Early home-leaving, feathered-nest hypothesis, family structure.
79. FAMILY (IN)STABILITY AFTER THE BIRTH OF AN UNPLANNED CHILD

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This paper focuses on couples’ disagreement on fertility plans, their subsequent fertility, and the consequences of the discrepancies between plans and outcomes. It targets the implications of experiencing (un)planned birth for the stability of cohabiting and married couples. We use the first six waves of the German panel study PAIRFAM and discrete-time event-history analysis. Information about couple’s (dis)agreement in fertility plans from a wave preceding the birth is used to construct an indicator of the (un)planned status of the child. Based on the dataset modified into couple-years, the model is equivalent to logistic regression with the family dissolution as the dependent variable. The results suggest that the unplanned status of children increases the risk of family dissolution, and that the effect is more pronounced among cohabiting couples.

79. THE REVERSAL OF THE GENDER IMBALANCE IN EDUCATION AND UNION DISSOLUTION IN EUROPE

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In many Western countries, the gender imbalance in higher education has reversed with women being now on average more educated than men. This has led to increases in the proportion of marriages in which she is higher educated than her partner and in which she is the main earner. Such couples are commonly found to experience higher risk of separation. Our assumption is that the reversal of the gender imbalance in education has affected separation rates. In this study, we analyze rates in 19 European countries during the period of 2004-2012. We focus on the association between women’s relative resources, i.e. her education and income compared to the partner’s, and the probability of separating. Data come from merged EU-SILC longitudinal files. Our findings show that women’s higher relative education increases dissolution risks but the effect varies by her relative income. Female breadwinner couples are more likely to separate. Furthermore, we find that separation risks are generally higher in countries where the proportion of women among the tertiary educated is high (60 % or more).

79. DO CHILDREN AND ORDER OF THE UNION MATTER FOR UNION STABILITY? CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON

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Motivated by the lack of official statistics and the lack of systematic estimates in European countries, the aim of this paper is to map the dissolutions of cohabitations across European countries. The paper studies more recent cohabitations (formed after 1990) in greater depth, which is achieved by distinguishing different types of cohabitations – with children; without children; first; and higher order –, and compares them to marriage. The sample of unions is drawn from retrospective data from the Generations and Gender Survey for 14 European countries and is studied by means of survival analysis. The results confirm that, in all countries, cohabitations are always less stable unions than marriages, regardless of the observed subgroup. Further, the
results show that cohabitations with a child present are more stable than childless cohabitations in ten out of fourteen countries and in five countries the effect of child presence is even stronger than for marriage. First cohabitations are more stable than second and higher order cohabitations; however, controlling for selectivity markedly reduces the effect and in most of the countries, the order of cohabitation no longer has a significant effect on cohabitation stability.

79. SPOUSAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DIVORCE RISK: GENDER AND FAMILY CHANGES IN CONTEMPORARY TAIWAN, 1998-2013
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Using linked marriage and divorce registration data files for the years from 1998 to 2013, this study analyzed the divorce patterns within 5 years among the 138,378 marriages formed in 1998 and 144,231 marriages formed in 2008. The main inquiry is how spousal characteristics jointly affect divorce risk for couples who married in 1998 and 2008. Over a span of one decade, the findings reveal that age homogamy and educational hypergamy have become less prone to divorce. For instance, the relative risk for all four kinds of age heterogamous marriages (either older husband or older wives) has increased for the 2008 marriage cohort when compared to the 1998 cohort. In addition, educational hypogamy and homogamy have become more fragile than hypergamy for the 2008 than for the 1998 marriage cohort. In particular, extreme educational hypogamous marriages where the wife is better educated than the husband for 3 levels have become substantially more likely to dissolve for the 2008 marriage cohort. The relative higher divorce risk of marriages that involve at least one previously married individual, when compared to first marriages, has declined over this one-decade period. These findings suggest that although women have been gaining ground in educational and occupational sphere, non-traditional assortative mating patterns (older or better-educated wives) still pose threat to the stability of a marital union. This is one of the few studies that show the rapidly changing family patterns in an East Asian advanced economy, and the findings can be illuminating for understanding the future development of family in the larger Asian region.

80. IT TAKES TWO TO TANGO: COUPLES’ HAPPINESS AND CHILDBEARING
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Existing literature has so far considered the role of the individual’s subjective well-being on fertility, neglecting the importance of the partner’s well-being. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and fixed-effect models estimated separately by parity, we find that in the couple, women’s happiness matter more than that of the male partner in terms of having the first child. In contrast, we find the opposite effect for the progression to the second child. We also find support for a multiplicative effect of partners’ SWB on the decision to have a first child. Our results show that failing to acknowledge that the subjective well-being of both partners matter for the inherently joint decision making of childbearing, can lead to a biased view of how subjective well-being affects fertility.
80. ARE MARRIED WITH CHILDREN HAPPY? A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND FERTILITY IN TURKEY
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Recently, promoting fertility as become main target of the population policy Turkey. The birth support programs, including incentive packages for mothers, started with third child campaigns, initiated by the former Prime Minister. Leave the debate on whether the minimum number of children should be three or five in the public aside, the majority of the people believe that marriage without kids are not successful, and think that having kids within marriage is the recipe for happiness. Having few number of studies on questioning the empirical relationship between the partnership, child-bearing, and subjective well-being, previous evidence suggest that the existence and direction of the effect of having kids on people’s subjective well-being is inconclusive and differs across societies. This study aims to contribute to a recently growing area of research by providing insights about the nature of the relationship between fertility and happiness in Turkey by investigating its trends and determinants in the last twenty years. We use a pooled data from World Values Survey (WVS) (1996, 2001, 2007, and 2011) that provides a unique opportunity to observe child parity and subjective well-being for Turkey. For data analysis, we used descriptive statistics to track the relationship between fertility and life satisfaction levels according to gender, age, employment status and income. Secondly, OLS regression models were run to further exploring this relationship. We find out that until 2001 financial crisis, there is clear differentiation in the mean levels of life satisfaction among the people with respect to the number of children they have. After economic recovery period starts, this happiness gap starts to decrease and almost disappears in 2011. The results of our regression analysis show that the number of children has a negative effect on women's subjective well-being. Whereas men’s satisfaction with their lives is not associated with having kids.

80. THE EFFECT OF FERTILITY ON PARENTS’ HAPPINESS
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Recently, the effect of fertility on parents' happiness has garnered much attention in scientific papers as well as in the media. We focus on the effects of first births on life satisfaction and make three distinct contributions to the literature: 1) Analysing data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), we estimate separate impact functions (distributed fixed-effects) for women and men and account for the age of the first child in 3-month intervals. This allows us to estimate the time-varying effect in more detail than does previous research which groups children's age in broader categories. 2) We conducted extensive robustness checks and the results are exceptionally robust. This is graphically illustrated by the range of impact functions and confidence bands across many differently specified models. 3) We discuss numerous potential mediators and put them to empirical testing. Besides income, education and health, which already have received attention in previous studies, we also considered stress measures (e.g. average hours of sleep) and frequency of sexual intercourse. These variables could potentially explain why the effect of children on happiness varies with the child’s age. We also tested whether (states of) pregnancy can explain a positive anticipation effect, which is the case for women, whereas partner’s pregnancy does
not moderate the anticipation effect for men. Overall, we find a positive effect of a first child on happiness. The effect is stronger for women and lasts until the child is 6-9 months old. Men show positive anticipation effects 12 months, women only 6 months before childbirth. The moderating impact of costs (e.g. more stress, less sex, lower income) is weak. Women and men would, by trend, be happier if children did not reduce sleep, income and the satisfaction with sexual intercourse. These factors, however, cannot explain why happiness declines to a baseline-level after 6-9 months.

80. NEVER AGAIN? (WHY) RICH PARENTS ENJOY CHILDREN LESS
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In this paper we investigate the empirical relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and fertility considering household and individuals' earned income and the gender of parents as mediators, with the German Socioeconomic Panel Survey data. The focus on income and gender is justified being the increase in women's earnings interpreted as a key driver behind fertility decline, while recent evidence suggests that the relationship between socio-economic development and fertility is turning positive at the highest level of development. With this paper we contribute to the open debate about the relationship between income and fertility at micro level, through the lens of SWB, studying the German case (country with one of the highest GDP per capita in the world, but with very low fertility). In particular, we estimate the parental SWB trajectories around the first childbirth, i.e. the onset of parenthood, because of the bidirectional nature of the relationship between SWB and fertility. If the parental SWB is affected by the first child, and subsequent parental SWB positively predicts the birth of the second as recent studies have shown, then income as a mediator of parental SWB around this first childbirth affects the probability of a second parity – the lack of which is the main responsible for German fertility decline. We found that, not only the gender, but also household and individual income affect differently SWB, with the latter strongly shaping mothers SWB's trajectories. Women in the second and third tertile of income distribution show a negative effect in the years following the childbirth with respect not only their pre-childbearing treadmill level, but also those women in the first tertile of the distribution. Upper income men have a negative effect in terms of treadmill, but no difference emerges if they are compared with those in the first tertile.

80. WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT MODERATES THE IMPACT OF CHILDBEARING ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING
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Many empirical studies find parents to be less happy than non-parents and parenthood to exert a negative effect on subjective well-being (SWB). We add to these findings by arguing that there is a key moderating factor that has been overlooked in previous research, the work-family conflict. In this paper we assess the effect of parenthood on individuals' SWB, taking into account that the birth of a child means an increase in work-family tensions, which may be substantial for some parents and relatively weak for others. To this end, we estimate fixed-effects models using panel data from the Household, Income and Labor Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. We find that childbearing negatively affects SWB only when parents, and mothers, in particular, have to face a heavy work-family conflict.
81. TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL WELL-BEING. DOES PERSONALITY PLAY A ROLE?
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The literature on changes in life satisfaction pre- and post-childbirth is burgeoning. Yet little of this research simultaneously considers changes in satisfaction with other life domains, and potential moderators of these relationships. Adopting a longitudinal and interdisciplinary perspective, we focus on changes of life-, job- and leisure-satisfaction before and after childbirth. We additionally examine the role of fixed personal attributes, particularly gender and personality traits. Based on a sample of 4,330 German respondents, a series of distributed fixed effects models are performed. Results show that men and women experience comparable post-childbirth changes in life- and leisure-satisfaction. But while there are no significant changes in fathers’ job satisfaction, women's transition to parenthood triggers significant decreases in satisfaction with work, both during the year of childbirth and the years that follow. Personality plays an important role, with women that score high on conscientiousness and neuroticism experiencing the largest drops in job satisfaction.

81. THE EFFECT OF GROWING UP POOR ON EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN FLANDERS – AN ANALYSIS OF BIRTH COHORTS 2006-2009
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Objective. Early childhood is often to be the most important developmental phase throughout one’s lifespan. Many studies have demonstrated that the socioeconomic deprivation of a household negatively affects the neo- and perinatal health of children born into these households. This paper examines to what extent the socioeconomic household background – measured by a poverty index and maternal education – influences birth characteristics and the physical development of young children during the first three years of their life. Method. The administrative IKAROS dataset registers longitudinal data on the development of nearly all children in Flanders. The study uses data of children born between 2006-2009. Physical health is operationalized by 2 parameters: weight-for-age and height-for-age. Poverty-risk is measured as an index, based on 6 household deprivation indicators: income, education, employment, stimulation, housing and health status. Results. First, maternal education better predicts differences in both weight- and height development than the poverty index does. Second, despite that differences are relatively small in present-day society, the size of the differences is more or less consistent during the measurement period. Third, the weight development of children of low-educated mothers is during the first six months a little retarded. From then on, these children overcompensate with higher weight-for-age z-scores than children of higher educated mothers. Discussion. Despite all initiatives in Flanders to reduce the effects of socioeconomic inequalities on child development, a social gradient is still observable in the physical development of young children. As health problems early in life may be predictors of health status later in life, monitoring of all children from the conception on must remain a policy priority.
81. EVENING AND NIGHT WORK SCHEDULES AND CHILDREN’S SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

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An emerging body of evidence shows that parents’ nonstandard work schedules have a detrimental effect on children’s well-being. However, only a limited number of studies have investigated mediating factors that underpin this association. Likewise, only few studies have examined the impact of fathers’ nonstandard work schedules on children's well-being. Based on data from the Families in Germany Study (FiD), this study aimed to address these research gaps. The findings show that both mothers’ and fathers’ evening and night work schedules are linked to an increase in children’s externalizing and internalizing behavior and that this association is partially mediated by harsh and strict parenting.

81. A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNICITY, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND THE RISK OF CHILD OBESITY/OVERWEIGHT IN THE UK

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A range of studies report a robust association between family socio-economic status and the prevalence of child obesity as children from poorer backgrounds are, on average, more likely to be obese than children from more advantaged families. However, some recent studies have suggested that the relationship between disadvantage and the prevalence of childhood obesity might be more complex than previously supposed. Studies in the U.S. have shown that for ethnic minority children the income gradient in child overweight/obesity is either non-existent or reversed, suggesting that we should be careful in assuming that higher socioeconomic status is protective (against obesity) for all groups of the population. In this paper, we aim to contribute to this emerging stream of research by analyzing these issues in the U.K., where research on this topic has been rather limited so far but where rates of obesity are particularly high for children of ethnic minority parents.

81. SOCIOECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE IN CHILDHOOD: DOES IT AFFECT SELF RATED HEALTH AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN EUROPE?

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The paper aims at assessing the relative importance of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage on the self-rated health (SRH) of older men and women in Europe while controlling for mediators and health conditions which confound other studies. The data used in the analysis come from waves 2 and 3 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe; wave 2 was carried out in 2006/07 and represents “current” information concerning the respondents whereas wave 3 includes retrospective material referring to their childhood. Considering the 20,829 persons participating at both waves of the survey, logistic regression models were run to examine effects of childhood disadvantage on late adulthood SRH. The findings show that all indicators (i.e. occupation of the main breadwinner at age 10, the number of books the respondent had access to at age 10, relative position in mathematics compared to peers at school and whether one had experienced a period of hunger when aged
0-15 years) are very significant predictors of SRH for both men and women aged 50 or higher even when controlling for childhood SRH and other 'objective' adult health indicators. When "current" socio-economic circumstances are also controlled for in a comprehensive model, the relative importance of several childhood indicators is reduced quite substantially, signifying that their effect on SRH is mediated by adult socioeconomic status and, especially, educational attainment. Nevertheless, some childhood predictors, especially "having experienced a period of hunger", remain very significant. Further, whereas there is no substantial differentiation in the significance of childhood socio-economic status indicators between men and women, important differences can be observed regarding the importance of current indicators by sex.

82. LIFESPAN DISPARITY BY LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CANADA AND THE U.S. FROM 1975 TO 2011
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A vast body of existing literature has examined the relationship between socio-economic status and lifespan variation. However, analyses along a cause-of-death dimension are quite scarce. In this paper, we examine lifespan variation trends over the 1975-2011 period for five leading causes of death in Canada and the U.S. Using flexible P-splines adapted to the context of cause-of-death analysis, we estimate smooth cause-specific age-at-death distributions and subsequently derive the modal age at death (M). Because the spread in ages at death differs greatly by cause, lifespan distributions must therefore be compared on a similar time scale. We thus rescale the smoothed distributions according to their corresponding M. Preliminary results for Canada and the U.S. show that the five leading causes differ greatly not only in terms of relative lifespan variation trends but also in terms of levels. Moreover, gaps in levels between causes are more pronounced for females than for males.

82. LIFESPAN DISPERSION IN STAGNANT AND DECREASING PERIODS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY IN EASTERN EUROPE
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Life expectancy at birth has had an atypical pattern in Eastern European countries since the 1960s. Periods of rapid increase in life expectancy followed by stagnation and decreases have been documented. We analyze how lifespan variation has changed since the 1960’s for 12 countries from this region and which ages and causes of death have contributed the most to the observed variability of age at death. We use high quality mortality data from the HMD and HcO, along with demographic techniques to disentangle the impact of specific ages and causes of death that drive changes in lifespan variability. We use $\text{e}^+$ as a dispersion indicator, which is defined as the average remaining life expectancy when death occurs; or life years lost due to death. Results show that during the last decades, lifespan variability has shown atypical patterns in Eastern Europe. The relative small changes witnessed since the 1960s have been driven by the trade off between premature and old age mortality, with sizable contributions above the threshold age and mortality worsening in young-adult ages. These findings challenge the common patterns observed in most developed countries and contribute to the life expectancy-disparity discussion by showing that compression levels do not necessarily mean higher life expectancy or mortality
improvements. Although, these countries still experience high levels in lifespan disparity relative to those in western nations, our analyses have shown that the recent improvements in lifespan variability in Eastern European countries have mainly been driven by improvements in averting premature mortality. Although alcohol-related mortality has contributed to such improvements, non-alcohol mortality has decreased substantially at all ages, helping to meliorate health conditions in these populations.

82. UNCOVERING ADULT MODAL AGE AT DEATH IN POPULATIONS WITH GROUPED DATA
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The adult modal age at death is a measure of the most frequent length of life among adults. It has been demonstrated to be an important lifespan measure in longevity research, capable of shedding light on some specific aspects of old-age mortality that are not necessarily captured well by other widely used measures of old-age survival. The current P-spline method for estimating the modal age at death is flexible and highly effective but the model requires population size and mortality data that are detailed by single years of age. For several countries and regions of the world, these data are solely available for broader age groupings. In this paper, we introduce a generalized version of the earlier method based on the Penalized Composite Link Model to estimate the modal age at death in instances where population estimates and/or mortality data are not provided by single years of age. We start by illustrating the new method and assessing its performance using data from the Human Mortality Database. We then uncover sex-specific trends in the modal age at death between 1996 and 2010 in Brazil, a country where population estimates and mortality data are readily available by 5-year age groups only from the WHO Mortality Database and Latin American Human Mortality Database. We offer concluding remarks about the vast range of possible applications and extensions of the newly proposed method.

82. POST-REPRODUCTIVE LIFE SPAN OF SPOUSES CORRELATES BETTER THAN OF FULL AND HALF SIBLINGS IN A GENETICALLY HOMOGENEOUS HIGH STATUS GROUP
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Many genes moderately affecting the life span have been identified, social and lifestyle factors may have greater importance, especially for the post-reproductive life span. Determining the relative contributions of genes vs. environment in this matter depends on the genetic vs. the environmental homogeneity of the study population. We study the associations of lifespan among full and half siblings and among spouses in a genetically homogeneous top status group with many potential confounders controlled: the 1,672 legitimate births in the Royal Houses of Europe to King George I of Great Britain, (1660-1727), and his wife Sophie Dorothea of Celle (1666-1726) and their direct descendants, between 1 January 1683 and 31 December 1939. Deaths until 31st December 2014 were recorded. To this group including children belong all present reigning monarchs in Europe. Only ever married subjects surviving to at least 45 years of age but dead by 2014 were analysed. 255 pairs of full brothers and 209 pairs of full sisters. A person’s life span was predicted by first spouse’s life span, with r=.251, p=.026 for women and r=.227, p=.032 for men. On the other hand, no co-
Relation was found in the life span of full brothers with $r=0.118$ (p=.270) or full sisters ($r=-0.033$, p=.763), nor in the life span of half brothers or half sisters. We conclude that in this genetically homogeneous population, in which genetic distance between spouses was lower than between siblings, but may have varied little, with a similar high standard of living and the best medical care of the time, life style factors – like nutrition, exercise, personal hygiene, sanitation, addictions – that are more share between spouses than between siblings in adult life, may have mattered more than genes for individual longevity.

83. THE EFFECT OF LINGUISTIC PROXIMITY ON THE OCCUPATIONAL ASSIMILATION OF IMMIGRANT MEN IN CANADA

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This paper contributes to the analysis of the integration of immigrants in the Canadian labour market by focusing in two relatively new dimensions. We combine the large samples of the restricted version of the Canadian Census (1991-2006) with both a new measure of linguistic proximity of the immigrant’s mother tongue to that of the destination country, and with information of the occupational skills embodied in the jobs immigrants hold. This allows us to assess the role that language plays in the labour market performance of immigrants and to better study their career progression relative to the native born. Weekly wage differences between immigrants and the native born are driven mostly by penalties associated with immigrants’ lower returns to social skills, but not to analytical or manual skills. Interestingly, low linguistic proximity between origin and destination language imposes larger wage penalties to the university-educated, and significantly affects the status of the jobs they hold. The influence of linguistic proximity on the skill content of jobs immigrants hold over time also varies by the educational level of the migrant. We also show that immigrants settling in Quebec and whose mother tongue is close to French have similar or better labour market outcomes (relative to native-born residents in Quebec) than immigrants with close linguistic proximity to English settling outside Quebec (relative to native born residents in the rest of Canada). However, since wages in Quebec are lower than elsewhere, immigrants in Quebec earn less in absolute terms than those residing elsewhere.

83. THE SPANISH LABOUR MARKET, FROM BOOM TO RECESSION: ARE FOREIGN WORKERS MORE EXCLUDED OR BETTER ADAPTED?

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From the early 21st century to the upsurge of current global crisis, foreign population living in Spain significantly increased. As Spanish workforce had also been growing, particularly female one, we would not be before a case of "replacement migration". This "migration boom" was partly due to the educational, labour and social promotion of the autochthonous workforce -particularly female one. In turn, this upwards mobility attracted foreign workers who, in a segmented or dual labour market, filled the vacant jobs which national workers did not want, or were no longer able, to cover. Even though this situation was not new, the Spanish case is particularly interesting due to its speed and numbers involved. In a context of female education level improvement, these trends would be partly related to the increasing local female labour market
participation and the extension of two salary households. As household reproductive tasks (including child and elderly care and housework) are still unequally distributed by sex and the Spanish welfare system is weak, they have been externalised into the market and internationalised. Thus, the arrival of foreign immigrants and the autochthonous population educational, labour and social promotion are “complementary” processes—but clearly uneven as foreigners mainly find jobs in sectors requiring a low skilled workforce. The paper’s aim is firstly to analyse foreigners and Spaniards’ labour market during the economic growth phase (2000-2007), focusing on the differences between them by activity sectors. In a second stage (2008-2015), the impact of the current economic crisis on both populations’ labour patterns is analysed to check if foreigners have been more affected by crisis than national workers, or in other words, if they have been more excluded than Spaniards from the labour market or if they have adapted better to the crisis.

83. POTENTIAL WORK EXPERIENCE AS PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT: DOES IT BRING EQUAL BENEFIT TO IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE WORKERS?

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This article studies the beneficial return from potential work experience in preventing job loss, and seeks to explain whether its capacity for protection is different for immigrants compared with native workers. Logistic regression models are calculated from panel data of the Spanish Labour Force Survey between 2008 and 2010. Results indicate that for some foreign-born groups the inequality with respect to natives grows over time. Whereas for Spaniards increased years in the labour market reduce the risk of becoming unemployed, Africans, Latin Americans and Eastern Europeans with more time in the labour market experience hardly any advantage when compared with their fellow immigrants. Although the ethnic penalty is slightly reduced after taking into account socio-demographic differences, the lower return is mainly explained by employment factors. Foreign-born workers are permanently over-represented in low-skilled and non-standard jobs where potential work experience does not result in more protection. The access through the bottom of a segmented labour market has prevented immigrants becoming upwardly mobile to more stable occupations. These positions would have provided them with protection against unemployment during the economic crisis, in the way that they have done for native workers.

83. RETHINKING SPATIAL ASSIMILATION AND WHITENESS: THE INTERNAL MIGRATION OF ETHNIC POLISH PEOPLE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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The number of Polish migrants that moved to Britain has been an unexpected consequence of the European Union’s expansion and has ethnically diversified the population. The scale of the migration has been a salient concern for multiple parties (Policy makers, politicians, housing providers) for a number of reasons. Firstly, Polish migrants have moved to reception places that include suburban and rural neighbourhoods that often do not have the capacity to support the new migrant population. Secondly, unlike urban and gateway neighbourhoods, the new neighbourhoods have
limited experience of migration. Arguably, whilst there has been a focus on the new areas to which Polish migrants have moved, very little is known about their subsequent internal moves. The direction and the factors that shape Polish migrant’s internal migration are vital to multiple stakeholders and expose new questions about whiteness and how it is utilised and performed in these places that could enhance our understanding of the linkages between place and ethnicity. The paper will use a mixed-methods research design to look at the direction of Polish internal migrants in England as well as the factors that shape their internal migration decisions. Census 2011 micro-data will be used to analyse the characteristics of Polish internal movers as well as commissioned origin-destination tables that will be used to analyse whether counter-urbanisation is occurring and if Polish migrants are moving to more ethnically diverse or concentrated areas. To compliment the quantitative findings, in-depth semi-structured interviews will be used from two case-study sites in Greater Manchester to gain a more nuanced understanding of the factors that shape Polish internal migration decisions. The paper will engage with the theoretical discussions of place and ethnicity established from the spatial assimilation and segmented assimilation theory and their relevance and application for a new ethnically white migrant group in England.

84. BIOGRAPHICAL RISKS AND THEIR IMPACT ON UNCERTAINTY IN FERTILITY INTENTIONS: A LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE BASED ON THE GERMAN FAMILY PANEL
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Uncertainty is a central part of the fertility process. Individuals can be unsure about having children at all, about the number of desired or expected children, and about the timing of first or subsequent births, respectively. While there has been done a lot of research on the determinants of intentions and desires to have children, only few studies have explicitly dealt with uncertainty of fertility plans. The aim of our paper is to extend the knowledge about the effects of life events and biographical insecurity on uncertainty in fertility intentions. Our expectations are theoretically based on Life Course Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. First, we assume that separation from a partner increases uncertainty since behaviour control is decreased. Second, we expect an increase in uncertainty when individuals become unemployed, because this reduces financial security and thus behaviour control. Third, we hypothesize that the birth of the first child increases uncertainty regarding further births because parenting is a new experience and competes with other domains (work, hobbies) of the life course. According to all hypotheses we assume different effects for women and men. We use data from waves 1-6 of the German Family Panel (pairfam) and apply fixed effects models. Our findings confirm that uncertainty in fertility intentions is of relevant prevalence in our sample and is not stable over the life course. In accordance with our hypotheses uncertainty is connected with changes in partnership, employment status, and parity of children. Furthermore, gender specific differences emerge.
84. WHAT'S IDEAL GOT TO DO WITH IT? STABILITY AND CHANGE IN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN
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In the United States, ideal number of children is rarely thought of apart from fertility intentions. When examined, ideal number is differentiated from intentions and further separated from achieved childbearing (Hagewen and Morgan 2005). A common critique of the concept ideal number of children is that demographers need not focus on it because it is unchanging; however, little research explores if indeed people change their ideal number of children over time. Prior research has conceptualized ideal number of children as the number of children in an ideal family in general as opposed to a personal ideal number of children. In order to explore what personal ideal number of children is and how stable or malleable it is, we use the two waves of the U.S. representative National Survey of Fertility Barriers (NSFB). We use an analytical sample of 1,500 women who did not have a child between waves. The NSFB operationalizes ideal number of children from a personal rather than societal ideal, thus allowing a separation of normative ideologies from individual fertility ideals. Preliminary findings suggest that personal ideal number of children is stable for a substantial proportion of women (approximately 60% depending upon initial ideal number of children), but there are women who change their personal ideal number over the three year interval between surveys. That is, roughly one third of women adjust their ideal number between Wave 1 and Wave 2. Some women increase and some decrease their personal ideal number of children over time, suggesting that there is less stability than previously assumed, indicating an important need for further exploration. In this paper, therefore, we explore stability and change in personal ideal number of children as well as the distribution of ideal number by age and number of children within each wave.

84. REALIZATION OF FERTILITY INTENTIONS IN AUSTRIA, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND HUNGARY: HOW MUCH DO CITIES MATTER? VIENNA, PRAGUE AND BUDAPEST IN COMPARISON
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Urban and rural regions usually differ in several characteristics that are relevant to reproductive behavior and fertility. The same applies to certain characteristics of their populations. Against this background, the present research compares the realization of fertility intentions in Vienna, Prague and Budapest with the realization in other parts of Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary. These three countries and their capitals have a lot in common but still differ from each other markedly. Using the first and the second wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for the three countries under study, we analyze whether people in reproductive age (a) realized their intention to have a child within the four-year period between the two waves of the GGS, (b) postponed the realization or (c) abandoned their child wish. We consider several factors influencing this outcome and test whether they have similar or different effects across countries and in urban as well as rural areas using multinomial regression analyses (logit and probit) and stacked models (suest). First descriptive results show that short-term fertility intentions are higher in Hungary than in the two other countries. The realization of intentions differs also between countries, being
lowest in the Czech Republic and highest in Austria. Although childbearing intentions in general are higher in the cities, the realization of intentions is higher in the countryside. In addition, preliminary results for Austria suggest that while most factors are relevant for realization in urban as well as rural environments, at least some interesting differences do exist.

84. EDUCATION AND FERTILITY DESIRES IN ITALY
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The aim of this analysis is to investigate which are the variables that affect the choice of having children for young Italian people aged between 18 and 29 years, and in particular exploring and understanding the role of the variable "level of education". Using data from the "Rapporto giovani", a project guided by the "Istituto Superiore Giuseppe Toniolo", in collaboration with the "Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore", the empirical analysis implements ordinal logistic regressions models on fertility desires, fertility expectations, and the difference between desires and expectations. Our results support the hypothesis that education is positively associated with the demand for children: Education is positively correlated with the desires for children but not with the expected number of children among women; the gap between desired and expected family size increases with level of education especially among women. Probably, women with a higher level of education tend to be more oriented towards professional achievement and desire larger family size but they are also aware of the difficulties they will face in combining work with family size preferences and thus adjust consistently their reproductive choices.

