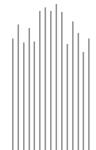


EUROPEAN**POPULATION** CONFERENCE 2014

25–28 June 2014 Budapest, Hungary

TRANSITIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS





PROGRAMMEAND**ABSTRACT**BOOK www.epc2014.hu







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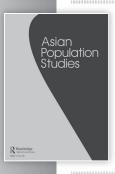


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WELCOME TO THE EPC2014

Dear Colleagues and Participants,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 12th European Population Conference 2014 in Budapest. The special theme of this year's conference is "Transitions: Opportunities and Threats".

There are several reasons why we chose "Transitions" as a theme. Fundamental changes started 25 years ago in the Eastern part of Europe, opening a new chapter in the history of the Continent. Even though the transformation of population processes is not complete, making an inventory from the perspective of a quarter century is both achievable and advantageous. It is worth asking more questions: whether a new pattern of demographic behaviour has emerged, how much it is different from other regions of Europe, and what mechanisms shaped population processes in the Eastern part of Europe.

We were equally motivated by the continuous presence of the notion "Transition" in theoretical reasoning and empirical analysis. The theory of demographic transition is a valid interpretive framework for all demographers and it is also appreciated in related social sciences. Describing and explaining as well as understanding different transitions are part of demographers' daily work.

The biennial European Population Conferences provide great opportunity for the community of demographers to present and discuss current research and to facilitate co-operation within all fields of population studies. All relevant and interesting research questions are welcome at the EPC; however, we encourage all participants to pay special attention to transitions in order to benefit all areas of population research.

On behalf of the International Organizing Committee and the National Executive Committee we express our warm welcome and wish you all a stimulating, exciting and productive conference.

Zsolt Spéder, Lívia Murinkó, Balázs Kapitány, Péter Őri and Marietta Pongrácz National Executive Committee

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) I have the great pleasure to welcome you to EPC2014, the European Population Conference! I am sure that you will agree that the city of Budapest is a fantastic place to visit and to convene a scientific conference. Enthusiasm and excitement are two sentiments that aptly describe the mood of the Council of EAPS accepting the offer of our Hungarian friends and colleagues to host the conference.

Following the examples of the most recent conferences in Barcelona, Vienna and Stockholm, well-remembered by many of us, and standing in the tradition of many other EPCs that have given colour to the history of our Association, the expectations for Budapest are high. Combining professionalism with dedication and mixing this with hospitality, perseverance and optimism, our Hungarian friends have worked miracles.

EPC2014 gathers large numbers of participants from all corners of Europe and the world, representing a wide range of disciplines and covering the many exciting dimensions of population research. The EAPS Council takes great pride that its flagship event continues to develop as one of the leading scientific gatherings in the field.

Working with our Hungarian colleagues on EPC2014 was a pleasure. But there were others as well. The Council is very grateful for the many volunteers who assisted in the process of crafting the scientific programme. A particular thanks goes to the conveners who laid the foundation for this programme. Also for this conference, the professional and very constructive and efficient support of the "Pampa Team" at Princeton University should be acknowledged.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating! I wish all of us a very exciting conference and look forward to the inspiring scientific and social exchanges that are the core of any conference.

Let EPC2014 begin!

Francesco Billari

President, European Association for Population Studies

ORGANIZERS OF THE EPC2014

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 which 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 on 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 in which EAPS functions.



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The **HUNGARIAN DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE (HDRI)** is one of the longest established European demographic research institutes, conducting research in all of the major fields of demography.

The research activities of the institute include:

- The Institute carries out research on fundamental population processes including fertility, nuptiality, marriage, mortality, and internal and international migration.
- The HDRI describes and analyses the structural characteristics of the Hungarian population, including changes in family and household structure, ageing, education, economic activity and regional differences within the country.
- The researchers of the Institute support policy decision making by analysing the
 effects of population, family and migration policies and carrying out background
 research.
- In the Institute there is a long tradition of short- and long-term population projections and historical demographic research as well.
- The HDRI has a long tradition of survey-based research.

The Institute is an active partner in a wide range of international collaborations (like GGP, REPRO, SEEMIG, FEMAGE, LIFETIMING, AGENTA etc.) and organises bi- and multilateral conferences together with related institutions and organisations. As an affiliated institute, the HDRI actively participates in the work of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS); researchers of the Institute regularly present their findings on the European Population Conferences and other high-ranked international conferences. The Institute is a founding member of the European Population Network.

The Institute has an increasing number of publications in English: the annual English Edition of Demográfia; Working Papers on Population, Family and Welfare; Research Highlights; and the Demographic Portrait of Hungary published in every third year.



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Web: www.demografia.hu/en

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

Zsolt Spéder, Head of Committee Lívia Murinkó, Conference Coordinator Balázs Kapitány Péter Őri Marietta Pongrácz

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) and the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute (HDRI) want to express their gratefulness to the following institutions for their support to EPC2014:

- Corvinus University of Budapest
- Foundation for the Study of Population in Hungary
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office
- Institut national d'études démographiques (INED)
- National Council for Sustainable Development, Hungary (NTTF)

The EAPS wants to express its gratitude to the Office of Population Research at Princeton University for hosting the EPC2014 Scientific Programme website on its server and providing the software which powers it. Special thanks to Germán Rodríguez for adapting the software to our needs, to Irene Rodríguez for providing the necessary technical support and the very pleasant collaboration, and to Wayne W. Appleton for maintaining the server.

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:

Emmanuelle Cambois, Patrick Deboosere, Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, Trude Lappegård, Daniel T. Lichter, Melinda Mills, Livia Sz. Oláh, Péter Őri, Sabu Padmadas, Joaquín Recaño-Valverde, Oxana Sinyavskaya, Maria Rita Testa, Hendrik P. van Dalen, Nico van Nimwegen, Emilio Zagheni.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Conference venue

Corvinus University of Budapest, Main Building

Address: Fővám tér 8.

1093 Budapest

Registration Desk

The Registration Desk, where pre-registered participants or on-site registrants may pick up their conference materials, is operating in the main foyer (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, 25 June	10:00 - 20:00
Thursday, 26 June	07:30 - 19:00
Friday, 27 June	07:30 - 19:00
Saturday, 28 June	07:30 - 13:00

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.

Registration fee includes

- Admission to the Conference and the Exhibitions
- Conference material including the Programme Book or in case of previous subscription the Programme and Abstract Book
- Opening Plenary Session & Welcome Reception
- Coffee/tea during the breaks
- EPC Party
- Closing and Award Ceremony in the Parliament Building

Certificate of Attendance

A Certificate of Attendance can be obtained upon request at the Registration Desk. Please submit your request before Saturday, 28 June 2014.

Meeting rooms and venues

Session, Event	Room, venue
Sessions 1,13,25,36,47,59,71,83,95,106	Lecture Room I (ground floor)
Sessions 2,14,26,37,48,60,72,84,96,107	Lecture room 236 (2 nd floor)
Sessions 3,15,27,38,49,61,73,85,97,108	Lecture room 238 (2 nd floor)
Sessions 4,16,28,39,50,62,74,86,98,109	Lecture room 330 (3 rd floor)
Sessions 5,17,29,40,51,63,75,87,99,110	Lecture room 332 (3 rd floor)
Sessions: 6,18,30,41,52,64,76,88,100,111	Lecture room 324 (3 rd floor)
Sessions: 7,19,31,42,53,65,77,89,101,112	Lecture room 326 (3 rd floor)
Sessions: 8,20,32,43,54,66,78,90,102,113	Lecture room 328 (3 rd floor)
Sessions: 9,21,33,44,55,67,79,91,103,114	Lecture room 334 (3 rd floor)
Sessions:10,22,34,45,56,68,80,92,104,115	Lecture room 336 (3 rd floor)
Sessions:11,23,35,46,57,69,81,93,105,116	Lecture room 338 (3 rd floor)
Sessions:12,24,36,47,58,70,82,94,106,117	Lecture room 340 (3 rd floor)
Poster sessions	Main Foyer South (ground floor)
Side meetings	Rooms 322, 324, 326, 328
Exhibition area & coffee breaks	Main Foyer (ground floor)
Interactive Exhibition	Room III (ground floor)
Internet room (computer access)	Room 250 (2 nd floor)
Opening Plenary Session	Aula (ground floor)
Welcome reception	Foyer (1 st floor)
EAPS General Assembly	Lecture Room I (ground floor)
Honorary Evening Lecture	Lecture Room I (ground floor)
EPC Party	Inner courtyard (1st floor)
Closing and Award Ceremony	The Parliament Building

Exhibition booths opening hours

Wednesday, 25 June	17:00 - 20:00
Thursday, 26 June	09:00 - 19:00
Friday, 27 June	09:00 - 19:00
Saturday, 28 June	09:00 - 12:00

Poster sessions

Poster boards have the same number as poster numbers in the final programme. 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. The organisers will take no responsibilities for left posters! Authors are requested to be present for discussion during their poster session.

Instructions for oral presentations

Please check the programme well in advance for the date, time and venue of your presentation. The organisers will provide all necessary equipment (computer, projector, laser pointer, microphone etc.). Please bring your presentation in PowerPoint (or PDF) format. Should you have a special request, please contact the Conference Secretariat at the Registration Desk in order to make sure the presentation can be made in the desired form.

Technical equipment

PowerPoint projection on PCs (Windows 7 with Office 2010) is available in all session rooms. Speakers are requested to test their presentation at least 1 hour before the beginning of their session or the previous day. Presentations written in a Microsoft PowerPoint 2010 PPT and PPTX format are recommended. In case of any technical difficulties, please consult the technician on duty.

Internet access

Computer room with internet access: Room 250, 2nd floor

In the session rooms internet is available for the presenters. Wireless internet is available only on the ground floor of the conference building. You will receive your login and password in the registration area.

Transfer to the Parliament before the Closing Ceremony

Transfer will be provided by buses, leaving **at 12:30** from the bus parking of Bálna Cultural, Commercial and Leisure Centre (next building behind the conference venue to the south, address: 1093 Budapest, Fővám tér 11-12).

To enter the Parliament participants are requested to use Gate 1 and Gate 12.

Please be advised that as you enter the Parliament Building the Guards of the Parliament will carry out a **security check** (similar to an airport security check). If you refuse to undergo this check, the guards may deny your permission to enter the building.

Participants who have not advised their **ID number** in advance are requested to provide this information at the Registration Desk at the latest **until 12:00 on Thursday** 26 June. Without a valid ID number participants will not be allowed to enter the Parliament.

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 14:00 on Saturday 28 June**. The organisers can provide a luggage storage facility **only** for those participants who will take the airport transfer bus departing at 16:00 on Saturday, from the Parliament after the Closing Ceremony. In all other cases participants are requested to store their luggage at their hotel's luggage room on Saturday.

Airport transfer after the Closing Ceremony

After the Closing Ceremony on Saturday, 28 June, an airport transfer bus will leave at 16:00 from the Parliament Square (Alkotmány Street). The service is available only if booked in advance against a fee and offered for those participants whose flight departs after 18:30.

Participants travelling to the airport after the Closing Ceremony are requested to place their luggage in the dedicated bus upon departing from the University at 12:30.

Meals

Coffee/tea during the coffee breaks will be served in the exhibition and poster session area. It is free for all registered participants wearing their badge and available against a coupon.

Nearby lunch places

There are several places in the vicinity of the conference site serving lunch or sandwiches, among others:

- Central Market Hall (Vásárcsarnok) next building to the University Bars, cafes and food stalls offer warm and cold meals on the first floor
- Váci Street (walking area opposite the University building)
 A great selection of small restaurants, coffee shops, fast food restaurants and pizzerias, offering a variety of international and traditional Hungarian dishes, soups and salads

Language

The official language of the conference is English. No simultaneous translation will be available.

Currency, exchange, credit cards

In Hungary the official currency is Hungarian Forint (HUF). Exchange facilities are available at the airport, in hotels, at the exchange desk of banks and at authorized money changers.

All major credit cards are accepted in most hotels, restaurants, ATMs and shops.

Local transportation

Public transportation in the city is well-organised. Trams, buses and metro trains operate without conductors. Tickets must be purchased in advance at newsstands, metro stations or at vendor machines at some tram and bus stops. Weekly and Tourist (valid for 3 days) passes allowing free travel on all means of transportation within the city borders can be bought at each metro station (e.g. metro station at the Conference Building – Corvinus University).

The metro station and tram stop at the Conference venue is called "Fővám tér."

Taxi

We suggest that you only use taxis equipped with a taximeter, such as Főtaxi, City Taxi or Tele5 Taxi. Beware of private cabs, especially those without a taximeter.

Tipping

It is customary to give a tip of 10% over the amount of the bill at restaurants and in taxis.

Electricity supply

In Hungary, electricity is supplied at 230 V, 50 Hz. The 2-pin connecting plug is different from the ones used in some other countries, e.g. the USA, the UK and Japan.

Notice for drivers (zero alcohol)

Drivers should be aware that there is a zero tolerance of blood alcohol level while driving.

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.

Parking

Parking in the central districts of Budapest is available upon payment. You need to purchase a parking ticket from the vending machines on the streets. Only HUF coins are accepted.

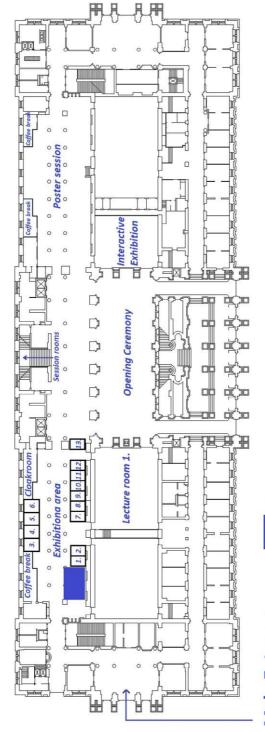
An underground car park is operating in the Bálna Cultural, Commercial and Leisure Centre, next building behind the conference venue. Address: 1093 Budapest, Fővám tér 11-12. Parking fee is 250 HUF/hour. Parking is free up to the first hour and during the weekend.

Notices and messages

Notices and messages related to conference activities and any changes in the conference programme will be displayed at the Registration Desk.

FLOOR PLANS

Ground floor



Main Entrance

- Registration desk

1st floor

2nd floor

PLENARY SESSIONS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Opening Plenary Session

Wednesday, 25 June, 17:00 – 19:30 Aula, ground floor

Chair: Gabriella Vukovich, President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Welcome and opening statement: Francesco C. Billari, President of EAPS

Keynote speakers:

- 1 Revisiting the theory of demographic transition **David S. Reher**, professor, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- 2 New approaches to examining family transitions in Europe **Melinda Mills**, professor, University of Oxford
- 3 Mortality/health crisis in post-communist societies **France Meslé**, senior researcher, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 4 An overlooked aspect of the Post-Communist Fertility Transition **Zsolt Spéder**, *director*, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*

Ouestions, discussion

Welcome Reception

Wednesday, 25 June, 19:30 - 21:30 Foyer, 1st floor

Dinner speech by Prof. György Schöpflin, Member of the European Parliament

Participants are welcome to a standing buffet dinner served on the 1st floor foyers of the University building.

Career Mentoring Meeting

Thursday, 26 June, 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.

Attending mentors:

- Alícia Adsera (Princeton University)
- Bruno Arpino (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
- Paul Demény (Population Council)
- Aline Désesquelles (INED)
- Sebastian Klüsener (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)
- Melinda Mills (University of Oxford)
- Monika Mynarska (Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University)
- Gerda Neyer (Stockholm University)
- Nico van Nimwegen (NIDI)
- Jean-Marie Robine (French National Institute of Health and Medical Research & University of Montpellier 1)

Registration is required; you can sign up at the registration desk. Attendance is limited to 40 people and is first-come, first-served. Cost: 10 Euro.

The 13th and 14th General Assembly of EAPS

Thursday, 26 June, 17:30-19:30

Lecture Room 1

Agendas:

- 1. Opening of the 13th General Assembly by the President, Francesco Billari
- 2. Report by the Secretary General and Treasurer, Marc Luy
- 3. Proposal for Council Elections
- 4. Proposals to change the Statutes and By-Laws
- 5. Closing of the 13th General Assembly
- 6. Opening of the 14th General Assembly by the president, Francesco Billari
- 7. Appointment of new Auditors
- 8. Statements on FAPS activities
 - the European Journal of Population (EJP)
 - the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD)
- 9. Statement on behalf of the Advisory Board by its chair, James Vaupel
- 10. Venue of the European Population Conference 2016
- 11. Any other business
- 12. Closing of the 14th General Assembly

Honorary Evening Lecture

Friday, 27 June, 19:45 - 20:30 Lecture Room I

Can countries raise their birth rates? • **Paul Demény**, *Distinguished Scholar of the Population Council, New York; External Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Founding Editor of Population and Development Review*

EPC Party

Friday, 27 June, 20:30 – 1:00 Inner courtyard, 1st floor

Music by 2006 Gunther Beyer Award winner Krzysztof Tymicki

The Organizers provide coupons for drinks. Coupons can be used at the bar operating in the courtyard. Drinks can also be purchased for cash (HUF) in the same bar. In case of bad weather, the party will take place either in the Aula or in the 1^{st} floor foyers.

Closing and Award Ceremony in the Hungarian Parliament

Saturday, 28 June, 14:00 - 15:30

The Session Hall of the former House of Lords in the Hungarian Parliament

Closing statement: Francesco C. Billari, EAPS

Presentation of Gunther Beyer Award, Poster Award, EAPS Award, the Dirk J. Van de Kaa Award for Social Demography, and the Trailblazer Award for Demographic Analysis

Farewell mingle: finger food and a drink will be served

"How to get to 100 - and enjoy it" - Interactive Exhibition

Thursday, 26 June and Friday, 27 June, 9:00 - 19:00

Lecture Room 3, Ground Floor

The travelling exhibition was developed by Population Europe, the network of 30 leading demographic research centres in Europe.

Using the latest iPad-technology this exhibition takes you on an entertaining tour through your future in an ageing society. Through computer games, quizzes, photos, interviews and easy to understand graphs and texts, the latest research results on demographic change are only a few clicks away.

SIDE MEETINGS

Wednesday, 25 June

12:00-16:30 Room 322	Focus on Partnerships: Discourses on Cohabitation and Marriage throughout Europe and Australia University of Southampton Brienna Perelli-Harris (B.G.Perelli-Harris@soton.ac.uk)
13:00-16:30 Room 328	GGP Council of Partners Meeting (by invitation only) NIDI & UNECE Viviane Brunne (viviane.brunne@unece.org)
14:00-16:30 Room 324	Transitions and Dependencies: Managing Migration in South East Europe - SEEMIG Hungarian Central Statistical Office Béla Soltész (seemig@demografia.hu)
14:30-15:30 Room 326	Oxford Project on CEE Fertility Collaborators Meeting (by invitation only) University of Oxford Stuart Basten (stuart.basten@spi.ox.ac.uk)
15:30-16:30 Room 326	European Journal of Population Advisory Board Meeting (by invitation only) European Journal of Population & NIDI Helga de Valk (ejp@nidi.nl)

Thursday, 26 June

7:30-9:00	GGP Consortium Board Meeting (by invitation only)
Room 328	NIDI & UNECE
	Anne Gauthier (gauthier@nidi.nl)
7:30-9:00	FamiliesAndSocieties Project WP8 Meeting (by invitation only)
Room 326	University of Liverpool
	Tina Hannemann (tina hannemann@livernool ac uk)

8:00-9:00	Families And Societies Project WP2 Meeting (by invitation only)
Room 324	INED
	Ariane Pailhé (pailhe@ined.fr)

Friday, 27 June

7:30-9:00 Room 328	Population Europe Board Meeting (by invitation only) Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Population Europe Antje Peters (apeters@demogr.mpg.de) Andreas Edel (edel@demogr.mpg.de)
7:30-9:00 Room 326	Fertility Dynamics after Separation (by invitation only) Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research Michaela Kreyenfeld Sandra Krapf (Krapf@demogr.mpg.de)
12:50-13:50	Demográfia English Edition Editorial Board Meeting (by invitation only) Hungarian Demographic Research Institute Zsolt Spéder (speder@demografia.hu)

Saturday, 28 June

8:00-9:00	Scientific Board of European Doctoral School of Demography
0.00-5.00	Scientific board of European Doctoral School of Demography
Room 328	(by invitation only)
	European Doctoral School of Demography
	Frans Willekens (Willekens@demogr.mpg.de)

EXHIBITORS

Place: Main Foyer, ground floor

Opening Hours

 Wednesday, 25 June
 17:00 - 20:00

 Thursday, 26 June
 09:00 - 19:00

 Friday, 27 June
 09:00 - 19:00

 Saturday, 28 June
 09:00 - 12:00

Exhibitors

- 1. Stockholm University Demography Unit, Department of Sociology (SUDA)
- 2. University of Oxford, Department of Social Policy and Intervention
- 3. European Association for Population Studies (EAPS)
 Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 4. Hungarian Demographic Research Institute (HDRI)
- 5. ESRC Research Centre for Population Change
- 6. Springer
- 7. Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics (CED)
- 8. Comparative Population Studies (CPOS)
- 9. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)
- 10. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 11. Generations and Gender Programme (GGP)
- 12. Institut national d'études démographiques (INED)
- 13. Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital

opening ceremony, posters, session rooms garderobe meeting room Floor Plan of the Exhibition in the Main Foyer (Ground Floor) registration buffet entrance —

EPC2014 PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

28 June, Saturday		Side Meetings			Sessions 95-104		Coffee Break		Sessions 106-117			Transfer to the Parliament		Closing Awards &	Docontion in the Darlisment	Neception in the Farment										,			
27 June, Friday		Side Meetings			Sessions 47-58		Coffee Break		Sessions 59-70		Poster Session 2		Poster Session 2		Sessions 71-82		Coffee Break		Sessions 83-94			Poster Session 3			eantoe Bajaeki kasacach	nonorally evening rectain		EPC Party	
26 June, Thursday	o Cis	Meetings Career	Meetings Mentoring	Sessions 1-12	Sessions 1-12		Coffee Break		Sessions 13-24			Poster Session 1			Sessions 25-35		Coffee Break		Sessions 36-46			EADS General Assembly	CALS Gellel al Assellibiy						
25 June, Wednesday											Side Registration Meetings										Opening Plenary Session				Welcome Reception	Mercolle Neception			
Time	07:30 - 08:00	08:00 - 08:30	00:60 - 08:80	06:60 - 00:60	09:30 - 10:00	10:00 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 11:30	11:30 - 12:00	12:00 - 12:30	12:30 - 13:00	13:00 - 13:30	13:30 - 14:00	14:00 - 14:30	14:30 - 15:00	15:00 - 15:30	15:30 - 16:00	16:00 - 16:30	16:30 - 17:00	17:00 - 17:30	17:30 - 18:00	18:00 - 18:30	18:30 - 19:00	19:00 - 19:30	19:30 - 20:00	20:00 - 20:30	20:30 - 21:00	21:00 - 21:30	00.70

EPC2014 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Wednesday, June 25 17:00 - 19:30

Opening Plenary Session Aula, ground floor Followed by Welcome Reception Foyer, 1st floor

Thursday, June 26 9:00 - 10:30

1	Cohabitation on both sides of the Atlantic	Lecture Room I
2	Health, well-being and morbidity	Lecture Room 236
3	Causes of death	Lecture Room 238
4	Family formation and transition to adulthood	Lecture Room 330
5	Demographic consequences of gender inequality	Lecture Room 332
	and division of labour	
6	Investing in the quality of children	Lecture Room 324
7	Internal migration and residential segregation	Lecture Room 326
8	Changing unions: trends and impacts	Lecture Room 328
9	Parental leave uptake: causes and consequences	Lecture Room 334
10	Pensions and retirement	Lecture Room 336
11	Gender, sexuality and reproductive health	Lecture Room 338
12	Population dynamics and climate change	Lecture Room 340

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee break

Thursday, June 26 11:00 - 12:30

13	Contextual characteristics of fertility behaviour	Lecture Room I
14	Families and households	Lecture Room 236
15	Gender and family	Lecture Room 238
16	Biodemography and the life course	Lecture Room 330
17	Internal migration and urbanization	Lecture Room 332
18	Intergenerational relations: norms and behaviour	Lecture Room 324
19	Gender dynamics and fertility	Lecture Room 326
20	Data and methods	Lecture Room 328

21 22	Demographic impact of environmental hazards Special thematic session on demographic transition: processes and consequences, 19-20th	Lecture Room 334 Lecture Room 336
23 24	century Mortality in subpopulations Sexual and reproductive health	Lecture Room 338 Lecture Room 340
	rsday, June 26 0 - 14:00	
P1	Poster session 1	Main Foyer South, ground floor
	rsday, June 26 0 - 15:30	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Prospects of fertility determinants worldwide Assortative mating and religiousness Living apart together Mortality and longevity Trajectories into old age Internal migration of immigrants Social networks among new immigrants and the foreign born New roles of women and men and societal implications in diverse policy contexts Associations, pathways and familial background Work, employment and income in an uncertain world Intergenerational links, care arrangements and well-being	Lecture Room I Lecture Room 236 Lecture Room 330 Lecture Room 332 Lecture Room 324 Lecture Room 326 Lecture Room 326 Lecture Room 338 Lecture Room 334 Lecture Room 336 Lecture Room 338
15:30	- 16:00 Coffee break	
	rsday, June 26 0 - 17:30	
36	Linking policy and demographic trends: European and international perspectives	Lecture Room I
37	Socioeconomic well-being of partnership	Lecture Room 236

38	Child well-being, health and development	Lecture Room 238
39	Living arrangements	Lecture Room 330
40	Ageing and intergenerational relations	Lecture Room 332
41	Work-family dynamics among immigrant	Lecture Room 324
	populations	
42	Economic crisis, uncertainty and fertility	Lecture Room 326
43	Bias in demographic surveys	Lecture Room 328
44	Fertility and reproductive behaviour among	Lecture Room 334
	immigrant populations	
45	Demographic discourses in the 18-20th century	Lecture Room 336
46	Teenage pregnancy outcomes	Lecture Room 338

Thursday, June 26 17:30 - 19:30

EAPS General Assembly Lecture Room I

Friday, June 27 9:00 - 10:30

47 48	International migration and migrant populations Intergenerational transmissions of fertility behaviour	Lecture Room I Lecture Room 236
49	Separation and divorce	Lecture Room 238
50	Health and education	Lecture Room 330
51	Labour force participation and family	Lecture Room 332
52	Employment and fertility	Lecture Room 324
53	Economic integration of immigrant populations	Lecture Room 326
54	Family and residential migration	Lecture Room 328
55	Health in contexts	Lecture Room 334
56	Demographic concepts and indicators	Lecture Room 336
57	Desirable and undesirable consequences of	Lecture Room 338
	mobility	
58	Induced abortion	Lecture Room 340

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee break

Friday, June 27

11:00 - 12:30

59	Social network and fertility	Lecture Room I
60	Special thematic session on family systems and	Lecture Room 236
	transitions	
61	Immigration and ageing	Lecture Room 238
62	Bi-national marriages and marriage migration	Lecture Room 330
63	Childcare, work and family	Lecture Room 332
64	Determinants and outcomes of health care and	Lecture Room 324
	medication use	
65	Assortative mating, marriage and divorce	Lecture Room 326
66	Determinants of distress and depression	Lecture Room 328
67	Special thematic session on transitions:	Lecture Room 334
	opportunities and threats	
68	Household formation, marriage and social mobility	Lecture Room 336
	in the past	
69	Economic recession and family	Lecture Room 338
70	Reproductive health outcomes	Lecture Room 340

Friday, June 27 12:30 - 14:00

P2 Poster session 2 Main Foyer South, ground floor

Friday, June 27 14:00 - 15:30

71	Special thematic session on fertility transition:	Lecture Room I
	opportunities and threats	
72	Fertility and happiness	Lecture Room 236
73	Immigration and the welfare state	Lecture Room 238
74	Trends, determinants and patterns of cohabitation	Lecture Room 330
75	Family formation and the labour market	Lecture Room 332
76	Health at older ages	Lecture Room 324
77	Subjective health: How do people rate their own	Lecture Room 326
	health status?	
78	Human capital and inequality	Lecture Room 328