84. FAMILY SIZE PREFERENCES IN EARLY ADULTHOOD:
MEASUREMENT ERROR AND DIMENSIONALITY
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The intended and the desired number of children are widely used measures in family studies yet, despite their popularity, some key questions about these measures remain unanswered. First, little is known about their statistical reliability. Measurement error in either, or both, constructs can cause biased estimation, blurring the relation between these concepts and observed childbearing behavior. Secondly, while extant analyses provide evidence for a distinction between childbearing intentions and desires, these studies do not consider their reliability. Given their wide use, it is necessary to confirm the dimensionality of these concepts and to do so while accounting for measurement error. In this study, the link between childbearing desires, intentions, and behavior is revisited using a structural equation modeling (SEM) approach in which I test if childbearing desires and intentions are distinct constructs while accounting for measurement error. Using data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth I estimate a SEM of latent intentions and desires and then use the results to estimate the odds of having a(nother) child within the next three years. The results indicate that measurement error causes major bias in the relationship between childbearing intentions, desires and behavior. In models that account for measurement error, the effects of childbearing intentions and desires on childbearing behavior are twice as large as in models that assume perfect measurement. In addition, I find that while childbearing intentions and desires are distinct constructs, when used inde-
pendently they might predict childbearing behavior with similar precision. Researchers should be aware of this nuance when including either, or both measures in their analyses. Combined these results suggest that researchers interested in childbearing behaviors need to account for both measurement error and the distinction between childbearing intentions and desires in their models or risk severe bias in their results.

85. FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN? A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF RESIDENTIAL RELOCATIONS AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN

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The family and residential environments are critical to children’s wellbeing and, hence, moving home can affect children’s developmental outcomes. In this research, we study the associations between residential relocations and academic performance in the Australian context using longitudinal data of a representative sample of 3,481 children born in the late 1990’s from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC). We examine the impact of residential relocations from infancy to middle childhood – paying special attention to the distance, frequency and developmental age-stage of relocations – on academic test scores from the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) of 3rd, 5th and 7th graders using panel regression models (i.e. hybrid models and random coefficients models). Our results confirm findings of modest associations from previous research of the US context. Frequent residential mobility relates to poor academic performance, but the association is largely due to family and home circumstances. After controlling for a number of predictors, we find that moderate levels of residential mobility, particularly relocations to a different Local Government Area, associate with improvements in academic performance over time. Further, our multivariate results also show a modest negative effect of relocations occurring at about the time of school entry (i.e. ages 4/5 to 6/7). We conclude that the associations between residential change and cognitive development are nuanced by the circumstances and contexts of childhood relocations.

85. THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL ABSENCE ON EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

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This analysis investigates the impact of parental migration on early childhood development in Thailand, based on a study conducted at the end of 2013 to early 2014 in one northern and one northeastern province with high out-migration rates. The survey purposively selected children aged 36 months and younger from three household types based on the presence of both parents, mother only, or neither parent. The Denver II screening tool was used to assess whether children had suspected delayed development and children were weighed and measured to assess malnutrition or obesity. In total, 923 children are included in the analysis. Our findings show reasons for concern about children living separately from parents, particularly from their mother. Results from multivariate analysis reveal that the crucial factor for delayed development among early childhood is whether the mother is present in the household. Children who were cared for by others were not at higher risk of delayed devel-
Development as long as their mother was present, while the father’s absence did not make a difference, when other factors are controlled. Mothers may be able to create a more favorable home environment for language development than other family members. Our findings also confirm the bond of affection between mother and child as instrumental for healthy development in early life. This study raises concern for the large number of children living separately from their mother, and raises questions about the long-term effects of parental migration for this generation of Thai children. Our results may be applied in other settings where migration of parents is also common.

85. REGIONAL TOPICS: MOBILITY IN THE LATVIAN COUNTRYSIDE
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Taking internal and international migration between Latvia and other EU countries as an empirical lens, this analysis explores the complex relationship between regional attraction and different types of migration. Depopulation in rural parts of the country is a concern in many countries. It has been argued that out migration serve as an important land use change factor. Previous studies in densely populated countries greatly concentrate on in migration processes and changes of the society and land usage structure. However countries with sparsely populated regions experience population decline which is result of young people out migration mainly due to lack of employment and life experience opportunities. This is undertaken through analysis of a face-to-face survey of population in northern and eastern part of Latvia. We attempt to compare rural residents to provide an overview of migration patterns to the different types of areas in rural periphery, on the basis of the characteristics and motives of the people migrating there. We used a survey of local residents from randomly selected households that was conducted within 8 rural municipalities in 2013 and 2014. The findings point towards migration flow linkage to broader processes of rural transformation which are producing an increasingly differentiated countryside. Unfavourable socio-economic conditions, including a high level of unemployment and a lack of jobs, led to a different migration flow, with people once again flowing away from the peripheral districts of the country.

85. A MIXED LOGIT MODEL ANALYSIS OF RETIREE'S RESIDENTIAL CHOICES IN THE MONTREAL METROPOLITAN AREA
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The residential preferences of the elderly are an important issue to be considered in both social sciences and during urban planning. In this study, we attempted to identify the characteristics of the dwellings and neighborhoods that influence the residential choices of the population aged 65 to 74 in the Montreal metropolitan area. We employed a statistical approach combining data from the 2011 National Household Survey and geospatial references to develop a joint form of mixed logit models in order to assess the net impact of selected characteristics. Our results revealed that, the general characteristics of an ideal home of retirees are 3 to 4 rooms, high-rise building, and low-density neighbourhood. We noted that the geographical location of the previous dwelling is an important determinant of the geographical location of the new one, suggesting a strong territorial attachment among the elderly. By stratifying the model with income quintile, we noted that the preferences varied widely as
per the socioeconomic profile. Thus, for the lower-class elderly, housing costs are a predominant factor, while condominiums are the preferred tenure mode of the upper class, who also sought to live in a wealthy neighborhood. This segregation dynamic may lead to territorial segmentation, where the upper class seeks to live apart from the rest of the population.

85. UNDERSTANDING BENEFITS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA AT THE DESTINATION AND THE ROLE OF RELATIVE DEPRIVATION AMONG SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS IN ACTUALIZING GAINS

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The study aims at highlighting the relevance of internal migration in India and the extent to which it becomes a rewarding phenomenon for all groups of migrants. In a geographical vast country like India, given the persistent economic inequality which exists across regions and socio-economic communities, migrants cannot be seen as homogenous groups. It is observed from the empirical analysis that internal migration in general is a rewarding phenomenon when compared between the individual migrants at the destination and the non-migrants at the origin for all groups of migrants. However, in this study economic gains are not seen in terms of economic variables such as employment or wage, but rather in terms of belonging or progressing in the economic ladder or wealth quintile. Also, using the 'Index of Relative Deprivation' (RDI) it is observed that though all the heterogeneous groups' gains from migration, these gains are not proportion across groups and the advantaged groups attain higher economic transition compared to the less advantaged groups. The advantaged and disadvantaged groups are broadly categorized on the basis of literacy (illiterate vs. literate), by origin (rural vs. urban), and social groups (scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, & other backward classes vs. others).

86. A FLEXIBLE BAYESIAN MODEL FOR ESTIMATING SUBNATIONAL MORTALITY

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Reliable mortality estimates at the subnational level are essential in the study of health inequalities within a country. One of the difficulties in producing such estimates is the presence of small populations, where the stochastic variation in death counts is relatively high, and so the underlying mortality levels are unclear. We present a Bayesian hierarchical model to estimate mortality at the subnational level. The model builds on characteristic age patterns in mortality curves, which are constructed using principal components from a set of reference mortality curves. Information on mortality rates are pooled across geographic space and smoothed over time. Preliminary testing shows reasonable estimates and uncertainty levels when the model was applied to both simulated data which mimic US counties, and on real data for French departments. The estimates produced by the model have direct applications to the study of subregional health patterns and disparities.
86. DECOMPOSITION OF REGIONAL CONVERGENCE IN POPULATION AGEING ACROSS EUROPE
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BACKGROUND In the face of rapidly ageing population, decreasing regional inequalities in population composition is one of the regional cohesion goals of the European Union. To our knowledge, no explicit quantification of the changes in regional population ageing differentiation exist. OBJECTIVE We investigate how regional differences in population ageing developed over the last decade and how they are likely to evolve in the coming three decades, and we examine how demographic components of population growth contribute to the process. METHODS We use the beta-convergence approach to test whether regions are moving towards a common level of population ageing. The change in population composition is decomposed into the separate effects of changes in the size of the non-working-age population and of the working-age population. The latter changes are further decomposed into the effects of cohort turnover, migration at working ages and mortality at working ages. RESULTS European NUTS-2 regions experienced notable convergence in population ageing during the period 2003-2012 and are expected to experience further convergence in the coming three decades. Convergence in ageing mainly depends on changes in the population structure of East-European regions. Cohort turnover plays the major role in promoting convergence. Differences in mortality at working ages, though quite moderate themselves, have a significant cumulative effect. The projections show that when it is assumed that net migration flows at working ages are converging across European regions, this will not contribute to convergence of population ageing. CONTRIBUTION The beta-convergence approach proves useful to examine regional variations in population ageing across Europe.

86. ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY CONVERGENCE ON SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL – REGIONAL INEQUALITIES AS A REASON FOR PERSISTING NATIONAL DIFFERENCES: CASE STUDY ON THE CZECH REPUBLIC FROM 1991 TO 2010
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Analysis of convergence tendencies of selected processes is one of the almost traditional issues of demography. However, it is usually studied on national level. The paper, using data for mortality, emphasizes the importance of the analysis also on the sub-national level. This is presented using data for the Czech Republic (case study). General mortality trend in the Czech Republic is positive (one of the most favorable one within the Central and Eastern Europe) but still not rapid enough for reaching the Western European countries. The main goal of the paper is to analyze regional inequalities in mortality in the Czech Republic in the period 1991-2010 together with possible methods of analysis suitable for the sub-national level. The studied years represent a period of post-revolutionary rapid development with relatively stable mortality improvements. Through the detailed regional analysis using traditional and specific measures the convergent or divergent mortality trends within the country together with the most important conditions standing behind the regional differences are summarized. Mortality conditions within the country are evaluated also in the overall European context. The analysis was based on data from the Czech Statistical Office and Human Mortality Database and life expectancy at birth was selected as
the studied indicator. The first part of analysis is focused on descriptive statistics and visualizations of inequalities. Then also measures taking into account the population weights are performed. As the Czech Republic is often taken as a relatively homogeneous country according to many characteristics, one might expect that mortality convergence appeared in the studied period. However, results indicate no clear mortality convergence of the districts – on the contrary, rather mortality divergence is proved (for males). Group of districts which are markedly lagging behind the rest of the Czech population during the whole studied period could be also identified.

86. FROM SURVEY DATA WITH MORTALITY FOLLOW-UP TO PERIOD LIFE EXPECTANCY: THE LONGITUDINAL SURVIVAL METHOD

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Estimation of period life expectancy for specific subpopulations is a common problem for demographers because population statistics often do not include the required data on deaths and the population at risk. To overcome this problem we develop a simple demographic approach to derive life tables from survey data with mortality follow-up. We refer to the method as "Longitudinal Survival Method" (LSM) because it is based on longitudinal survival experiences of survey respondents which are transformed into a period life table. The specific strengths of the LSM include the low demand on the data, the easy applicability and the estimation of age-specific probabilities of dying. Moreover, the LSM allows estimations even for very small subpopulations. The only necessary assumption is that the relationship between cohort and period survival prevalent in the entire population applies to each subpopulation. We demonstrate the functionality of the LSM through application to the German Life Expectancy Survey.

86. EVOLUTION OF PREMATURE MORTALITY

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We study the changes of premature mortality over time, using a parametric model with response variable the life table distribution at deaths. The model is a mixture of three distributions: one for the infant and child mortality, another for accidental and premature mortality and the last for adult mortality. The main advantages of the model are: the possibility to compute, in explicit form, the three component contributions of life expectancy; the identification of the three modes (one for each function), which helps to split the overall area distribution in the different stages of life. Moreover all parameters have a demographic interpretation. The mixture distribution model is tested using the Swedish raw data from the Human Mortality Database. Our results show that, over time, the premature mortality function becomes flatter and more symmetric, and its mode shifts progressively. This indicates that the accidental mortality has disappeared, while the premature mortality cannot be neglected. We also show that its contribution, both to explain life expectancy and the area of the distribution, decreases in the last century, but in recent years it starts to grow slightly.
87. MORE MONEY – MORE BIRTHS? ESTIMATING EFFECTS OF 2007 FAMILY POLICY CHANGES ON PROBABILITY OF SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS IN RUSSIA
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From 2007 to 2014 total fertility rate in Russia increased from 1.42 to 1.75. To what extent this growth is related to a package of family policy measures introduced in 2007? Although the maternity (family) capital program is the most well-known innovation of the 2007 reform, we argue that the new rules of monthly childcare allowance assignment is its another major component. Since all measures were introduced simultaneously, it is only possible to estimate their cumulative effect on subsequent fertility behavior. Using panel Russian Generations and Gender Survey data collected in 2004, 2007 and 2011, this study assesses how family policy changes introduced in 2007 were related to the fertility behavior in Russia in recent years. We find a statistically significant increase in the chances of having second and subsequent births in September 2007 to Summer 2011 in comparison with the period of Summer 2004 to September 2007. We interpret that as a cumulative effect of the 2007 policy changes. We also find that the policy changes influenced women differentially, and had the most remarkable effect on those who were less disposed to the risk of second or consequent births before. We acknowledge that the observed effects might be related only to the calendar shifts in fertility behavior and further data and studies are needed to make any conclusions about completed fertility of the cohorts affected by 2007 family policy measures.

87. COMPETING SUBSIDIES? THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS POLICY MEASURES ON SECOND BIRTHS IN CONTEMPORARY HUNGARY
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Europe is a region of ageing societies, hence the issue of whether policies can make a difference with respect to fertility is of great importance. Also, studying policy contexts beyond the most developed West- and North European economies will contribute to a better understanding of whether and how various policy measures influence fertility behaviour. As policy effects are likely to be parity-specific, we focus on the second birth which has increasingly become a choice. In this paper, we study Hungary, given major changes in family policies since the late 1980s, making it an ideal case to address critical junctures and their impacts as an optimal way to examine policy effects on fertility. 1989 to 2012/2013 is the period we study, benefiting from the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey. The event in focus is conception leading to the second birth for women and men. The tool of analysis is piecewise constant proportional hazards model. Our main variables of interest are three policy measures: the Bokros package during which there were major cut-backs in family policy provisions; tax relief which was provided for a limited period, and family allowance. Our results show that the risk of second conception was lower during the period when the Bokros package was in effect, but when we include tax relief in the model, the negative effect gets mitigated. Hence, the introduction of the tax relief halted the decrease in second-birth risk, which however showed when the tax relief was abolished. The family allowance has a small but positive effect on second conception for the entire
period. The findings suggest that second-birth rates in Hungary have been shaped by the competing impacts of various policy measures over the past two decades, some of which have mitigated/halted the general decline in fertility to some extent.

87. **THE TRANSITION OF CHILDBEARING PATTERNS FROM THE COHORT PERSPECTIVE IN RELATION TO FAMILY POLICY: A COMPARISON OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA**

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A transition towards childbearing at later ages represents one of the most striking features of demographic change in recent years. Postponement transition commences with an increase in the age of the mother at first birth and usually results in a decline in TFR due to the tempo effect. Less attention has been devoted to the postponement of second childbirth and hence the extension of the childbearing interval between first and second births. We hypothesise that the postponement of the second childbirth following the first delivery negatively influences the second birth recuperation rate. The aim of the paper is to compare the recent transition in childbearing patterns in the Czech Republic (CR) and Slovakia in relation to family policy. We employed the basic benchmark model in order to analyse the postponement and recuperation in cohort fertility. We focus on childcare leave schemes, i.e. the key measure influencing the ability of women and men to balance work and family. Both the length of the parental leave period and the amount of the benefit have the potential to shape the timing of a subsequent birth. The parity-cohort method was used in order to investigate changes in the spacing and quantum of second births among women who had their first child between 1992 and 2012. Despite similar developments concerning childcare leave systems during the 1990s, the CR outperformed Slovakia from 2004 due to a significant increase in both the flexibility and the amount of the parental benefit. We discovered that the increase in TFR between 2003 and 2008 coincided with an increase in the second-birth rate during the third year following first delivery together with a decrease in the second-birth rate during the fourth year and later, and thus contributed towards the higher rate of recuperation of delayed second births in the CR.

87. **THE SECOND BIRTH INTERVAL IN CHINA SINCE 1970s: THE ROLE OF BIRTH SPACING POLICY**

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This study describes the trend of second birth interval in China since 1970s using the population monitoring data in 121 Chinese counties and conducts a deep analysis for the impact of birth spacing policies on the second birth interval in China. We show that the birth spacing policy plays a historical role in regulating the people's fertility behaviors and reducing the population growth. Birth spacing policies increase the second birth interval in China. As more and more provinces set the birth spacing, the rising trend of the second birth interval becomes increasingly significant. The second child interval gradually declined since 2005 as a result of the alternation or cancellation of birth spacing policies. As more provinces terminate these policies, the downward trend is more significant. The linear regression also demonstrates that the influence of the second birth spacing on the growth rate of the second birth interval varies with the ways of birth spacing regulation.
Few studies have analyzed the interrelationships between migration and fertility using bi-national longitudinal data, so that the effects of selection, adaptation and the timing of these processes can be properly assessed. Furthermore, the possible fertility impact of migration networks and of couple's transnational living arrangements have been largely overlooked, in spite of its importance in many migration flows, including in particular African migrations to Europe. The availability of personal networks abroad and spouse's migration provide (future) migration opportunities for non-migrant individuals, as well as for both, the "left behind" partner and their children, that could modify fertility behavior. Here I empirically investigate the hypothesis that the presence of these migration opportunities has a negative effect on fertility. Detailed partnership, fertility and migration histories, as well as rich information about migration networks and characteristics of both partners of the couple are obtained from the Senegalese population samples of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) surveys. These retrospective surveys took place in 2008 and 2011 in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain. I apply event history models and simultaneous equations models, that account for both, selectivity effects and timing effects arising from the migration process. Results show that, net of selection and timing effects, women living in Senegal with networks in Europe, or with a partner living in Europe, show substantially lower fertility than other non migrant women, thus providing support to the above hypothesis. Disruption effects due to the migration process are also present, leading to a 50% reduction in fertility during the migration year. Lower long term fertility of migrants in the countries of destination is present, but it is largely explained by selection effects. Overall, these results suggest that a high emigration level can speed-up the fertility transition.

The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between migration and fertility. Thereby, we have a special look on migrant selection processes by comparing Senegalese migrants to Europe with the Senegalese staying back home in Africa. Particularly, we are interested in the following research questions: What are the differences between migrants and nonmigrants in terms of fertility timing and quantum? Is differential fertility behavior of migrants and stayers the result of migrant selection processes on socio-economic or on unobservable characteristics? In order to answer these questions, our theoretical framework builds on some of the major hypotheses that have been developed to explain the effect of migration on fertility and vice versa: disruption, interrelation of events and selection. For the empirical analysis of this paper we use data collected in the framework of the MAFE-Senegal ("Migrations between Africa and Europe") project. This project collected longitudinal retrospective life-history data in origin and destination countries. Using couples as the unit of analysis (2,500 partnerships) we compute Kaplan-Meier estimates and discrete-time hazard models to analyze the timing of the first and of higher-order
births. First results indicate that there are no big differences for the first birth between Senegalese migrants in Europe and nonmigrants in Senegal: both groups follow very similar dynamics. But for higher-order births, migrants do have a much lower risk to experience these events. This might indicate that Senegalese migrants in Europe are a very selected group, not only in terms of socioeconomic characteristics, but also with differential fertility patterns.

88. ENDOGAMY AND FERTILITY AMONG SECOND-GENERATION MEN OF TURKISH AND MOROCCAN ORIGIN IN BELGIUM
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In recent years, children of Turkish and Moroccan labour immigrants have been reaching the age of union and family formation. The majority of this young adult second-generation still chooses a partner born and raised in the country of origin of their parents (i.e., a first-generation partner). The popularity of choosing a first-generation partner is often explained by the legal constraints that both origin groups face to enter Belgium. However, some authors emphasise that the choice for a first-generation partner may also be the result of specific partner preferences. Some second-generation men may perceive their female counterparts as too modern and choose a first-generation wife in order to realise traditional ideals. This study aims to explore this by linking the partner choice of second-generation men to their fertility behaviour. We investigate how the generation and origin of the female partner affects the fertility of second-generation men of Turkish and Moroccan origin. We use Belgian Population Register data for the years 2001-2006 linked back to the 2001 Census and analyse the fertility of married second-generation men from date of marriage formation until the end of observation. If second-generation men do indeed partner a first-generation wife in order to reinforce traditional behaviour, fertility patterns are expected to differ according to whom they are married to. Therefore, we will follow an approach that accounts for observed and unobserved selection into union in order to disentangle the net influence of the origin and generation of the female partner.

88. COMPARING THE FERTILITY OF GHANAIAN MIGRANTS IN EUROPE WITH NON-MIGRANTS IN GHANA
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The fertility behaviour of migrants is often studied by examining migrants and native non-migrants in the country of destination. But to understand the mechanisms of migrant fertility it is important to know what distinguishes them from the population from which they originate. The Ghanaian sample of the "Migrations between Africa and Europe" project (MAFE) allows us to contrast the fertility of stayers who never emigrated from Ghana and Ghanaian migrants who are residing in the UK or the Netherlands. First, we estimate discrete-time hazard regression models on first birth to evaluate whether first birth timing is influenced by migration. Second, we apply Poisson regression techniques to examine differentials in completed fertility. We find that Ghanaian migrants postpone first childbirth compared with non-migrants. Differences are largest at ages 20 to 24 among women and between 20 and 29 among men. Ghana experiences a typical brain drain, which means that especially the highly skilled emigrate. In our sample this is particularly true for women. However, the post-
ponement of migrants' first births cannot be attributed to their relatively higher educational level. But our findings show that education plays a major role in completed fertility. By age 40, migrants have fewer children than non-migrants. This difference diminishes considerably if we take into account the educational level, an effect that is more pronounced among women than among men. It reveals that educational selectivity is less relevant for first births, which apparently are postponed as a result of the migration process. But the highly educated seem not to fully catch-up and end up with a lower number of children by age 40.

89. COMMUNITY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HEALTH AT OLDER AGES: EVIDENCE FROM 156 RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
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Several studies have found an association between individual health and the social characteristics of their communities, such as community cohesion, social capital, and trust amongst community members. However, interpreting the causality of the relationships has been difficult due to potential confounders, selection effects, and the conflation of compositional and true contextual effects which may have biased results. We reduced these problems by analyzing data from Catholic order members aged 50+ living together in religious communities. We used multi-level Group Actor-Partner Interdependence Models and cross-sectional questionnaire data (N=1041, k=156 communities, M=73.25 years) to test whether individuals' health was associated with the level of social conflict and connectedness of community members over and above their own involvement in conflict and feelings of connectedness with other people. We tested whether the relationships between health and individual and community social characteristics varied by age and/or gender. Our results show that living in a community with higher levels of conflict was associated with worse health, especially at older ages. Personal involvement in conflict was unrelated to health. Women reported better health than men in communities with higher levels of connectedness. Higher connectedness was associated with better health, especially among men. These findings suggest that living in communities with higher levels of conflict is negatively related to health and that gender differences in health are influenced by community connectedness. The results offer further evidence that at least some community social characteristics are causally related to health.

89. IS BEING IN PAID WORK BEYOND STATE PENSION AGE BENEFICIAL FOR HEALTH? EVIDENCE FROM ENGLAND
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Background: Given the current policy emphasis on longer working lives we investigated the health effects of being in paid work beyond the state pension age (SPA). To date, work has largely focused on the health of those who exited the labour force early. Methods: Using multivariate analysis we investigated the longitudinal associations between being in paid work beyond SPA and a latent measure of physical health among men aged 65-74 and women aged 60-69 (N~2000), controlling for previous health and socio-economic characteristics as well as work histories and health in adulthood. Nationally representative longitudinal data were drawn from waves 2, 3
and 4, and from the life history of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Results: Approximately one in five older adults (21%) was in paid work beyond SPA, with a greater proportion of women (25%) than men (15%). Being in paid work beyond SPA was associated with higher education, with being in the highest wealth and income quintile, as well as with better health throughout the lifespan. Descriptive bivariate analyses suggested that both men and women in paid work were more likely to report better health at follow-up, particularly if they held part-time jobs, and worked in managerial and sedentary occupations. However, once baseline socio-economic characteristics as well as adulthood and baseline health were accounted for, the health benefits of working beyond SPA were no longer significant. Conclusions: Potential health benefits of working beyond the SPA need to be considered in light of the fact that it is those who report good health and who are more socio-economically advantaged who are much more likely to be working beyond SPA in the first place. Our findings suggest that government policies designed to extend working lives may not have uniform effects across social groups, with little benefits in health terms.

89. EARLY LIFE NEIGHBORHOOD, SCHOOL, AND HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND YOUNG ADULT WORKING MEMORY

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While the literature has documented socioeconomic disparities in early life cognitive development and adult cognitive function, conceptualization and measurement of socioeconomic conditions is often limited. Further, the mechanisms that underlie these associations remain unclear. Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, this study examines the longitudinal associations of household, neighborhood, and school disadvantage with young adult working memory. I find significant, inverse associations of disadvantage across all contexts with working memory, though these associations are mostly due to household and school disadvantage. Interaction models indicate that the association of adult disadvantage with adult working memory is moderated by early life disadvantage, such that downward mobility is the most detrimental for working memory. Further analysis will utilize multilevel models to more closely examine how timing and contexts of disadvantage additively and multiplicatively affect adult working memory, and will also test underlying mechanisms that might explain these associations.

89. LEVEL OF AND CHANGE IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AMONG DUTCH OLDER ADULTS: DOES NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS MATTER?

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Due to demographic changes, issues of age-related cognitive decline and impaired cognitive functioning have become more prevalent. In attempts to identify predictors of cognitive functioning (i.e. the abilities to attend, think, reason and to recall information) in older adults, researchers have looked into features of the residential neighborhood of older adults, especially neighborhood socioeconomic status. Yet, previous findings have been inconclusive due to cross-sectional designs of the majority of studies. Since a true contextual neighborhood effect requires differences in the strength of cognitive decline over time, this study goes beyond the cross-sectional examination of level differences in cognitive functioning and additionally investigates
whether the socioeconomic status of a neighborhood also predicts the strength of decline in cognitive functioning over time. We argue that neighborhoods with a higher (vs. lower) socioeconomic status are more likely to provide experiences that are beneficial for cognitive functioning, especially opportunities for physical, social, and intellectual activities. Official statistics on neighborhood socioeconomic status were combined with data from the third, fourth and fifth wave of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam, covering a 6-year period. Using multilevel and growth curve analyses, cognitive functioning assessments of older adults aged 57 to 88 years at baseline in 1995 were analyzed. Individual socioeconomic characteristics were controlled to account for selection into neighborhoods. Preliminary analyses suggest that the level of older adults’ cognitive functioning, but not its change, differs by neighborhood socioeconomic status. Furthermore, the level differences in cognitive functioning are strongly diminished once individual socioeconomic status is taken into account. This implies that there is no contextual neighborhood effect. Rather, the socioeconomic status of a neighborhood indicates that a neighborhood is composed by individuals with a certain risk of low cognitive functioning.

90. POLICIES IMPLICATION OR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE?
INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN FRANCE AND SWEDEN
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This paper assesses the integration trajectories of refugees in Sweden and France using two national-level sources of data. The "Trajectoire et Origines" survey of 2008-2009 collects information on immigrants and their descendants in France. The 2010 "Level of Living Survey for Foreign Born Persons and their Children" includes information on resident immigrants in Sweden. Through quantitative analysis based on these two datasets, we will investigate which are the factors that most influence the different spheres of integration of refugees in both countries. We look at economic, social, cultural and demographic indicators of the first generation of refugees. Finally we look at the impact of different national integration policies on the integration of refugees in Sweden and France. Thus, with this contribution we aim to answer to the following research question: Could the observed differences in the integration paths be attributable to national policies or to personal characteristics of the refugees?

90. DISPLACED PERSONS ARRIVING IN FALL 2015 IN AUSTRIA:
INSIGHTS ON THEIR HUMAN CAPITAL
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For months, people from the Middle East have been fleeing to Europe. Many of them have searched refuge from war, terror and persecution in Austria. Given the large number of persons applying for asylum in Austria in summer and fall 2015 and the societal relevance of the latest migration flows to Austria, it is of utmost importance to not only determine how many persons are seeking asylum, but to investigate who these refugees are. In other words, not counting the heads but uncover what these heads can offer in terms of human capital for Austrian society. To help with their inclusion it is important to know more about their educational background and their professional qualifications, and also about their hopes and expectations for the future. A recent study in Vienna has gathered this information for the first time in the
German-speaking area. Respondents were also asked about their origins and family backgrounds as well as about their attitudes and values. The survey covers approx. 500 persons who had to flee their home countries and are now accommodated in eastern Austria, interviews were conducted in Arabic, Farsi, and English. The analyses focuses on asylum seekers who arrived in Austria between September and November 2015. Analyses focus on their education, their family context and their work. Moreover, we analyze attitudes and norms regarding e.g. women’s position in the labor market or religiousness. We distinguish between Syrian, Iraqi, Afghan and other citizens. First results indicate that the surveyed population comprised mainly young families with children, particularly those coming from Syria and Iraq. Their educational level is high compared with the average level in their country of origin. The applied methodological technique and experiences during the field phase provide valuable insights on sampling asylum seekers and refugees in the current European context.

90. FORCED MIGRATION AT CHILDHOOD: ARE THERE LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS?
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Population mobility is among the leading policy issues of the 21st century. An estimated one billion persons are on the move internationally or within their own country. Attention to the health of migrants, and particularly the long-term health effects associated with forced migration, is nevertheless limited. Finland provides an unusual opportunity to study long-term health effects associated with forced migration. During the WWII period, twelve percent of the population was forced to leave the region nowadays referred to as Ceded Karelia. After the war, these Karelians could not return home because the area was relinquished to the Soviet Union. Since all families left the area and settled in other parts of Finland with the assistance of the Finnish government, the setting provides a natural experiment to study long-term health effects associated with forced migration. We study people who were forced to migrate as children, and compare them with non-displaced persons born on the adjacent side of the new border, and with those born elsewhere in Finland. The data cover the period 1988-2012. Long-term health is proxied by three different outcomes: receipt of sickness benefit, receipt of disability pension, and death from six main causes. We estimate logistic regression models to study the odds of receiving sickness benefit and disability pension, respectively, and hazard models to estimate the mortality risk. Our explanatory variables, which are allowed to vary on an annual basis, include age, period, level of education, homeownership, income quintile, region of residence, and family situation. The latter combines information about marital status and whether or not a person lives alone. We find no strong support for the argument that being forced to migrate would have any long-term malicious health effects. One reason might be that these migrants seem to have integrated well into post-war Finnish society.