79	Economic context and internal migration in Europe	Lecture Room 334
80	Longevity and measures of mortality	Lecture Room 336
81	Dealing with population ageing and ageing labour	Lecture Room 338
	forces	
82	Contraceptive use in low and middle income	Lecture Room 340
	countries	

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee break

Friday, June 27 16:00 - 17:30

83	Healthy ageing prospects: challenges and opportunities for policy makers	Lecture Room I
84	Migration intentions of immigrants and natives	Lecture Room 236
85	Family ideals and preferences	Lecture Room 238
86	Family policy and fertility	Lecture Room 330
87	Family structure and intergenerational relations	Lecture Room 332
88	Childlessness	Lecture Room 324
89	Child well-being and family experience	Lecture Room 326
90	New methodological approaches to demographic	Lecture Room 328
	forecasts and projections	
91	Population, development, and the environment	Lecture Room 334
92	Reproductive health and rights issues	Lecture Room 336
93	Maternal and reproductive health care	Lecture Room 338
94	Policy settings and partnership dynamics among	Lecture Room 340
	immigrants	

Friday, June 27 17:30 - 19:00

Р3	Poster session 3	Main Foyer South,
		ground floor

Friday, June 27 19:45 - 20:30

Honorary Evening Lecture Lecture Room I

Friday, June 27

20:30 - 1:00

EPC Party	Inner courtyard, 1 st
	floor
Saturday, June 28	

9:00 - 10:30

95	Socioeconomic status, inequalities and economic	Lecture Room I
	conditions	
96	Fertility of immigrants	Lecture Room 236
97	Health and well-being in the ageing process	Lecture Room 238
98	Emigration and depopulation	Lecture Room 330
99	Economics, human capital and labour markets	Lecture Room 332
100	Education and fertility	Lecture Room 324
101	Childlessness, fertility and employment	Lecture Room 326
102	Special thematic session on transitions:	Lecture Room 328
	immigration and demographic change in Eastern	
	Europe and the former Soviet Union	
103	Retirement and ageing	Lecture Room 334
104	Regional demography: new data and approaches	Lecture Room 336

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee break

Saturday, June 28

11:00 - 12:30

106	The great recession and fertility	Lecture Room I
107	Unions and fertility	Lecture Room 236
108	Union formation and union dissolution	Lecture Room 238
109	Gender assumptions, policy design and	Lecture Room 330
	demographic outcomes: focus on fertility	
110	Intergenerational economic transfers	Lecture Room 332
111	International migration: moving on or moving	Lecture Room 324
	back?	
112	Assisted reproductive technology: challenges in	Lecture Room 326
	low fertility settings	
113	Housing, education and internal migration	Lecture Room 328

114	Demographic transition from micro-perspective,	Lecture Room 334
	18-20th century	
115	Multiple aspects of mortality and health	Lecture Room 336
116	Contraception	Lecture Room 338
117	IUSSP Laureate Session: Thérèse Locoh and	Lecture Room 340
	Gender Issues in Population Studies	

12:30 Transfer to the Parliament

Saturday, June 28 14:00 - 15:30

Closing And Award Ceremony	Parliament
Followed by Reception	Parliament

EPC2014 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW BY TOPIC

EPC2014 Special Thematic Sessions on "Transitions: Opportunities and Threats"

Session 71: Fertility transition: opportunities and threats

Topic: Fertility

Chair: **Tomas Sobotka**, Vienna Institute of Demography

Friday, June 27, 14:00-15:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 60: Family systems and transitions

Topic: Families and households

Chair: Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics

Friday, June 27, 11:00-12:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 102: **Transitions: immigration and demographic change in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union**

Topic: International migration and migrant populations

Chair: **Attila Melegh**, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

Saturday, June 28, 9:00-10:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 67: Transitions: opportunities and threats

Topic: Mortality and longevity

Chair: Katalin Kovács, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Friday, June 27, 11:00–12:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 22: Demographic transition: processes and consequences, 19-20th century

Topic: History

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

Thursday, June 26, 11:00–12:30 (Lecture Room 336)

1 Fertility

Session 13: Contextual characteristics of fertility behaviour

Chair: **Trude Lappegard**, *Statistics Norway* Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 19: Gender dynamics and fertility

Chair: **Teresa Castro Martin**, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 25: Prospects of fertility determinants worldwide

Chair: **Gunnar Andersson**, *Stockholm University* Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 48: Intergenerational transmissions of fertility behaviour

Chair: **Elizabeth Thomson**, Stockholm University and University of Wisconsin-Madison

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 52: **Employment and fertility**

Chair: **Daniele Vignoli**, *Università di Firenze* Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 59: Social network and fertility

Chair: **Arnstein Aassve**, *Università Bocconi* Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 71: Special thematic session on fertility transition: opportunities and threats

Chair: **Tomas Sobotka**, *Vienna Institute of Demography*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 72: Fertility and happiness

Chair: **Sebastian Kluesener**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 85: Family ideals and preferences

Chair: Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 86: Family policy and fertility

Chair: Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 88: Childlessness

Chair: **Anna Matysiak**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 96: Fertility of immigrants

Chair: **Eleonora Mussino**, *Stockholm University* Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 100: Education and fertility

Chair: **Lars Dommermuth**, *Statistics Norway* Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 106: **The great recession and fertility** Chair: **Øystein Kravdal**, *University of Oslo*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 107: Unions and fertility

Chair: Jennifer A. Holland, University of Southampton and Netherlands Interdisciplinary

Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 236)

2 Sexual and reproductive health

Session 11: Gender, sexuality and reproductive health

Chair: Patrick Heuveline, University of California, Los Angeles

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 24: Sexual and reproductive health

Chair: **Sabu S. Padmadas**, *University of Southampton* Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 46: Teenage pregnancy outcomes

Chair: TBA

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 58: Induced abortion

Chair: Gilda Sedgh, Guttmacher Institute

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 70: Reproductive health outcomes

Chair: **Ismet Koc**, Hacettepe University

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 82: Contraceptive use in low and middle income countries

Chair: **Arieke J. Rijken**, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam* Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 92: Reproductive health and rights issues

Chair: TBA

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 93: Maternal and reproductive health care

Chair: TBA

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 112: Assisted reproductive technology: challenges in low fertility settings

Chair: **Agnese Vitali**, *University of Southampton* Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 116: Contraception

Chair: Catherine Gourbin, Université Catholique de Louvain

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 338)

3 Families and households

Session 1: Cohabitation on both sides of the Atlantic

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

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 8: Changing unions: trends and impacts

Chair: **Jirina Kocourková**, Charles University in Prague

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 14: Families and households

Chair: Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 15: Gender and family

Chair: Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 26: Assortative mating and religiousness

Chair: Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 27: Living apart together

Chair: Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 37: Socioeconomic well-being of partnership

Chair: Norbert S. Neuwirth, Austrian Institute for Family Studies

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 39: Living arrangements

Chair: Elwood Carlson, Florida State University

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 49: Separation and divorce

Chair: Gustavo De Santis, Università di Firenze

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 51: Labour force participation and family

Chair: **Alessandra De Rose**, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 60: Special thematic session on family systems and transitions

Chair: Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 63: Childcare, work and family

Chair: Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 69: Economic recession and family

Chair: Stuart A. Basten, University of Oxford

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 74: Trends, determinants and patterns of cohabitation

Chair: Nicole Hiekel, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 89: Child well-being and family experience

Chair: Valeria Bordone, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 108: Union formation and union dissolution

Chair: Lívia Murinkó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 238)

4 Life course

Session 4: Family formation and transition to adulthood

Chair: Johannes Huinink, University of Bremen

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 5: Demographic consequences of gender inequality and division of labour

Chair: Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 16: Biodemography and the life course

Chair: Melinda Mills, University of Oxford

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 29: Trajectories into old age

Chair: **Anna Manzoni**, North Carolina State University

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 42: Economic crisis, uncertainty and fertility

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

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 65: Assortative mating, marriage and divorce

Chair: Christiaan W. S. Monden, University of Oxford

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 101: Childlessness, fertility and employment

Chair: Jürgen Dorbritz, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 326)

5 Ageing and intergenerational relations

Session 10: Pensions and retirement

Chair: **Robert I. Gal**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 18: Intergenerational relations: norms and behaviour

Chair: Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 40: Ageing and intergenerational relations

Chair: Oxana Sinyavskaya, National Research University Higher School of Economics and

Universiteit Maastricht

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 76: Health at older ages

Chair: Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 87: Family structure and intergenerational relations

Chair: **Pearl Dykstra**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 110: Intergenerational economic transfers

Chair: **Carole Bonnet**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 332)

6 Internal migration and urbanization

Session 7: Internal migration and residential segregation

Chair: John Stillwell, University of Leeds

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 17: Internal migration and urbanization

Chair: **Joaquin Recaño Valverde**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 30: Internal migration of immigrants

Chair: Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 54: Family and residential migration

Chair: **Albert Sabater**, *University of St Andrews*

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 79: Economic context and internal migration in Europe

Chair: Verónica de Miguel-Luken, Universidad de Málaga

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 113: Housing, education and internal migration

Chair: **Albert Esteve**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 328)

7 International migration and migrant populations

Session 31: Social networks among new immigrants and the foreign born

Chair: **Christof Van Mol**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 41: Work-family dynamics among immigrant populations

Chair: Nissa Finney, University of Manchester

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 44: Fertility and reproductive behaviour among immigrant populations

Chair: **Kirk A. Scott**, Lund University

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 47: International migration and migrant populations

Chair: **Daniel T. Lichter**, Cornell University

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 53: Economic integration of immigrant populations

Chair: **Arkadiusz Wisniowski**, University of Southampton

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 61: Immigration and ageing

Chair: **Tommy Bengtsson**, *Lund University*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 62: Bi-national marriages and marriage migration

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

Universiteit Brussel

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 73: Immigration and the welfare state

Chair: Charles Jones, University of Toronto

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 84: Migration intentions of immigrants and natives

Chair: Alicia Adsera, Princeton University

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 98: Emigration and depopulation

Chair: **Domenico Parisi**, *Mississippi State University* Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 102: Special thematic session on transitions: immigration and demographic

change in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union

Chair: **Attila Melegh**, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 111: International migration: moving on or moving back?

Chair: Philip H. Rees, University of Leeds

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 324)

8 Health, well-being and morbidity

Session 2: Health, well-being and morbidity

Chair: **Emmanuelle Cambois**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 236)

Session 38: Child well-being, health and development

Chair: **Alice Goisis**, *University College London*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 50: **Health and education**

Chair: Maria Sironi, University of Oxford

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 55: Health in contexts

Chair: **Emily Grundy**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 64: Determinants and outcomes of health care and medication use

Chair: **Dorly J. H. Deeg**, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam* Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 66: **Determinants of distress and depression**

Chair: **Viviana Egidi**, *Università di Roma "La Sapienza"*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 77: **Subjective health: How do people rate their own health status?**

Chair: **Aline Désesquelles**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 326)

Session 97: Health and well-being in the ageing process

Chair: **Jean-Marie Robine**, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 238)

9 Mortality and longevity

Session 3: Causes of death

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

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 238)

Session 23: Mortality in subpopulations

Chair: **Georgia Verropoulou**, *University of Piraeus* Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 28: Mortality and longevity

Chair: **Patrick Deboosere**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel* Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 330)

Session 33: Associations, pathways and familial background

Chair: **Jon Anson**, *Ben Gurion University of the Negev* Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 67: Special thematic session on transitions: opportunities and threats

Chair: Katalin Kovács, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 80: Longevity and measures of mortality

Chair: **Frans Willekens**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 95: Socioeconomic status, inequalities and economic conditions

Chair: Michel Oris, Université de Genève

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 103: Retirement and ageing

Chair: **Fanny Janssen**, *University of Groningen* Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 115: Multiple aspects of mortality and health

Chair: Roland Rau, University of Rostock

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 336)

10 History

Session 22: **Special thematic session on demographic transition: processes and consequences, 19-20th century**

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

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 45: Demographic discourses in the 18-20th century

Chair: Mikolaj Szoltysek, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 68: Household formation, marriage and social mobility in the past

Chair: **Péter Őri**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 114: Demographic transition from micro-perspective, 18-20th century

Chair: **Jan Van Bavel**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven* Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 334)

11 Data and methods

Session 20: Data and methods

Chair: Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, University of Rostock

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 43: Bias in demographic surveys

Chair: Nadja Milewski, University of Rostock

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 56: Demographic concepts and indicators

Chair: James Raymer, Australian National University

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 78: Human capital and inequality

Chair: **Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz**, Vienna University of Technology

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 90: New methodological approaches to demographic forecasts and projections

Chair: Nico Keilman, University of Oslo

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 104: Regional demography: new data and approaches

Chair: Marek Kupiszewski, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 336)

12 Economics, human capital and labour markets

Session 6: Investing in the quality of children

Chair: **Anne H. Gauthier**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 324)

Session 34: Work, employment and income in an uncertain world

Chair: **Karel Neels**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 336)

Session 57: Desirable and undesirable consequences of mobility

Chair: **Nicole Van der Gaag**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 75: Family formation and the labour market

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

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 332)

Session 81: Dealing with population ageing and ageing labour forces

Chair: Andreas Mergenthaler, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 99: Economics, human capital and labour markets

Chair: **Hendrik P. van Dalen**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 332)

13 Policy issues

Session 9: Parental leave uptake: causes and consequences

Chair: **Cornelia Muresan**, Babes-Bolyai University

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 32: New roles of women and men and societal implications in diverse policy contexts

Chair: Livia Olah, Stockholm University

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 328)

Session 35: Intergenerational links, care arrangements and well-being

Chair: **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30 (Lecture Room 338)

Session 36: Linking policy and demographic trends: European and international perspectives

Chair: **Olivier Thevenon**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 83: Healthy ageing prospects: challenges and opportunities for policy makers

Chair: **Andreas Edel**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room I)

Session 94: Policy settings and partnership dynamics among immigrants

Chair: Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 109: **Gender assumptions, policy design and demographic outcomes: focus on fertility**

Chair: Nada Stropnik, Institute for Economic Research, Slovenia

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 330)

14 Development and environment

Session 12: Population dynamics and climate change

Chair: **Emilio Zagheni**, *Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)*

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30 (Lecture Room 340)

Session 21: **Demographic impact of environmental hazards**

Chair: **Samir K.C.**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 91: Population, development, and the environment

Chair: **Raya Muttarak**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30 (Lecture Room 334)

Session 117: IUSSP Laureate Session: Thérèse Locoh and Gender Issues in Population Studies

Chair: **France Meslé**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30 (Lecture Room 340)

EPC2014 PROGRAMME

Wednesday, June 25, 17:00 - 19:30, Aula - Ground floor OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Keynote speaches:

- 1 Revisiting the theory of demographic transition **David S. Reher**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*
- 2 New approaches to examining family transitions in Europe **Melinda Mills**, *University of Oxford*
- 3 Mortality/health crisis in post-communist societies **France Meslé**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques*
- 4 An overlooked aspect of the Post-Communist Fertility Transition **Zsolt Spéder**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 1 COHABITATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC

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

- 1 Pathways to a stable marriage? Pregnancy and childbearing among cohabiting couples in the United States Daniel T. Lichter, Cornell University; Richard N. Turner, Brown University
- 2 Transition points in sexual relationships: life course variation or social class differences?
- Sharon Sassler, Cornell University, Katherine Michelmore, Cornell University, Jennifer A. Holland, University of Southampton and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 3 Patterns of dating and the transition to cohabitation among the children of immigrants in Europe **Helga A. G. de Valk**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 4 To marry or to separate. The association between meaning of cohabitation and relationship transitions of cohabiters in different European countries **Nicole Hiekel**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
- 5 The role of children and stepchildren in divorced or widowed parents' decision-making about cohabitation after repartnering: a qualitative study Jenny Gierveld, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Eva-Maria Merz, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 2 HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND MORBIDITY

Chair: **Emmanuelle Cambois**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 Gender differences in the relationship between household position and health in Europe Jordi Gumà, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, University of Rostock
- 2 Fertility history and cognition in later life Sanna L. Read, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Emily Grundy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
- 3 Who cares? Familial care norms and caregiver well-being in Europe Leah Ruppanner, University of Melbourne; Georgiana Bostean, Chapman University
- 4 Parenthood, marital status, employment and self-rated health among German men and women. Results from the 2009/10 GEDA-study **Elena von der Lippe**, *Robert Koch Institute*

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 3 CAUSES OF DEATH

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

- 1 Is the birth cohort dimension associated with differences in statin therapy's effectiveness in reducing cardiovascular mortality? Evidence from aggregated time trend analyses Maarten J. Bijlsma, University of Groningen; Fanny Janssen, University of Groningen; Stijn Vansteelandt, Ghent University; Eelko Hak, University of Groningen
- 2 Pace and shape of causes of death Marcus Ebeling, University of Rostock and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Marie-Pier Bergeron Boucher, Max Planck Odense Center; Annette Baudisch, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 3 Premature mortality after suicide attempt and the risk in relation to socioeconomic status in Finland in 1988-2007 **Netta Mäki**, *University of Helsinki*
- 4 Cause of death patterns in Ukraine's regions **Svitlana Poniakina**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **France Meslé**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 5 Cause-specific mortality among asbestos workers and potentially exposed workers in Belgium (2001-2009) Laura Van den Borre, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor

4 FAMILY FORMATION AND TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

Chair: **Johannes Huinink**, University of Bremen

- 1 Effects of employment instability on the intensity and timing of fertility in France: an application of turbulence to labor market trajectories **Daniel Ciganda**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 2 Acculturation, intergenerational relationships and the formation of partners' and family preferences among adolescents in Spain Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Elisabeth K. Kraus, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
- 3 Interrelationships between life course events in the United States **Bohyun Joy Jang**, *Ohio State University*; **John B. Casterline**, *Ohio State University*; **Anastasia R. Snyder**, *Ohio State University*
- 4 Intergenerational financial transfers and young adults' transition in and out of the parental home **Anna Manzoni**, *North Carolina State University*
- 5 Friend and peer effects on entry into marriage and parenthood: a multiprocess approach
 Melinda Mills, University of Oxford; Nicoletta Balbo, Università Bocconi; Nicola Barban, University of Groningen

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 5 DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER INEQUALITY AND DIVISION OF LABOUR

Chair: **Gosta Esping-Andersen**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

- 1 Linkages between fertility and employment of women in Turkey: event history analyses using TDHS-2008 Ayse Abbasoglu-Ozgoren, Hacettepe University; Aysit Tansel, Middle East Technical University; Banu Akadli Ergöçmen, Hacettepe University
- 2 Gender inequality in the life course. The effect of parenthood in the division of unpaid work Joan Garcia Roman, *University of Minnesota*; Marc Ajenjo, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*; Nuria Garcia Saladrigas, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 3 Gender inequality in the division of housework over the life course: a European comparative perspective Tine Kil, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen
- 4 Gender division of labor and perceived fairness within couples: implications for continued childbearing in Germany **Katja Köppen**, *University of Rostock*; **Heike Trappe**, *University of Rostock*

5 Production and transfers through unpaid work by age and gender: a comparative analysis of Austria, Italy and Slovenia • Joze Sambt, University of Ljubljana; Bernhard Hammer, Vienna University of Technology; Marina Zannella, Vienna Institute of Demography; Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz, Vienna University of Technology

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 6 INVESTING IN THE QUALITY OF CHILDREN

Chair: **Anne H. Gauthier**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 On the role of female health for economic development **Michael Kuhn**, *Vienna Institute of Demography*; **David E. Bloom**, *Harvard University*; **Klaus Prettner**, *University of Göttingen*
- 2 A cohort perspective of youth poverty in the United States **Daria Mendola**, *Università degli Studi di Palermo*; **Maria Sironi**, *University of Oxford*; **Arnstein Aassve**, *Università Bocconi*
- 3 Intra-household gender discrimination in school choice: evidence from private schooling in India **Soham Sahoo**, *Indian Statistical Institute*
- 4 How do students make educational choices? The influence of gender stereotypes about abilities Claire Thibout, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Benoît Rapoport, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 7 INTERNAL MIGRATION AND RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Chair: John Stillwell, University of Leeds

- 1 Religious and ethnic neighbourhood profiles in Vienna 1971 2011: a comparison of two dimensions of urban diversity Ramon Bauer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Markus Speringer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Guy J. Abel, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 Trends of segregation by geographical scale since the early 1990's Aurélien Dasre, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 3 Internal migration and residential segregation of immigrant populations in three major Spanish cities and their metropolitan areas (2004-2011) Juan Galeano, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Andreu Domingo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews
- 4 Urbanization, internal migration and segregation in Hungary between 1990 and 2011 **Zsolt Németh**, *Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)*; **Katalin Füzér**, *University of Pécs*

5 Patterns of urban/rural migration in Israel • **Uzi Rebhun**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem*; **David L. Brown**, *Cornell University*

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 8 CHANGING UNIONS: TRENDS AND IMPACTS

Chair: **Jirina Kocourková**, Charles University in Prague

- 1 Cross-national variation in repartnering across Europe and in the U.S.: the role of age patterns of first union formation and dissolution and childbearing Paulina Galezewska, University of Southampton; Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton; Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton
- 2 The effect of custody arrangement on re-partnering after divorce. Evidence from a policy reform promoting joint physical custody Jan Van Bavel, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*; Christine Schnor, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*; Inge Pasteels, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; Lindsay Theunis, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 3 Non-resident parent-child contact after marital dissolution and parental repartnering. Evidence from Italy **Silvia Meggiolaro**, *Università di Padova*; **Fausta Ongaro**, *Università di Padova*
- 4 Age-heterogeneous couples and their children testing the transmission of demographic behaviors **Sven Drefahl**, *Stockholm University*
- 5 Counting same sex couples in France from a new survey on families Elisabeth Morand, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Nicolas Razafindratsima, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 9 PARENTAL LEAVE UPTAKE: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Chair: **Cornelia Muresan**, Babes-Bolyai University

- 1 Parental leave benefit and differential fertility responses: evidence from a German reform
- Kamila Cygan-Rehm, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg
- 2 Changes in mothers' uptake of parental leave in Poland **Katarzyna Kocot-Górecka**, *Warsaw School of Economics*; **Irena E. Kotowska**, *Warsaw School of Economics*
- 3 Incentive or obstacle? The use of parental leave of immigrant mothers Ann-Zofie Duvander, Stockholm University; Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University

- 4 Parental leave and career interruption of mothers after childbirth in Hungary and France
- Zsuzsanna Makay, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 5 Parental leave benefits and breastfeeding in Germany: effects of the 2007 reform Anita Kottwitz, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin); Anja Oppermann, University of Cologne; C. Katharina Spieß, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 10 PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT

Chair: **Robert I. Gal**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

- 1 The effect of retirement on Italian couples' labour division: a simultaneous equation approach
- Marcantonio Caltabiano, Università di Messina; Maria Gabriella Campolo, Università di Messina; Antonio Di Pino, Università di Messina
- 2 Do grandchildren influence retirement? The presence of grandchildren and the geographical distance between grandparents and grandchildren at retirement transition **Linda Kridahl**, *Stockholm University*
- 3 Pension age reform and changes in retirement patterns: the case Estonia in the 2000s
- Marden Nõmm, Tallinn University; Lauri Leppik, Tallinn University; Allan Puur, Tallinn University
- 4 Retirement behavior of the Swedish notch babies: evidence from the job episodes in the survey of health, ageing and retirement in Europe **Haodong Qi**, *Lund University*
- 5 Differentials in pension prospects for minority ethnic groups in the U.K. Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton; Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton; Zhixin Feng, University of Bristol

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 11 GENDER, SEXUALITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Chair: Patrick Heuveline, University of California, Los Angeles

- 1 Male reactions during infertility treatment as interpreted by their female partners **Zsofia Bauer**, *Corvinus University of Budapest and Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)*
- 2 Thinking beyond the individual in reproductive health: evaluating the determinants of fertility through an analysis of the 2011 Uganda Demographic Health Survey Mahmooda Khaliq, University of South Florida; Russell Kirby, University of South Florida

- 3 Men's contraceptive practices in France; evidence of male involvement in family planning
- Mireille Le Guen, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM); Cécile Ventola, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Université Paris Sud XI; Caroline Moreau, Johns Hopkins University and Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM); Nathalie Bajos, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 4 Masculinities, sexuality and contraceptive practices in Lithuania Vaida Tretjakova, Vilnius University
- 5 The role of childhood family experiences on close relationships and loneliness of Romanian youth Csaba László Dégi, Babes-Bolyai University, Cristina Faludi, Babes-Bolyai University

Thursday, June 26, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 12 POPULATION DYNAMICS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Chair: **Emilio Zagheni**, *Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)*

- 1 Migration and climate change in Senegal **Cristina Bradatan**, *Texas Tech University*; **Katharine Hayhoe**, *Texas Tech University*
- 2 Can the 'West' survive demographic marginalisation? **David A. Coleman**, *University of Oxford*; **Stuart A. Basten**, *University of Oxford*
- 3 Climate change and reproductive intentions in Europe **Alessandra De Rose**, *Università di Roma "La Sapienza"*; **Maria Rita Testa**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*
- 4 The carbon cost of an educated future: a consumer lifestyle approach Ethan J. Sharygin, University of Pennsylvania

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 13 CONTEXTUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Chair: **Trude Lappegard**, *Statistics Norway*

- 1 Contextual and individual effects behind fertility change in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Simona Bignami, Université de Montréal; Anaïs Simard-Gendron, Université de Montréal
- 2 The changing relationship between fertility and economic development: evidence from 256 sub-national European regions between 1996 to 2010 Jon Fox, Freie Universität Berlin; Sebastian Kluesener, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Mikko Myrskylä, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

- 3 Starting or enlarging families? The determinants of low fertility in Europe Angela Greulich Luci, Université de Paris I, Sorbonne; Olivier Thevenon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Mathilde Guergoat-Larivière, Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (CNAM), Paris
- 4 Contextual economic conditions and the event of entry into parenthood: first childbearing in Sweden 2000-2007 **Christopher Grönberg**, *Cornell University*
- 5 Fertility and housing in Britain Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 14 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Chair: Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 1 Estimates of the contribution of rising educational participation to partnership postponement: a model-based decomposition for the U.K., France and Belgium Michael Murphy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; Maire Ni Bhrolchain, University of Southampton; Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 Union formation and educational differentials in macro- and micro-level economic conditions in France (1993-2008) Jorik Vergauwen, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen; David De Wachter, Universiteit Antwerpen
- 3 The interplay between socio-economic background and unmarried parental cohabitation: the case of France and Britain Lidia Panico, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 4 Education and non-marital conception outcomes in Central Europe: a comparison of trends in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia Martina Štípková, University of West Bohemia; Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics; Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 5 Potential (mis)match? Marriage markets amidst socio-demographic change in India 2005-2050 Ridhi Kashyap, University of Oxford and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Albert Esteve, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joan Garcia Roman, University of Minnesota

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 15 GENDER AND FAMILY

Chair: Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University

- 1 Undoing gender: how does it work for domestic chores? Carmen Botia Morillas, Universidad Pablo de Olavide; Marta Dominguez Folgueras, OSC-Sciences Po; Teresa Jurado-Guerrero, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)
- 2 Does parenthood impact the household division of labour less than before? Ragni Hege Kitterød, Institute for Social Research, Oslo; Marit Rønsen, Statistics Norway
- 3 What is your couple type? Gender ideology, housework and babies Giulia Fuochi, Università degli Studi di Torino; Arnstein Aassve, Università Bocconi; Letizia Mencarini, Università degli Studi di Torino and Collegio Carlo Alberto; Daria Mendola, Università degli Studi di Palermo
- 4 Perceived fairness and conflicts about home tasks in a gender-equal discourse: a typology of Swedish couples Eva Bernhardt, Stockholm University; Maria Brandén, Stockholm University; Leah Ruppanner, University of Melbourne
- 5 Couples' power dynamics and the gendered division of contraceptive use in Belgium
- Rozemarijn Dereuddre, Ghent University; Mieke C. W. Eeckhaut, University of California, Los Angeles; Veerle Buffel, Ghent University; Piet Bracke, Ghent University