90. ATTITUDES TOWARDS ASYLUM SEEKERS IN SMALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS
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The admission and location of asylum seekers has a central place in public discourse in Western countries, amid mounting asylum applications and dire humanitarian cri-
Receiving countries usually distribute the newly arriving asylum seekers across the entire country, in particular in small remote communities. Incidental opposition actions by local residents against the siting of Asylum Seeker Centers (ASC) have created the impression of strong and widespread resistance. This paper aims to assess this backlash by examining attitudes towards asylum seekers in small local communities. Using the data from three representative surveys conducted among residents in the vicinity of four ASCs in the Netherlands, the analysis shows a strikingly high willingness to host an ASC, which stands in opposition to popularly assumed public opinion. Positive attitudes towards asylum seekers are associated with higher education levels and indicators of economic affluence as well as contact with asylum seekers in public space. Negative attitudes are strongly correlated with a personal negative experience with asylum seekers, a strong national orientation, perceived threats to Dutch culture as well as perceived economic benefits of ASCs.

91. TRAJECTORIES AFTER WIDOWHOOD. LIFE-COURSE PATHWAYS OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1873-1934

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Until the second half of the twentieth century, many husbands and wives lost their spouses early in their lives. After spousal loss, alternative strategies for survival and well-being had to be pursued by the left behind, but it is still unclear how the life courses of the widowed were affected by their loss. Due to the prevalent gender roles, widows would have had troubles maintaining an income, while widowers with families were in need of a care-taker. The Netherlands form an interesting case to research the life courses of the widowed due to the great variety in terms of religions, family systems and inheritance system. The aim of this paper is to analyse the life courses for widowers and widows that lost their spouse between 1873 and 1934 in the Netherlands. Data used come from the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN). We derived 1749 widow(er)s and followed their events up to five years after spousal loss. After a descriptive analysis to deepen the phenomenon itself, a discrete time event history analysis was performed to evaluate better the occurrence of a) remarriage and b) migration as failure event. Preliminary results show that migration was most common among widows. Remarriage instead was more common among widowers.

91. HAS ADJUSTMENT TO DIVORCE BECOME MORE GENDER EQUAL? MOTHERS’ AND FATHERS’ INCOME AND HAPPINESS AFTER MARITAL BREAK-UP BEFORE AND AFTER THE DIVORCE LAW REVISION IN SWITZERLAND

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An important motivation for the ongoing investigation of differences in divorce effects for mothers and fathers are changing societal contexts. Referring to married mothers’ heightened economic independence, authors of US and UK based studies concluded on decreasing income and employment effects of divorce for women, while for Germany results do not point in this direction. This study investigates differences in mothers’ and fathers’ economic and emotional adjustment to divorce before and after the divorce law revision in Switzerland in 2000. With the perspective on long-term effects on income and happiness, it adds to the very few results of research into
the consequences of divorce for Switzerland. Notwithstanding, the main contribution of the study is the examination of changes in the effects of divorce. With Switzerland sharing features with both contexts for which evidence exists – the US and UK laissez-faire style family policy and features of the conservative German welfare regime – the results help to develop a comparative perspective on the evolution of the economic effects of divorce. With its additional focus on changes in the happiness effects of divorce, the study examines changes in emotional consequences of marital breakups, which, in previous studies, have often been referred to only implicitly. The results from OLS on pooled cross-sectional datasets of divorcees and entropy-balanced counterfactual samples of continuously married suggest that, after divorce, mothers generally suffer both, higher income and happiness disadvantages than fathers. Just like in Germany, the relative economic position of divorcees has remained largely stable. After the divorce law revision, however, divorced mothers happiness was relatively higher, rendering emotional well-being after divorce more gender equal. This result is partly attributable to divorced mothers more frequent re-partnering and higher labor market participation.

91. WITH WHOM DO CHILDREN LIVE AFTER THEIR PARENTS’ SEPARATION? AND FOR HOW LONG?
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Much of what we know about children’s residential arrangements following parental separation (i.e. physical custody) comes from divorce-court records. This data source, while extremely relevant, has three important limitations: 1) It tells where children are supposed to be living, not where they actually live; 2) It is silent on unmarried parents’ children; 3) It identifies who "gets" custody, but rarely who "keeps" it. To overcome these limitations, we use Canadian longitudinal survey data to describe children's residential arrangement trajectories from separation to age 15. We analyse these data in two steps. We first build a multinomial logit model to identify factors influencing the choice of initial arrangements, and we then use event-history analysis to model these arrangements' duration. We find, inter alia, that characteristics positively associated with the choice of dual residence, such a parents’ education level, are also positively associated with its duration. They thus have a multiplicative effect on long-term father-child contact probabilities.

91. CHILDBEARING AFTER UNION DISSOLUTION: DOES THE SEQUENCE OF UNION MATTER?
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Research has examined the recent patterns of childbearing out-of-wedlock as well as the associations between childbearing and union transitions. Less systematic has been research on deciphering fertility patterns after union dissolution. This is limiting since life courses are increasingly diverse regarding partnership and family careers, and part of the well-documented changing fertility patterns across union types may be due to factors that lead individuals to dissolve unions and re-partner. We address this gap in knowledge by theorizing and examining how childbearing evolves after union dissolution. For the empirical analysis, we use hazard regression for first-, second- and third-order childbearing episodes of women aged 16 to 40 from the panel
study Household, Income and Labor dynamics in Australia. Preliminary results from parity-specific models show that fertility rates are the highest among first-order marital unions. We also find that subsequent unions (to the first one) have increased first-order childbearing rates. Our study contributes to the understanding of contemporary fertility patterns, by shedding light on fertility variations across partnership life courses. Further work will include, among others, the simultaneous estimation of childbearing and union transitions to assess the effect of unobserved factors that commonly affect both processes.

92. SINGLE-MOTHERS' TIME ARRANGEMENTS IN SPAIN. BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY
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This paper analyses the time-use of single-mother households compared to households with two parents. We calculate the amount of time spent in daily activities by the mother to measure the time devoted to care-giving, housework, work, personal care and leisure. Women who form single-mother families are the main family supporters, therefore they have higher employment rates. For this reason, we hypothesize that they would spend less time doing household work. The second objective is to reveal which individual level variables (employment status, level of education, civil status) are associated with the time devoted to childcare in each nuclei typology. The third objective is to estimate the time invested in children and household tasks by the other household members in order to determine whether there is more support in single-mother families compared to dual-parent families. For our analysis, we use the Spain Time Use Survey carried out in 2009-2010 which includes individual activity diaries (24 hours divided in intervals of 10 minutes) of each household member aged 10 years and above. Preliminary results confirm that single mothers have a different time allocation, spending less time on household tasks, more in remunerated work, however spend an equal amount of time on childcare.

92. SOCIAL INEQUALITY, LONE PARENTHOOD AND WELFARE DEPENDENCY IN GERMANY
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The topic of fatherhood has amassed considerable scholarly attention in recent decades. Most research on fathers' involvement has either focused on fathers in "intact families" or addressed the behavior and attitudes of non-residential fathers. Lone fatherhood -despite its growing significance in many countries of Europe- has not been explored much. This paper sheds new lights on the prevalence and characteristics of lone fathers in Germany. Using large scale survey data from the microcensus for the period 1996 to 2011, we describe the socio-economic correlates of lone fatherhood. In particular, we investigate the economic foundation of lone fatherhood by examining fathers’ dependence on social welfare benefits. We compare lone fathers with their female counterparts. First results confirm earlier findings that show that lone fathers are more likely than lone mothers to live with older children. They are more often highly educated than comparable women. Characteristics of lone fathers have changed over time. In particular, we observe a declining share of lone fathers being widowed in recent years. Compared to lone mothers, lone fathers are at lower
risk of welfare dependency. However, some of the differences between lone mothers and fathers can be attributed to socio-economic characteristics of the two groups, in particular in respect to the number and age of children and their higher educational attainment.

92. DOUBLE DISADVANTAGE IN A NORDIC WELFARE STATE: A DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE SINGLE MOTHER EMPLOYMENT GAP IN FINLAND, 1987-2011
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In this study, we demonstrate how an evolving educational gradient of single motherhood can interact with changing labor market conditions to shape labor market inequalities between partnered and single mothers. We analyze trends in the employment rates of partnered and single mothers in Finland from 1987 to 2011. In the late 1980s, Finnish single mothers' employment rate was at an internationally high level and on par with that of partnered mothers. Ever since the 1990s' economic crisis, single mothers have had a 8-10 percentage points lower employment rate than partnered mothers. During the same period, the prevalence of single motherhood increased particularly among the least educated, which meant that single mothers’ relative educational profiles have become increasingly disadvantageous. We use Chevan's and Sutherland's decomposition method to estimate how much of the increased gap between partnered and single mothers' employment rates can be explained by compositional change and how much was due to employment rate differences net of compositional differences. Our findings point to an increasing double disadvantage: the gradually evolving disadvantage in educational backgrounds together with large employment rate differences among mothers with low educational attainment levels are an important explanation. These findings show how socio-demographic changes in interaction with a changing employment regime can produce inequalities by family structure also in a Nordic society known for its extensive support for mothers' employment.

92. THE DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF BECOMING A LONE MOTHER AFTER SEPARATION IN HUNGARY
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Our paper deals with the changes in the family arrangements among women who raise their underage child(ren). We focus on the trajectories into the lone parenthood, basically concentrate the termination of partnership since that is the main route into the lone parenthood. Using the whole partnership and childbirth trajectories we estimate the likelihood of becoming a lone parent, the duration of episodes of living as a lone parent and we try to identify the demographic factors which contribute to becoming a single parent family. We use the four waves of the GGS (2001-2012) and Kaplan–Meier survival analysis and Cox-regression as methods. Our research has highlighted that the ratio of mothers who were affected in lone parenthood in their life is substantially higher than those who are in lone parenthood in a particular year. Our paper pointed out that in spite of the fact that cohabitation turned into a prevalent family arrangement where more and more children are born and growing up, a significant difference remain between the two coexistence forms. The couples in co-
habitation face a higher risk of separation than married counterparts. Furthermore the mothers and fathers who got married after their first child's birth significantly differ in stability of the partnership from those who were married at the first birth. The number of children was also associated with the partnership stability. We state that couples with only one child have a significantly higher risk of separation than couples with children. This result can be interpreted equivocal. It can be a selection effect, namely those undertake only one child with higher likelihood who are less able to organize the everyday life. On the other hand it can be feasible that these women planned more children but the quality of the partnership inhibited them from realizing their fertility intentions.

93. CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY IN THE BELGIAN CLEANING INDUSTRY (1991-2011)
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BACKGROUND Cleaning improves hygiene and controls diseases. Paradoxically, cleaners may experience a number of work-related health hazards, including exposure to various chemicals, difficult physical working conditions and psychosocial risk factors. Mortality research is scarce for cleaning personnel. AIM Cause-specific mortality among specific groups of cleaners is assessed to identify potential health improvement opportunities in this growing industry. METHOD The total working population (30-60 years) in Belgium is selected from an anonymous record linkage between the 1991 Belgian Census, the Population register (1991-2011) and death-certificate data (1991-1997/2001-2011). Approximately 3% of working men (48,290 out of 1,562,551) and 10% of working women (96,777 out of 953,443) are active in the cleaning industry at the time of the census. 171,529 and 50,085 deaths are analysed separately for men and women using multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression models. Covariates include age, region, Belgian nationality, educational level, part-time employment and manual labour. RESULTS Cleaners experience significantly higher all-cause mortality compared to the total working population. Results also show significantly higher mortality due to respiratory malignancies and diseases. The comparison with a relatively risk-free occupation, e.g. secondary school teachers, is striking as cleaners experience 40% more deaths due to respiratory cancers (men HR 1.4; CL 1.2-1.6; women HR 1.4; CL 1.1-1.7). Male cleaners have an HR 1.7 (CL 1.4-2.0) for respiratory diseases whereas female cleaners have an HR of 1.4 (CL 1.0-1.9). Elevated respiratory mortality is found in all examined types of cleaners. CONCLUSION Results demonstrate the adverse health effects of professional cleaning on population level. Recently, chronic respiratory symptoms and carcinogenic effects have been associated with exposure to cleaning products. Further research efforts should investigate causal pathways, including possible selection effects and co-exposures, as well as temporal changes in working conditions.
93. MORTALITY BY EDUCATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: A STUDY BASED ON CENSUS-LINKED DEATH RECORDS
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Socioeconomic variables in death records are often biased by incompleteness and imprecision. Additionally, in the Czech Republic, the information about education of the deceased has been provided on voluntary basis since 2005. As a result, the share of missing information has increased rapidly up to 66% (in 2013). In the Census 2011, only 5% of records have missing information about education. We have conducted a record linkage of deaths occurring 1 year after the census. For legal reasons, we could not use the unique personal identifier. Instead, we used of combination of year of birth, sex, citizenship, exact address and marital status. Deterministic linkage on this combination yielded 85% of matches. Further 5% were matched using probabilistic techniques. Linked and unlinked estimates of mortality differentials were compared. The linked records were then used to evaluate mortality differentials by education, with respect to cause of death.

93. TRENDS IN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY EDUCATION AND MARITAL STATUS IN SWEDEN 2000-2014
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The aim of this study is to analyze trends in life expectancy by education and marital status in Sweden 2000-2014. A number of questions are raised. Have there been any changes in differences in life expectancy between educational and marital status groups? What is the contribution from specific age groups to life expectancy change in different groups? Have increased educational attainment in the Swedish population contributed to increased survival in the population? Administrative registry data for the Swedish-born population 30 years and older was used in the study. Life expectancy at age 30 increased for women and men in all educational groups. There was a gradient in the size of the survival improvement. The group with compulsory education only had the smallest increase in life expectancy and those with a post-secondary education had the greatest increase. The gap in life expectancy between these two groups increased with about one year for both sexes, from 4.3 to 5.2 years for women and from 4.8 to 5.7 years for men. An age-specific analysis revealed that survival did not improve in a number of age groups in those with compulsory education: age 30-34, 45-54 and 60-64 for women and age 30-44 for men. Life expectancy at age 65 increased for both sexes in all educational and marital status groups, but differences between groups widened between 2000 and 2014. The greatest increase was observed in the married and divorced groups and the smallest was found for those with a compulsory education. The life expectancy increase at age 30 and 65 was greater for women and men in total than for the group with post-secondary education. This supports the hypothesis that increased educational attainment in the population enhance survival in the population.
93. RECENT TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES IN SITE-SPECIFIC CANCER MORTALITY AMONG BELGIAN WOMEN DURING THE 1990s-2000s
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Background According to the "fundamental cause theory", emerging knowledge on health-enhancing behaviours and technologies results in persisting and even widening health disparities, since higher educated people benefit more from this knowledge. As for cancer, prevention and treatment have improved substantially in recent decades, likely resulting in widening disparities. This study aims to assess socioeconomic inequalities in site-specific cancer mortality in Belgian women, and to examine to what extent these inequalities have changed over time. Data and methods Data were derived from record linkage between the Belgian censuses of 1991 and 2001 and register data on mortality and emigration for the follow-up periods 01/03/1991-31/12/1997 and 01/10/2001-31/07/2008. The database is a unique source of information containing data on mortality, emigration, causes of death, and background characteristics of all individuals legally residing in Belgium at the time of the census. The study population comprised all Belgian female inhabitants aged between 50 to 79 years during the follow-up period. We used educational attainment as measure of socioeconomic position. To obtain the full picture of inequality patterns in cancer mortality, both absolute (age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR)) and relative inequality measures (mortality rate ratios and relative index of inequality, both using Poisson regression) were calculated. Preliminary results Preliminary results indicate that in the 2000s, low-educated women had higher lung and cervix cancer mortality rates compared with high-educated women. Relative inequalities are much more pronounced, indicating inequalities in favour of high-educated women for almost all cancers. For some cancer sites (e.g. bladder and cervix) trends over time are towards less inequalities while for others inequalities are increasing (e.g. oesophagus and lung). Conclusions Consequently, reducing social inequalities should remain high on the public health agenda. Yet, we must bear in mind that public health policies aiming at the general population might also entail persisting or increasing health inequalities.

93. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS: WHICH MODEL FITS BEST?
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There is a need for routine life tables by socioeconomic status (SES) to monitor social inequalities in life and health expectancies. However, estimating mortality risks by SES requires large population datasets, with variables of social status, linked to vital statistics. Accurate datasets are scarce and samples are usually relatively small. Routine production of LE by SES therefore requires modeling mortality risks with a great variety in the methods and assumptions that can potentially be used. In this study, we use the census sample mortality follow-up to compare the accuracy of four models for estimating LE by SES. We used the French "Permanent demographic sample". EDPMen (aged 30-100) are distributed according to 3 educational levels. We use deaths occurred in a given year between 2008 and 2013 for EDM-men who were surveyed once in the 5 preceding years. Four different Models are used to estimate LE at age 65 for each year between 2008 and 2013. Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) indicates the "best" estimate for each year, in a statistical point of view. In our sample, LE at
age 35 was around 45.5 years. It did not progress much over the 2008-2013 period, but with fluctuations. We confirmed the gap between the men in high-educated group and the men in low-educated group, reaching 6 years in 2013. The four models provide different estimates of LE, differences being smaller than 1 year. Model 1 and 4 provides estimates which are closer to the raw data. Further analysis are needed to determine which of the models is accurate to estimate and monitor LE differentials across educational levels. Replication with data for women and using other criteria for SES should bring new elements to formulate some recommendations.

94. WILL ONE REPLACE TWO? TRENDS IN PARITY DISTRIBUTION ACROSS EDUCATION IN EUROPE
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The relationship between education and the transition to first, second and third child has been thoroughly explored in the low-fertility context from a micro-level perspective. We believe, however, that an analysis of trends in parity distribution and progression ratios by birth cohort and education is necessary to fully understand the extent and sequence of long-term fertility changes. In this paper we focus on how the dominance of the two-child family has been changing after the post-war Baby Boom period in Western and Eastern Europe and across educational strata. For 16 countries we give an overview of trends in parity distribution and study how changes in the share of two-child families have been linked to changes in childlessness, the share of women with one child, transition rates from first to second child and from second to third child, and the share of families with three or more children. Using census and large-scale survey data for women born between 1916 and 1970, we show that in all countries the share of two-child families kept increasing until the late 1950s cohorts when it started falling. When broken down by education, the figures rose universally until the 1940s cohorts. Then the positive educational gradient in the East (seen already before) became steeper as the values among the low educated levelled off or started declining. In the West, where the share of two-child families had been equally spread across the board, a negative educational gradient appeared in three countries, namely in Austria, Italy and Switzerland. The results support our supposition regarding the reasons for this development: in the East the low educated progressed more often to third birth, while in the three Western countries highly educated women became more inclined to have one child or to remain childless.

94. EDUCATION AND FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS IN AUSTRALIA
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Like many countries, data from Australia demonstrate differentials in fertility. In other Western-industrialized countries a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the disparities in fertility by education. Many studies have shown that education has an effect of delaying first birth, and is associated with the time taken to invest in education and establishing a career. While first births are delayed at higher levels of education, it is on the lower progression to higher parities which researchers tend to focus. Some studies have found a weaker education gradient for second births, often (although not always) contributed by shorter birth spacing for higher-education women. Similar results have been found for progression to third births.
We focus on the effect of education on fertility behaviour, using HILDA (Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia). Funded by the Australian Government, HILDA is a longitudinal panel study of Australian adults aged 15+. For the purposes of this paper, HILDA contains annual retrospective and prospective data including information on education, employment, socio-demographic characteristics, as well as relationship status and timing of all births. Following Kravdall (2001) and others since, we use event-history using joint modelling of having a first, second, and third birth which takes into account selection effects. Preliminary results show that first birth is delayed for higher-education women, consistent with previous studies. Australian women who have completed university education are also more likely to remain childless, although this effect has been declining in younger cohorts. For second births, there is little difference in progression by education, although spacing is shorter for the higher educated. For progression to third birth, those with higher education are less likely to have a third birth, although the magnitude, while statistically significant, is not large. This pattern of parity progression explains Australia's comparatively high 'low' fertility rate.

94. TRENDS IN AGE AT FIRST UNION AND FIRST CHILD IN LATIN AMERICA: STABILITY ACROSS MORE EDUCATED COHORTS
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In this article we document trends in age at first sexual inter-course, first conjugal union and first child for cohorts of women born in 12 Latin American countries between 1940 and 1980. We examine the relationship between years of schooling and age at first sex, first union and first child to shed light on the following paradox: if years of schooling delay union formation and childbearing, why more educated cohorts do not form unions and have children at later ages compared to less educated ones? Logistic regression results show that the expected delays in first sexual inter-course, union formation and childbearing due to educational expansion have been offset by changes in behavior within educational groups over time. At each educational level women born in the 1980s have been forming unions and having children earlier than women with analogous years of schooling born 40 years before. These results question the automatic impact of education and stress the importance of the social and cultural context in which educational expansion is taking place. This paper shows that the relative position of women in the education system is more important than the absolute number of years of accumulated schooling. The number of desired children has remained stable over this period, with no significant differences according to education level; contraception use, even at young ages, has grown in this period.

94. EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION, SOCIAL CLASSES AND REPRODUCTIVE PATTERNS IN LOW FERTILITY SETTINGS: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS WITH USE OF POLISH GGS DATA
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Fertility decline in eastern European has been accompanied by educational expansion. Decomposition of changes in educational structure of females on competed fertility shows that in most cases fertility would be higher in the absence of educational expansion. This result is consistent with micro level models that usually show nega-
tive educational gradient with respect to timing and quantum of fertility. This relation is explained in terms of opportunity costs, labour market performance or normative differences. However, sociologists claim that educational expansion is weakening relationship between level of education, labour market performance and individual values since it is not accompanied by increase in level of social, cultural and economic capital. Therefore, the main goal of the analysis is to find out whether social class might serve as better predictor of differences in reproductive and normative patterns as compared to level of education. We apply Pierre Bourdieu’s social class theory since it refers to reproductive strategies, which are considered to be manifestation of class specific norms, behaviours and attitudes. Individuals are ascribed to social classes by level of economic, social and cultural capital. In our opinion this makes social class better predictor in models aimed at exploration of reproductive and normative patterns. We construct social classes with use of employment histories based on ISCO-08 codes collected in Polish GGS survey. Statistical models include "demographic outcomes" (parity, fertility intentions) and "normative outcomes" (attitudes towards gender roles and reproduction). Results show that social class performs as well as level of education with respect to "demographic outcomes" but social class seems to be a better explanatory variable in case of "normative outcomes". Overall we conclude that educational expansion led to changes in quantum and tempo of reproduction but it has only limited effect on change with respect to perceived norms and values.

94. THE EMERGING POSITIVE EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN FERTILITY IN BELGIUM: A MULTI-LEVEL REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF A VANGUARD COUNTRY
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There is growing evidence for substantial shifts in the human development-fertility relationship in some high developed parts of the world. This includes the emergence of a positive correlation between fertility and economic development among high developed countries and a decreasing negative educational gradient in fertility. Belgium seems to constitute a vanguard country in these trends. Despite being densely populated and highly developed, Belgium reports cohort fertility rates close to replacement level and positive associations between tertiary education and higher order childbearing. It has been argued, that these patterns might be related to Belgium’s role as a forerunner in implementing policies supporting the reconciliation of family and career goals. In order to improve our understanding of the emerging positive educational gradient in fertility in Belgium, this study relies on a unique combination of microdata covering all Belgian residents between 2002 and 2005 and information on economic conditions and social services at the municipality level. We assess how variation in the municipality-level conditions is related to fertility outcomes by education and birth order. First outcomes for second births show that especially the influence of being highly educated on birth transitions varies considerably across the 579 municipalities. Whereas highly educated mothers are twice as likely to progress to a second birth compared to their medium educated counterparts, municipality-specific effects range from no difference to a 250% difference in second birth odds. Controlling for various individual-level characteristics, we show that a considerable part of the between-municipality variation in the educational gradient in second births can be related to economic conditions and social services at the municipality level. Whereas extensive social services positively correlate with second births for highly educated mothers, low educated mothers are found to be less likely to progress to a second child in more prosperous municipalities.
Turkey's trends in early-life mortality in the second half of twentieth century were described as a 'demographic puzzle', due to persistently "excess" death rates, both given the mortality rates of adults, and the national indicators of economic development. This paper firstly quantifies this excessity by providing cross-national comparisons with other middle-income countries, as well as a break-down of the overall levels across urban-rural areas and geographical regions. Cross-national comparisons reveal a clear mortality disadvantage for Turkey, while the results of the Brass method applied to the national census data demonstrate a massive within-country heterogeneity. Secondly, the paper situates Turkey within the classic demographic debate that posits improved living standards due to economic growth against the application of public health technologies as the main determinants of mortality improvements in less-developed countries. Results of the decomposition method show that that at least 90% of all mortality reductions in Turkey between 1960 and 2010 have been due to improvements in socio-economic conditions, quite contrary to spectacular reductions in death rates achieved in other countries without any great change in economic conditions (Preston 1975, 1980, 1985), The finding that Turkey's mortality decline has exceptionally responded less strongly to structural factors calls into question the effectiveness of social interventions in public health, and ties to the third part of the paper where the emphasis is on 'cultural' factors that might have been delaying Turkey's survival gains. Referencing the historically drastic gender gap in education, the paper proceeds with indirect mortality estimations and confirms striking disparities by maternal education. Finally this section uses standardization procedure and shows that if the female to male primary school enrollment ratios were at the same levels as in Southern Europe between 1970 and 2010, the differences in observed rates (not previously explained by economic indicators alone) would be completely eliminated.

We analyse the parallel decline of early baptism and early death in eleven parishes in the province of Padua (North-East Italy) from 1816 to 1870, using a new individual nominative linked database of 33,000 births and 10,000 deaths during the first three months of life. The statistical connection is clear and strong: those social groups and those areas experiencing the most intense decline in early baptism were also those in which mortality during the first three months of life (and mainly during the first weeks) declined more. Life-tables and regression models show that during the cold winter of the plan of Veneto, early baptism increased the risk of death dramatically. However, the connection between early baptism and the risk of early death persisted also during the summer, when the exposure to low temperature could not influence the risk of death, and a sort of reverse effect could prevail (children in periculo mortis were immediately baptized). Finally, a two-level logistic regression – where the children born
to the same couple are clustered – increases markedly the statistical performance of the individual model, suggesting the importance of unmeasured couple behaviours in influencing both early baptism and early death.

95. REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR BEFORE THE ONSET OF THE FERTILITY TRANSITION: USAGE OF THE COX REGRESSION AND SURVIVAL ANALYSIS FOR THE STUDY OF BIRTH INTERVALS (CASE STUDY OF JABLONEC, BOHEMIA, IN THE 18TH CENTURY)
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Knowledge of the length of the birth intervals in the past and factors influencing them could help us to reveal many aspects of the reproductive behavior in that time as well as about the aspects which significantly influenced family size, timing of births, etc. Study of the birth intervals is not among the most common research topics in demography, even in the historical demography itself. This is partly because of its significant data- and labor-demands. The aim of the paper is to describe the reproductive behavior in the families before the onset of the fertility transition using the survival analysis and the Cox regression. The methods were applied to individual observations acquired from the reconstitution of families (based on excerption of the parish registers). The presented case study focus on the locality of Jablonec, town in the Czech lands. The analyzed period covers the 18th century and partly also the 17th and 19th centuries. The influence of various explanatory variables (birth parity, age of the mother at marriage, age of the mother at the birth of the child, reversal birth order, surviving of child of previous order, total number of children born alive into a family) is quantified and tested. The results show that the birth intervals were affected above all by the length of the survival of the previous child, birth order of the child or age of the mother. The significant influence of the child or infant mortality and the effect of the limited fertile period of women were proved.

95. INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY AMONG IMMIGRANT GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910
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The United States has long struggled with difficulties associated with immigration. During the "classic" period of largely unrestricted immigration between the American Civil War and the introduction of stringent numerical quotas in the 1920s, the foreign born population composed between 13 and 15 % of the overall population, the highest percentages in U.S. history. The health and well-being of immigrant groups and their integration into American society has been a topic of social research for over a century. Much remains unknown, however. Although it is clear that trajectories differed markedly across immigrant groups and between immigrants, second generation immigrants and the native born population, we know relatively little about health and mortality inequalities among different groups. Recent research on immigrant communities has highlighted important roles of migrant selection and the success or failure of social and economic integration. What role did these processes play in the creation of mortality inequalities during the peak years of immigration? Are there assimilation effects on infant and child mortality and did these effects vary among immigrant groups? In this paper we estimate infant and child mortality among 17 im-
migrant groups in 1900 and 1910, 17 second generation groups, and the native born white and black populations of native parentage. We then model that mortality as a function a rich set of social, economic, and demographic variables. Our data come from new high density samples of the censuses, which included several questions designed to measure immigrants' social and economic integration (e.g., nativity, parental nativity, mother tongue, occupation, literacy, ability to speak English, year of immigration, citizenship status, etc.). We supplement these data with new measures of neighborhood characteristics constructed from new complete-count census data collected by Ancestry.com, which allow us to test hypotheses related to the influence of couples' environment and neighbors on child mortality.

95. THE GEOGRAPHY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851-1911
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Using published mortality statistics from Quarterly, Annual and Decennial Reports of the Registrar General and the individual-level census data from the Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) project, this study will illustrate spatial and temporal variations in infant and early childhood mortality from the 1850s until 1911. It is well known that there is considerable spatial variation in infant and early childhood mortality and that the trajectories of decline in early age mortality both displayed different trends and were differentiated by place. Up to now, the most detailed spatial analyses of nineteenth century mortality on a large scale used decennial data for the 614 registration districts in England and Wales (Woods and Shelton 1997). However, studies of selected smaller areas have shown that even registration districts can contain considerable variation in the risk of death due to variations in population density, occupational and industrial make-up, environmental hazards and local-disease environments (Garrett et al. 2001, Garrett and Reid 1994, 1995, Reid 1997). Therefore, this paper will use newly generated data for infant mortality for the over 2,000 registration sub-districts of England and Wales to examine changes in infant and early childhood mortality during the second half of the nineteenth century. It will also explore differences in the relationship between infant and early childhood mortality over space and time and consider different methods for estimating early childhood mortality (age 1-4) for sub-registration districts.

96. PERSPECTIVES ON MASCULINITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE BEHAVIOR ACROSS EUROPE
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Policy programs, reproductive health services as well as research primarily focus on contraception as a female sphere of influence. However, men’s characteristics, preferences and their participation in the reproductive domain proved to be equally important. Two divergent trends in male contraceptive method use can be observed across Europe. On the one hand, men in Western Europe seem to associate engagement in the contraceptive domain as a threat to their masculinity. On the other hand, men in Central and Eastern Europe perceive this engagement rather as a source of masculinity. This study aims to elaborate on the complex intertwinements between gendered norms, both from his and her point of view, and contraceptive use. Data from the
Generations and Gender Survey for five WE and eight CEE countries are used to test the hypotheses separately for each country, and separately for men and women. Preliminary results indicate that people who display more traditional gender norms are more likely to rely on traditional female methods instead of male methods in multiple CEE countries, and to practice female sterilization rather than male in Belgium. Two varying patterns are found for reversible contraceptives. Men and women with more traditional values are more likely to rely on reversible female contraceptives in WE whereas they are more likely to use reversible male methods in several CEE countries. Additional analyses are needed to further explore the complex dynamics that are at play, both between and within the WE and CEE region.

96. CONSEQUENCES OF INTIMACY AND VIOLENCE IN THE COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS OF ROMANIAN YOUTH ON THE FUTURE LIFE PLANS

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The aim of the paper is to investigate the connections between the levels of intimacy and violence within the current couple relationship, and the plans related to personal development in the near future among Romanian youth. We assume that a strong intimacy encourages the plans for personal achievement, while elements of violence in couple discourages the partners to assume adult roles in the personal life. We used data from the second wave of the online self-administered Outcome of Adolescence Questionnaire, completed by a total sample of 1509 Romanian young people, during October 2014 and February 2015. We selected only respondents having a current romantic partner at the moment of inquiry; consequently, analysis were applied to 836 young people. The age range is 19 to 23 years, and 66 % are female. About 90 % of participants having a partner were sexually active, and 60 % were in partnership for more than a year. Preliminary descriptive and inferential analysis were implemented. Almost 80 % of respondents reported jealousy in couple and over 40 % addressed insulting words to each other. Being harmed by the partner was reported by 8 % of respondents, and 82 % experienced at least one type of violence in couple. A longer relationship accentuates the perception of intimacy, but paradoxically, intensify violent behaviours. Females reported higher levels of intimacy, while males, paradoxically, declared more being a victim of violence in couple. Intimacy and violence in couple produce the strongest effects regarding separation in the expected way, but do not influence intention to move with the partner. Higher levels of intimacy predict the intentions to get married and to have a child, while violence in couple make no difference in such plans. Effects on future plans are stronger among females. Implications for public health and educational policies are discussed in the end of the paper.

96. HETEROGAMY AND EFFECTIVE CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED AND COHABITING WOMEN

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Heterogamy is linked to less effective contraceptive use amongst adolescents. It is not known whether this holds for married/cohabiting women, though the couple context of dating partners differs from stable relationships with respect to communication and power. We explore the association between heterogamy and women’s choice of contraception by analyzing partnered women from the 2006-2010 National Survey of
Family Growth. Multinomial logistic regressions are used to determine whether educational, age or racial heterogamy is associated with the use of effective contraceptive methods. Women aged 20-34 in heterogamous relationships are less likely to use any type of contraception relative to no method. The more dimensions on which a couple differs, the less likely they are to use effective contraception. There were no consistent associations between heterogamy and contraceptive choice among women aged 35-45. Despite the more permanent nature of these relationships, differences between partners may factor into the contraceptive decision-making process.

96. STEPFATHERS AND BIOLOGICAL FATHERS: EDUCATION-SPECIFIC ROLES OF FATHERHOOD FOLLOWING A DIVORCE
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Education has been found to play a key role in diverging life courses. While many studies have addressed education as a factor in divorce, we still know little about its role in post-divorce life course transitions – especially among men. Men are commonly assigned the role of economic providers in the family and education informs about their capacity to fulfill this role. Yet, having biological ties to residential children can determine the man’s willingness to step in the provider role. This study investigates how education is linked to fatherhood roles after divorce, distinguishing between biological father and stepfather roles. Using life course data for 1,111 divorced Belgian men and event history model techniques, we show that divorced men’s family situation depend on their educational levels. More educated men are more often in the role of a residential biological father, whereas the less educated men are more often stepfathers. Men’s residential arrangement for first-marriage children, their selection into a new union and the parental status of their new partner help explaining educational differences in post-divorce father roles. Highly educated men live more often with their children from first marriage and repartner more often and especially women without own residential children, which is beneficial for their transition to a post-divorce birth. The findings lead to suggest that among the less educated both capacity and willingness to support the post-divorce family are lower. These education-specific pathways of post-divorce fatherhood are likely to enhance social inequalities.

97. INTERGENERATIONAL FLOWS OF SUPPORT BETWEEN PARENTS AND ADULT CHILDREN
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Understanding patterns of intergenerational support is critical in the context of population ageing and changes in the policy landscape of health and social care provision. Existing research has usually analysed intergenerational support at a given time in the individuals’ lifecourse. However, the lack of empirical data has rendered the study of the dynamic nature of such support a more difficult task. Using data from the 1958 National Child Development Survey, this paper examines the extent to which the receipt of help from one’s parents in early adulthood affects the chances of adult-children to reciprocate with support later in life (when the children are aged 50). Results from the research show that three-quarters of both men and women had received some kind of help from their parents earlier in life, and more than half provided some kind of support towards their parents at age 50. Patterns of support received and
provided across the lifecourse are markedly different by gender, with sons in early adulthood being more likely to have received help with finances and accommodation, and daughters with childcare, finances and emotional support. The results also show that the provision of support to parents was associated with having received support earlier in life. However, there seems to be a 'gradient of reciprocity' towards parents, which affects the type of help provided by adult children. Highly demanding types of help provided to parents are not necessarily associated with the past receipt of support, which corresponds with the altruism model (especially for daughters), while less demanding types of help are associated with the past receipt of support and correspond to reciprocity norms (especially for sons). Such findings have implications for the provision of informal care towards future cohorts of older people, and by extension, the organisation of formal systems of social care.

97. MIGRATION AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN EUROPE
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Intergenerational transfers of money, time and space are important manifestations of functional solidarity in contemporary societies. Especially in times of societal crises and the withdrawal of the welfare state, intergenerational support is an important characteristic of (grand)parent–child relationships. Previous research on solidarity patterns between family generations has revealed considerable cohesion and support in Europe. However, previous empirical studies have mainly addressed the causes and consequences of intergenerational solidarity patterns of natives, the population of foreign origin has often been neglected or limited to a specific (ethnic) population. Against the current background of contemporary multi-ethnic and transnational societies, the question of differences between natives and migrants is particularly crucial. Therefore, our proposed contribution focuses on (a) differences and similarities in functional solidarity between migrant, interethnic and native families in Europe, (b) differences within migrant families, as well as (c) variations between European countries. The empirical analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) including 17 European countries. Overall, our multi-level analyses prove that European family generations are strongly connected by direct financial support, indirect monetary help in the form of coresidence, and through time-related help such as (grandchild) care and assistance. More specifically, there are also striking differences between migrants and natives as well as between various migrant groups. Hereby, clear differences in the extent of functional solidarity between generations become apparent when considering the complexity of migration.

97. CHILDLESSNESS IS NOT SELFISH: CROSS-NATIONAL EVIDENCE ON UPWARD INTERGENERATIONAL SUPPORT IN EUROPE
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Childless individuals are often depicted as selfish or self-absorbed as they opt out of raising children in favour of investing resources in themselves. However, no research has investigated whether this claim holds in alternative domains of social life, such as intergenerational family support. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for 11 European countries, this article examines differences between childless and non-childless individuals in the provision of financial, care, and emotional
transfers to their elderly parents. Results do not support the idea that the childless are more "selfish" than individuals with children. Estimates from multivariate logistic regression models suggest that, ceteris paribus, childless adults are 26 to 31 % more likely to provide support to their elderly parents as compared to the non-childless, with the effect driven by transfers to the mothers. Some evidence further hints at the existence of a cross-gender effect, i.e. childless males are more likely to transfer to their mothers, whereas childless females are more likely to transfer to their fathers. Propensity score estimates align with the above findings.

97. THE EFFECT OF AN ECONOMIC BOOM, A LAW ON DEPENDENCE, AND AN ECONOMIC BUST ON ELDERLY CARE PROVIDING STRATEGIES IN SPAIN
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Spain has one of the most aged populations in the world due to a combination of persistent well-below replacement fertility level and high life expectancy, including at older ages. However, despite improving morbidity and mortality rates there has been a sharp increase in disabled elderly and the subsequent need for caregivers. Spain has traditionally been a country that based its care regime for the elderly on (female members of) the family, but expansion in higher education since the 1980s (particularly among women), the legalisation of divorce (1981) and an economic boom (1995-2007) contributed to rising female labour force participation rates. This led to a demand for domestic help from outside the household and family and a need for a new system of long-term care (LTC). The latter was also because of changes in family structures (fewer offspring) and living arrangements (more non-traditional households). An important step towards this was the so-called "Law on Dependency" that came into force on 1-1-2007, a law that promotes personal autonomy and attention of people who are dependent on others due to physical and/or mental limitations. However, as the world economic crisis hit Spain particularly hard since 2008 and is only now slowly starting to recover, the economic crisis strongly affected government expenditure on health care, including on the implementation of the Dependency Law. The objective of this study is therefore to analyse whether changing employment patterns and a new social protection system for dependent people that commodified personal assistance, has changed care providing strategies. We do this by comparing results on caregiver characteristics from two large Spanish disability surveys (conducted in 1999 and in 2008) and the 2012 wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe.

98. MEASURING THE PARTNER MARKET
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The research project "Macro-structural conditions of the partner market in longitudinal perspective" applies elaborated partner market measures – like the "availability ratio" suggested by Goldman et al. (1984) – to detect variations, influencing factors and consequences of partner market conditions in Germany between 1985 and 2011. Our presentation will introduce 1) the project’s theoretical approach and 2) the applied concept for measuring the partner market. The presentation will also contain main results of the project concerning issues like 3) the variation of partner market opportunities over the male and female life course, 4) differences in partner marked conditions between cohorts, 6) differences between the regions and effect of internal
migration on local partner markets, 7) the impact of the partner market on couple relationships.

**98. UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL-CLASS DIFFERENCES IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD USING MARKOV CHAIN MODELS**

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Recent theories about social and demographic change, such as individualization theory and Second Demographic Transition theory, suggest the emergence of a type of late, protracted and complex pathway to adulthood. In recent years, studies offer qualified support for the emergence of this new pattern of transition to adulthood in most European countries. However, the transition to adulthood is a complex process of a series of events that are often interlinked. Even though life courses are greatly varying sequences of roughly the same life course events, the complexity is caused by the fact that these sequences consist of correlated events and spells and these correlations depend on gender, social class, cohort and cohort-related macro events. Our previous work demonstrated that the application of stochastic models like the Latent-Class model helps to describe the variation in life courses and its correlation with gender and social class. But the Latent-Class model cannot account for correlated events within life courses nor can it account for switches between latent types during the life course. We argue that (Hidden) Markov models, as a simple generalization of the Latent-Class model, has the ability to account for correlations between events and spells and also allows for switches between latent types or "model life courses". Therefore, this study will use (Hidden) Markov models to produce a typology of trajectories of the transition to adulthood. Furthermore, we will test hypotheses on social class- and gender differences in observed life courses and latent types or "model-life courses", using data from the Gender and Generation Programme (GGP), which provides full monthly life course sequence data between age 15 to 40.

**98. A PHASE TYPE MODEL OF COHABITING UNION**

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In our communication, we propose a phase-type model to analyze the duration of non-conjugal cohabiting unions. This model is a competing risks model with two events that can end a cohabiting union, the marriage with the partner or the separation. We suppose that a non-marital union can be characterized by two hidden phases. The first begins at the start of the union and at each moment, people have the possibility to move to the second phase from which hazard rates of marriage and of separation differ from the first phase. The phase-type model we develop consider that each hazard rate is constant across the time (markovian approach). Investigations made on data of the British 1958 national child study and the 1970 British national study show that the proposed model fits well with data about the first cohabiting union of interviewed people. They however show that processes of marriage and separation differed between the two cohorts.

**98. MEASURING MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE: THE TRAP OF HAJNAL**
METHOD
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In developing countries, where vital statistics are insufficient, mean age at first marriage is currently estimated from single proportions observed in the population by using Hajnal method. This is enough if nuptiality is stable. Conversely, when nuptiality is changing, the method can lead to erroneous interpretation of its timing. Indeed, Hajnal estimation does not reflect the current reality but that of several years before. A special analysis of individual data from the Algerian 1998 census showed that the Hajnal mean age at marriage of 27.5 years reflected marriages occurred about 13.5 years before the census, while a direct method applied to the marriages of the year before census gave 30.5. Both measurements are quite valid but if and only if they are put at their right place in time: 1985 and 1997 respectively. Another analysis from the 2014 Tunisian census gives the same conclusions: the mean age at first marriage measured by the Hajnal method refers to a passed period. Thanks to a special tabulation of the age at marriage declared by ever married women at this census, we were able to estimate that period at about 17 years. This paper will enlighten at what extent this trap can mislead in many situations.

99. CENTENARIANS’ MARITAL HISTORY AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:
PATHWAYS TO EXTREME LONGEVITY
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Objectives. The mortality risk for older persons is associated with marital status and living arrangements (with whom a person is living). This study analyzes male and female centenarians’ demographic trajectories and investigates how these might be associated with becoming a centenarian. Data and methods. Original longitudinal register-based data on 3,000 Belgian centenarians born during the years 1893-1903 were used to reconstruct their marital histories and living arrangement trajectories from age 60 to 100. Results. Male and female centenarians had different marital histories and living arrangement trajectories after age 60. Male centenarians lived twice longer with their spouse than did female centenarians who lived alone more than half the time. Male centenarians had younger wives and female centenarians had older husbands than non-centenarians. More than half of the widowers remarried and did so with a woman who was generally more than 10 years their junior. Most centenarians ended their life in a nursing home and entered it very late. Discussion. At the oldest ages, living with their spouse is beneficial for men but not for women, for whom living alone becomes more favorable. Compared with people who did not live as long, centenarians followed living arrangement trajectories associated with lower mortality risks.
99. THE INFLUENCE OF OBSERVED AND UNOBSERVED FAMILY BACKGROUND ON MORTALITY – EVIDENCE FROM FINNISH REGISTER DATA ON SIBLINGS AND THEIR PARENTS
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In this study, we address the question how much socioeconomic position of siblings and their parents contributes to the explanation of differences in mortality risk between families. We provide three estimates of the overall family influence on mortality that are based on the family level variance in survival analytic regression model using siblings nested in families as the units of analysis. The study uses a sample of Finnish siblings born between 1936 and 1950 obtained from Finnish census data. Individuals are followed from age 35 up to age 72. To explain family influence on mortality, demographic background factors, the socioeconomic position of the parents and the siblings’ own socioeconomic position at age 35 are used as predictors of all-cause and cause-specific mortality. Results show that family influence is higher for alcohol, CVD, accidents, lung cancer related deaths than for all-cause mortality and mortality related to other forms of cancer than lung cancer. Jointly, demographic and socioeconomic factors, including region, number of siblings, native language, education and occupation of parents, income, occupation, tenancy status and education of the siblings explain between 10 and 25% of the total family influence on mortality. Socioeconomic variables of the siblings make the largest contribution in explaining family influence for all causes of mortality. However, a large portion of the influence of the family on mortality is not explained by individual and parental socioeconomic position highlighting the need to investigate family influence on mortality in comprehensive framework including demographic, social, behavioral and genetic information.

99. MATERNAL SCHOOLING, CHILD MORTALITY, AND PATHWAYS OF INFLUENCE: EVIDENCE FROM A QUASI-EXPERIMENT IN ETHIOPIA, MALAWI, AND UGANDA
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Since the 1980s the demographic literature has suggested that maternal schooling plays a key role in determining children’s survival chances in low and middle income countries. However, no studies have successfully distinguished between the causal and non-causal relationship between maternal education and child survival and to overcome the endogeneity problems inherent in this relationship. In order to identify the causal effect of maternal education on child survival we explore exogenous variation in maternal education induced by schooling reforms in the second half of the 1990s in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Uganda, which introduced Universal Primary Education. We use a fuzzy regression discontinuity design and the Demographic and Health Surveys data to test if increased schooling improved children’s survival chances across all three countries. We also seek to explore which are the pathways of influence explaining the effect of maternal education on child survival among attitudes towards modern health services, personal illness control, health knowledge, empowerment, nutrient deficiency, biodemographic factors, and environment contamination and characteristics. Additionally, we examine if the intervening mechanisms are common across contexts or country-specific.
99. PAST TRENDS OF OBESITY ATTRIBUTABLE MORTALITY IN EUROPE: AN APPLICATION OF AGE-PERIOD-COHORT ANALYSIS
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Background: Obesity has dramatically increased over time and constitutes a major health burden which can be estimated by obesity-attributable mortality. Although there is evidence of age, period and cohort increments on obesity mortality association, previous studies in Europe did not account for the multiple dimensions of the obesity epidemic, namely age, period and cohort. Objective: To better capture the complexity of the obesity epidemic and its impact on mortality by assessing age, period and birth cohort effects and patterns in Europe, in the past. Data and Methods: We obtained the following data (by age and sex): Obesity prevalence by available sources, Relative Risks (RR) of dying from obesity from a recent meta-analysis and all-cause mortality by Human Mortality Database. We applied the standard Clayton & Schifflers age-period-cohort analysis. Results: Based on our preliminary results for the Netherlands, obesity-attributable mortality doubled in between 1981 and 2010; in Dutch men, the fraction of mortality due to obesity rose from 0.7 % to 1.3 % while in Dutch women from 1.0 to 2.0 %. The effect of birth cohort to obesity-attributable mortality was larger among Dutch women as compared to men. In specific, for women born after 1941-1945, obesity-attributable mortality is increasing with every next generation. Conclusions: Next to age and period a substantial effect of birth cohort on obesity-attributable mortality was shown for the Netherlands, especially in women. Future studies on obesity-attributable mortality should not ignore the multiple dimensions of obesity.

100. COMPARING AGEING IN EUROPE AND ASIA: ADJUSTING FOR LIFE-EXPECTANCY AND CROSS-COUNTRY DIFFERENCES
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Traditional indicators of ageing misleads the population ageing scenario in different countries. New measurements of ageing either uses a constant remaining life expectancy to define elderly (Sanderson and Scherbov 2005, 2007) or define elderly based on the age distribution (Sanderson and Scherbov 2005, 2007). But, there are also cross-country differences in whom is to be considered as elderly. In this paper, we combine. In this paper, we use the characteristic approach framework (Sanderson and Scherbov 2013) and understand the cross-country differences in elderly using survival analysis. Our results agree with the new measures of ageing that the traditional measures of elderly has been misleading. The results also suggest when the cross-country differences in elderly is accommodated, that the Old age dependency differences between European and Asian countries is lesser and there are some trend reversals for some countries.
100. SUBJECTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY: DIFFERENCES BY SMOKING, EDUCATION AND GENDER
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Despite the well-known higher mortality rates among smokers than non-smokers, little investigation has focused on subjective survival probabilities (SSP) by smoking behaviour. We give attention to sub-group differences in subjective survival probabilities, comparing subjective predictions to objective ones (SP) and accounting for the role of education. We use biannual data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) from 2000 to 2012 carried out in the USA. Based on a sample of 23,895 respondents aged 50-89, we calculate, for each respondent, the "gap" between SSP and the estimated survival probability (SP) from the HRS data. We find that people currently smoking report lower survival probabilities especially if they are low educated. This is consistent with real mortality data that show higher mortality among these groups. When comparing subjective and objective survival probabilities we find that irrespectively of the smoking status, high educated people are more likely to correctly predict their survival probabilities than their low educated counterparts. Within education groups, people who smoked in the past are the best at predicting their mortality. Interestingly, those who currently smoke show the highest probability to incorrectly overestimate their survival probability (i.e., to underestimate the negative effect of smoking on mortality).

100. AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS OF AGE ACROSS JAPANESE PREFECTURES IN 2010
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Background: A great deal of research deals with the relationships between macro-level socioeconomic indicators and health expectancy measures across the world. Relatively little is known, however, about factors associated with the health expectancy of the Japanese population. Design and Methods: We estimated disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at 65 years of age by gender and prefecture using the Sullivan method. Data on disability prevalence are drawn from the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare of 2010. Regression analyses are performed to investigate the association of DFLE at 65 with variables representing a prefecture's wealth, labor, and welfare characteristics. Results: Our results show close relationships between socioeconomic factors and prefecture-level DFLE at 65. Income per capita, the proportion of workers older than 65, and welfare expenditures are positively related to DFLE at 65, whereas unemployment and Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) expenditures are inversely associated with DFLE at 65 for both genders, controlling for the rate of the elderly population. The proportion of the elderly relying on public assistance is related only to women's DFLE. Conclusions: The present study provides strong evidence suggesting that a prefecture's wealth, labor, and welfare conditions are related to the well-being of Japanese elders. Our findings suggest that narrowing socioeconomic disparities contributes to the health status of the Japanese population. Reducing regional health disparities therefore requires policy makers to take into account the socioeconomic conditions of each prefecture.
100. HAPPY LIFE EXPECTANCY: AN INDICATOR TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT RECESSION IN ITALY
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The impact of The Great Recession on the psychological wellbeing of the Italian population has been widely debated among researchers, policy makers and media. In order to better understand the influences of the crisis on the feelings of the Italian population we propose the happy life expectancy in order to measure the impact of the crisis by sex and age. Using data from the Health Survey for Italy carried out in 2004 and 2012 and the official ISTAT life tables, using the Sullivan Method, we analyse the changes in life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and happy life expectancy between the two periods. Results show that women, despite the improvements in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, may expect to live less years happy (except for those aged over 60) and in general, the proportion of life spent in a happy mode has decreased. On the contrary, men incremented their happy life expectancy between 2004 and 2012 and they may expect to live a higher proportion of life happy after age 60. These results confirm other studies that shows how the crisis hit young and adult people more strikingly than older people.

101. THE IMPACT OF CITIZENSHIP ON INTERMARRIAGES. QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM TWO EUROPEAN UNION EASTERN ENLARGEMENTS
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According to the assimilation theory, immigrants’ acquisition of the citizenship of the destination country should increase the number of intermarriages as a result of immigrants’ enhanced integration. Status exchange theory, instead, would predict a negative impact of citizenship acquisition, as the latter eliminates one of the possible ‘rewards’ that immigrants obtain in marrying a member of the native population. This paper provides a causal assessment of the impact of immigrants’ citizenship acquisition on intermarriages exploiting the 2004 and 2007 European Union Eastern Enlargements, following which citizens of new EU member countries became EU citizens. The study focuses on intermarriages between Italian men and foreign women and applies the Synthetic Control Method to data of the Italian Register of Marriages. Our findings support the status exchange theory and are explained by the particularly difficult socioeconomic integration of immigrant women in Italy. Results point to the existence of heterogeneous effects of EU enlargement across immigrant groups, being larger for the least socioeconomically integrated groups.

101. A NEW LOOK INTO MIX-MARRIAGES. THE ROLE OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS IN SPAIN
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This study investigates formation of endogamous and exogamous marriages among immigrants and natives in Spain, combining data from National Immigrant Survey (2007) and Marriages Register (2008). First, it focuses on the immigrants’ patterns of exogamous versus endogamous marriages by introducing marriage market con-
A constraint indicators and some immigrant-specific factors, apart from the usual socio-demographic controls. The obtained results indicate a strongly gendered pattern in the intermarriage dynamic. First of all, educational level and age at amigration appeared irrelevant in explaining the intermarriage propensity of immigrant women, while higher education clearly increased the propensity to intermarriage with native women among immigrant men, and the likelihood of intermarriage tended to decrease as the immigrant man's ages. And thirdly, indicators for immigrants' marriage market constraints, which have been added to the analyses of union formation among immigrants for the first time in Spain to our knowledge, revealed to be important only for women but non-significant for men. Secondly, the role of marriage market structure is considered also a crucial driver of natives' patterns of exogamy. By identifying and measuring the main imbalances in both the male and female immigrant and native marriage markets, we were able to formulate relatively precise expectations regarding the role that the status homogamy and the status exchange approaches might be playing in the intermarriage landscape in Spain. And the empirical analysis developed for male and female natives' choices largely supported them. First of all, the status exchange hypotheses systematically fail to explain propensity to intermarriage of Spanish natives when the exchange had to operate to high(er) educational and/or occupational level on behalf the immigrant partner. However, some nuances could be introduced if exchange was allowed for other traits like younger age of the immigrant partners, especially immigrant men.

101. EDUCATION AND UNION FORMATION AMONG CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN
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This paper analyzes the impact of education on the patterns of the first union formation among children of immigrants (second generation immigrants) in Sweden. The main contribution of this study to the literature on intermarriage is that it aims to analyze the union formation by simultaneously looking at the partner's origin and living arrangement (marriage and cohabitation with common children). Based on the previous research on 1) the link between education and living arrangement, and 2) the link between education and partner choice, the main hypotheses are 1) that education will be most positively associated with marriage with a native, and 2) that education will be least positively (most negatively) associated with cohabitation with co-ethnic. Data are drawn from the Swedish register data and cover the period from 1990 until 2012. The main analysis includes Swedish-born individuals with two foreign-born parents originating from the same country. Each individual is at the risk of six competing events: 1) cohabitation with native, 2) cohabitation with co-ethnic, 3) cohabitation with a person of different immigrant background (other type of cohabitation), 4) marriage with native, 5) marriage with co-ethnic, and 6) marriage with a person of different immigrant background (other type of marriage). Separate discrete-time multinomial logit analyses are performed for men and women. Descriptive findings indicate that there is a sizeable variation across immigrant groups in terms of their propensity for endogamy. Multivariate analysis lends support to both hypotheses. The differences between men and women are more pronounced when it comes to the formation of cohabitation.
101. IS THERE A RETREAT FROM INTERMARRIAGE? EVIDENCE FROM A TRADITIONAL IMMIGRANT COUNTRY
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With growing migration flows across Europe, mixed marriages have started to take off. Their prevalence indicates how porous the socio-cultural distance between the natives and immigrants is. In Switzerland, a country with an ever-increasing and changing immigrant population, both natives and immigrants have more open preferences towards intermarriage than in other countries. Little is known however about the actual trends and patterns in the emergence and dissolution of such marriages in Switzerland. Using data from the 2013 Swiss Family and Generations Survey, and examining both immigrants and natives, we fit competing risks models for entry into first and second marriage, and Cox proportional hazards model for entry into divorce. We find evidence of an ethnically segregated marriage market, with migrants from neighboring Western European countries having higher chances of getting and staying married to a native spouse. Results reflect variation in both cultural and human capital across origin groups, as well Switzerland’s integration policies. Generational trends towards less exogamy among young immigrants are suggestive of the transformation of marriage market conditions over the last decades. While previous research on mixed unions in Europe largely focused on a single partnering transition, we present a more comprehensive picture of mixed marriages by examining outcomes of both occurrence and longevity. This expands our understanding on the resilience of certain ethnic/nativity boundaries across the life course, and not only in connection to a single event or transition.

101. SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS ON UNION FORMATION AMONG SECOND GENERATION MIGRANT WOMEN IN BELGIUM
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With second and higher generation migrants entering adulthood at a high rate, their patterns of family formation are increasingly being studied in demographic literature. This paper aims to contribute to the existing literature by examining the association between socio-economic characteristics and partnership patterns among second generation migrants in Belgium. While the theoretical frameworks attempting to explain the association between socio-economic characteristics and union formation are strongly rooted in demographic research, they mostly do not account for population heterogeneity in terms of different origin groups. We study these mechanisms among Southern European, Turkish and Moroccan second generation migrant women in Belgium using the Belgian Administrative Socio-Demographic Panel on the period 2003-2010. Descriptive results indicate that direct marriage is the main type of first union formation among Turkish and Moroccan young adult women whereas Belgian and Southern European second generation women mostly opt for cohabitation as a first union. With respect to the influence of socio-economic characteristics on union formation both labour market participation and income level have a positive effect on union formation. Analyses including both indicators suggest that the positive effect of labour market position is mainly channelled through the higher income levels associated with labour market participation. In addition, socio-economic effects for Southern European second generation women are fairly similar to the effects among
Belgian women while socio-economic effects do differ significantly for Turkish and Moroccan women. A general observation is that the negative effects of lower levels of labour market participation and income in particular are significantly weaker among Turkish and Moroccan women. However, among all origin groups the general mechanism is similar with higher levels of labour market participation and income yielding higher odds of union formation.