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 16 BIODEMOGRAPHY AND THE LIFE COURSE

Chair: Melinda Mills, University of Oxford

- 1 The influence of prenatal hormone exposure on life course discontinuity Cara Booker, University of Essex; Anette E. Fasang, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin; Sebastian Schnettler, Universität Konstanz
- 2 Do short birth intervals have long term implications for the health of parents? Results from analyses of complete cohort Norwegian register data Emily Grundy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Øystein Kravdal, University of Oslo
- 3 Do children's life course patterns resemble the parental ones? A multichannel sequence analysis approach on the transmission of life course patterns **Roxana Leu**, *University of Bremen*

4 Life course partnership status and biomarkers in mid-life: evidence from the 1958 British birth cohort • **George B. Ploubidis**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); **Richard Silverwood**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); **Emily Grundy**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

5 Sibling similarity in family formation • Marcel Raab, WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Anette E. Fasang, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin; Aleksi Karhula, University of Turku; Jani Erola, University of Turku

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 17 INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Chair: **Joaquin Recaño Valverde**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 1 Internal migration and development: evidence from 71 countries Martin Bell, University of Queensland; Elin Charles-Edwards, University of Queensland; Philipp Ueffing, University of Queensland; Marek Kupiszewski, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS; Dorota Kupiszewska, International Organization for Migration (IOM); John Stillwell, University of Leeds; Yu Zhu, Fujian Normal University
- 2 Internal migration age patterns and the life-course: continuity and change,1970-2000
- Aude Bernard, University of Queensland; Martin Bell, University of Queensland; Elin Charles-Edwards, University of Queensland
- 3 Internal migration and population redistribution: a cross-national comparison Marek Kupiszewski, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS; Dorota Kupiszewska, International Organization for Migration (IOM); Martin Bell, University of Queensland; Elin Charles-Edwards, University of Queensland; Philipp Ueffing, University of Queensland; John Stillwell, University of Leeds; Konstantinos Daras, University of Leeds
- 4 Internal migration in the United Kingdom: an analysis of scale and zonation effects John Stillwell, University of Leeds; Konstantinos Daras, University of Leeds; Nik Lomax, University of Leeds; Martin Bell, University of Queensland

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 18 INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS: NORMS AND BEHAVIOUR

Chair: Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton

1 Care for a frail elderly relative in France, Belgium, Italy and Norway. Profile of informal caregivers, norms and habits of populations • **Mélanie Bourguignon**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*; **Catherine Gourbin**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*

- 2 Intergenerational solidarity in Chinese families **XinQi Dong**, *Rush University*; **Melissa Simon**, *Northwestern University*
- 3 Do norms towards elderly care coincide with actual behavior? The impact of international migration on elderly parents left behind in Lithuania Margarita Gedvilaite-Kordušiene, Vytautas Magnus University
- 4 Norms of filial obligations and actual support in Europe Paul Teodor Haragus, Babes-Bolyai University; Cornelia Muresan, Babes-Bolyai University
- 5 Future living arrangements preferences of middle-aged individuals in Turkey **Sutay Yavuz**, *Independent Researcher*

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 19 GENDER DYNAMICS AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Teresa Castro Martin**, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

- 1 Untangling puzzles: socioeconomic development, gender equity, and low fertility **Thomas Anderson**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Hans-Peter Kohler**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 2 First child and first job transitions in Italy **Daniele Spizzichino**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*; **Romina Fraboni**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*
- 3 Swedish men's fertility intentions and behaviours **Gayle Kaufman**, *Davidson College*; **Livia Olah**, *Stockholm University*
- 4 Did the reversal in the cross-country association between women's labor force participation and fertility really take place? A cohort view **Anna Matysiak**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*; **Tomas Sobotka**, *Vienna Institute of Demography*
- 5 Men's partnership formation and first birth in Europe: the effect of education Alessandra Trimarchi, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Università di Roma "La Sapienza"; Jan Van Bavel. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 20 DATA AND METHODS

Chair: Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, University of Rostock

1 Estimating continuous local and regional historical populations from marriage records. A case study in the Barcelona area, 1451-1860 • Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Miquel Valls Fígols, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 2 Dementia and long-term care an analysis based on German health insurance data Anne Fink, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE)
- 3 Smartphone study of teen relationships: anatomy of a pilot Rachel E. Goldberg, *Princeton University*; Marta Tienda, *Princeton University*; Janet Vertesi, *Princeton University*; Alicia Adsera, *Princeton University*
- 4 Social media and migration studies: netnography of discussion forums on multiple citizenship
- Pablo Mateos, CIESAS and University College London; Jorge Durand, Universidad de Guadalajara
- 5 Data on aging immigrants in Germany: occupational disability, retirement, and return migration Nadja Milewski, *University of Rostock*

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 21 DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Chair: **Samir K.C.**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 1 Droughts and gender bias in infant mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa Martin Flatø, University of Oslo; Andreas Kotsadam, University of Oslo
- 2 Examining the relationship between temperature, rainfall and low birth weight: evidence from 19 African countries **Kathryn Grace**, *University of Utah*; **Frank Davenport**, *University of California*, *Santa Barbara*; **Chris Funk**, *University of California*, *Santa Barbara*
- 3 Differential vulnerability to natural disasters according to the IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) Erich Striessnig, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 4 Declining air pollution and its effect on mortality: findings from East Germany after reunification **Tobias C. Vogt**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 5 Social participation and disaster risk reduction behaviours: case study of tsunami-risk areas in southern Thailand Nopphol Witvorapong, Chulalongkorn University; Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Wiraporn Pothisiri, Chulalongkorn University

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 22 SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: PROCESSES AND CONSEQUENCES, 19-20TH CENTURY

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

- 1 Infant mortality differentials in Tartu (Estonia): social and environmental factors, 1897-1900
- Hannaliis Jaadla, Tallinn University

- 2 Socioeconomic consequences of the fertility transition: sibling exposure and intergenerational social mobility in Stockholm 1878 1926 Joseph Molitoris, Lund University
- 3 Reproductive change in transitional Italy: insights from the Italian Fertility Survey of 1961
- Marco Breschi, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Massimo Esposito, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Alessio Fornasin, Università degli studi di Udine; Matteo Manfredini, Università degli Studi di Parma
- 4 Fertility and contraceptives: the experience of Spanish women born in the first half of the twentieth century **Miguel Requena**, *Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)*; **David Sven Reher**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*; **Alberto Sanz-Gimeno**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*
- 5 The absence of post-war baby boom in Estonia: societal shock or early consolidation of the two-child norm? Allan Puur, Tallinn University; Martin Klesment, Tallinn University

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 23 MORTALITY IN SUBPOPULATIONS

Chair: **Georgia Verropoulou**, *University of Piraeus*

- 1 Cause-specific mortality among young adults in Belgium: differences according to nationality of origin Hannelore De Grande, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Hadewijch Vandenheede, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- 2 Young adults' excess mortality: individual reality or yet another heterogeneity's ruse?
- Adrien Remund, University of Geneva
- 3 Ethnic-religious differences in child survival in Egypt **Ameed Saabneh**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem*
- 4 The ethno-linguistic community and premature death: a register based study of working-aged men in Finland Jan M. Saarela, University of Helsinki and Åbo Akademi University; Fjalar Finnäs, Åbo Akademi University
- 5 Migrants mortality advantage: investigating the social individual determinants using classification trees **Ionathan Zufferey**, *Université de Genève*

Thursday, June 26, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor

24 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Chair: **Sabu S. Padmadas**, University of Southampton

- 1 Early transitions to first sexual intercourse, marriage and childbearing among young-adult women in Kenya: is education delaying its entry? Sonia Chager, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 2 Television and adolescent sexual and reproductive health: results from a randomized experiment in Vietnam **Rukmalie Jayakody**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 3 Is 'sexual competence' at first heterosexual intercourse associated with subsequent sexual health? Melissa J. Palmer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Lynda Clarke, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Kaye Wellings, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
- 4 Transition to sexual activity in adolescents. The importance of dynamics in family structure
- Tamara Villalba Morente, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

Thursday, June 26, 12:30 - 14:00, Main Foyer South - Ground Floor

P1 POSTER SESSION 1

- 1 Can a cash transfer to families change fertility timing? **Synøve N. Andersen**, *Statistics Norway*, **Nina Drange**, *Statistics Norway*
- 2 Lifetime risk of maternal mortality in Zambia using census data **Richard Banda**, *University of Bergen;* **Knut Fylkesnes**, *University of Bergen;* **Ingvild Sandøy**, *University of Bergen*
- 3 Communicating research to policymakers: the experiences of four PopPov researchers **Kate Belohlav**, Population Reference Bureau (PRB); **Marlene A. Lee**, Population Reference Bureau (PRB)
- 4 Real and potential emigration of former Erasmus students from Slovenia **Milena Bevc**, *Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana*; **Marko Ogorevc**, *Institute for Economic Research*, *Ljubljana*
- 5 Race, education and occupation patterns in the relationship between assortative marriage and earnings inequality in Brazil Melissa Brandão, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Ana Hermeto, Cedeplar, UFMG
- 6 Spatial analysis of the fertility transition in late 19th century Paris **Sandra Bree**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*

- 7 Do children of divorced parents still prefer cohabitation over marriage? Klára Capková, Masaryk University; Martin Kreidl, Masaryk University
- 8 Religious mobility of immigrants in Canada Eric Caron Malenfant, Statistics Canada; Vegard Skirbekk, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 9 Residential emancipation and household formation of young adult: the case of Barcelona Metropolitan area Silvia Casola, Universitat de Barcelona; Cristina López, Universitat de Barcelona
- 10 Does gender matter in lifelong learning activity? **Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak**, Educational Research Institute (IBE); **Maciej Lis**, Institute for Structural Research
- 11 Long-term spatial population data analysis in Latvia: challenges posed by the administrative-territorial reforms **Aleksandrs Dahs**, *University of Latvia*
- 12 Recent changes in work force participation among elderly in India: evidence from National Sample Survey data Antara Dhar, University of Calcutta; Zakir Husain, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharaqpur, Mousumi Dutta, Presidency University
- 13 Occupational and residential trajectories of the homeless and how these interact Pascale Dietrich-Ragon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Delphine Remillon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 14 Regional differences in life expectancy, self-perceived health, reported activity limitations and chronic morbidity in Latvia during 2006-2012 **Natalja Dubkova**, *University of Latvia*
- 15 What determines religious and racial prejudice in Europe? The effects of religiosity and social trust **Tufan Ekici**, *Middle East Technical University Northern Cyprus Campus (METU NCC)*; **Deniz Yucel**, *William Paterson University*
- 16 Societal instability's impact on fertility: the case of USSR/Russia Yuri Frantsuz, University of Minnesota
- 17 The estimation and validation of pre-senile dementia in Germany using health care data of the AOK **Thomas Fritze**, *German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE)*
- 18 Immigrants labour market segregation in Italy. A multilevel approach **Giuseppe Gabrielli**, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; **Nicola Tedesco**, Università degli Studi di Cagliari; **Anna Paterno**, Università degli Studi di Bari; **Luisa Salaris**, Università degli Studi di Cagliari
- 19 Understanding of population ageing by Russian students Nadezhda Galkina, Moscow State University; Natalia Kalmykova, Moscow State University
- 20 Factors related to internal migration in Brazil: how does a conditional cash-transfer program contribute to this phenomenon? Luiz Gama, Cedeplar, UFMG; Ana Hermeto, Cedeplar, UFMG

- 21 The role of the health system in women's utilisation of maternal health services in Sudan **Ibrahim Ghada**, *City University London*
- 22 Mortality among Brazilian Air Force officers Vanessa Goncalves, Cedeplar, UFMG
- 23 Costs and benefits of immigration policy for ageing populations **Agata A. Górny**, *University of Warsaw*, **Agnieszka Fihel**, *University of Warsaw*
- 24 A method for socially evaluating the effects of long run demographic paths on living standards Ross Guest, *Griffith University*; Nick Parr, *Macquarie University*
- 25 Ethnicity non-identification in 2011 census in Bulgaria Kaloyan Haralampiev, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"; Dimitar Blagoev, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"
- 26 Intergenerational relations and subjective well-being among older adults in protected housing Daniël J. Herbers, University of Groningen; Louise Meijering, University of Groningen
- 27 Early birth: analysing the situation in Russia **Ekaterina Ivanova**, *National Research University Higher School of Economics*
- 28 The study of differentials of infant mortality rate in Fars province of Iran during 2001-2011
- Afshan Javadi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University
- 29 Rules or discretion in the access to collective daycare in a context of limited places? The case of France Lamia Kandil, Université de Picardie Jules Verne; Nathalie LeBouteillec, University of Picardie Jules Verne (CURAPP-ESS) and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 30 The spatial mortality distribution of urban population in the Czech Republic, 2001-2011 Ladislav Kážmér, Charles University in Prague
- 31 Fertility treatment and no child. What to do? Lisbeth B. Knudsen, *Aalborg University*, Lene Toelboell Blenstrup, *Aalborg University*, Gitte Lindved Petersen, *University of Copenhagen*; Lone Schmidt, *University of Copenhagen*
- 32 Immigrant occupational attainment in Japan and its determinants: is it a 'structured settlement'? Yu Korekawa, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo
- 33 Transitional processes and gender differences in cause-specific mortality and their role in the emergence of mortality inequalities, 1971-2008 **Katalin Kovács**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*
- 34 Evaluation of listing operation in 2013-TDHS: the case of Ankara **Arda Kumas**, *Hacettepe University*

- 35 Population ageing and its economic challenge for European countries Jana Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Kornélia Cséfalvaiová, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); litka Langhamrova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)
- 36 Post-separation parenting trajectories and child psychosocial adjustment: a research note
 Solene Lardoux, Université de Montréal; David Pelletier, Université de Montréal
- 37 A comparison of the efficiency of health systems in providing life expectancy Adam Lenart, Max Planck Odense Center and University of Southern Denmark; Virginia Zarulli, Max Planck Odense Center
- 38 From circulatory to neutral migration places: new patterns of population mobility in Brazil from 1995 to 2010 Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Fernando Braga, Instituto Federal de Minas Gerais
- 39 Origin and destination social capital in international migration from DR Congo, Ghana and Senegal Mao-Mei Liu, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 40 Are you ready now for another child? How partner satisfaction times the decision to have the second child in Australia **Francesca Luppi**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 41 How the current economic crises may influence the forthcoming fertility intentions in the Southern European Countries? Andréia B. F. Maciel, University of Évora/ CIDEHUS/ FCT; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora; Paulo Infante, University of Évora /CIMA
- 42 Decomposing and recomposing the population pyramid by remaining years of life John MacInnes, University of Edinburgh; Timothy L. M. Riffe, University of California, Berkeley; Jeroen J. A. Spijker, University of Edinburgh
- 43 Regional population development in Russia 1990-2009: trajectories of change and pathdependency • Ilkka Henrik Mäkinen, Södertörn University; Liubov V. Borisova, Södertörn University
- 44 Profile of disability in elderly Ecuadorian people Eva Maria Mera Intriago, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral, Guayaquil-Ecuador
- 45 Culture and population movements with emphasis on migration trends in Iran and its neighboring countries Nader Motie Haghshenas, Population Studies and Research Institution in Asia and the Pacific; Mohammad Mirzaie, University of Tehran; Saeedeh Heydari, Independent Researcher
- 46 Overworked and underslept? The changing sleep durations of men and women in Sweden (1990-2010) **Jeff Neilson**, *Lund University*
- 47 Comparison of different fertility indicators in the case of three adjacent Central-European Countries (Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) **Petra Németh**, *Corvinus University of Budapest*; **Éva Berde**, *Corvinus University of Budapest*

- 48 Demographic changes and evolution of family policy in Russia during the last century
 Antonina Noskova, MGIMO University
- 49 Human capital of different age groups in the ageing society Oksana Noyanzina, Altai State University; Svetlana Maximova, Altai State University; Natalya Goncharova, Altai State University
- 50 Searching for the family legal status of Mexican-origin children: a primer on different measurement strategies Sal Oropesa, Pennsylvania State University; Nancy S. Landale, Pennsylvania State University; Marianne M. Hillemeier, Pennsylvania State University
- 51 The influence of education on fertility in Latin America Elsa Ortíz, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Daniel Devolder, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 52 Realization of fertility intentions in Russia Alina Pelikh, European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD); Michaela Kreyenfeld, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Anne-Kristin Kuhnt, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 53 'The persistence of parent repayment' and the anticipation of filial obligations of care in two Thai provinces Wiraporn Pothisiri, Chulalongkorn University; Stuart A. Basten, University of Oxford; Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 54 Economic crisis and changes in international mobility patterns of young adults in Spain
 Pablo Pumares, University of Almeria; Elena Marín-Cassinello, University of Almeria
- 55 Marriage, divorce and crime: examining patterns of offending in the years surrounding marriage and divorce **Arieke J. Rijken**, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam;* **Arjan Blokland**, *Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)*
- 56 Disagreements about the money before and during the economic recession in officially registered and consensual unions in European countries Kadri Rootalu, University of Tartu; Mare Ainsaar, University of Tartu
- 57 Motherhood after the age of 35 in Poland Anna Rybinska, Warsaw School of Economics
- 58 Population ageing in Russia: gender dimension Gaiane Safarova, Saint-Petersburg Institute for Economics and Mathematics RAS; Lenar Kozlov, Saint-Petersburg Institute of Bioregulation and Gerontology of the North-West Branch of RAMS; Alexander Lisenenkov, Russian Academy of Sciences; Anna Safarova, Saint-Petersburg Institute for Economics and Mathematics RAS
- 59 Traversing the laws: the unregulated movement of Filipinos in Thailand Mary Rose Geraldine A. Sarausad, Mahidol University and Asian Institute of Technology
- 60 Substitution through network composition or higher tie efficiency? A cross-national comparison of the personal networks and patterns of support provision among parents and lifetime non-parents in later life Sebastian Schnettler, Universität Konstanz; Valeria Bordone, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 61 How the labour market uncertainty affects childbearing in the Czech Republic? **Olga Sivkova**, *Charles University in Praque*
- 62 Determinants of postnatal care non-utilization in Nigeria **Oluwaseyi Somefun**, *University of the Witwatersrand*
- 63 Database of demographic indicators for countries of the world and regions of Russia: new functionality **Eugeny Soroko**, *Higher School of Economics, Moscow*
- 64 Sociodemographic differences of fertility intentions in Lithuania Vlada Stankuniene, Lithuanian Social Research Centre
- 65 Ethnic segregation and spatial mobility behaviours in a metropolitan area of Italy Manuela Stranges, Università della Calabria; Annalisa Busetta, Università degli Studi di Palermo
- 66 And yet they stabilise! The effect of children on marital stability Marta Styrc, Warsaw School of Economics
- 67 Regional differentials of death rates and their effects on an accuracy of a regional population projection in Japan **Keita Suga**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research*, *Japan*
- 68 Immigrant fertility adaptation and change in Los Angeles **Stuart H. Sweeney**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*; **Kathryn Grace**, *University of Utah*
- 69 Economic activity and reproductive behavior in Poland Marta Szklarska, Cracow University of Economics
- 70 The contribution of English, Scottish and German settlers to the French-Canadian gene pool of the Quebec (Canada) population Marc Tremblay, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
- 71 Planned or spontaneous? Fertility intentions and realization in Russia Alla Tyndik, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration; Oxana Sinyavskaya, National Research University Higher School of Economics and Universiteit Maastricht
- 72 Sustainability and cohesion: local resilience as a key factor **Nicola Vallo**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*; **Paola Muccitelli**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*
- 73 Trends in lung cancer mortality rates between 1979 and 2006 in Belgian and European men and women **Katrien Vanthomme**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*; **Paulien Hagedoorn**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 74 Marginal risk progression of non-communicable chronic diseases with varying ages in India: an application of competing risk model Raj Kumar Verma, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)
- 75 Knowledge attitudes and practices on reproductive and sexual health among out of school youth in rural India **Parasuram Vinayaga Murthy**, *Sri Venkateswara University*

- 76 Spatial variations from causes amenable to medical care in Poland **Wiktoria Wroblewska**, *Warsaw School of Economics*
- 77 Differential game of pollution control with overlapping generations **Stefan Wrzaczek**, *Vienna University of Technology*; **Gustav Feichtinger**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*, *Vienna Institute of Demography/Austrian Academy of Science*
- 78 Differential sociodemographic determinants of marital dissolution between endogamous and cross-border couples in Taiwan: evidence from a population-based birth cohort study
 Jennifer Chun-Li Wu, National Taipei University of Education
- 79 The impact of climate change on the demography of meteorological disaster mortality Emilio Zagheni, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY); Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Erich Striessnig, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 80 Post-war migration flows and disparities in mortality from age 50 on: the case of Turin in Italy Virginia Zarulli, Max Planck Odense Center
- 81 Education and fertility through the lenses of four censuses: Czech Republic 1980, 1991, 2001, and 2011 **Kryštof Zeman**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna Institute of Demography/Austrian Academy of Science*

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 25 PROSPECTS OF FERTILITY DETERMINANTS WORLDWIDE

Chair: **Gunnar Andersson**, Stockholm University

- 1 Dynamics of contraceptive use in rural Mozambique: fertility intentions, life course changes, and institutional context Sarah R. Hayford, Arizona State University; Victor Agadjanian, Arizona State University
- 2 Analysis of economic determinants of fertility in Iran: a multilevel approach Maryam Moeeni, Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Abolghasem Pourreza, Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Fatemeh Torabi, University of Tehran
- 3 An application of the Bongaarts proximate determinants of low fertility for Brazil S. Philip Morgan, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Raquel Zanatta Coutinho, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; André B. Golgher, Cedeplar, UFMG
- 4 The development of non-marital fertility in Europe unstable labor markets, female employment or decline in normative backing of marriage? **Alexander Mack**, *GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences*

5 Age-specific fertility patterns by religion around the world • Vegard Skirbekk, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Conrad Hackett, Pew Research Center; Marcin Stonawski, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Cracow University of Economics

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 26 ASSORTATIVE MATING AND RELIGIOUSNESS

Chair: Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku

- 1 Like will to like? Partner choice among Muslim migrants and natives in Western Europe
- Sarah Carol, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin fuer Sozialforschung
- 2 Trends, patterns, and determinants of interreligious partnerships in Austria (1971-2001)
- Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 3 Does online dating affect assortative mating? The case of educational, racial and religious endogamy **Gina Potarca**, *University of Groningen*
- 4 Changes in homogamy in education and parental social class among Finnish cohorts born in 1957–73 Elina Mäenpää, *University of Helsinki*; Marika Jalovaara, *University of Turku*
- 5 The impact of the religiosity on demographic behaviors in Turkey Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University; Isil Bayraktar, Hacettepe University

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 27 LIVING APART TOGETHER

Chair: **Laurent Toulemon**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 Living apart together in Europe. A hidden family type from the mountains of Lapland to the shores of Naples Inge Pasteels, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; Vicky Lyssens-Danneboom, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; Dimitri Mortelmans, *Universiteit Antwerpen*
- 2 Value selection and value adaptation during the partnership formation process (LAT, cohabitation, marriage) France and Hungary **Kapitány Balázs**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*
- 3 A study of living apart together in Switzerland Oliver Llpps, Swiss Foundation for Research in the Social Sciences (FORS); Ivett Szalma, Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences
- 4 Do reasons for living apart affect intentions to live together? A comparison by age and gender Alisa C. Lewin, *University of Haifa*

5 'Til work do us part: the economic context of non-cohabiting marriages • **Giulia Ferrari**, *Università Bocconi*: **Ross Macmillan**, *Università Bocconi*

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 28 MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY

Chair: Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

- 1 Decline in adult mortality: recent transitions in the contribution of mortality compression versus increases in the modal age at death **Fanny Janssen**, *University of Groningen*; **Joop de Beer**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
- 2 The health transition derailed: an analysis of inter-state variations in adult mortality patterns in the United States since 1959 Nadine Ouellette, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Magali Barbieri, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED) and University of California, Berkeley; Celeste Winant, University of California, Berkeley
- 3 Compression of mortality: the evolution in the variability in the age of death in Latin America
- Bernardo L. Queiroz, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Marcos Gonzaga, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte; Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)
- 4 Changes in inter-country differences in length of life and lifetime losses (1970-2010)
- Alyson A. van Raalte, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; 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
- 5 Subjective life expectancy as a predictor of mortality: evidence from the NIDI work and retirement panel **Hanna van Solinge**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute* (*NIDI*); **Kène Henkens**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute* (*NIDI*)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 29 TRAJECTORIES INTO OLD AGE

Chair: Anna Manzoni, North Carolina State University

1 Life trajectories and transition to old age: Portugal as a case study • Isabel Batista, ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora; Lídia P. Tomé, Universidade de Évora; Mario Leston Bandeira, Instituto do Envelhecimento - ICS; Alda B. Azevedo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and University of Lisbon; Maria Cristina S. Gomes, Universidade de Aveiro; Maria Moreira, Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco

- 2 Employment trajectories beyond retirement in Germany Carola Burkert, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Daniela E. Hochfellner, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)
- 3 The determinants of repartnering in mid-life and later life in the United Kingdom **Dieter Demey**, *University of Southampton*; **Ann M. Berrington**, *University of Southampton*; **Maria Evandrou**, *University of Southampton*; **Jane C. Falkingham**, *University of Southampton*
- 4 The postponement of grandmotherhood: a cohort comparison in East and West Germany
- Thomas Leopold, University of Amsterdam; Jan Skopek, University of Bamberg
- 5 Women's economic activity trajectories over the life course: implications for the self-rated health of women aged 60+ in England Juliet A. Stone, University of Southampton; Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton; Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 30 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Chair: Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland

- 1 The study of internal migration by citizenship: new advancement referred to Italy Oliviero Casacchia, Università di Roma; Cecilia Reynaud, Università Roma Tre; Salvatore Strozza, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Enrico Tucci, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)
- 2 Family and individual determinants of the internal migration of the foreign-born population in Italy and Spain, 2001-2011 **Verónica de Miguel-Luken**, *Universidad de Málaga*; **Joaquin Recaño Valverde**. *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 3 Do immigrants disperse? And does dispersal mean integration? A European review and latest evidence from the U.K. Nissa Finney, *University of Manchester*
- 4 Foreigners' internal migration patterns in Spain: recent spatial changes under the economic crisis Isabel Pujadas, Universitat de Barcelona; Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Universitat de Barcelona; Fernando Gil-Alonso, Universitat de Barcelona
- 5 Immigrants' geographic mobility in France: a longitudinal approach Matthieu Solignac, Sciences Po. and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor

31 SOCIAL NETWORKS AMONG NEW IMMIGRANTS AND THE FOREIGN BORN

Chair: **Christof Van Mol**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 Life satisfaction of immigrants across Europe: the role of social contacts **Bruno Arpino**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*; **Helga A. G. de Valk**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 2 Social capital, resources and context: the impact of migrant networks in Senegalese, Ghanaian and Congolese migration to Europe • **Sorana Toma**, *University of Oxford*; **Mao-Mei Liu**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 3 Following in the footsteps of others? A life-course perspective on mobility trajectories and migrant networks among Senegalese and Indian migrants Eleonora Castagnone, Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione (FIERI); Sorana Toma, University of Oxford
- 4 Does social capital still matter for a good post-migration job in Australia? Natalia C. Malancu, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 5 Fragmented bonds: social networks and Mexican urban migration **Cristóbal Mendoza**, *Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana*

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 32 NEW ROLES OF WOMEN AND MEN AND SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS IN DIVERSE POLICY CONTEXTS

Chair: **Livia Olah**, Stockholm University

- 1 Public childcare reform, attitudes and first births in western Germany Sandra Krapf, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 2 Comparative analysis of the relationship between partner's educational attainment and the transition to second birth in Europe based on EU-SILC data Martin Klesment, *Tallinn University*; Allan Puur, *Tallinn University*
- 3 Nordic family policy and union dissolution **Trude Lappegard**, *Statistics Norway*; **Ann-Zofie Duvander**, *Stockholm University*; **Synøve N. Andersen**, *Statistics Norway*; **Olof Gardarsdottir**, *University of Iceland*; **Gerda R. Neyer**, *Stockholm University*; **Ida Viklund**, *Stockholm University*