102. FALLING FIRST MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPE DURING THE GREAT RECESSION. A COMPARISON OF 17 COUNTRIES
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Marriage rates plummeted in many European countries since the beginning of the 1970s but this long-term fall had come to a halt in the early 2000s. Several countries in Western and Northern Europe that had progressed furthest in their family transformation actually experienced increasing marriage rates for the first time in more than three decades. However, the tentative revival of marriage in Europe proved short-lived as marriage rates started falling in all parts of Europe between 2007 and 2010, at the time when the economic recession began affecting the continent. This trend was not unexpected – economic downturns have repeatedly been associated with declines in marriages and births in the past as people facing uncertain circumstances refrained from making life-long commitments. In this study we provide a detailed analysis of first marriage trends in Europe since the year 2000. We therefore cover the period of marriage stabilisation and increase after 2000 as well as its subsequent downturn between 2008 and 2013. We reconstruct and analyse trends in first marriage rates by age among women in 17 countries. This analysis allows us addressing the following questions: (a) Was a trend of stabilising first marriage rates in 2000-2007 observed in most countries in Europe? (b) Did the period of the recent economic recession bring a reversal in marriage trends in all parts of Europe? (c) How was this recent reversal differentiated by age? Has the trend towards delayed marriage further accelerated after 2007? (d) Was there a close association between the severity of economic downturn in 2008-2013 and the decline in first marriage rate in that period?

102. THE EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY REGIME AMONG ITALIAN AND FOREIGN SPOUSES
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The paper studies the choice of matrimonial property regime (community vs. separation of assets) of spouses at marriage comparing Italian spouses, spouses in mixed marriages and marriages with both foreign spouses across educational categories and distinguishes the main countries of origins of the foreign spouses. We use data from the 2013 Italian marriage register which collects information on all marriages celebrated in Italy in a given year and use logistic regression to estimate the probability of a couple choosing to separate their resources on the basis of their educational composition and couple type (both Italians, mixed marriage, both foreigners) for first and second marriages. Preliminary results show the existence of an educational gradient in the choice of matrimonial property regime at marriage: as educational attainment increases, couples are more likely to opt for separating the assets that they will accumulate during marriage. This pattern is observed for both endogamous and exog-
amous marriages, while the opposite holds for marriages with both foreign spouses. Finally, we find that in endogamous marriages and marriages with an Italian bride, educationally hypogamic couples (i.e. couples where the bride is more educated than the groom) are more likely to choose the separation of property with respect to hypergamous couples (i.e. couples where the bride is less educated than the groom).

102. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY AND THE TRANSITION TO MARRIAGE
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With the decline of the male breadwinner model of the family and the increasing importance of the role of women as income providers, partners’ economic dependency has profoundly changed, and with it the norms regulating union formation. Focusing on cohabiting couples in the United States, this paper studies the association between partner's relative earnings and the transition to first marriage. The paper further investigates if and to what extent the association between relative earnings and union type has changed across two generations. The analyses are based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1979 (NLYS79) and 1997 cohorts (NSLY97), and make use of multinomial logistic regression for analyzing the probability of observing a given union type (continuing cohabitation, marriage, union dissolution) in a given year, on the basis of the partners' relative earnings. Preliminary results based on the older cohort suggest that female-breadwinner couples (i.e. couples where men are 100% economically dependent) are more likely to make the transition to first marriage with respect to male-breadwinner couples.

102. CHANGE AND VARIATION IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S REPARTNERSHIP PATTERNS ACROSS EUROPE
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Rising divorce rates across Europe have intensified interest in patterns of repartner-ship, which is associated with improvements in well-being and economic security after a first marriage ends. Although these benefits of repartner-ship tend to be greater for women than for men – at least in part due to the larger economic decline experienced by women upon divorce – it is men who are generally most likely to re-partner in industrialized counties. Growth in men’s responsibilities for childcare and shifts in the labor market positions of both sexes, however, may be fundamentally reshaping the gendered nature of repartner-ship. Little work explicitly investigates whether the gender gap in re-partnership has changed over time or whether key correlates of repartner-ship (e.g., education level, prior childbearing, and age at separation) similarly influence higher-order union transitions among women and men. In the current research, we examine trends and differentials in repartner-ship after separation or divorce using data from available counties in the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). We address a number of specific questions in this research about the nature of repartner-ship in our study countries. First, have patterns of repartner-ship changed over time in our study countries? Second, do repartner-ship patterns vary by education level, history of prior childbearing, or age at separation? Finally, are the answers to these questions similar for men and for women? In other words, to what extent is repartner-ship gendered in our study countries? Throughout the analysis, we focus on
three distinct repartnerhip transitions: (a) legal remarriage after a first marriage ends in separation or divorce, (b) any new co-residential partnership after a first marriage ends in separation or divorce, and (c) any new co-residential partnership after a first coresidential partnership ends in separation or divorce.

103. HOMEOWNERSHIP OF IMMIGRANTS IN FRANCE: SELECTION EFFECTS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS
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We investigate the difference in homeownership rates between natives and first-generation immigrants in France, and how this difference evolves over the 1975-1999 period, by using a large longitudinal dataset. We find that the homeownership gap is large and has remained steady. Entries into the territory have a large negative effect on the evolution of homeownership rates for immigrants. Although entrants have on average better education than people staying in the territory for the entire period (i.e. stayers), they are younger and thus at an earlier stage in the wealth accumulation process. They are also located in large cities, where the homeownership rate is lower, and the returns to their characteristics are lower than those for stayers. Leavers have a positive effect on the evolution of homeownership rates for immigrants because they have a low access to homeownership and they exit the country. But this effect is only one-third that of entrants. For stayers, we show that returns to characteristics change in favor of immigrants, which is consistent with assimilation theories. However, among stayers who access homeownership, immigrants end up in owned dwellings that are of lesser quality than natives.

103. BIG, FAT PAYCHECK: AN AUSTRALIAN TALE OF WAGES DIFFERENTIALS BY NATIVITY ACCOUNTING FOR BODY SIZE
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We estimate the dual effect of immigration and obesity on wages in Australia using the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. To our knowledge there are only two other similar attempts: Cawley et al. (2009) using U.S. data and Avarett et al. (2012) using UK data. Australia stands as unique case study given how obesity constitutes a health screening tool in the immigration process. The data allows us to employ a superior measure of obesity to BMI, specifically the waist to height ratio. Differences across nativity- English speaking versus non-English speaking country of birth- are explored in order to tease out selective acculturation processes over time. While data limitation preclude us from solidly addressing endogeneity- we attempt two popular strategies in the literature, our findings suggest that fiddling with the immigration process in order to alleviate public health concerns comes at high financial penalties at individual level.
103. TRANSITION FROM THE LABOR MARKET TO RETIREMENT AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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This study analyzes the transition from the labor market to retirement among international immigrants living in Germany as compared to non-migrants. The theoretical framework was derived from the life-course perspective and the human-capital model as well as hypotheses on migrant health. By including men and women in our study we consider the intersection between migrant status and gender. Our analysis is two-fold: We describe the patterns and determinants of the labor market status of elderly persons. We analyze the entry into retirement, distinguishing between old-age retirement and pensions due to a reduced earning capacity. We use data of the German statutory pension insurance system (Deutsche Rentenversicherung, Public Use Files, years 2002 to 2009). The datasets contain individual information for persons who were gainfully employed in Germany, including data on the beginning of retirement, the type of pension and the nationality of the person as well as a small number of socio-demographic indicators. Our sample includes men and women aged 50 to 65. The sample for the analyses of the labor market status contained about 230,000 men and 217,000 women; among them about 10% were foreign nationals. Foreigners, both men and women were more likely to spend their last active years on the labor market in marginal employment, unemployment, or welfare dependency. At the same time, they used significantly less often early retirement options ('Altersteilzeit'). For the entry into retirement, the retirement histories were constructed for about 2.2 million women and men aged 52 to 65 years in total, of whom were about 12% foreigners. We found that foreign men had slightly lower transition rates to pensions due to a reduced earning capacity as compared to Germans, whereas this risk was higher for foreign women than for Germans. Both migrant men and women made slower transitions to old-age pensions.

103. MOBILITY, CAREER AND FAMILY LIVES: INTERRELATED EVENTS IN THE LIFE COURSE. THE CASE OF NEW IMMIGRANTS TO SWITZERLAND

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This paper takes on the life course approach to investigate the complex relation between housing career, family dynamics and employment transitions, following an international migration. It aims at describing the diverse settlement trajectories by distinguishing immobile individual from those whose mobility is link to family life, professional events, or both. A change in country of residence can be interpreted as a critical event in the life course, disrupting the succession of events related to family and professional life and altering the continuity of such biographies. After an international movement, the foreign-born population is likely to experiment increased mobility rate. Relevant hypotheses for these behaviours are the frequent-mover hypothesis; the adjustment perspective; the joint age profile of migration and other life events; and the synchronization of events around the migration project (e.g. family migration). We explore these hypotheses using the Swiss household panel survey and apply a multilevel discrete time logistic model for the hazard of short (within cantons) and long distance (between cantons) moves. From their arrival to Switzerland, we follow individuals aged 18 to 34 years for a six year period. Family and profes-
sional events are model to distinguish between the effect of their occurrence the year before (short term effect) and the same year (synchronicity of events). We find empirical support for the frequent-mover hypothesis and important effect of life events on internal mobility.

104. EMPLOYMENT UNCERTAINTY, GENDER INEQUALITY AND FIRST BIRTH IN GREECE
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In this paper we examine the effect of employment uncertainty and low income on transition to first child in Greece, one of the countries of the lowest low fertility (LLF). Our hypothesis is that employment uncertainty of men and women negatively affects fertility. We also assume that the recent economic crisis accentuates this effect. We use longitudinal data from the EU-SILC survey for the period 2005-2011 and we study the transition to the first child in a sample of childless couples (married or cohabitant). Our results confirm that the economic situation affects the fertility of men and women. Couples are more likely to have a first child when both partners have a permanent position and a high income compared to a temporary position and a low income. Educationally homogamous couples are also more likely to have a first child than couples where men's educational level is higher than that of women. In apparent opposition with the uncertainty hypothesis, couples where men are working and women are not active have more chances of having a first child than couples where both partners work. Inactive women are more likely to have a first child compared to employed and unemployed and this effect has increased during the period 2005-2011.

104. A MACROSIMULATION MODEL OF THE EFFECT OF FERTILITY DECLINE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AFRICA
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We investigate the effects of a decline in fertility on economic growth and development outcomes using a macrosimulation model. We incorporate three fertility effects that have previously not been included in such models: the effect of fertility on child health and later worker productivity, the effect of fertility and age structure on savings, and a feedback mechanism from changes in girl’s education induced by an initial fertility decline to later fertility. We also improve the model of the economy by incorporating a more realistic two-sector framework and by allowing for labor market imperfections. Using data from Nigeria, we find that adding these channels roughly doubles the effect of a fertility decline on income per capita after 50 years when compared to previous simulation results.

104. DO ADOLESCENT BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS MEDIATE THE PATHWAY FROM PARENTS’ TO OWN SOCIOECONOMIC POSITION?
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Studies have shown one’s socioeconomic status is associated with that of their parents in Finland and elsewhere. However, few studies examine the extent to which teen fertility behaviour mediates this association. Instead, most studies on teenage
motherhood focus on the causal association between early childbearing and socioeconomic position. This study shows that a part of the association between parents’ and individuals own socioeconomic status in Finland is due to fertility behaviour in adolescence even when taking into account that teenage mothers often come from less advantaged backgrounds than those who postpone childbearing. Unlike most previous research on the topic, this paper also examines the socioeconomic outcomes of those who had an abortion as a teenager and shows that it did not mediate the association from parents’ to own socioeconomic status. A set of register data of three cohorts of Finnish women (N=274,908) was analysed using a recently developed Karlson-Holm-Breen mediation method. Up to nine percent of the total association between parents’ socioeconomic status and own education was explained by having had a teen birth, but teen abortions were not important mediators. Furthermore, educational attainment and further births in early 20s were important predictors of these women’s income level and probability of unemployment at age 30. These associations may be due to accumulation of disadvantage and unobserved characteristics affecting both timing and outcomes of pregnancies and educational attainment. In order to break the cycle of disadvantage, policy-makers should help young mothers in completing education.

104. THE EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON THE FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: THE EXAMPLE OF ANDALUSIA
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This paper will try to describe and analyze the effect of the economic crisis on the fertility behavior by educational attainment and employment status in Southern Europe, using as an example one the most deprived areas in the South of Spain: Andalusia. Using the Longitudinal Database of the Population of Andalusia we estimated the fertility of women with permanent residence in Andalusia during the period 2002-2013 using educational attainment and employment status reported in the 2011 census.

105. MOVING BACK TO "MAMMA"? DIVORCE, INTERGENERATIONAL CO-RESIDENCE AND FAMILY SOLIDARITY IN SWEDEN
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One of the most obvious consequences of divorce, the moving out from the formerly common household, has received only limited scholarly attention. The study focuses on a particular post-divorce residential move, the return to the parental home in Sweden, where intergenerational co-residence is uncommon and non-normative. It is asked whether family dissolution increases the likelihood of intergenerational co-residence and whether the strength of the effect depends on socioeconomic and geographical factors. The analysis of over a million individuals from Swedish population register data showed that even if living with parents is, in absolute terms, not a common intergenerational support strategy, its likelihood increases considerably after a family dissolution. Family dissolution increases the probability of living with one’s parents especially among men, those with low incomes, and those who lived close to their mother. The implications of the findings for the literature on patterns of intergenerational support across Europe are discussed.
105. FAMILY PATHWAYS, GENDER, AND MID-LIFE EARNINGS
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Previous research documents increased diversity of family pathways in developed societies, but less is known about implications for the well-being of men and women. Our research asks: Which are the typical long-term family pathways, and how are they associated with mid-life earnings for men and women? We focus on the Nordic, gender-egalitarian Finland and use rich register data to follow family life courses at ages 18-39 (N=12,951). With sequence and cluster analysis, we identify seven typical family pathways, and in regression models link them to mid-life earnings. Contrary to expectations, our results indicate that the association between family pathways and mid-life earnings is much stronger for men than for women. Moreover, the differential earnings by family pathway are completely accounted for by childhood family background, education and labor market entry characteristics among women, but only partly among men. The findings draw attention to a large group of neverpartnered or only briefly cohabited childless men with low earnings who often go unnoticed in family research: the largest earnings disadvantage among men is thus not related to family complexity but to the continuous and combined absence of family events. The gender earnings gap is remarkable, however, and the (almost) never partnered childless men earn as much as women in their highest-earning pathway. We contribute to the literature on family life courses and social inequalities by highlighting a strong association between family pathways and earnings in mid-life particularly for men in the context of a gender-egalitarian welfare state.

105. COHABITATION AND GENDER: IS FREEDOM MASCULINE AND COMMITMENT FEMININE?
Monika Mynarska, Ann M. Berrington, Ann Evans, Olga G. Isupova, Renske Keizer, Andreas Klaerner, Trude Lappegård, Brienna Perelli-Harris, Eva-Maria Schmidt and Daniele Vignoli
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The prevalence of non-marital cohabitation continues to increase in most developed countries: young couples cohabit more often, for a longer period of time, and they also have children in informal unions with an increasing frequency. With a growing number of families formed by unmarried partners, the reasons for, and the consequences of, people’s choices to cohabit or to marry remain central in demographic and social research. In numerous studies on cohabitation and marriage, the themes of commitment and freedom are discussed and the two forms of unions are frequently compared along these themes. In our study, we aim at advancing this strand of research by analysing them from a gendered perspective. Our research goal is to investigate whether there are any differences in how the meanings of commitment and freedom are socially constructed in relation to men and women? We address this question using a unique set of 79 focus group interviews conducted with 599 men and women in ten cities across Europe and Australia. We systematically analyse narrations on cohabitation and marriage in all settings to see what aspects of freedom and commitment are mentioned and how they are discussed in relation to gender. The comparative study design allows for generating important insights into how gender attitudes and the diffusion of cohabitation are intertwined. Moreover, it provides a better understanding of how concepts of gender identity are still fundamental to partnership dynamics.
105. WORK-RELATED OVERNIGHT TRAVEL AND FAMILY FORMATION. DISENTANGLING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN SPATIAL MOBILITY AND PARENTHOOD USING PANEL DATA

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With labour markets changing in the context of globalisation there is an increasing need for highly qualified employees engaging in projects at changing places of work. As a consequence, work-related overnight travel has increased considerably in the past few decades. Previous studies have shown both positive and negative aspects of work-related travel for individuals and families. However, given the persistence of traditional gender norms in both family and work domains, there is a concern that work-related travel may conflict with family formation, in particular for women. Actually, cross-sectional studies show a strong negative association between work-related travel and parenthood only for women. The interpretation of these findings is however limited as cross-sectional data do not allow controlling for the causal direction of this correlation. Up to now, longitudinal studies on this field of research are lacking. Applying longitudinal data of the 2008-launched German Family Panel ("pairfam"), the presented paper aims to fill this gap by assessing the correlation between work-related overnight travel and parenthood with respect to two distinct causal directions. The paper addresses the following research questions: (i) Does the birth of a first child affect the probability of traveling for work-related reason? (ii) Does work-related travel affect the transition to first parenthood? (iii) Are there differences by gender? Fixed-effects estimates as well as results of discrete-time event history analyses will be presented. Preliminary results reveal that not only women but also men reduce the extent of work travel after the birth of a first child. The effects of work-related travel on the transition to first parenthood are found to differ by gender as well as by life stage.

106. MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH: MATRIX FORMULATION AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

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The analysis of mortality by cause of death (COD) is a classical problem of competing risks. The canonical questions addressed by COD analysis include the properties of deaths when specified subsets of the set of all causes are operating, or are removed from operation, and interaction between the probabilities of death due to different competing causes. Properties of interest include life expectancy, the distribution of deaths by cause and by age, and the life lost to each of the different causes operating. Whenever it is possible to formulate a demographic calculation in matrix terms, certain advantages often accrue, including notational simplicity, computational efficiency, the generalization from age-classified to stage-classified populations, and the availability of sensitivity analysis. Here, we present a new matrix formulation of COD analysis. The analysis proceeds from specification of a matrix of age- and cause-specific hazards of mortality. The life course is described by an absorbing Markov chain with absorbing states given by causes and ages of death. The transient matrix and the absorbing matrix of this chain are computed from the hazard matrix. The result gives all the moments (not just the mean) of longevity when any subset of causes is operating, the probabilities of eventual death due to each cause, the joint distribution of ages and causes of death, and all the moments (not just the mean) of life lost
due to each cause. Sensitivity analysis provides the effect, on any of these outputs, to specified patterns of perturbation, including additive or proportional perturbations of mortality at specified ages, from specified causes, or from any interesting combination of ages and causes.

106. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AS CAUSES OF DEATH: TOWARDS COHERENCE AND COMPARABILITY

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Mortality data by single causes of death allow for the analysis of epidemiological trends and impacts of health policies across countries. Comparing mortality trends in international perspective makes an important methodological challenge for three particular reasons: 1) the cause-specific data lack longitudinal continuity due to changes of classifications of causes of death, 2) each country differs with regard to the way the information on causes of death are collected, coded and registered, 3) causes registered under so-called 'garbage codes' are used with different frequency and in different context across countries. In case of cardiovascular diseases, in particular, data exhibit large dissimilarities in historical and geographical dimension with regard to the scale of mortality and its structure by specific causes of death. This study presents how the cause-specific data may be corrected and adjusted to international analyses by redistributing deaths registered under garbage codes across selected cardiovascular diseases. Possible impacts of unusual circumstances affecting registering practices, such as introduction of automatic coding, are also investigated. We study mortality: – in the period covered by the 10th ICD revision, 1994–2013; – across four countries with different coding practices and epidemiologic situations (Czech Republic, Poland, Russia and the United Kingdom), – within and between all adult age groups, – due to four 'garbage code' causes: atherosclerotic cardiovascular or heart disease (ICD-10 code: I25.0, .1), cardiac arrest (I46), heart failure (I50), atherosclerosis (I70). Preliminary results of adjustments prove that mortality due to garbage codes can be to some extent redistributed across well-defined cardiovascular diseases that are related to the respective garbage codes in a pathophysiological and statistical sense. Consequently, for well-defined causes of death we can smooth disruptions in time series resulting from sudden changes in coding practices.

106. CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY BY PARTNERSHIP STATUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001-2011: A COMPETING RISK APPROACH

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This paper extends previous analysis on overall mortality to cause-specific mortality by partnership status using a competing risk approach. Scholars have shown that married men and women in developed countries have lower mortality rates than their unmarried counterparts. In a previous study, we could show that those differences still exist in 21st century England and Wales as well as how important it is to control for cohabitation. Using data from the ONS Longitudinal Study between 2001 and 2011, we conduct an analysis on cause-specific mortality for about 330,000 men and women in the age groups 30-49 years (76,368 men and 79,408 women); 50-64 years (47,665 men and 49,076 women); and 65-85 years (34,028 men and 43,222 women). By using Cox proportional hazard models in a competing risk approach each
individual is at risk of multiple causes of death. Thus, the estimates of our control variables, like ethnicity, education or socio-economic status, are similar to those from the over-all cause analysis. This enables us to show not only how the risk of a given cause for a specific marital status relates to the risk of the other marital statuses of this cause, but also to any marital status of another cause. We find that mortality rates are lower for married men and women of all age-groups for circulatory, respiratory, alcohol-related and other-digestive diseases, as well as for accident. Those differences decline with age as well as with respect to the circulatory disease risk of married people. The majority of higher digestive disease risk at younger ages is due to alcohol consumption. We could not find a higher cancer mortality risk for not married persons, with exception of divorced. The nervous system disease risk is highest for single men and women as well as divorced women, but disappears at old age.

106. DIVERSITY OF CAUSE-OF-DEATH CODING PRACTICES ACROSS RUSSIAN REGIONS
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Reliable and comparable data on causes of death are crucial for public health analysis. But the usefulness of these data can be markedly diminished when the approach to coding is not standardized across territories or and over time. The Russian system of producing information on causes of death is highly decentralized, which causes potential hazards of discrepancies of coding practices within the country. In this study, we evaluate the uniformity of cause of death coding practices across Russian regions with an indirect method. Based on 2002-2012 mortality data, we estimate the prevalence of the major causes of death in mortality structures of 52 Russian regions. For every region-cause combination we measured how different the share of a certain cause in the mortality structure of a certain region is compared with the respective inter-regional average share. We use regression model to determine whether there is regularity with respect to causes and regions that are more likely to deviate from the average level. We also inspect the regional cause-of-death time series to detect causes with very high variability of temporal trends across regions. A high consistency was found for transport accidents, most of the neoplasms, congenital malformations both across regions and over time. Very high inconsistency was found for mental and behavioral disorders, diseases of the nervous system, endocrine disorders, ill-defined causes of death, and certain cardio-vascular diseases, suggesting a lack of concordance between regional coding practices for these causes of death. This systematic analysis allows us to present a broader landscape of the quality of cause-of-death coding at the regional level. For some causes of death there is a high variance of coding practices across regions in choosing them as underlying. For some causes, mortality statistics reflect the coding practices rather than yielding information about the real epidemiological situation.
106. A NON-PARAMETRIC APPROACH TO DECOMPOSE THE YOUNG ADULT MORTALITY HUMP BY CAUSES OF DEATH
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We propose a new non-parametric approach to decompose the young adult mortality hump by cause of death. This novel method isolates the cause-specific contributions to the temporary deviation of the age-specific mortality rates in early adulthood, irrespective of their share in the absolute number of deaths. We test the robustness of our method using a toy example with only three causes of death. Preliminary results on the US male data from 1960 to 2010 show that accidents were initially generating a narrow and sharp hump, but from 1990 suicides and poisoning made the hump flatter and wider. The different age-specific contributions of each cause of death suggests that they may be generated by different underlying processes, which opens up new substantive lines of explanation for this yet under-studied phenomenon.

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The aim was to present and compare estimates of life expectancy with and without a specific chronic disease among older adult population in Brazil, by sex, and socioeconomic factors for the years 1998 and 2008. Life expectancy with and without hypertension, diabetes, bronchitis/asthma, heart disease was calculated using the Sullivan method and prevalence estimates from data collection at two points from the Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD). Results indicate that for all chronic diseases there was an increase in mean survival with the disease between the two periods analyzed and all socioeconomic levels. Hypertension was the chronic disease that has caused the greatest influences. Education has showed to be the most important socioeconomic determinant. Higher education increased the average healthy time and shorter survival average years of life with the disease. The socioeconomic inequality affects more negatively the health of the women than men. Despite the social changes in Brazil in recent decades with a reduction in inequality and poverty, it is evident the effect of socioeconomic inequality in the country in the health status of the elderly.

107. TERRITORIAL PATTERNS OF THE DIFFICULTIES EXPRESSED BY THE ELDERLY IN PORTUGAL IN 2011
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Population ageing is a dominant feature of the recent development in Portuguese demography. This process of population ageing causes changes in its functional condition. The moment when these changes occur and how they are perceived depend on each elderly person. Being that the functional capacity, a potential that people have to decide and act autonomously and independently interferes with quality of life, it is important to understand and characterise the distribution of the difficulties expressed by people aged over 65 in the territory. The current study aims to analyse the difficulties expressed by people aged 65 or above in order to identify the differ-
ences and territorial patterns, based on sociodemographic characteristics, thereby contributing to the discussion about the well-being of the elderly people. It is our purpose to verify: i) whether there are differences in the elderly's perception of the difficulties in the various territorial areas and ii) whether one can identify and define a pattern or typology of the difficulties presented, considering the sociodemographic characteristics of the elderly population. In the last population census, in 2011, the National Statistical Office (INE) released for the first time a set of detailed information about the difficulties of the Portuguese population. Indeed, in a context of deep ageing, the knowledge of the difficulties experienced can be an important analytical tool for political action regarding the needs of the elderly population.

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Integration policies and public attitudes towards migration and migrants have so far received little attention when studying health differences between migrants and non-migrants. Our aim is to incorporate these dimensions to explain health inequalities between migrants and non-migrants aged 50 to 79 across ten European countries using a variety of health indicators: self-rated health, diabetes, and depression. We performed multivariate logistic regressions using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) enriched with data from the European Social Survey (ESS) and the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX). Overall migrants, and especially those of non-western origin, had higher odds of poor self-rated health and depression as compared to non-migrants. Non-western migrants had higher odds of diabetes than non-migrants. Less favourable public attitudes towards migration and migrants were associated with poorer self-rated health and diabetes among migrants. The association between integration policies and migrant health was less clear. Neither integration policies nor public attitudes towards migration and migrants seemed to be strongly associated with migrant inequalities in depression. In light of these results, promoting more favourable public attitudes towards migration and migrants might help reducing migrant health inequalities at older ages to a greater extent than implementing more inclusive integration policies.

107. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND MARITAL STATUS OF OLDER ADULTS: THE ASSOCIATION WITH MORTALITY RISKS
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Being married reduces the mortality risk of older persons. More generally, living arrangements that include co-residence with a source of support and a close caregiver are associated with lower mortality risk. We build a detailed typology of private and collective living arrangements, including marital status, and check its association with mortality risks, controlling for health status. Using administrative data from the population register, we identify the living arrangement of all individuals aged 65 years and over living in Belgium as at 1 January 2002, and their survival during the year 2002. Data on health status are extracted from the 2001 census. We use binary logistic regression with the probability to die as outcome and living arrangement,
health, age and gender as covariates. Our results show that the mortality is more closely associated with actual living arrangements than with marital status. This association is age and gender-specific and remains even at very old ages. Living with a spouse is confirmed to be beneficial for survival but in older age living alone becomes more favourable. Of all living arrangements, older persons living in religious communities experience the lowest mortality risk whereas those living in nursing homes experience the highest risk.

108. AGE AT FIRST BIRTH AND LATER LIFE HEALTH IN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE
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Many studies of contemporary societies have found links between early age at entry to parenthood and poorer health in later life. However most have focussed on Western populations and few have been comparative. Both antecedents and consequences of early parenthood may be different in Eastern European countries which have had a pattern of earlier motherhood and, during the Soviet era, family and employment policies which may have buffered disadvantages faced by young parents. We analyse retrospective life course data from 11 European countries to analyse associations between early parenthood and health at ages 50-80 in groupings of Western and Eastern European countries taking account of childhood circumstances. East-West differences identified included stronger effect of childhood circumstances on early parenthood in the West compared to the East and a stronger association between early parenthood and divorce, high parity and lower occupational status, and a greater impact of these factors on health, in the Western European country group. There were fewer differences when a relative, rather than absolute indicator of early parenthood was used. Models estimated used multiple imputation to allow for missing data showed substantially the same results as those estimated using complete case data. Findings indicate that the effects of early parenthood on later life health may be modified by social context and policy.

108. THE INFLUENCE OF EARLY LIFE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AND HEALTH STATUS ON DISEASE RISK AND MORBIDITY IN ADULTHOOD: FINDINGS FROM THE CLOISTER STUDY
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In recent years there has been a growing interest in the role of early life characteristics for health in adulthood. We add to the research in this field by investigating the long-term influences of childhood conditions on health decades later in the subpopulation of Catholic order members. They are special as they have different childhood experiences, but a close similarity of adult lives (quasi-experimental design). The monaster population is more homogenous than the general population regarding many health-relevant factors, for instance lifestyles, daily routines, and living conditions. Thus, the impact of the variation in environmental, socioeconomic and behavioral factors in adulthood on health – we would usually find in a population – is reduced to a minimum by means of the setting. For minor individual differences we control for by including corresponding variables into the analyses. The data stems from the first wave of the Health Survey of German-Austrian Cloister Study in 2012 (n=1.158)
and a series of multivariate regression models will be applied. To take into account
the multidimensionality of health, different measures ranging from rather global (e.g.
items of the Minimum European Health Module) to more specific indicators, e.g. for
cardiometabolic health (BMI, blood pressure, diabetes etc.) and certain diseases
(respiratory diseases, cancer, osteoporosis etc.) will be considered. The results are
expected to provide further insights into the independent and rather ‘direct’ effects
of adverse conditions in childhood on adult health.

108. LIFE-CYCLE EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ON HEALTH AT
LATER-LIFE
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The new field of scholarship that examines welfare-state effects on health inequali-
ties is growing rapidly, but much of this work still assumes synchronous causation,
where welfare-state characteristics measured at a given point in time are assumed
to affect social inequalities in health at the same point in time. This approach over-
looks life-course scholarship on the development of health inequalities, and also
misses historical changes in welfare-state institutions. We assess the contribution of
life-course exposure to more/less generous social insurance systems to explaining
health at later-life. We do this by merging life-history data from SHARE with detailed
information on welfare-state institutions drawn from the Social Citizenship Indicator
Program (SCIP) database covering the years since 1930. We then use this unique
combination of welfare-state trajectories and life-courses to describe how people live
the institutional arrangements of evolving welfare states. In particular we will assess
how exposure to more/less generous unemployment insurance during sensitive life-
course periods (e.g. unemployment, transition into the labour market or family forma-
tion) affects various health outcomes at later-life.

108. PARENTAL SEPARATION AND LONG-TERM CHANGES IN CHILDHOOD
FINANCIAL POVERTY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL DEPRIVATION: A LIFECOURSE
APPROACH
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For children, parental separation is often accompanied by an increased risk of finan-
cial poverty and a deterioration in living standards. These effects have been studied
over relatively short periods of time, and not considering the multi faceted context
of childhood disadvantage. In this paper, we use the Millennium Cohort Study, a na-
tionally representative cohort of over 18,000 British children followed from shortly
after birth until age 11, to consider how parental separation affects the experience of
childhood poverty and multi-domain deprivation over a relatively long period of time.
Results suggest that the decrease in income after parental separation is very large
and the long-term recovery is only partial. When looking at four dimensions of child-
hood deprivation, the effects of parental separation on children’s day-to-day lives are
mixed. We note strong long-lasting effects of parental separation on leisure depriva-
tion, similarly mediated by the same controls and recovery channels as for income;
however we only see short term effects on material deprivation, not accounted for by
any of the controls or recovery channels we test, and no effects on parenting involve-
ment. However, heterogeneous effects exist, and the post-separation trajectories of
children living with more and less educated mothers. We therefore suggest that, while parental separation has a strong and long-lasting effect on the financial constraints households with children face, parents may be deploying a number of strategies to mitigate the effects of separation on their children, shielding them from changes in their material circumstances and parenting. They are however less able to maintain normative but expensive activities such as holidays and after school activities. Differences in these post-separation trends exist across socio-economic groups, suggesting that the pre-separation social and economic capital may play an important role.

109. DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANS: THE "LONG ARM OF CHILDHOOD" UNDER DIVERGENT POLITICAL REGIMES IN GERMANY
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The aim of our study is to investigate the "long arm of childhood" under two divergent political regimes in Germany. Children of the former socialist German Democratic Republic (GDR) grew up in a regime with full-time working mothers and around the clock child care services – in a regime that differed significantly from the German Federal Republic (FRG, also West Germany). GDR, year 1980: Almost 60% children aged 0-3 attend nurseries and more than 90% children aged 3-6 attend all-day kindergartens. In contrast, the respective percentages in the FRG are 1% for nurseries and 65% for predominantly part-time kindergartens. Thus, a great majority of children born and raised in the GDR experienced "equal" educational and nutritional conditions during early childhood regarded as a critical period of development, irrespective of their families’ socio-economic situation. Within few years after the German unification health care in East Germany came up to the level of West Germany, nonetheless, for the "former children of the GDR" early childhood influences may continue to affect their adult health in a specific way. Our research question is: Does the childhood experience under a socialist regime play a role in explaining health at subsequent stages of the life course? First, we hypothesize that spending childhood in the GDR, unlike in the FRG, might have an adverse long-term effect on health. Second, we assume that "equal" GDR childhood conditions might attenuate the long-term impact of parental socio-economic status on adult health. To examine these hypotheses, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) for birth cohorts 1955-1984 and apply latent growth curve analyses. Our preliminary results provide evidence of health disparities according to the kind of socialization. Further, we observe different patterns in the social health gradient for East and West Germans.

109. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF THE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: A PANEL STUDY FOR MEXICO
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Child obesity in Mexico has reached alarming levels in the last few years. In this paper we use data from the Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS) to study the parental transmission of a measure usually employed in the identification of overweight and obesity: the Body Mass Index (BMI). We find a strong correlation between the BMI of fathers and children, which seems to hold even after controlling for genetic predispositions and time-invariant habits. This father-child relationship tends to be stronger
for families with a high socioeconomic status and for households with a small number of members. Regarding the maternal transmission of BMI we find that it is strong and highly significant under an OLS approach, but it is not robust to the inclusion of household or individual fixed effects. Also, children of working mothers tend to experience a higher level of maternal transmission, with respect to children whose mothers do not work. In general, both parental transmission coefficients seem to increase with the child’s age, however the marginal effect of age is not constant across the age distribution. There is also slight evidence of a role modelling process in which children tend to experience a higher transmission from the parent of the same sex. Finally, we find that obese and overweight parents are more prone to transmit their anthropometric status relative to normal weight parents, which suggests the presence of an intergenerational reinforcement process enhancing obesity among children and adolescents.

109. CHILDREN’S HEALTH BEHAVIOR AND NEW PREVENTATIVE HEALTH PRODUCTS IN RURAL CHINA
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How to help children develop correct health habits and improve people's health to eventually promote the quality of labor productivity is an important issue for the population of developing countries. Understanding how consumers adopt and demand new health products can also help governments or NGOs design more effective interventions. This study utilizes surveys and randomized field experiments conducted in a rural village in China to study the impact of oral health promotion education on children’s demand for dental floss picks and their health behavior. Preliminary results show that children are highly sensitive to price. Children who learned the oral health promotion intervention – learning to sing Tooth Brushing Song – are willing to pay higher on dental floss picks, but the actual quantity bought in the experiment was not significantly higher than the control group. In a follow-up survey, we find that students increase the frequency of tooth brushing on average, but the spillover effects are not as strong as in the literature. More risk-loving students are more likely to adopt the new product but less likely to tell their family about the product. We find no evidence that time preference affects the demand or the health behavior.

109. CHILD HEALTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS IN FRAGILE FAMILIES
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To address barriers to children’s development and families' social mobility, scholarship on social inequality has increasingly paid attention to the importance of child health. In this study we simultaneously consider implications of social disadvantage and children’s health disparities. We use data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to: 1) examine variation in poverty and family structure during their early childhood years (age one through five), and 2) determine if children born in poor health are more likely to spend their early childhood years in family environments typified by poverty and fragile family structures. Using sequence analysis and multinomial regression, we demonstrate that not only are children in poor health more likely to be born into poor fragile families relative to their healthy peers, they also are more likely to remain in these types of families throughout early childhood.
110. MOTIVATION PATTERNS OF STUDENT EMPLOYMENT
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An increasing number of students work alongside their studies. Besides improving their economic situation, students may gain supplemental human capital by performing a job while studying in order to increase later employability. However, little is known about the motives students ascribe to their current employment. Are financial aspects central or do they emphasize issues of qualification for the later job? Exploring job motivation patterns of students might give valuable insight into the selection of students into promotive versus impeding student jobs. Based on the central idea of bounded rationality, I argue that students of subjects with low specificity of later occupational field as well as students with higher socioeconomic background are more likely to express motives of professional qualification. I conduct cluster analyses as well as multinomial regression models on the base of the first scientific use file of the 20th German Social Survey from 2012. My results identify highly distinct motivation groups. Further, I provide clear evidence that students of subjects of study with unspecific occupational fields as well as students with high financial protection are more likely to include motives of professional qualification into their employment reasoning. Moreover, high parental educational background further promotes qualification motives. Consequently, this study points to a so far widely neglected source of disadvantage for students of lower socioeconomic background as well as for those of unspecific fields of study.

110. COGNITIVE GENDER DIFFERENCES CONTRIBUTE TO HORIZONTAL GENDER SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION
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Many nations work towards eliminating gender segregation in education and occupations. By analyzing information on complete cohorts of Swedish men and women born in 1977-1979 extracted from the Swedish Interdisciplinary Panel, we find that the uneven distribution of men and women in education and occupation is partly a result of the uneven distribution of cognitive strengths between men and women: in school, girls tend to be better at language and life science, whereas boys have a slight edge in technical and numerical subjects. These differences in cognitive abilities result in men and, to a lesser extent, women selecting career paths suited to their particular cognitive profiles, this way perpetuating gender segregation in education and occupation. Our results suggest that some horizontal gender segregation in education and occupation is due to individuals making choices based on their cognitive strengths.

110. IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES IN THE GENDERED EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGE ON FAMILY BUILDING: AN AGENT-BASED MODEL OF FIRST PARTNERSHIP FORMATION IN SWEDEN (THE AGE-EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT TRADE-OFF)
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We have seen an expansion of female educational advantage in Western Europe in recent decades. There are now more high-educated women than men entering the
mating market. This is true also for Sweden. This situation can generate a tension with respect to the traditional pattern of partnership, characterized by female educational hypergamy, and hence leading to the education-specific mating squeeze. In this study we use agent-based modelling (ABM) to explore whether the gender- and educational structure of a society under certain education- and age-specific preferences for mating can lead to imbalances in first partnership formation across groups, and if so the extent of that impact. Specifically, we seek to explore the demographic outcomes of different preference scenarios, examining some of the "escape routes" suggested by van Bavel (2012). Our results suggest that shifts in age preference have a larger impact on partnership patterns than shifts in education preference. Moreover, comparing our simulations with the GGS dataset, we find that different educational level groups may follow different routes. For low-educated cohabiting women, shift in age preference (escape route #3) is the scenario that closest resembles in a qualitative way the patterns observed in the GGS dataset. In contrast, for middle- and highly-educated cohabiting women, we see an increase in educational homogamy (escape route #1). For first marriage, the shift in age preference scenario (escape route #3) works well both for low- and middle-educated women, while highly-educated women seem to follow the path of strengthened educational homogamy (escape route #1).

Keywords: first partnership formation, cohabitation, marriage, reversal of gender imbalance in education, education- and age-specific mating, agent-based modelling, Sweden, GGS.

110. FEMALE LABOR SUPPLY IN AGING EAST ASIA: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS IN FOUR ADVANCED ECONOMIES
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In this study, we will explore and project female labor supply in four advanced Asian economies. The countries included in our analyses are Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Singapore. In these countries, fertility rates have been very low for an extended period of time, and societies are aging rapidly. One of the feared immediate consequences of this development is a shortage in labor supply. Increasing female labor force participation is often seen as one option to increase labor supply, given that female labor force participation is significantly lower than male participation and women show patterns of economic activity that are distinctly different from the patterns observed in other advanced economies in Europe and North America. In the first part of this project, we will present and explain these observed differences, based on existing research about female labor force participation, and use our gained insights to project selected scenarios of future female participation, which composes the second part of this project. The results of these projections will allow us to assess the effect of a rise in female participation for labor supply. A distinct value added compared to existing labor force projections is our inclusion of information on women’s educational attainment level. This will demonstrate that not only the size and the age-structure of the potential future female labor force are changing, but their skill level as well.
111. EXPLAINING PERSISTENCE OF EARLY ENTRANCE INTO PARENTHOOD IN UKRAINE: THE ROLE OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS
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BACKGROUND: Early transition to parenthood in Eastern European countries is associated with the pronatalist family policies and regional reproductive norms. However, limited research has examined the continuity of this behaviour, particularly how it connects to family relationships – a major source of welfare in this part of Europe.

OBJECTIVE: To examine how family relationships influenced the entrance into parenthood in Ukraine around 1950-1975, when the pronatalist family policies and modern reproductive norms emerged.

METHODS: The analysis of 66 life history interviews collected in Ukrainian cities of Lviv (west) and Kharkiv (east).

RESULTS: Family relationships promoted first parenthood to take place shortly after marriage. Although this transition coincided with the moment in life when economic uncertainty was high, the informants experienced security and confidence when entering parenthood early, which was linked to high reliability on grandparental support with childcare. These intergenerational relationships derived from paternalistic family values, which had also prevailed in historical family systems in Ukraine. During the socio-economic changes after the 1950s, these values reinforced parental social pressure, which in turn formed expectations of grandparental support by the children. The degree of reliability on grandparents differed between the two cities. In Lviv, couples often resided separately after marriage that allowed them taking the greatest responsibility for childcare, while leaving grandparental support as additional, which could be linked to the historical pattern of the nuclear-stem family system. In Kharkiv, spouses tended to reside with either of the parents after marriage and to relay more on them, also with childcare, which could derive from the historical pattern of the communitarian family system in the region.

CONTRIBUTION: Paternalistic intergenerational relationships in tandem with the Soviet pronatalist policy and economic uncertainty contributed to the persistence of early and universal transition into parenthood in Ukraine.

111. MARITAL FERTILITY AND ASSORTATIVE MATING BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE BABY BOOM IN BELGIUM
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Over the course of the 20th century, the expansion of female participation in education and the gradual re-entrance of women into the labour market changed the dynamics of union formation and fertility. After the Baby Boom period, the association between wealth or social status on the one hand and fertility on the other was turned around. In the meantime, educational attainment became a key determinant of fertility. In this paper we investigate the relation between educational assortative mating and marital fertility. We focus on the fertility trends during the Baby Boom and subsequent Baby Bust, which have been shown to be related to changes in marriage patterns. More particularly, we investigate how changes in the timing and quantum of marital fertility were related to the changing combination of his and her educational attainment. We adopt a couple-oriented approach and use retrospective Belgian census data with rich information on educational attainment and marriage and childbearing histories, which allows us to use event history analysis to analyse fertility of the relevant birth cohorts. Results show that couples where both partners are poorly
educated experienced the highest fertility among most of the Baby Boom producing birth cohorts. Hypergamous couples (husband more educated than wife) were not far behind, and their fertility levels even exceeded the levels of the low-educated couples among some birth cohorts. High-educated homogamous couples had slightly lower fertility than hypergamous couples. Hypogamy (husband less educated than wife) was clearly associated with lower fertility, even among the younger cohorts. The increasing prevalence of hypogamy during the Baby Bust could thus be one factor contributing to the fertility decline.

111. THE DIVERSITY PUZZLE – FERTILITY IN THE INTERWAR POLAND AND ITS DETERMINANTS
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This paper aims to investigate the regional diversity of fertility in the interwar Poland and its basic determinants. The debate, whether the fertility diversity was a typical west-east division and which socio-economic and cultural determinants were crucial for shaping this situation lasts since the 1930s (Adamowiczowa 1937; Szulc 1939; Borowski 1974; Iglicka 1994). Moreover the population of Second Polish Republic is immensely diverse itself. Conversely to the cases of Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Bulgaria (Fialova et al. 1990; Botev 1995; Béla 2002; Roupa 2012) the fertility of Polish population has not been carefully investigated yet. Thus, the research on the interwar demography of Poland could add important arguments to the more general discussion on causes and course of fertility decline in Europe. In this study we use traditional Princeton Fertility Project indices along with linear regression models and spatial analysis. We find that while the division of general fertility is indeed a west-east one, the case of marital fertility is clearly a north-south division. The general fertility shows no significant correlation with any of the non-geographic variables, while marital fertility is highly related to proportion of Roman-Catholics and Polish speakers. The results of analysis may signal two models of fertility decline in Poland. The most developed regions underwent the process of fertility decline similar to that in Western Europe, namely through the Malthusian mechanisms of marriage postponement and higher definitive celibacy rates. On the other hand, less developed voivodships, which were also much more diverse in terms of ethnicity and religion, went on to curtailing the marital fertility directly. However, even this latter part of Poland has not been monolithic as regards fertility patterns, and more detailed explanations have to be proposed (household structures, pre-modern cultural differences revealed in material aspects of agriculture, ethnicities).

111. FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS IN SWEDEN DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY – THE EFFECT OF FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND OCCUPATIONAL FIELD
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Contrary to the expected negative link between rising female education and fertility it has been shown that in Sweden (Sandström 2014a) and many other Western countries (Van Bavel 2014a; Van Bavel et al. 2015) fertility differentials across educational strata decreased sharply during the baby boom. Studies on contemporary data find that the field of education/occupation has a larger net effect than the level of educa-
tion (Hoem, Neyer, & Andersson 2006a; e.g. Michelmore & Musick 2014a; Van Bavel 2010). Little is however know about the fertility patterns among economically active women prior to the 1960s and how they changed over time. Using individual level data this paper investigates the fertility of women in different sectors of the economy in Sweden during the early expansion of female labor force participation and higher education from the 1920s up until the end of the baby boom.

111. THE EVOLUTION OF MEAN PATERNAL AGE IN A LONG PERSPECTIVE – ARE TODAY’S FATHERS REALLY OLDER THAN BACK IN THE DAYS?
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There is strong evidence that advanced paternal age at childbirth is associated with detrimental outcomes in historical as well as in contemporary populations. Some studies indicate that mean paternal age has increased substantially over the last decades. Given the increases in mean paternal age in recent decades and the detrimental outcomes associated with it, this is an important issue for public health. However, there are only few studies which focused on paternal age at childbirth. Direct information on mean paternal age is for instance available for England and Wales 1964-2013; France 1899-2005 and Belgium 1939-1995. In most databases, reliable information on mean paternal age is missing. However, since fathers tend to be on average two to three years older than mothers, mean paternal age at childbirth can be estimated more or less accurately from mean maternal age. The relationship between maternal and paternal age appears to be robust in historical as well as in contemporary European populations, and is also reflected by the gap in male and female age at first marriage. We therefore calculate mean paternal age at childbirth by mean maternal age plus the difference between male and female age at first marriage. The reliability of this method is tested empirically using the datasets where maternal and paternal ages are recorded. Datasets and collections where mean paternal age at childbirth can be estimated from maternal age are for instance available at IPUMS International and the European Historical Population Samples Network. Our results indicate that mean paternal (as well as maternal) age around 1900 was substantial higher than current levels and that today’s paternal age level is comparable with that in the 1920s.

112. NEW INSIGHTS ON CHILDLESSNESS IN GERMANY: A DIMINISHING EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT AND COMPOSITION EFFECTS OF MIGRANTS
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Germany has one of the highest proportions of permanent childlessness in the world. Furthermore, it has a strong negative educational gradient at the end of 1960s birth cohorts which ranges between 28 % for highly educated and 15 % for low educated women. Against the background of recent changes in family policy, labour market and population composition, this paper aims to scrutinise recent trends in childlessness. Defining childlessness for women as permanent at the age of 45, we have data until the 1967 cohort. Using Micro Census 2002-2014 data for age specific first births, I extrapolate childlessness for the birth cohorts 1968-1978 for different educational groups. In a second step I analyse long term group-specific childlessness trends by regions, migrant population and education. The results show that there is a trend reversal of childlessness among highly educated women. Their level of childlessness
was continuously increasing from the late 1930s to the 1960s cohorts from 19 to 28%. With a peak in 1968 the trend of childlessness changes and will decrease to 25% in the late 1970s cohorts. Driver of this development is the abrupt rise of recuperation in the age group of 35-44 years. Contrary, for the medium educated women the trend of increasing childlessness will continue for the 1970s cohort. The group-specific analyses reveal that the low childlessness of low educated women is mainly a result of a composition effect of migrants. As a consequence of both results, the educational gradient for the 1970s cohort of native German women is diminishing.

The nexus of education and fertility in Germany has to be reconsidered: The different impact of recent changes of fertility’s determinants on educational groups is discussed – especially the increasing use of reproductive medicine, recent reforms in family policy, labour market and changing attitudes.

112. INCREASING CHILDLESSNESS IN EUROPE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF CHANGES IN STRUCTURE AND PROPENSITY
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Substantial changes in female access to education and family formation patterns in most European countries have been accompanied by a gradual increase in permanent childlessness. Even if to variable extents, childlessness has always existed; what seems to have changed, together with the proportion of childless people, is the composition of the childless groups, in terms of both motivations and social characteristics. Childlessness is a cohort phenomenon. Having no children is the result of decisions and behaviors that cumulate over the reproductive life course. Members of a birth cohort make decisions about childbearing and family formation in response to shared social and economic conditions. Changes in the social environment faced by cohorts over the twentieth century, as well as changes in the composition of cohorts, have the potential to explain long-term trends in childlessness. The goal of this study is not to understand the individual-level determinants of childlessness, but to identify which of the large-scale demographic changes in the second half of the twentieth century in Europe are most closely associated with changing levels of childlessness. By specifically focusing on education and marital status, we want answer the following questions: which of the demographic changes occurred in Europe in the last decades are most closely associated with changing levels of childlessness, and which is the role propensity toward childlessness plays in this mechanism? Does it fuels or counterbalances compositional changes, and how does it change over birth cohorts? We try to disentangle between increases of childlessness caused by the structural changes in population (specifically the growth of permanent celibacy or the increase of women education) and by variations in the propensity towards childbearing by using Fairlie’s decomposition technique, in a logistic regression framework.

112. CHILDLESSNESS IN LATER AGES IN PORTUGAL AND IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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It is argued that parenthood is no longer a basic condition to achieve self-realization and that the choice of a life without children has become an increasingly common choice, free of stereotypes, transforming the desired and ideal family size in one of the
most important determinants of fertility. It is also important to recognize the importance of educational level and employment status in the choice of a childfree life. Whereas the current fertility decline is, in large part, the result of the postponement of parenthood (a phenomenon that has been growing over the last decades), we look at those individuals who have reached their 30’s without children and try to define the most likely profile of remaining childlessness. In order to examine and quantify the effect of the characteristics that make the residents in the Southern Europe remain childlessness, we adjusted two logistic regression models, using data from the 2011 Eurobarometer and the Fertility Survey in Portugal, 2013. To adjust these models, we considered the response variable defined as: 0- temporary childlessness; 1- permanent childlessness. We conclude that the increase in age, the lack of a suitable partner and a low ideal family size are the most important determinants to remain childlessness. Additionally, we find that those who live in large cities are also more likely to not experience parenthood. Because individuals with lower educational levels tend to make earlier transition to parenthood, when they reach their 30’s without children they become more likely to remain childless. At the country level, the Greeks show lower possibilities to remain childlessness relatively to the Portuguese, Spanish and Italians. In Portugal, those who think that parenthood is not a basic condition for achieving self-realization and men that don’t have a full time job are also more likely to remain childlessness.

112. ARE HUNGARIANS UNINTENTIONALLY DRIFTING INTO CHILDLESSNESS AFTER THE SOCIETAL TRANSITION?
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In response to growing childlessness worldwide and low fertility in CEE countries, this research has the following goals: one, to examine if and to what extent childlessness contributes to extremely low fertility, specifically in Hungary, two, to focus on the process of becoming childless (both voluntary and involuntary), three, to examine its correlates. We focus on both the institutional and motivational aspects of fertility and childlessness using mixed methods, including the analysis of four waves of a national-level data set (HGGS) and in-depth life history interviews in Budapest. The subjects are childless women between the ages of 38-43. Findings indicate that childlessness is increasing in Hungary and it is possible that it will double for the cohorts who grew up after the regime change. In the same time, childlessness is not desired or planned since most women claim to have wanted children in an earlier phase of their lives.

112. MICRO-DETERMINANTS OF CHILDLESSNESS IN EUROPE: A CROSS-GENDER AND CROSS-COUNTRY STUDY
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During the last decades, childlessness has grown substantially in most of the low-fertility areas of Europe. The phenomenon has increasingly attracted the interest of both academic researchers and policy makers. Childlessness implies several consequences through its effects on individual life, and on population dynamics. The childless lifestyle enhances satisfaction for individuals who voluntarily chose not to have children, while diminishing it for those who consider parenthood as a personal goal. It contributes in lowering low birth rates further and in fostering population ageing. Policy mak-
ers are thus concerned about the causes of growing childlessness rates, because of its demographic and socio-economic impact. Beyond the increase of the proportion of voluntarily childlessness, the recent growth of childlessness has come about mainly because of the postponement of childbearing. Assessing the reasons of those changes can help addressing targeted policies for the phenomenon reduction. Literature suggests that the factors influencing childlessness are somewhat different from those affecting low fertility in general, but it is not clear how childlessness is associated with individual characteristics and how it spreads across social classes. This study is the first one analysing micro-level determinants of childlessness in a plurality of countries (Eastern, Northern, Central and Southern Europe), characterised by diverse socio-economic and value background, different welfare regimes and varying childlessness prevalence. The originality of this paper lays in the approach: studying the determinants of childlessness in a gender and life course perspective. Moreover, we seek to identify the factors associated with persistency regarding the decision to remain childless. Binary and multinomial regression model are used. Results show commonalities among the factors behind postponement and definitive childlessness and unexpectedly in the determinants of women’s and men’s childlessness. Also country-specific effects emerge.

113. REPLACEMENT MIGRATION FROM A LABOUR MARKET PERSPECTIVE: HOW MANY MIGRANTS FROM NON-EU COUNTRIES DOES GERMANY NEED TO STOP THE DECLINE OF ITS WORKFORCE?
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Caused by demographic trends, the German labour force is expected to undergo a dramatic development. The mean age will certainly rise and the number of workers will most probably decline in the long run. The German labour market could be confronted with a labour shortage, especially for qualified workers. It can be shown that even a rather strong increase in the labour force participation rate will not fully compensate for the demographic effect. Moreover we can demonstrate by two scenarios, which assume extreme developments of the activity rates of women and the elderly, that in the long run the demographic effects beats labour participation. Therefore, we study the effect of migration on the development of the German labour force. Based on a deterministic population projection model with a separate treatment of foreigners, our scenarios show that – in combination with high labour participation rates – a net inflow of 500,000 migrants per year would be necessary to keep the potential labour force at the current level. A further analysis indicates that the present high immigration from EU member countries will run out almost completely in the long run. Insofar immigration from non-EU countries will become more important. As a side-effect of high immigration flows, the ageing of the population (and the labour force) would be dampened, although not stopped by far.

113. FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AFTER MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM THE RECENT IMMIGRANT SAMPLE OF THE GERMAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PANEL
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A large body of literature has amassed that investigates the conditions and processes of the labor market integration of male migrants (Fertig & Schurer 2007; Kogan 2004, 2007; Velling 1995) Female migrants have often been viewed as “tied movers”
(Adsera & Chiswick 2007; Mincer 1978) whose migration decision is contingent on the behavior of the male breadwinner. This view has been challenged by a growing numbers of female migrants seeking for employment in the German labor market. At the same time, migration laws have improved the possibilities for certain groups of "family migrants" to enter employment. Further, German family policies have been reformed in recent years allowing for a better compatibility of work and family life. This paper explores whether these factors have facilitated the integration process of female migrants into the German labor market. By means of event history modeling, we examine the duration it takes until different migrant groups enter employment after migration. We furthermore investigate how employment decisions intersect with decisions in the family domain of the life course. Data for this analysis comes from the migrant sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Our analytical sample includes migrants who have come to Germany in the years 1990-2013.

113. DO IMMIGRANTS SUFFER MORE FROM JOB LOSS?
UNEMPLOYMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN GERMANY
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This study asked whether immigrants suffer more from job loss than German natives do. Compositional, psychosocial, and normative differences between these groups suggest that various factors intensifying the negative impact of unemployment on subjective well-being are either more prevalent, more influential, or distinct among immigrants. Based on longitudinal data from the German Socio-economic Panel Study (1990-2012; N = 36,296 persons aged 20 to 64; N = 240,071 person-years), we used fixed-effects models to trace within-person change in subjective well-being across the transition from employment to unemployment and over several years after job loss. Results showed that immigrants' average declines in subjective well-being exceeded those of natives. Further analyses revealed gender interactions. Declines were smaller and similar among immigrant and native women. Among men, declines were larger and differed between immigrants and natives. Immigrant men showed the largest declines, amounting to one standard deviation of within-person change over time in subjective well-being. We conclude that psychosocial factors render immigrant men most vulnerable to the adverse effects of unemployment.

113. NEW FACES AT THE WORKPLACE: PATTERNS OF ETHNIC INEQUALITY OF NEWCOMERS ON THE GERMAN LABOUR MARKET
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Over the past years, Germany has seen increasing numbers of immigrants from increasingly heterogeneous countries of origin and diverse socio-economic backgrounds, a stratification of legal statuses as well as varying motives of migration. Considering the reality of demographic change in Germany, these new forms of international migration are being discussed as an essential political strategy regarding labour force potential. Despite this new demographic interest, the knowledge about the different patterns of labour market performance of new arrivals is still fragmentary. On the basis of several indicators of labour market integration our paper aims at addressing this research gap and at shedding light on the question how new immigrants who have arrived in Germany since the year 2000 fare on the labour market.
By examining data from the household survey of Germany’s 2011 census, it is shown that the most recent immigrants' access to employment is worse than that of comparable Germans and that large differences exist between various groups of newcomers. These differences can only be partly explained by different levels of human capital. Rather, they must be interpreted as some kind of ethnic inequality. This paper also shows that a more or less favourable employment situation is not necessarily related to an adequate occupational standing. For example, in comparison to other immigrant groups, EU10 men and women have better access to the labour market, but a lower occupational standing, which does not translate into a large proportion of individuals working in highly complex activities. In contrast, men and women from EU15 and from OECD-countries outside Europe show a lower rate of employment, but work within occupations with a higher level of professional requirements. Possible explanations discussed include human capital endowments and market structures, which prevent an optimal allocation of human resources to jobs.