4 Loose ties? Determinants of father-child contact after separation in Germany • **Heike Trappe**, *University of Rostock*; **Michaela Kreyenfeld**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Katja Köppen**, *University of Rostock*

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 33 ASSOCIATIONS, PATHWAYS AND FAMILIAL BACKGROUND

Chair: **Jon Anson**, Ben Gurion University of the Negev

- 1 Does family size affect the mortality risk? Evidence from Swedish registers Anna Baranowska-Rataj, *Umeå University*; Kieron Barclay, *Stockholm University*; Martin Kolk, *Stockholm University*
- 2 Multigenerational effects of age at reproduction on longevity. Does grandparental age matter? Marianne Caron, Université de Montréal; Valérie Jarry, Université de Montréal; Alain Gagnon, Université de Montréal
- 3 Effects of kin and birth order on male child mortality: an East Asian comparison of three historical populations **Hao Dong**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; **Satomi Kurosu**, Reitaku University; **Wen-shan Yang**, Academia Sinica; **James Z. Lee**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- 4 Exploring the pathways to longevity: biodemographic, familial and socioeconomic influences on later-life mortality Valérie Jarry, Université de Montréal; Alain Gagnon, Université de Montréal; Robert R. Bourbeau, Université de Montréal
- 5 Widowhood and bereavement among the Swiss elderly. Exploring the associations in the causes of death Michel Oris, Université de Genève; Jonathan Zufferey, Université de Genève: Reto Schumacher, Université de Genève

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 34 WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

Chair: **Karel Neels**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*

- 1 Spouse and child support payments: a way to compensate women's financial loss after separation? Carole Bonnet, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Bertrand Garbinti, CREST-INSEE; Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 2 Persistent employment instability and fertility intentions in Italy Annalisa Busetta, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Daria Mendola, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

- 3 The long and winding road to women's work-family reconciliation in Spain Daniel Guinea-Martín, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Irene Lapuerta, Universidad Pública de Navarra (UPNA)
- 4 The isolation of the unemployed across European households: 1998-2011 Hafize Pinar Koksel, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Iñaki Permanyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Albert Esteve, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 5 Are women and men equal in the effect of unemployment on future wages? An analysis for employees based on the ECHP Isabelle Terraz, Université de Strasbourg; Olivia Ekert-Jaffe, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Thursday, June 26, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 35 INTERGENERATIONAL LINKS, CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND WELL-BEING

Chair: **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

- 1 Family structure and child health, a comparative approach using France and the U.K. **Olivier Thevenon**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); **Lidia Panico**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 2 Children's time use in two-parent and single-parent families in Italy Letizia Mencarini, Università degli Studi di Torino and Collegio Carlo Alberto; Silvia Pasqua, University of Turin; Agnese Romiti, IAB, Nuremberg
- 3 Generational squeezes under different life courses and the structural and cultural contexts
- Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Warsaw School of Economics; Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics
- 4 The sandwich generation: demographic determinants of global trends Carl Mason, University of California, Berkeley; Emilio Zagheni, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)
- 5 The second move and the welfare state: how do long-term care arrangements shape older adults' residential relocations? **Thijs van den Broek**, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*; **Pearl Dykstra**, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*; **Niels Schenk**, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor

36 LINKING POLICY AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **Olivier Thevenon**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 The world needs a 21st century population policy paradigm Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); William Butz, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 EU-policies and fertility: the emergence and implementation of fertility issues at the supranational level Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University, Arianna Caporali, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Nora Sánchez Gassen, University of Southampton
- 3 Family policy trends in international perspective, drivers of reform and recent developments Willem Adema, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Nabil Ali, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Dominic Richardson, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Olivier Thevenon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 4 Resilient evil: new and old migration discourse **Andreu Domingo**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 5 European attitudes on adoption by gay and lesbian couples **Judit Takacs**, *Institute of Sociology, CSS, HAS*; **Ivett Szalma**, *Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF PARTNERSHIP

Chair: Norbert S. Neuwirth, Austrian Institute for Family Studies

- 1 Gendered income dominance and partner instability **Gosta Esping-Andersen**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*; **Anders Holm**, *University of Copenhagen*
- 2 The emergence of women as main earners in Europe **Agnese Vitali**, *University of Southampton*; **Daria Mendola**, *Università degli Studi di Palermo*
- 3 Marriage and female wages: do married women pay a penalty or earn a premium? Sean de Hoon, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Renske Keizer, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam
- 4 Cohabitation and human development in Latin America Maira Covre-Sussai, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- 5 Are spouses more satisfied than cohabitors? An exploration over the last twenty years in Italy Elena Pirani, Università di Firenze; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 38 CHILD WELL-BEING, HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Alice Goisis, University College London

- 1 Adolescents and the native-immigrant mental health gap in Spain. The same story as in the U.S.? Yumiko Aratani, Columbia University, Hector Cebolla, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Mariña Fernandez Reino, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
- 2 Why are poorer children at higher risk of obesity? A U.K. cohort study **Yvonne Kelly**, *University College London*; **Alice Goisis**, *University College London*
- 3 Socioeconomic disparities in low birthweight: a comparison across Anglophone countries
- Melissa L. Martinson, University of Washington; Nancy E. Reichman, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
- 4 The effects of family leave policy on child health across different welfare regimes and periods: evidence from 19 OECD countries from 1969 to 2010 **Joyce Shim**, *Columbia University*
- 5 Socio-economic differentials in early childhood growth trajectories **Beth Stuart**, *University of Southampton*; **Lidia Panico**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 39 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Chair: **Elwood Carlson**, Florida State University

- 1 Households and aging for men and women in Turkey **DeAnna L. Gore**, *University of South Carolina Aiken*; **Berkay Ozcan**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*; **Elwood Carlson**, *Florida State University*
- 2 Always around... family living arrangements of young adults in Europe **Katrin Schwanitz**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED) and University of Groningen; **Clara H. Mulder**, University of Groningen
- 3 Understanding the transition from living apart together to cohabitation Who moves to establish a co-residential partnership? Michael Wagner, University of Cologne; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen
- 4 Families in Asia: a cross-national comparison of inter-generational co-residence **Chia Liu**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*: **Albert Esteve**. *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

5 Living arrangements of non-partnered pensioners in Europe: alone or with others? • **Pilar Zueras**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*; **Pau Miret Gamundi**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 40 AGEING AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS

Chair: **Oxana Sinyavskaya**, National Research University Higher School of Economics and Universiteit Maastricht

- 1 After the wave: the advantages of demographic change fewer and older, but smarter and healthier? Fanny Kluge, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Emilio Zagheni, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY); Elke Loichinger, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Tobias C. Vogt, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 2 A demographic analysis of the grandparent phase of life **Rachel Margolis**, *University of Western Ontario*
- 3 The sandwich generation in Brazil: demographic determinants and implications Maria C. Tomas, Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais; Everton E. C. Lima, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP); Bernardo L. Queiroz, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)
- 4 Four levels of intergenerational indicators and the total support ratio Lili Vargha, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Robert I. Gal, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 5 Does grandparenting reduce engagement in social activities? **Tobias Wiss**, *Johannes Kepler University*; **Bruno Arpino**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*; **Valeria Bordone**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*; **Vegard Skirbekk**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 41 WORK-FAMILY DYNAMICS AMONG IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

Chair: **Nissa Finney**, University of Manchester

1 The impact of international migration on the labour market behaviour of women left-behind: evidence from Senegal • **Cora Mezger**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Sorana Toma**, *University of Oxford*

- $2\ \ Partnership\ formation\ and\ labour\ market\ status\ among\ children\ of\ immigrants\ in\ Switzerland$
- Eder Andrés Guarin Rojas, Université de Lausanne; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Laura Bernardi, Université de Lausanne
- 3 Labor force participation of Latin-American mothers in Spain: the role of multigenerational living arrangements in times of economic crisis Xiana Bueno, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- 4 Split families: how teens perceive life changes with parents working overseas **Lindy Williams**, *Cornell University*; **Joy Arguillas**, *University of the Philippines*
- 5 Are Canadian immigrant women secondary workers? Alicia Adsera, *Princeton University*; Ana Ferrer, *University of Waterloo*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 42 ECONOMIC CRISIS, UNCERTAINTY AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Norbert F. Schneider**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

- 1 Women's educational attainment and the transition to first marriage in three East Asian countries Guilherme Chihaya, Umeå University
- 2 The effect of the business cycle at college graduation on fertility Katrin Hohmeyer, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Barbara Hofmann, University of Mannheim and Institute for Employment Research (IAB)
- 3 Postponement and recuperation of first births in Europe: the effect of economic and institutional contexts over the life course **Karel Neels**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; **Jonas Wood**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; **Tine Kil**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*
- 4 Contingent work rising: implications for the timing of marriage in Japan Martin Piotrowski, University of Oklahoma; Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Ronald R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and East-West Center
- 5 The stability of early partnerships: what is the influence of labor market insecurity on union separation for younger cohorts in Germany? Cordula D. Zabel, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Valerie Heintz-Martin, German Youth Institute

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 43 BIAS IN DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

Chair: Nadja Milewski, University of Rostock

- 1 Attrition in the Austrian generations and gender survey: is there a bias by fertility relevant aspects? Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 Error in the measurement of mortality: an application to the analysis of racial mortality disparity **Yu-Chieh Hsu**, *University of Chicago and NORC*
- 3 Blurred memory, deliberate misreporting, or "true tales"? How different survey methods affect respondents' reports of partnership status at first birth Michaela Kreyenfeld, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Sonja Bastin, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 4 Reconstructing women's reproductive histories: are survey data reliable? Francesca Rinesi, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Marina Attili, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Claudia laccarino, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)
- 5 Questioning children about family relations within a multi-actor perspective: selectivity bias and social desirability according to the participation and presence of parents **Sofie Vanassche**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*; **Nele Havermans**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*; **Koen Matthijs**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 334- 3rd floor 44 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

Chair: Kirk A. Scott, Lund University

- 1 First birth behavior of 1.5 and second generation Turkish migrants in Germany **Katharina Wolf**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Sandra Krapf**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 2 Family formation dynamics and migration: examining disruption and interrelation of events of Senegalese migrants in Europe Elisabeth K. Kraus, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 3 Interplay between labor trajectory and family reproduction: the case of immigrants in Spain Luis Alberto Del Rey Poveda, Universidad de Salamanca; Rafael Grande Martín, Universidad de Salamanca; Enrique Fernández-Macías, European Foundation for the

Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

- 4 Changing trend? Sex ratios of children born to Indian immigrants in Norway revisited
- Marianne Tønnessen, Statistics Norway, Vebjørn Aalandslid, Statistics Norway, Terje Skjerpen, Statistics Norway

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 45 DEMOGRAPHIC DISCOURSES IN THE 18-20TH CENTURY

Chair: Mikolaj Szoltysek, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

- 1 Biopolitics, regions and demography **Attila Melegh**, *Hungarian Central Statistical Office* (HCSO)
- 2 The demographic transition as threat or opportunity: French and Swedish economists views on population, 1850 1930 **Anders Ögren**, *Lund University*; **Nathalie LeBouteillec**, *University of Picardie Jules Verne* (*CURAPP-ESS*) and *Institut National d'Études Démographiques* (*INED*)
- 3 Some historical perspectives on demographic facts in the discourse on social policy in Austria from 1870 to 1934 **Gudrun Exner**, *University of Vienna*
- 4 Early socialization and familial structure during the baby boom. Sex education as familial education in France (1930-1960) Virginie De Luca Barrusse, Université de Picardie Jules Verne
- 5 Captain George Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers and the origins of the IUSSP Landis MacKellar, Population Council; Bradley Hart, California State University, Fresno

Thursday, June 26, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 46. TEENAGE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Chair: TBA

- 1 Adolescent pregnancy, abortion and birth rates across countries **Gilda Sedgh**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Lawrence B. Finer**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Akinrinola Bankole**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Susheela D. Singh**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Michelle Eilers**, *Guttmacher Institute*
- 2 Does higher spousal age difference cause higher and earlier fertility among adolescent girls? Evidence from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey **Mohammad Amirul Islam**, Bangladesh Agricultural University
- 3 Adolescent fertility and early parenthood in Iran **Fatemeh Torabi**, *University of Tehran*; **Abbas Askari-Nodoushan**, *University of Yazd, Iran*

4 Factors influencing age at first sexual intercourse for South African youth • **Clifford O. Odimegwu**, *University of the Witwatersrand*; **Amos O. Oyedokun**, *Obafemi Awolowo University*

Thursday, June 26, 17:30 - 19:30, Lecture Room I - 1st floor EAPS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 47 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND MIGRANT POPULATIONS

Chair: **Daniel T. Lichter**, Cornell University

- 1 The patterns and trends in global international migration flows since the 1960s: a revisit with new data and methods Nikola D. Sander, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Philip H. Rees, University of Leeds; Guy J. Abel, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 Using geolocated Twitter data to study recent patterns of international and internal migration in OECD countries Ingmar Weber, Yahoo! Research Barcelona; Kiran Garimella, Qatar Computing Research Institute; Emilio Zagheni, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY); Bogdan State, Stanford University
- 3 Intra-EU mobility: demographic and social consequences for sending and receiving countries Klára Fóti, Eurofound
- 4 Labor market laws and intra-European migration: the role of the state in shaping destination choices John Palmer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Mariola Pytlikova, VSB-Technical University Ostrava
- 5 Migration cycles and transitions in South-East Europe: from emigration to immigration countries? Heinz Fassmann, University of Vienna; Attila Melegh, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Ramon Bauer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Elisabeth Musil, University of Vienna; Kathrin Gruber, University of Vienna

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor

48 INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSIONS OF FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Chair: **Elizabeth Thomson**, Stockholm University and University of Wisconsin-Madison