113. INCOME AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF MEXICAN MIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES
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This paper compares the pre-to-post migration income and occupational mobility experience of Mexican heads of household and their spouses who migrated to the United States after 1965 (the end of the Bracero program). Building on recent work about occupational trajectories in Europe, we first provide an overview of the occupational distribution of migrants regarding their last occupation in Mexico and first occupation in the United States, and we review characteristics of migrants that were found to have influenced mobility in different contexts (e.g., age, education, documentation status, marital status). Given changes in Mexican states of origin and U.S. states of destination, we include information about key out- and in-migration states in our analysis. We further distinguish between the period after the end of the Bracero program (1965-1985) and the period after the passing of IRCA (1986-2012). Our data come from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP). We report our descriptive and analytical results separately for males and females and discuss differences between them. Overall, comparing both the last job in Mexico and the first job in the United States as well as the first U.S. job with the most recent job in the United States, relative to staying in the same occupational category, male migrants were far more likely to experience upward mobility than were females, but they were also slightly more likely to be downwardly mobile. Our models show substantial differences in the determinants of mobility for males and females. While a large proportion of migrants experienced lateral or downward occupational mobility, many are likely to have experienced increases in income. Income increases helps us understand why migrants remain in the U.S. even if they are downwardly mobile in terms of occupation. The paper concludes with a discussion of context in which occupational and earnings mobility of migrants occurs.
114. LIFE SATISFACTION OF IMMIGRANTS ACROSS EUROPE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTACTS
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Research on immigrants' assimilation is widespread both in the U.S. and Europe. While it has been extensively studied how immigrants fare compared to natives on socio-economic indicators, few studies have focussed on immigrants' perception of their position. In this paper we focus on comparing life satisfaction of immigrants and natives across Europe and on the role of social embeddedness. Using data from the first six rounds (2002-2012) of the European Social Survey, a repeated cross-sectional survey, we find life satisfaction among immigrants is lower than among natives even though differences diminish over generations. For first generation migrants part of the life satisfaction gap is explained by the lower level of social embeddedness they have compared to natives. We also find that social embeddedness is a key explanatory factor for life satisfaction for both immigrants and natives. For two out of the three indicators of social embeddedness that we consider we however find different patterns of association with life satisfaction for immigrants compared to natives.

114. A HALF-CENTURY OF CHANGE IN EUROPEAN IMMIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INCORPORATION OF NEW ARRIVALS
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The recent influx of political migrants to Europe will challenge the administrative, economic, and social capacity of receiving nations to incorporate new migrants without strong cultural or colonial ties to the continent. As hundreds of thousands of migrants arriving to Greek and Italian borders have dispersed for resettlement throughout the European Union, countries have seen unprecedented levels of asylum applications. As EU member nations contemplate targeted resettlement and integration policies, it is necessary to situate the current wave of immigration within the broader migration histories of the receiving countries. Prospects for integration can be accurately assessed only when situated in the temporal and geographic context to which new migrants are arriving. In this proposal, we begin to describe the demographic profile of migrants in France and how it has changed over time. Our aim is to provide a broad picture of migration activity across several European countries in order to situate the most recent events in a much larger migratory context. Data from IPUMS International enable a broad view of demographic, educational and occupational characteristics by migration classifications for a wide range of countries across Europe. We focus on educational attainment as a primary indicator of social inclusion and integration. Preliminary analyses reveal considerable increases in educational attainment among migrants in France from the early 1980s to the most recent census in 2011 with variation by region of origin. In the final paper, we will expand the demographic profile, and disaggregate trends across time, by sub-national region of settlement, and by country-of-origin. We will also include similar analyses of migration context for Greece, Spain, and Portugal.
114. IMMIGRANTS’ CITIZENSHIP STATUS IN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICIES

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A large body of literature has stressed the role played by citizenship status for immigrants’ process of integration into the residence country. There is overwhelming evidence that citizenship status is an indicator of integration. Although acquiring residence country citizenship represents only a component of the entire process of integration, and therefore it does not necessarily mean gaining social acceptance into the hosting society, by granting to immigrants the same status and rights of native-born residents, citizenship status formally reduces gaps with natives and equalizes new to old citizens. The acquisition of citizenship status of the new residence country may depend on (1) individual characteristics of immigrants, such as demographic, human capital and the so-called ‘immigration’ variables, (2) structural characteristics of both origin and destination countries and (3) institutional factors in the destination country. Among the latter, we find policy factors and precisely national citizenship policies, which establish who is eligible for naturalization. Although almost all European countries have shifted from a ‘nationalist’ to a more ‘multiculturalist’ citizenship policy, thus formally liberalizing the access to citizenship rights, the chances to obtain the citizenship status of the new country of residence are still quite limited for many immigrants and their descendants in Europe. Moreover, conditions under which immigrants become naturalized citizens largely vary across countries. Indeed, several differences in citizenship rights policies exist in terms of residence requirements for naturalization, citizenship by birth, dual citizenship toleration and language and integration requirements. Within these considerations, this work aims to examine the effect of both individual-level characteristics and measures of national citizenship policies on the probability to have citizenship status among first-generation immigrants living in some European countries. Individual-level data stem from the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS); country-level data come from a systematic review of national citizenship policies, academic literature and the Eurostat database.

114. THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL PROXIMITY ON NATURALIZATION: RESULTS FROM A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY

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Using a unique longitudinal database constructed through the merging of administrative records from Sweden and Finland, we study how mother tongue affects the naturalization risk within a given nationality. We compare Swedish-speaking and Finnish-speaking immigrants from Finland, who arrived in Sweden in 1988-2004, with respect to the likelihood of becoming a Swedish citizen. Also, we contrast with estimates for the risk of return migration, and with people who come from the other Nordic countries. We find that Swedish-speaking Finns have an approximately 30% higher standardised risk of naturalization than Finnish-speaking Finns, and a 2.5 times higher standardised risk as compared to people from the other Nordic countries. Since the benefits of naturalization are modest and similar for all Nordic immigrants in Sweden, any difference in the rate can be assumed reflecting the degree to which the groups broadly differ in self-identification with respect to the Swedish society.
114. DOES SOCIAL COMPARISON AFFECT IMMIGRANTS' HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION? A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE
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This paper focuses on immigrant's life satisfaction and concentrates – for the first time in the European context – on how the social comparison with two reference groups (natives and other immigrants) within the host country may affect immigrant's life satisfaction. Using data from six rounds of the European Social Survey, we proxied the level of "social comparison" by constructing two measures of economic distance that compare each immigrant with the average of the group of natives and the group of immigrants with the same characteristics. Preliminary results indicate that immigrant's life satisfaction increases as the disadvantage between the immigrant and the average value of each of the two reference groups becomes smaller (or, eventually, becomes advantage). The effect of the social comparison with natives appears larger than the social comparison with immigrants and, in both cases it is stronger for individuals with higher level of education.

115. HAPPY GRANDPARENTS? A LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON CHANGES IN THE PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OVER-FIFTY GRANDPARENTS, BETWEEN "FAMILY REVOLUTION" AND ECONOMIC CRISIS
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Objectives: To estimate variation in well-being of European grandparents over a period of 9 years (2004-2013) from longitudinal data and examine whether such variation is significantly different both between countries and from the non-grandparent population in the same time period. Design: Longitudinal multilevel study. Data from the waves 1,2,4 and 5 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. The Share survey is a cross-national panel database of micro data of approximately 110,000 individuals (73,000 grandparents) from 20 European countries aged 50 or older, and cover a period of 9 years (from wave 1 in 2004 to wave 5 in 2013). Main outcome measure: casp12 scores of European grandparents, assessed four times over 9 years (Share waves 1,2,4,5) Results: Italian and Spanish grandmothers present significant worse paths in the change of CASP12 score over the time with respect to women that are not grandmothers. Males present more nuanced situation between countries, but bigger variation between grandfathers and not. Conclusions: European countries show very different paths in the longitudinal change of quality of life for elderly, and grandparents especially. The Italian grandmothers suffer more than others a negative effect on the longitudinal change of the quality of life, over the period 2004-2013. Further studies, focused on differences between European countries over time, are necessary to better understand the controversial relationship between quality of life and the new role of European grandparent.

115. THE EFFECT OF FAMILY SITUATION ON MOBILITY AT OLD AGE
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Family situation influences health among the elderly. An important precondition of health is mobility which is related to fitness and social participation. Using an ob-
jective measure of mobility, i.e. walking speed, we explored possible selection and causal factors that may link family situation to health. We used data from the Swedish National study on Aging and Care in Kungsholmen (SNAC-K). This study included 2,097 persons aged 60 years and older, who were free from severe walking impairment at baseline. The participants were assessed at baseline 2001-4, and every 3- to 6-years thereafter. Walking speed was assessed when participants walked at their usual pace. Information on family situation was assessed through a questionnaire. Data was analyzed using GEE-regressions with a binary outcome variable and a logistic link function. In the "Level Model" we predicted the walking speed at the follow-ups by the characteristics of the previous wave; in the "Change Model" we explored the change in walking speed between two waves using the characteristics from the first of the two waves as predictors. Regarding the level of walking speed, respondents with children and living in a partnership had a lower risk of mobility limitation. The association was attenuated and no longer significant when including lifestyle in the model. Participants with children but without a partner had a lower risk of mobility limitation; however, their lower risk cannot be explained by other characteristics. Regarding the change in walking speed, the childless in partnership experienced the most dramatic decline. Family situation significantly predicts walking speed. In addition to selection forces, this relationship may be partly due to protective life style factors of those living in a partnership and having children. It may, however, be also caused by detrimental factors of a partnership such as less self-dependency.

115. ARE COUPLES REALLY A HOMOGENEOUS CLUSTER IN TERMS OF HEALTH IN EUROPE?
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Living with a partner protects or even enhances health status of both partners, although its impact differs between men and women. Consequently, to disentangle the reasons of their disadvantaged situation partner statuses other than living with a partner have often been the subject of analysis. On the other hand, couples have been less studied, with the exception of differences between cohabitation and marriage. However, in this study we question whether it is plausible to consider that the marital status that pertains to the majority of the adult and an important part of older population has a homogeneous effect among population. For instance, could differences in the socio-demographic profile of couples modify the health benefits of living with a partner? In this study we therefore propose to go further in the analysis of health status of individuals who live with a partner by controlling for a wide range of socio-demographic factors (age, nationality, educational attainment, occupational status, etc.) of them and their partners. The idea of including information from partners comes from the aim of exploring whether homogamy or heterogeneity in couples’ socio-demographic profiles affects individual's health. We are also interested in understanding the possible effect of different contexts and different welfare states. To this end, we will analyze four countries: Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom and Poland. The selection is based on the fact that these countries represent meaningful examples of different types of welfare states (familistic traditional, traditional, liberal and post-soviet transition). With this aim we will analyze the cross-sectional data of the 2012 EU-SILC survey will be used in the analysis of middle-aged adults (aged 30-59).
115. BETTER OFF LIVING WITH FAMILY OR ALONE? MEN’S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, PARTNERSHIP STATUS AND HEALTH IN RUSSIA

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Substantial research has examined the causes of premature male mortality such as heavy drinking in Russia, whereas the possible association of living arrangements and partnership status with men’s health has been missed in Russian research. Russia is a unique case in comparison to the West, with poor men’s health and high proportion of intergenerational households living in a small living space. The aim of this study is to establish whether there is a significant relationship between living arrangements, partnership status and men’s health in contemporary Russia. We investigate whether in Russia: unpartnered men are unhealthier than partnered men; unpartnered men living alone are unhealthier than all other men; among those living in intergenerational households (with adult children/parents/grandparents), unpartnered men are the least healthy group compared to partnered men and men from other types of living arrangements. Nominal models with self-rated health as the outcome were estimated separately for each research question using the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS 2013-2014). Descriptive results reveal the significant bivariate relationship between living arrangements, partnership status and men’s health in Russia at the 95% level. However, the multivariate regression results suggest that compositional differences explain why unpartnered men, particularly those living alone, are the most disadvantaged group in terms of self-rated health. Previous studies have shown that living arrangements can have a direct relationship with health of men, especially by partnership status. Our results contribute to the literature suggesting that the significant relation of men’s demographic, socio-economic, family and residential characteristics to their self-rated health status can determine some of the association between living arrangements by partnership status and men’s health. Given the complexity of living arrangements in Russia, this study is the first step to disentangling the relationship between living arrangements and men’s health. Further research needs to investigate the direction of causality.

115. LIFE-COURSE PARTNERSHIP HISTORY AND MIDLIFE HEALTH BEHAVIOURS IN A POPULATION-BASED BIRTH COHORT

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Background: Marital and partnership history is strongly associated with health in mid and later life. However the role of health behaviours as an explanatory mechanism remains unclear. The aim of this study was to investigate prospective associations between life-course partnership trajectories (taking into account timing, non-marital cohabitation, remarriage and marital transitions) and health behaviours measured in midlife. Methods: We analysed data from the British National Child Development Study (NCDS), a prospective cohort study which includes all people born in one week of March 1958 (N=18858). This study included men and women with prospective data on partnership history from age 23 to 42-44 and health behaviours measured at ages 42-46 (2000-2004). Results: After adjustment for a range of potential selection factors in early life and early adulthood, we found that problem drinking, heavy drinking and smoking were more common in men and women who experienced divorce or who had never married or cohabited. Women who married later had a lower
prevalence of smoking and were less likely to be overweight than those who married earlier. Overall marriage was associated with a higher body mass index. Individuals who never married or cohabited spent less time exercising. Conclusion: Life-course partnership history is associated with a range of unhealthy behaviours in midlife; these are in opposite directions for smoking and drinking on the one hand and weight gain on the other. Despite these offsetting influences, differences in health behaviours probably account for much of the association between partnership trajectories and health found in previous studies.

116. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN THE UPTAKE OF (IN)FORMAL CHILD CARE AND THE EFFECTS OF CHILD CARE STRATEGIES ON SECOND BIRTH HAZARDS
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The positive association between fertility and female employment in OECD countries suggests that family policies have played an important role in reducing the 'parent-worker' conflict. The empirical literature, however, finds only small positive effects of family policies on fertility, but has typically failed to consider eligibility and uptake of family policies at the individual level, as well as population heterogeneity in the uptake and effect of these policies. Using longitudinal individual-level data from the 2001 Census and the National Register, we document socio-economic and educational differentials in the uptake of formal childcare (kindergarten, daycare mothers) and informal childcare arrangements (family or household members) in Belgium in 2001 and analyze the effect on second birth hazards in the period 2002-2005 using late entry discrete-time hazard models. In line with theoretical expectations, results show that 70% of the higher educated women make use of formal childcare arrangements compared to 35% of the middle and only 20% of the lower educated women. Among middle educated women informal care is the dominant mode of childcare, whereas lower educated women have the highest probability of not using any type of formal or informal childcare arrangement. With respect to the effect of childcare on second birth hazards, the analyses show that focusing on each mode of childcare separately yields inconsistent results, whereas simultaneously considering non-uptake, unimodal uptake and combined uptake of different modes of childcare shows strong positive effects of informal and particularly formal childcare arrangements on second birth hazards, the effects being particularly articulated for higher educated women.

116. RUSSIAN FERTILITY: FROM DEMOGRAPHIC ABYSS TO NEW BABY BOOM? EVIDENCE FROM PERIOD AND COHORT PERSPECTIVE
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As far as just 9 years ago the United Nations Population Division, Rosstat (Russian statistical agency), as well as Population Reference Bureau, United States Census Bureau and independent researchers all predicted immense shrinking of the population of Russia in the foreseeable future, primary because of low fertility levels. Indeed, the popular yet rather reliable indicator – the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – stood below 1.35 for 12 years from 1995 until 2006. At some point, there have been only few countries in the world with even lower fertility level. Just one decade later, Russia is
set to have TFR of around 1.78 in 2015, a growth of more than 60% from the lowest point observed in 1999. This level provides it a place among 10 or even fewer developed countries with higher fertility. All these years almost every measure of Russian fertility showed positive dynamics, a list, which starts from such rude and disorienting indicator as births count and ends with sophisticated measures like cohort Parity Progression Ratios (PPR) and Recuperation Index (RI). Author will not investigate determinants and possible causes for such drastic change, which is a possible theme for additional study. Rather than that, an analysis of many fertility indicators and comparison with different developed countries has been conducted.

116. IS IT POSSIBLE TO RAISE FERTILITY TO REPLACEMENT LEVEL THROUGH POLICY EFFORTS? THE CASE OF JAPAN
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Japan is now entering a new era of population policy. The government has recently expressed a TFR (total fertility rate) target of 1.8 in the short term and 2.1 in the long term. This is epoch-making, because the government had previously been cautious in explicitly showing its pro-natal stance, although the TFR has been below 1.5 since 1995. However, from the demographic viewpoint, we are skeptical about whether realization of the targets is possible. In this paper, we discuss five points and conclude that it is very difficult to increase the TFR to the target level of 2.1, or even 1.8, by policy efforts alone. The five reasons for this are as follows: (1) As Japan is a democratic state, the government is not allowed to carry out direct population policies; therefore, only limited options are available. (2) The main mechanism of low fertility in Japan is later or fewer marriages, and marriage-promoting measures are difficult to put into practice. (3) There appears to be historical and cultural background factors that have impacted the very low fertility and later/fewer marriages. (4) When both old and new types of partnership and reproduction patterns are mixed together, adoption of some policy measures may tend to lower fertility temporarily or transitionally. (5) There are no models of the country of replacement level fertility among advanced industrial countries under the modern socioeconomic system. In this paper, we highlight the particular situation of Japan, which probably differs from that of Western countries. We indicate the limitations of pro-natal policies in Japan, and the necessity to consider adaptation policies that take into account population decline and hyper-aging.

116. POSTPONEMENT AND RECUPERATION IN RUSSIA’S COHORT FERTILITY: DOES THE PRONATALIST POLICY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACCELERATION OR DECELERATION OF THE POSTPONEMENT TRANSITION?
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The author discusses the methodological problems of the analysis of fertility and evaluation of effects of pronatalist family policy in Russia. The author analyzes the changes in Russia’s fertility for the last decades on the basis of a comprehensive set of indicators, which can be obtained on the basis of national statistics (data of vital statistics and population censuses). The central methodological issue discussed in the paper is the interpretation of changes in the level of fertility based on the dual approach to the measurement of the intensity of the demographic processes: on the basis of a system of period indicators (the time scale for the exposure risk of the
events is calendar years), and on the basis of a system of cohort indicators (time scale for the exposure – the period from the date of entering the reproductive age for birth cohorts of women). The author uses the well-known concept of "postponement transition" elaborated recently by demographers and demonstrates the example of Russian data, the extent to which the interpretation of changes in fertility in last decades may be different while using period and cohort approaches to demographic analysis. Based on the results of a balanced analysis of various indicators, the author discusses the long-term changes in quantum and timing effects in fertility and formulate its findings on the possible demographic impact of pro-natalist policy on period and cohort indicators of fertility in Russia.

117. HOW ARE THE KIDS? SOCIO-ECONOMIC GRADIENTS IN THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ART CHILDREN
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The wellbeing of children born after Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) has been highly debated in the last years, with mixed evidence on the long-term effects. Although evidence exists that ART can be linked to higher risks of adverse health outcomes at birth, ART children sometimes even show a better cognitive development compared to naturally conceived children. Such findings might seem counter-intuitive, with different factors likely to play a role in how ART children develop, with different and possibly contrasting effects. Using data from the first 5 waves of the UK Millennium Cohort Study, this paper compares the verbal cognitive development (as measured by the British Ability Scale) of children born through ART and "naturally conceived" children up to the age of 11. Women undertaking ART represent a selected part of the population, with ART mothers being on average older, better educated, more likely to be in employment and married compared to non-ART mothers. Growth curve models show that ART children seem to perform better compared to the average, but the effect almost disappears when controls for parental background are added. Furthermore, differences in cognitive abilities between the two groups of children decrease with age, and disappear by the age of 11.

117. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN ADOPTIVE FAMILIES IN THE NETHERLANDS
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We aimed to improve our understanding of intergenerational transmission by examining the effect of family background, i.e. parent’s education and income, on the educational attainment of their foreign-born adopted children. A large-scale register database is used, which contains information on the adoption status, educational level in secondary school and parental characteristics of all 15-year old children living in the Netherlands in the years 2011-2013 (N=436,720). We found that parental education is not consistently associated with the educational attainment of their foreign-born adoptees, while it is associated with biological children’s education. Moreover, parental income, on the other hand, affected both adopted and biological children. Hence, the results indicate that educational attainment at age 15 is mainly driven by genes and financial capital.
117. THE EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S DEVELOPMENTAL CHILDCARE TIME IN GERMANY

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In this paper, we analyze education effects on mothers' and fathers' developmental childcare time. Given demands and obligations in other spheres of life, the available time budget for children and joint activities with children are subject to attention as research has shown that parental time with young children is crucial for children's development and educational success in later life. Research has further documented an increase in parental time with children over the last decades and a pronounced educational gradient. Using data of the two recent surveys of the German Time Use Study, we analyze these associations for Germany over a period of 10 years between 2001/2002 and 2012/2013. Time use is measured for primary activities of total childcare, talking to children, reading to children and managerial activities for children. In accordance with current studies for other countries, we show that there is a pronounced educational gradient for developmental childcare activities in Germany, although we find no educational gradient for total childcare time. We further replicate the common finding that women spend significantly more time with children, totally and on specific developmental activities. Surprisingly, men increased their budgets of reading time over the last 10 years to be no longer significantly different from women with lower education.

117. A DYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE ON MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD OVERWEIGHT: EVIDENCE FROM THE GERMAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PANEL

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In this paper I study the effect of maternal employment history in the first five years after birth on children's body mass index and overweight around age six. Theoretical arguments exist for both a positive and a negative effect of maternal employment on children's physiological development, the former resulting from additional resources provided by the mother, the latter from diminishing the time available for preparing healthy food and engaging in physical activity. Most earlier research has measured maternal employment at a particular point in time, thereby neglecting the dynamic character of children's development where outcomes at one time are likely to depend on current as well as on past context conditions. Studies that did consider complete employment histories used simple duration measures that do not capture important aspects of employment history like timing and (in)stability. Moreover, studying the effects of time-varying predictors such as maternal employment poses specific analytical challenges that standard methods cannot readily address, particularly if time-varying confounders of the relationship of interest are themselves affected by earlier values of the predictor. In the present study, I use sequence analysis to derive measures that identify typical timing patterns and (in)stability of early maternal employment in addition to duration measures used in previous research. Furthermore, I use inverse probability weighting of marginal structural models to estimate the association of these different measures with body mass index and overweight at age six, a method developed specifically for studying the effects of time-varying exposures. Using data on around 900 children from the German Socio-Economic Panel, I find no
differences in body weight for children that have experienced very different maternal employment histories but are similar with regard to observed characteristics like maternal education, number of siblings, and household income.

118. IMPLICATIONS OF THE SHIFTING GENDER IMBALANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE TIMING AND LIKELIHOOD OF UNION FORMATION
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In Europe, college education has expanded rapidly since the 1960s and has done so more for women than for men. As a result, there are more highly educated women than highly educated men entering today’s marriage market. If the advances in women’s education are not accompanied by convergence in the criteria that men and women use to evaluate the educational attainment of potential spouses, the shifting gender balance in education will result in lower marriage opportunities for highly educated women and less educated men. Therefore, this paper sets out to investigate whether and how the effects of men and women’s educational level on rates of unmarried cohabitation and marriage interact with the shifting gender balance in higher education in Europe, where the educational effect on union formation varies considerably between countries. We will pay attention to the fact that rates of union formation consist of two underlying components: a probability of ever making the transition on the one hand, and the timing of the transition on the other hand. Processes like changing sex ratios may have diverging effects on these two components, for example a positive effect on the eventual probability but a negative effect on the speed of making the transition. To take this into consideration, we will use the 'Timing of life' module of the third round of the European Social Survey as well as time series on sex ratios for the highly educated calculated from the IIASA/VID population projections.

118. COHABITATION AND MARRIAGE IN CHINA: PAST AND PRESENT
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Since 1978, China has gone through a series of economic reforms, developing into one of the world’s leading economies. Education expansion and the series of population policies have accompanied the country’s economic achievements. These socio-economic and institutional changes have accordingly affected various aspects of individual’s life, among which the delay and decline of marriage and the rise in cohabitation are rather pronounced. However, existing research on cohabitation and marriage in China more often concentrates on the economic reform period after 1978 and addresses cohabitation or marriage exclusively. This study provides a more comprehensive view of family formation in Chinese society by spanning the observation period to seven decades, covering both the pre- and the post-economic reform periods, and marks the first time in literature the link of cohabitation and marriage entry by applying event-history analysis to longitudinal data – China Family and Panel Studies. We aim to demonstrate the over-time trend variation of marriage and the contribution of cohabitation to this outcome. Our results show that over the past seven decades, marriage rate reduction occurred among women and men in both rural and urban areas. The decline was especially conspicuous with rural men. Further, the trends developed in tandem with marriage policy and other socio-economic changes. Marriage preluded with cohabitation, which was almost non-existing in the 1940s-
1970s, started merging in the 1980s and gained pervasiveness in the 2000s. It has become a modal pathway to marriage, either as a preparatory stage of marriage or as a trial period of family life.

118. TWO DECADES OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE IN SWEDEN: A DEMOGRAPHIC ACCOUNT
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In this study we examine time trends in same-sex marriage formation and divorce in Sweden between 1995 and 2012. This period begins with the introduction of the registered partnership for same-sex couples and covers as well the introduction of formal same-sex marriage in 2009. We use register data for the complete population of Sweden, and contrast patterns for male and female same-sex unions with those of opposite-sex unions. Our study shows that female same-sex union formation has increased rapidly over the period, while trends for male same-sex unions show less of an increase. The introduction of same-sex marriage legislation appears to have had no noticeable effect on the formation of new same-sex unions. We find that divorce risks in the marital unions of two women are higher than in other types of marriages. We further find some evidence of convergence in divorce patterns over time. At the end of our study period male same-sex unions have the same divorce risk levels as opposite-sex marriages, while the elevated risks of divorce in female same-sex unions appear to have stabilized at levels somewhat lower than those observed at the late 1990s.

118. THE DYNAMICS OF BARGAINING IN PARTNERSHIPS
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The literature on couple bargaining is theoretically rich, but empirical applications are few and far between. We challenge the widespread theoretical perspective of income based indicators being the only valid measures of bargaining power. The questions we pose are, a) whether the established perspective on income as prime bargaining resource is adequate to model couple negotiations, and b) which alternative indicators might be competing representations of bargaining power. We apply this bargaining nexus to two outcomes. First, we hone in on housework, i.e. on tasks that are unattractive and best avoided. Second, we investigate divorce propensities, i.e. an outcome that mirrors bargaining failure. Comparing income to alternative indicators of bargaining power, we consider the role of affection, represented by the ability to satisfy and please one’s partner, and physical attractiveness. This approach has the aim of identifying, on one hand, the relative salience of ‘looks’ versus ‘money’; and, on the other hand, the relative salience of ‘money’ versus ‘making him or her happy’? And how do these relativities evolve over the life course of partnerships? We expect to find gender differences in how these indicators of bargaining power become influential. Previous research suggests that income is more important for the male earner, while attractiveness is primarily a female asset. Dynamically, one would expect that the relative salience of the partner's 'looks' will fade as the partnership ages. In parallel, the male's earnings-based bargaining power will weaken the more the female partner contributes to household income. In this case, his capacity to 'make her happy' should gain prominence. We estimate outcomes based on different measures of
bargaining power, using data from the German Socio-Economic-Panel Study (SOEP), applying event history methods on divorce propensities. For the analyses of the division of household labor, we implement a panel-econometric random effects model.

118. GENDER EGALITARIANISM AND LIFELONG SINGLEHOOD
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Our focus is on women who by age 40 have never experienced a longer-term (more than six months’ duration) heterosexual co-residential partnership. Our main concern is with the influence of the diffusion of gender egalitarian attitudes on singlehood across educational strata. Its incidence is about three percent of households across the European Union, ranging from a low of 1.5 % in Denmark and Sweden to a high of 7 % in Ireland and Portugal. What explains such cross-national variations? Our main thesis is that they are closely correlated with prevailing levels of gender egalitarianism. We expect low levels where traditional couple life prevails. In turn, as gender symmetric norms eventually diffuse throughout the population, we should observe a return to low levels of non-partnering. In this study, we apply multilevel modeling to 25 European countries and focus in particular on differences in non-partnering across levels of education.

119. HOW HAVE CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES AND FAMILY POLICIES AFFECTED THE RISE OF FAMILY POVERTY SINCE THE 1970’s?
A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF THE GERMAN MICROCENSUSES 1976-2009
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Since the 1970s, income inequality and subsequently income poverty has increased considerably in (West) Germany. Families, most notably single parent families, have been at a particularly risk of poverty. However, systematic analyses of the long-term development of family poverty are lacking to date. My paper therefore addresses the following questions: (1) Is the increase in family poverty since the 1970s due to increases of poverty-inducing factors within family households? (2) Which changes in family policies explain the rise in family poverty? Firstly, I propose that increases in family poverty can be attributed to the changing composition of households with or without children (composition effects). In addition, the structural conditions of family life have undergone massive changes over the last forty years (context effects). In order to estimate the influence of both types of effects, data from multiple levels are combined. The micro level information is provided by cumulated data from the 1976-2009 German Microcensuses. Macro level indicators are calculated on the basis of the Microcensus or extracted from official statistics. Hypotheses are tested using multilevel models. The paper shows that the increased likelihood of poverty for families is mainly due to their lower employment intensity (when compared to the childless) and the migration process since the 1970s. We further find significant effects of family allowances and childcare provisions, with much more powerful effects for single mothers than for couple families. We show that childcare operates through boosting families’ employment intensity, illustrating from a social change perspective that increases in work-family policies are useful for reducing lone mothers’ poverty effectively by enhancing their employment.
119. THE SATISFACTION OF PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN – TO INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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Factors influencing the subjective well-being have been processed extensive for different population groups in recent decades. An exception is the group of children. Over the past years children indeed moved more and more into the focus of researchers regarding their material deprivation or well-being. At the same time an important aspect remained almost unexplored: the relationship of the well-being of parents and their children. Glen Elders early results of the study "children of the great depression" indicate such a connection, which have since been largely neglected. This lecture follows Elders basic idea of the life course and introduces a way as child and parental subjective well-being can be empirically linked and analyzed. This leads to two questions: 1. Will subjective well-being transmitted intergenerational and what factors moderate this context? and 2. What explanations we can find for a possible connection? To examine these questions results of the data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) are used as longitudinal data. The panel structure of the SOEP allows linking the conditions of growing with children’s future subjective well-being. These conditions include not only the experience of poverty episodes, living conditions, socio-economic and socio-demographic household characteristics, but also the subjective wellbeing of parents. This means that subjective well-being of parents is set in relationship with the subjective well-being of their children, in which known factors on child well-being are taken into account. The results are localized and interpreted in the framework of the theory of habitus of Bourdieu.

119. SOCIAL RESOURCES AND PARENTAL WELL-BEING: A COMPARISON OF JAPANESE AND GERMAN PARENTAL EGO-CENTRIC NETWORKS

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The presentation compares the influence of social relations on parental, subjective well-being in Japan and Germany. According to Amartya Sen's "capability approach", people's well-being depends on their opportunities for self-realization. These, in turn, are closely related to the social resources integrated into a network of social relations. In this context, the form taken by the social resources (social capital) and their importance for well-being are closely related here to culture and traditions in question and can, therefore, vary from one society to the next. Although Japan and Germany present structural similarities, Japan's historical, cultural and religious heritage differs from those of the Western post-industrial societies like Germany. Hence it is assumed that the influence of social capital on parental well-being differs due to the varying cultural and historical significance of social relations in Germany and Japan. To investigate this hypothesis, the egocentric networks of a total of 4186 mothers and fathers in both Japan and Germany were surveyed. The results of the analysis support the hypothesis as they indicate that differences exist between the two countries in relation to the function of social resources and the strength of connections, which play a crucial role in the subjective well-being of parents. Differences also exist within the countries, in particular between men and women and in relation to the influence of social resources and the strength of connection on parental well-being.
120. WOMEN’S DECISION MAKING FOR UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES: SHOULD I ABORT OR SHOULD I GO?
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Induced abortion was legalized in Turkey in 1983 and it is currently available on demand for all pregnancies up to ten weeks. Levels of abortion have been decreasing since the late 1980s parallel to the increase in modern contraceptive use. However, findings from the most recent DHS carried out in Turkey showed that induced abortion was down to 5 per 100 pregnancies from 10 per 100 pregnancies in the 5 year period between TDHS-2008 and TDHS-2013. Despite the low level of induced abortion, the government in Turkey took a clear anti-abortion stance in 2012. Furthermore, doctors were granted the option of conscientious objection to induced abortion; and the number of provider institutions were limited. The decline in abortions and the change in the government's stance led us to discuss the following questions: Could the public view have influenced the decision regarding induced abortions in case of unwanted pregnancies? Could it be that induced abortion services can now only be accessed by a distinct group of women in Turkey? We thus aim to differentiate women who decide for abortion or birth by analyzing individual and household level characteristics such as education, age, partner's age, parity, place of residence, working status, social security coverage and religious affiliation. We will compare our results for 2003-2008 and 2008-2013 periods in order to see the possible effects of the anti-abortion atmosphere. Preliminary findings show that the proportion of unwanted pregnancies ending in induced abortion declined from 28% to 20% from TDHS-2008 to TDHS-2013. Both surveys show that unintended pregnancies less often end in abortion in rural areas. In the further stage of our study, we will employ logistic regression analysis to figure out the characteristics of women with higher odds of abortion in case of unintended pregnancy, for TDHS-2008 and TDHS-2013 separately.

120. A CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS ABORTION AMONG MUSLIM MINORITIES AND MAJORITY GROUP MEMBERS IN WESTERN EUROPE
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Why do Europeans with and without immigration background oppose or approve of abortion? To investigate this question, we draw on the unique large scale EURISLAM survey with natives in Belgium, Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland as well as Muslim minorities from the former Yugoslavia, Morocco, Turkey and Pakistan in the same five Western European countries. Departing from assimilation theory, we hypothesize that the social climate towards abortion in the countries of residence is important to explain minorities’ attitudes. The study highlights that Muslim minorities of different origins partly adopt these country-of-residence attitudes with French having the most liberal in contrast to Germans with the least liberal attitudes. Nevertheless, differences between Muslims, Christians, and Atheists remain and cannot entirely be explained. These differences are likely to persist in near future as the second generation is more reluctant to approve of abortion than the first generation.
120. EMOTIONAL REPERCUSSIONS OF ABORTION
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There is a widespread opinion that women suffer emotionally from having an abortion, but only few longitudinal studies have actually investigated how abortion influences women’s well-being. By using fixed effects panel regression models I can explore if previous findings of emotional repercussions of abortion were due to a causal effect or a selection effect. In detail, I hope to shed light on the question if depressiveness decreases after an abortion or if women abort because they are depressed. Women that are depressed might be more inclined to abort than women that are emotionally stable. Therefore, if one does not consider a woman’s emotional state prior to pregnancy, one might overestimate the emotional repercussions of abortion. Furthermore, the emotional effects of abortion on male partners was neglected so far. The German Family Panel (pairfam) is a multidisciplinary survey focusing on partnership and family dynamics. So-called anchor persons from birth cohorts 1991-93, 1981-83 and 1971-73 are surveyed annually. Using data from waves 1-7 of the German Family Panel I will analyze if men and women suffer emotionally from having an abortion.

120. FAMILY PLANNING IN MOSCOW: VALUES, ATTITUDES, INSTITUTES
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In modern Russia we are seeing a renaissance of traditional values at the level of government policy as well as folding the institutions of family planning in the conventional sense (those are working mainly in the field of education on contraception). We conducted qualitative research on family planning in Moscow to clarify the values, attitudes and opinions of respondents on existing institutes of family planning. Data and Method: it was taken 49 semi-structured interviews in Moscow region in 2015. Target groups were female respondents 30-40 ages and male respondents 30-50 ages. Research questions: We raised some questions on value of family and childbirth, on education and employment for women, on religions (in context of family planning). And some issues on attitudes to abortions, to contraceptive use, to contraceptive education and information in mass media, to role of man in reproductive decisions, to number and age of child birth, etc. The research was aimed also to estimate how modern demographic and family policies influence fertility decisions according to respondent’s opinion. We were interested in estimation of some new policy measures (f.e., week of silence) and institutes. Our results confirm the high importance of family values, the gap in attitudes and actual behavior, the dominance of gender stereotypes, myths and the presence of an ignorant attitude to contraception, the orientation of the modern institutions of family planning to help in the birth of a child to a greater extent than in contraceptive education.

121. SEX DIFFERENCES IN MORTALITY BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND
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In the Nordic countries the female survival advantage has been observed at least since the middle of the 18th century. The extent of the gender gap in mortality is varying substantially between countries. Denmark and Sweden are considered countries
with a small gender gap in mortality. In this study we address whether the substantial differences in the gender gap that are observed between countries can also be observed for different immigrant groups. Previous research has indicated that migrants enjoy better health and lower mortality compared with the host population. Considering the healthy migrant effect and predominantly male migration from non-Western countries to Denmark and Sweden in 1960-70s, as well as high fertility in their female spouses, we expect to find even smaller sex differential mortality among migrants than in the ethnic Danish and Swedish populations. We use high-quality register data covering the whole Danish and Swedish population over several decades to address our research question.

121. MORTALITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES BY MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, 1971-2012: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF REGISTER-BASED DATA
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Recent research has observed a migrant mortality advantage among immigrants relative to the UK-born population living in England and Wales. However, while all-cause mortality is useful to show differences in mortality between immigrants and the host population, it can mask variation in mortality patterns from specific causes of death. This study analyses differences in the causes of death among immigrants living in England and Wales. We extend previous research by applying competing-risks survival analysis to study a large-scale longitudinal dataset from 1971-2012 to directly compare causes of death. We confirm low all-cause mortality among nearly all immigrants, except immigrants from Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (who have high mortality). In most cases, low all-cause mortality among immigrants is driven by lower mortality from chronic diseases (in nearly all cases by lower cancer mortality and in some cases by lower mortality from cardiovascular diseases (CVD)). This low all-cause mortality often coexists with low respiratory disease mortality and among non-western immigrants, coexists with high relative mortality from infectious diseases; however, these two causes of death contribute little to mortality among immigrants. For men, CVD is the leading cause of death (particularly among South Asians). For women, cancer is the leading cause of death (except among South Asians, for whom CVD is also the leading cause). Differences in CVD mortality over time remain constant between immigrants relative to UK-born, but immigrant cancer patterns shows signs of some convergence to the cancer mortality among the UK-born (though cancer mortality is still low among immigrants by age 80). The study provides the most up-to-date, reliable UK and Europe based analysis of migrant mortality.

121. ETHNIC MORTALITY ESTIMATES FOR THE UK – HOW RELIABLE ARE THEY?
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The ethnic composition of the UK is changing and diversity is increasing. By 2011, about 20% of the population in England and Wales was not White British. Still, information on mortality for ethnic groups, an important population health indicator, is not routinely collected. This even though numerous UK health studies found varying health outcomes by ethnic group and immigrant mortality also varies significantly between groups. In the course of developing population projection for UK ethnic groups,
we estimated ethnic mortality by combining information on the spatial distribution of ethnic groups and overall mortality with our Geographical Distribution Method (GDM). We found significant variations in mortality between groups, with the majority of ethnic minorities experiencing higher mortality compared to the White British majority. But how reliable are these GDM estimates? Even though we unearthed other studies using similar methods to estimate ethnic mortality, to our knowledge no validation of results has ever been undertaken. Northern Ireland is the only UK home country that has a 100 % linkage of census population to the death register, with data held in the Northern Ireland Mortality study (NIMS). Traditionally only a small number of ethnic minorities lived in Northern Ireland compared to England and Wales, but the proportion of ethnic minorities doubled since 2001 and reached about 32400 by 2011. Nationally large ethnic groups in 2011 were Chinese, Indian, Mixed, Other Asian and slightly smaller Irish Travellers, with big enough numbers to robustly estimate mortality in these populations using NIMS data. This presentation sets out to compare mortality estimates for ethnic groups using GDM with ethnic mortality estimates derived from actual data. Demonstrating the effectiveness of GDM is not only immensely useful for estimating ethnic mortality, but could encourage applying this method in any setting were demographic intensities are not actually measured.

121. DO FOREIGN NATIONALS REALLY LIVE LONGER THAN NATIVES IN GERMANY? RESULTS BASED ON 2011 CENSUS DATA

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Differences in life expectancies of foreign nationals and natives in Germany have been the subject of extensive research during the past decades. Based on intercensal population estimates, researchers found large differences in life expectancies in favor of foreign nationals. These findings have been called into question due to the assumption that especially the foreign population was gradually overestimated with greater time since the last census. 2011 census data now gives the opportunity to calculate complete life tables for both population subgroups while eliminating error in the intercensal population updates as a potential explanatory factor for differences in life expectancy. The present study produces these estimates by replicating the methodology of the official general life table 2010/12 for Germany. Results show that the differences in life expectancy at birth are reduced for males from 5.2 to 2.9 years and for females from 5.1 to 2.1 years, when estimates based on census results are used in contrast to updated intercensal population estimates. A closer look into the age-specific mortality differences of natives and foreign nationals in Germany reveals that children with non-German citizenship have higher probabilities of dying than German children. The balance is turning at about age 16. Before age 25 the differences are not significant (except for infant mortality) – above age 40 the differences are constant in relative terms and significant up until the highest ages. Despite the methodological constraints implied by using period and not cohort data, these findings support the famous selection hypothesis of a strong healthy-migrant-effect. In conclusion, the census based findings support earlier findings that foreign nationals do on average live longer than natives in Germany, although the difference between both groups is smaller than that found based on intercensal population updates.
This study relates the self-rated health of older European women ages 50 through 80 to parenthood, age at first birth and education, using data from the second and third wave of the Survey of Health and Retirement Europe (SHARE and SHARELIFE) collected in 2006/07 and 2010 (N=11585). Using a Heckman selection model I first account for selection into parenthood based on combined measure of childhood socioeconomic and health status. A joint Heckman selection model in a structural equation framework is used to test two scenarios: a) age of first birth mediates the effect of education on health but also has an independent effect on health; or that b) age of first birth only mediates the effect of education on health, and does not have an independent effect on health. Results from the pooled sample over countries show that show that the indirect effect of education on health (β=.0018 SE=.0005 CI=(.0008; .0027) is very small, whereas the total effect of education and AFB on health is substantively bigger. β= .0296 SE=.0028 CI=(.0241;.0350). It seems that AFB has an independent main effect following a parabolic association on self-rated health and that AFB does mediate the relationship between education and health.

Advanced maternal age (35 and over) at birth is considered a major risk factor for birth outcomes. However, it is unclear to what extent this association is confounded by maternal characteristics. To test whether advanced maternal age at birth independently increases the risk of negative birth outcomes, we compare between-family (comparing children born to different mothers at different ages) and within-family (comparing children that are born to the same mother at different ages) models. The latter approach reduces confounding by unobserved parental characteristics that are shared by siblings and has never been applied to study the association between advanced maternal age and birth outcomes. We use Finnish population registers of children who were born between the years 1987-2000 (n=124,098). As birth outcomes, we consider being born low birth weight (less than 2500 g) and/or preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation). The between-family models reproduce the results that are common in the literature and document a robust association between advanced maternal age and birth outcomes. We use Finnish population registers of children who were born between the years 1987-2000 (n=124,098). As birth outcomes, we consider being born low birth weight (less than 2500 g) and/or preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation). The between-family models reproduce the results that are common in the literature and document a robust association between advanced maternal age and the risk of LBW – even after adjustment for observable parental characteristics. Giving birth in the age group 35-39 increases the probability of low birth weight by 1.1 % (95 % CI: 0.008-0.014) and in the group 40 and above by 2.2 % (95 % CI: 0.014 to 0.029). In contrast, the within-family models – which reduce confounding of unobserved parental characteristics shared by siblings – show that this association is negligible both statistically and substantively. Results for preterm are qualitatively similar. The results suggest that an advanced maternal age is not an independent risk factor for low birth weight and preterm among mothers who have at least two live births. This finding is of great relevance both for women who are contemplating the postponement of childbearing and for physicians who are providing advice to patients about these risks.
122. SINGLE MOTHERHOOD AND LIFE SATISFACTION: THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL STRAIN, WORK-LIFE CONFLICT AND CULTURAL NORMS
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Research on parental well-being usually stresses that single mothers are significantly less happy than partnered mothers. This study provides new insights into the effect of single motherhood on life satisfaction by investigating the extent to which the single motherhood penalty in life satisfaction results from higher levels of stress and strain. Using data from the European Social Survey for 25 European countries, my analysis shows that lower levels of life satisfaction among single mothers result partly from higher levels of financial hardship and work-life conflict. The size of the single motherhood penalty also depends on the cultural context. Mothers in countries with stronger cultural support for single parenthood report smaller penalties than mothers in countries with less cultural support. However, differences in life satisfaction between single mothers and single non-mothers are fairly small, suggesting that the single motherhood penalty stem rather from being single than from being a parent. This finding clearly challenges the notion that single motherhood inevitably reduces women's life satisfaction and substantiates qualitative findings suggesting that also single motherhood can yield important benefits.

122. FAMILY NETWORK AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Sylwia Timoszuk and Anita Abramowska-Kmon
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The aim of the paper is to present the results of the analysis on relationship between family situation of individuals aged 50 years and more and their wellbeing in the selected European countries. The study used the data for 16 European countries gathered in the 4th wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The wellbeing was operationalized by the use of the CASP-12 questionnaire. The results of analysis show that women aged 50+ have significantly lower wellbeing than men. The level of wellbeing decreases with age among people aged 50+, which is in contradiction to the previous findings saying that after age of 40 wellbeing increases. People better educated (in comparison to those with low categories of education) had significantly higher wellbeing, while those with limitation in activities reported notably lower quality of life (wellbeing) than those without disability. What is more, the better subjective financial situation contributes to the higher wellbeing. Also family situation was found to influence wellbeing of people aged 50 years and more. People living with a partner in the same household were more satisfied with life than those living without a partner. Furthermore, having parents alive lowered the wellbeing, while having grandchildren raised it. Our outcomes confirmed also findings from other studies showing North-West and South-East division in wellbeing across European continent.
123. STATE CHILD HEALTH INSURANCE POLICIES AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR IMMIGRANT CHILDREN
Deborah Roempke Graefe, Gordon F. De Jong and Stephanie Howe Hasanali
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Just as access to and utilization of health care among immigrant populations varies across the nations of the European Union (e.g., Stan 2015), nativity-based disparities in health care between the U.S. states are clear. Although recent legal permanent residents and undocumented immigrants are generally barred from accessing public health insurance, some U.S. states cover immigrant children through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In this study, we examine the contextual effect of U.S. state health insurance eligibility policy, particularly with respect to immigrant children, on race/ethnic and nativity-based disparities in children's routine health care. Utilizing our original data on state CHIP eligibility policies and child-level data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, we find that a significant portion of between-state variation in children's routine health care results from diversity in CHIP eligibility rules for poor and foreign-born children. Immigrant-specific disparities are reduced when states do not require five years residency for CHIP participation. Our ongoing research expands upon the results presented here to include children from all U.S. states in the study sample; and the substitution in our models of race/ethnicity by immigrants' global regions of origin; and the addition to our models of alternative contextual explanations for health care inequalities (characteristics of the local medical system infrastructure include the ratio of general practitioners/pediatritians to the population, availability of translation services at local hospitals, and availability of low-cost medical clinics). Findings regarding these additional characteristics will be presented, along with a discussion of their applicability to the EU situation.

123. UNDERSTANDING AGE VARIATIONS IN THE MIGRANT MORTALITY ADVANTAGE
Michel Guillot, Myriam Khlat, Irma T. Elo and Matthieu Solignac
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This paper examines typical age variations in foreign-born vs. native born mortality ratios, with the purpose of gaining insight about underlying mechanisms explaining why the mortality of migrants in receiving countries differs from that of non-migrants. We examine the four main explanations that have been proposed in the literature for the migrant mortality advantage (i.e., data quality issues; migrant selection at entry; migrant selection at exit; and cultural effects), and formulate expectations as to whether they should generate an increase, a decrease, or no change in relative mortality over the life course. Finally, using data from France and the US for the period 2000-2010, typical age patterns of migrant relative mortality are examined in light of this theoretical framework. We find that while some explanations are consistent with observed age variations, others are not and can be dismissed as major mechanisms explaining the migrant mortality advantage.
123. THE DYNAMICS OF MIGRATION AND HEALTH IN AUSTRALIA: A LONGITUDINAL INVESTIGATION
Santosh Jatrana
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Many observational studies have seen a health advantage among foreign-born (FB) people as compared with the native-born (NB), and a decline in that health advantage the longer they stay in the host country. Such studies often used cross-sectional datasets and little attention was paid to understand the pathways and mechanisms by which transition of health over time. We extend that work by investigating changes in three health measures among FB people from English speaking countries and non-English speaking countries relative to NB Australians over time using longitudinal data. We also explore English language proficiency, and socioeconomic and health behavior factors as possible mechanisms through which health outcomes change over time post migration. This paper challenges the commonly held assumptions that migration and longer stay in the host country is associated with a decline in health.

123. HEALTH STATUS OF MIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA
Arusyak Sevoyan
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Although there has been a large body of research looking at migrant health issues, there is little understanding of migrant health in Australia due to limited research. Australia is among the top migration countries, where about half of the population is a first- or second-generation migrant, and where more than quarter of the labour force consists of migrants. This study adds to our understanding of migrant health in Australia by exploring the health status and health risk factors of migrants in comparison to the native-born population in Australia. It uses data from the Australian Health Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 2011-12. The analysis includes two measures of health: self-assessed health and Body Mass Index. Migrant status as the main predictor is broken into categories according to the year of arrival to explore the possible effect of assimilation on health outcomes. The preliminary results show that migrants in Australia report better health than the native born population controlling for other factors. However, the better health status is mostly attributable to the newly arrived migrants, as the health status of earlier waves of migrants is not significantly different from that of native Australians. Health risk factors are also found to be much lower among migrants of all categories compared to the native born. To further explore the health of migrants more measures of health and country of birth of migrants are intended to be added to the analysis in preparation for the conference.

123. IT IS HARD TO SWIM UPSTREAM: DIETARY ACCULTURATION AMONG MEXICAN-ORIGIN CHILDREN
Jennifer Van Hook, Susana Quiros, Michelle Frisco and Emnet Fikru
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Health and immigration researchers often implicate dietary acculturation in explanations of Mexican children of immigrants’ weight gain after moving to the U.S., but rarely explore how diet is shaped by immigrants’ structural incorporation. We used data from the 1999/00-2009/10 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
(NHANES) to assess how indicators of Mexican-origin children’s acculturation and structural incorporation influence two outcomes: how healthy and how “Americanized” children's diets are. Indicators of acculturation were strongly associated with more Americanized and less healthy diets. However, structural incorporation indicators were mostly unrelated to diet outcomes net of acculturation. An exception was that parental education was positively associated with consuming a healthy diet. Finally, children of natives consumed more Americanized, unhealthy diets than children of immigrants and these differences were largely explained by differences in acculturation. Children of natives would have consumed an even less healthy diet were it not for their higher levels of parental education. Overall the results suggest that the process of adapting to the U.S. life style is associated with the loss of cultural culinary preferences and less healthy eating behaviors despite improvements in socioeconomic status.
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EPC 2016 Program Addendum

SESSION 8  ASSORTATIVE MATING
Title changed - 2 Is the end of female educational hypergamy the end of hypergamy? • Margarita Chudnovskaya, Stockholm University; Ridhi Kashyap, University of Oxford and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

SESSION 12  ADAPTING TO AGEING - POLICY RESPONSES IN THE PENSION SYSTEM
Paper withdrawn - 4 Linking retirement age and life expectancy in a Bismarckian system - effects on the German pension insurance • Valentin Vogt, Katholische Universität Eichstätt - Ingolstadt; Jörg Althammer, Katholische Universität Eichstätt - Ingolstadt

SESSION 15  LONGEVITY ADVANCES AND THEIR DETERMINANTS
Title and abstract changed - 2 Lifestyle or healthcare? Explaining the lack of progress in life expectancy • Frederik Peters, Universität Rostock; Marcus Ebeling, Universität Rostock; Roland Rau, Universität Rostock; Christina Bohk-Ewald, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Aim: In most high-income countries life expectancy is improving so steadily that the decisive factors responsible for the ongoing progress are hard to identify. In few of these countries, namely Denmark (DNK) the Netherlands (NLD) and Ireland (IRL), life expectancy exhibited longer periods of slower progress or even stagnation. The goal of this paper was to assess the possible impact of changes in three major determinants on the trend reversals: smoking, alcohol consumption and healthcare spending. Methods: Using data of the WHO on causes of death, the HMD on mortality and the OECD on healthcare spending, we quantified the contribution of each determinant using direct and indirect estimation techniques. To assess the impact of each factor on the progress in life expectancy, we used a new tool - the “equivalent time” – measuring the lag between a country and the mean value of the G7 countries as reference. Findings: In 1995 the DNK, NLD and IRL lagged behind the reference progress in life expectancy between one and three decades. A substantial part of this lag was explained by the impact of smoking. In IRL also changes in the healthcare system were an important driver of the catch-up process. The factor alcohol consumption seemed to have played only a minor role. Conclusions: Unfavourable lifestyle choices with respect to smoking affected the lack of progress in life expectancy in the countries of interest most, while changes in the healthcare system were important to keep pace or slightly catch up with the reference rate of progress.

SESSION 17  THE IMPACT OF RECESSION ON LIFE COURSE
Paper withdrawn - 2 Economic crisis’s effects on R&D job opportunities for PhD cohorts in Italy • Francesca Gallo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Romina Fraboni, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Serena Palmieri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Isabella Siciliani, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

POSTER SESSION 1
Moved to Session 35 - 20 Mortality transition in Bangladesh • Ahbab Mohammad Fazle Rabbi, Università di Padova
Poster withdrawn - 52 Postpartum body image satisfaction among Ghanaian childbearing women • Marianne Paul, McGill University
Poster added - 76 Population research and analysis at the U.S. Department of State • Debbie Fugate, Humanitarian Information Unit, U.S. Department of State
Poster added - 77 Family policy changes in Poland in comparison to the selected European Union countries in the economic crisis • Joanna Szczepaniak-Sienniak, Wroclaw University of Economics
Poster added - 78 A longitudinal study on intergenerational coresidence of older adults: the impact of its change and stability on physical health in rural China • Ping Wang, Xi'an University of Science and Technology; Iris Chi, University of Southern California; Weiyu Mao, University of Southern California; Yawei Lian, Xi'an University of Science and Technology; Shuzhuo Li, Xi'an jiaotong University

SESSION 34 MAKING USE OF FAMILY POLICY: FERTILITY AND LABOUR MARKET EFFECTS
Order of presentations changed
1 Cross-national comparisons: a missing link in the relationship between policies and fertility? A comparative study of fertility decision making of Polish nationals in Poland and UK • Joanna Marczak, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Wendy Sigle, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Ernestina E. Coast, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
2 Measuring the impact of family related policies on the realisation of childbirth intentions • Beat Fux, Universität Salzburg; Benjamin Gröschl, Universität Salzburg
3 Non-uptake of parental leave in migrant populations: a longitudinal perspective • Tine Kil, Universiteit Antwerpen; Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen
4 Career penalty of motherhood in Spain • Irene Lapuerta, Universidad Pública de Navarra (UPNA); Marta Dominguez Folgueras, OSC-Sciences Po; María José González, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

SESSION 35 SURVIVAL: EXPLORING BIOLOGICAL AND CONFOUNDING FACTORS
Paper withdrawn - 2 Estimating the statistical curability of cancer • Mathias Voigt, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Paper added - 2 Mortality transition in Bangladesh • Adbh Mohammad Fazle Rabbi, Università di Padova

SESSION 41 MENTAL WELL-BEING OF OLDER ADULTS
Title correction - 4 Non-normative family transitions: consequences for loneliness in later life across 12 nations • Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

SESSION 46 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Paper added - 4 Religion, ethnicity and selection of Caesarean section in Fars province of Iran • Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Afshan Javadi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University
POSTER SESSION 2
Moved to Session 46 - 23 Religion, ethnicity and selection of Caesarean section in Fars province of Iran • Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Afshan Javadi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University
Moved to Session 107 - 36 Socioeconomic determinants of inequality in life expectancy of people over 60 after retirement in Italy, estimates from AD-SILC dataset • Carlo Lallo, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano
Poster withdrawn - 43 A space-time analysis of the ageing index in Italy • Sara Miccoli, Sapienza Università di Roma; Cecilia Reynaud, Università Roma Tre; Francesco Lagona, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Poster withdrawn - 80 Unregistered marriage and fertility: a case study of Kermanshah City in Iran • Sajede Vaezzade, Jahad Daneshgahi (ACECR); Ali Ayaseh, Shiraz University; Zakieh Vaezzade, Jahad Daneshgahi Mashad; Marzieh Vaezzade, Independent Researcher
Moved to P1-78 - 81 A longitudinal study on intergenerational coresidence of older adults: the impact of its change and stability on physical health in rural China • Ping Wang, Xi’an University of Science and Technology; Iris Chi, University of Southern California; Weiyu Mao, University of Southern California; Yawei Lian, Xi’an University of Science and Technology; Shuzhuo Li, Xi’an Jiaotong University

SESSION 77 GENDER, FERTILITY AND SEX PREFERENCES
Paper withdrawn - 1 Exploring the relationship between son preference and fertility decline in Nepal • Saffron Brunskill, University of Southampton

SESSION 88 COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON MIGRATION AND FERTILITY
Chair Teresa Castro Martin replaced by Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

SESSION 90 INTEGRATION CHALLENGES OF FORCED MIGRATION
Co-authors added - 2 Displaced persons arriving in fall 2015 in Austria: insights on their human capital • Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Judith Kohlenberger, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Bernhard Rengs, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Zakarya Al Zalak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Erich Striessnig, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Michaela Potančoková, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Richard Gisser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

SESSION 95 TRENDS AND IMPACT OF INFANT/CHILD MORTALITY IN THE PAST
Paper withdrawn - 1 Unpuzzling the past: excess infant and child mortality in Turkey • Rengin Aktar, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Title changed - 5 The geography of early childhood mortality in England and Wales, 1881-1911 • Hannaliis Jaadla, University of Cambridge; Alice Reid, University of Cambridge
SESSION 97  DETERMINANTS OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS

Title changed - 3  Childlessness and upward intergenerational support: cross-national evidence from eleven European countries • Luca Maria Pesando, University of Pennsylvania

POSTER SESSION 3
Poster withdrawn - 10  Developing the civil registration system: a case study in Burkina Faso • Maria Castiglioni, Università di Padova; Francesco Di Domenico, Community of Sant’Egidio; Palmira Gianturco, Community of Sant’Egidio; Evelina Martelli, Community of Sant’Egidio
Poster withdrawn - 13  Educational attainment forecasts of the Italian population by a continuous-time microsimulation model • Gianni Corsetti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Marco Marsili, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)
Poster withdrawn - 48  Socioeconomic inequality in HIV risk behaviour and HIV prevalence in Botswana • Kannan Navaneetham, University of Botswana; Mpho Keetile, University of Botswana; Gobopamang Letamo, University of Botswana; Serai Daniel Rakgoasi, University of Botswana
Moved to P1-77 - 68  Family policy changes in Poland in comparison to the selected European Union countries in the economic crisis • Joanna Szczepaniak-Sienniak, Wrocław University of Economics
Poster added - 77  The links among living arrangements and fertility in Germany. The role of Living Apart Together (LAT) on fertility intentions and realized fertility • Nicoletta Signoretti, Sapienza Università di Roma
Poster added - 78  Does social comparison affect immigrants’ happiness and life satisfaction? A European perspective • Manuela Stranges, Università della Calabria; Alessandra Venturini, University of Turin; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

SESSION 107  HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

Paper withdrawn - 2  Territorial patterns of the difficulties expressed by the elderly in Portugal in 2011 • Maria Cristina S. Gomes, Universidade de Aveiro; João Lourenço Marques, Universidade de Aveiro; Inês Castro, Universidade de Aveiro
Paper added - 2  Socioeconomic determinants of inequality in life expectancy of people over 60 after retirement in Italy, estimates from AD-SILC dataset • Carlo Lallo, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

SESSION 112  CHILDELESSNESS

Paper withdrawn - 4  Are Hungarians unintentionally drifting into childlessness after the societal transition? • Marida Hollos, Brown University; Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

SESSION 114  TERMS OF BELONGING: IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION

Presentation changed to poster P3-78 - 5  Does social comparison affect immigrants’ happiness and life satisfaction? A European perspective • Manuela Stranges, Università della Calabria; Alessandra Venturini, University of Turin; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze
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