- 1 Intergenerational transmission of fertility in six European countries: the role of mother's socio-economic status Valeria Bordone, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Beata Osiewalska, Cracow University of Economics and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Vegard Skirbekk, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
- 2 Intergenerational transmission of reproductive behaviour in 20th century Romania. A case study Raluca Dana Caplescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies
- 3 The causal effect of sibship size on fertility in adulthood Sara Cools, *Bl Norwegian Business School*; Rannveig V. Kaldager, *Statistics Norway and University of Oslo*
- 4 The causal effect of another sibling on own fertility an estimation of intergenerational fertility correlations by looking at siblings of twins **Martin Kolk**, *Stockholm University*
- 5 Is fertility still correlated to the number of siblings? A cross-generational study including half-siblings Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 49 SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

Chair: Gustavo De Santis, Università di Firenze

- 1 Changing impacts of parental divorce **Pearl Dykstra**, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*; **Niels Schenk**, *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
- 2 Children as family commuters: the geographical distance between two parental homes after union dissolution Lars Dommermuth, Statistics Norway
- 3 Mothers' mobility after separation: do grandmothers matter? Marjolijn Das, Statistics Netherlands; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Eva-Maria Merz, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 4 Who leaves the marital residence after divorce? The role played by homogamy and heterogamy Lindsay Theunis, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

5 Children and family dissolution in Canada • Charles Jones, University of Toronto; Shen Jing, University of Toronto

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 50 HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Chair: Maria Sironi, University of Oxford

- 1 Educational differentials in activity limitations across the European Union: methodological issues and first results Emmanuelle Cambois, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Aïda Solé-Auró, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 2 Is educational attainment a cause of better health? A test of conventional wisdom Naomi Duke, University of Minnesota; Ross Macmillan, Università Bocconi
- 3 Differences in avoidable mortality according to education attainment: situation in the Czech Republic Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Jitka Rychtarikova, Charles University in Prague; Pavel Zimmermann, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)
- 4 Educational health inequality in Germany: cumulative advantage over the life course and rising importance across cohorts Liliya Leopold, European University Institute; Thomas Leopold, University of Amsterdam

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 51 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND FAMILY

Chair: Alessandra De Rose, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

- 1 Parenthood and happiness: effects of work-family reconciliation policies in 22 OECD countries Jennifer Glass, *University of Texas at Austin*; Robin Simon, *Wake Forest University*; Matthew Andersson, *University of Iowa*
- 2 The labour market intention and behaviour of stay-at-home mothers in Europe and Australia

 Apport Courther Notherlands Interdisciplings Propagagable Institute (NIDI): Top Empry
- Anne H. Gauthier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Alzbeta E. Bartova, University of Edinburgh
- 3 Attitudes towards parental employment Ralina Panova, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 4 Towards an adult worker model? Mothers' employment behaviour in Great Britain, eastern and western Germany Esther Geisler, *University of Rostock*
- 5 Work-life conflict in Britain: demands, resources and family circumstances **Ursula Henz**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 52 EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Daniele Vignoli**, *Università di Firenze*

- 1 Childbearing intentions and economic uncertainty in contemporary Europe **Susanne Fahlén**, *Stockholm University*; **Livia Olah**, *Stockholm University*
- 2 Women's household income contributions and higher-order births in the United States
- Alison Gemmill, University of California, Berkeley; Margarita Chudnovskaya, Stockholm University; Peter Hepburn, University of California, Berkeley
- 3 The effect of work-related attitudes and expectations on fertility intentions and subsequent childbearing Anneli Miettinen, Väestöliitto; Lassi Lainiala, Väestöliitto; Anna Rotkirch, Väestöliitto
- 4 Having jobs or babies? A comparative analysis of recent trends in female employment and fertility in France and Germany **Anne Salles**, *Université de Paris IV, Sorbonne*; **Olivier Thevenon**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 5 The importance of job characteristics to women's fertility intentions and behavior in Russia
- Oxana Sinyavskaya, National Research University Higher School of Economics and Universiteit Maastricht; Sunnee Billingsley, Stockholm University

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 53 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

Chair: **Arkadiusz Wisniowski**, University of Southampton

- $1\ \ Return of the 'Race \ Relation \ Cycle'? An autoregressive panel analysis on the socioeconomic and social integration of immigrants in Germany \bullet {\bf Sascha \ Riedel}, {\it University of Cologne}$
- 2 Rural or urban origins: economic assimilation of Turkish and Iranian immigrants in Sweden, 1968-2001 **Siddartha Aradhya**, *Lund University*
- 3 Dimensions and determinants of immigrant integration: the role of origin and settlement
- Eleonora Mussino, Stockholm University; Salvatore Strozza, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Laura Terzera, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
- 4 Material deprivation among foreigners in Italy Anna Maria Milito, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Philippe Van Kerm, CEPS/INSTEAD; Annalisa Busetta, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Daria Mendola, Università degli Studi di Palermo
- 5 Wealth inequality among immigrants and native-born Americans: the roles of race/ethnicity and immigrant status Matthew A. Painter, University of Wyoming; Zhenchao Qian, Ohio State University

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 54 FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL MIGRATION

Chair: Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews

- 1 Does cohort size matter to residential mobility? The case of Barcelona's central city
- Antonio López-Gay, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen; Juan Antonio Módenes, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 2 Long-term trends in spatial mobility in Sweden: an order-specific analysis of migration of young adults Emma Lundholm, Umeå University; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool; Gunnar Malmberg, Umeå University
- 3 Commuter mobility: an indicator of municipality attraction **Siv Schéele**, *Stockholm University*; **Gunnar Andersson**, *Stockholm University*
- 4 Spatial mobility and the gender pay gap within German families **Tim Schröder**, *University of Bremen*
- 5 Family migration in cross-national comparative perspective: project aims and first results for Australia, Britain, Germany and Sweden Sergi Vidal, University of Queensland; Francisco Perales, University of Queensland; Philipp Lersch, Tilburg University; Maria Brandén, Stockholm University

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 55 HEALTH IN CONTEXTS

Chair: **Emily Grundy**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

- 1 Welfare state and disability. The relationship between stroke and disability depends on the health care system **Alexander Barth**, *University of Rostock*; **Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter**, *University of Rostock*; **Dorly J. H. Deeg**, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*
- 2 An anatomy of old-age disability in low- and middle-income countries: time use, emotional experiences and subjective well-being Michael Ingenhaag, Université de Lausanne; Gabriela Flores, Université de Lausanne; Jürgen Maurer, Université de Lausanne
- 3 Is precarious employment damaging to health? A longitudinal study on Italian workers
- Silvana Salvini. Università di Firenze: Elena Pirani, Università di Firenze
- 4 A multilevel analysis of the relationship between depression and perceived neighborhood violence and safety: evidence from the South African National Income Dynamics Study
- Andrew Tomita, University of KwaZulu-Natal; Charlotte A. Labys, University of KwaZulu-Natal; Jonathan K. Burns, University of KwaZulu-Natal

5 Towards a better understanding of the "male-female health-mortality paradox": first results of the health survey of the German-Austrian Cloister Study • Angela Wiedemann, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Christian Wegner-Siegmundt, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Paola DiGiulio, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Marc Luy, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 56 DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS AND INDICATORS

Chair: James Raymer, Australian National University

- 1 Decomposing mortality changes: towards compression or shifting mortality Marie-Pier Bergeron Boucher, Max Planck Odense Center, Marcus Ebeling, University of Rostock and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vladimir Canudas-Romo, Max Planck Odense Center
- 2 One rate of aging for all individuals? Statistical evidence from cause-of-death data **Trifon I. Missov**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Filipe Ribeiro**, *Universidade de Évora*
- 3 Visualizing mortality dynamics for causes of death Roland Rau, University of Rostock; Christina Bohk, University of Rostock; Magdalena Muszynska, Warsaw School of Economics; James W. Vaupel, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 4 Renewal and stability in populations structured by remaining years of life **Timothy L. M. Riffe**, *University of California*, *Berkeley*
- 5 Life histories: real and synthetic **Frans Willekens**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 57 DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES OF MOBILITY

Chair: **Nicole Van der Gaaq**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 Parental labor migration and left-behind children's development in rural China Yuna Hou, Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)
- 2 Domestic sector, mobility and segregation of immigrant workers: the case of Italy Livia Elisa Ortensi, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca; Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
- 3 Changes in job stability and its impact on the "quality" of the working life: an analysis by generation **Delphine Remillon**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Carole Bonnet**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Benoît Rapoport**, *Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne*

- 4 The recent decline in worker mobility Nellie L. Zhao, Cornell University
- 5 Tipping points -- the dynamics of workplace segregation by race and ethnicity **Lingwen Zheng**, *Cornell University*

Friday, June 27, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 58 INDUCED ABORTION

Chair: Gilda Sedgh, Guttmacher Institute

- 1 Experiences and perceptions of health care professionals in Macedonia regarding abortion and contraception **Vera Dimitrievska**, *University of Groningen*
- 2 Household bargaining power and birth outcomes: the joint effect of parental pregnancy intention on voluntary and involuntary pregnancy loss in the United States 2006-2010 Laura Kelly, University of Pennsylvania
- 3 Cross-national variations in birth control of Europeans: divergence or convergence? Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague
- 4 Induced abortion during lifetime: a comparison between women living and not living with HIV
- Flávia Bulegon Pilecco, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul; Luciana Barcellos Teixeira, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul; Álvaro Vigo, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul; Michael Dewey, King's College London; Daniela Riva Knauth, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 59 SOCIAL NETWORK AND FERTILITY

Chair: Arnstein Aassve, Università Bocconi

- 1 The born and unborn children of the 1989 transition: effects of the socio-cultural circumstances of childbearing **Beáta Dávid**, *Semmelweis University and Institute of Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)*; **Réka Hegedus**, *Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)*; **Veronika Bóné**, *Semmelweis University*
- 2 Kin influences on fertility: a theoretical framework tested with a review of the literature
- Cristina Moya, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Rebecca Sear, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
- 3 The role of husband, mother-in-law and social networks on fertility patterns in rural India
- Praveen Kumar Pathak, University of Delhi and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS); Raya Muttarak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Valeria Bordone, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Faujdar Ram, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)

- 4 Male fertility decision-making process and social network using retrospective data Ladislav Rabusic, Masaryk University; Beatrice Chromková Manea, Masaryk University; Klára Capková, Masaryk University
- 5 Do intergenerational residential choices affect fertility? **Astri Syse**, *Statistics Norway*; **Lars Dommermuth**, *Statistics Norway*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 60 SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON FAMILY SYSTEMS AND TRANSITIONS

Chair: Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics

- 1 Latin American family systems: complexity and heterogeneity **David Sven Reher**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*; **Albert Esteve**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 2 Does the Hajnal line persist in 21st century Europe? **Chris Tencza**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Thomas Anderson**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 3 New patterns in first marriage formation in South Korea Li Ma, Stockholm University; Gunnar Andersson, Stockholm University; Gerda R. Neyer, Stockholm University
- 4 Economic transformation of the family at the transitional stage in Georgia Tamar Shinjiashvili, Sokhumi State University; Avtandil Sulaberidze, Ilia State University; Nino Gomelauri, Ilia State University
- 5 The new socioeconomic marriage differentials in Japan **Setsuya Fukuda**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 61 IMMIGRATION AND AGEING

Chair: **Tommy Bengtsson**, Lund University

- 1 Doing research on ageing migrants: a methodological discussion on limitations and implications of studying ageing migrants **Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu**, *University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland and University of Geneva*
- 2 Projections of ageing migrant populations in France and England and Wales **Jean Louis Rallu**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 3 Low immigrant mortality in England and Wales: selection or data artefact? Findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study 1971-2001 Matthew Wallace, University of Liverpool; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

4 When elderly mobility is linked to life course: the European retired moving to Spain • **Vicente Rodriguez**, *Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 62 BI-NATIONAL MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE MIGRATION

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

- 1 Social embeddedness in a harmonized Europe: European binational couples in Belgium and the Netherlands Suzana M. Koelet, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- 2 The transition to first marriage and partner choice of migrant and majority populations in Scandinavia **Kenneth Aarskaug Wiik**, *Statistics Norway*; **Jennifer A. Holland**, *University of Southampton and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
- 3 After Swedish intermarriage **Ognjen Obucina**, *Stockholm University*
- 4 Who marries foreign-born? The particular case of Spain and Italy Joana Serret, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*; Agnese Vitali, *University of Southampton*
- 5 Ethnic endogamy in cross-nativity marriages **Gillian Stevens**, *University of Alberta*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 63 CHILDCARE, WORK AND FAMILY

Chair: **Isabella Buber-Ennser**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 1 The impact of family policies on the provision of market and familial care in an international comparison **Gretchen Donehower**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Fanny Kluge**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 2 Fathers' involvement in childcare in Italy: the role of cohabitation Fausta Ongaro, Università di Padova; Silvia Meggiolaro, Università di Padova
- 3 A transaction cost approach to outsourcing by households Liat Raz-Yurovich, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- 4 Egalitarian gender attitudes within relations and their impact on fertility Gustav
 Feichtinger, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna Institute of
 Demography/Austrian Academy of Science; Jon Caulkins, Carnegie Mellon University; Alexia
 Fürnkranz-Prskawetz, Vienna University of Technology; Andrea Seidl, Vienna University of
 Technology; Stefan Wrzaczek, Vienna University of Technology

5 Gender disparities in housework in the long run: a comparative analysis of France, Italy, the Netherlands and the U.K. from the 80s • Clara Champagne, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 64 DETERMINANTS AND OUTCOMES OF HEALTH CARE AND MEDICATION USE

Chair: Dorly J. H. Deeg, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

- 1 Socioeconomic differences in the prevalence in statutory long-term care among the German elderly Olga G. Grigorieva, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, University of Rostock
- 2 Spatial patterns in long-term care in Germany and how they are linked to socioeconomic factors. A study based on the concept of disability-free life expectancy **Daniel Kreft**, *University of Rostock*
- 3 Health effects of the recent financial crisis: has wealth loss contributed to chronic disease treatments and outcomes? Jinkook Lee, RAND Corporation; Marco Angrisani, RAND Corporation; Srikanth Kadiyala, RAND Corporation
- 4 Predictors of adolescent friendly health services implementation in two administrative districts of the Eastern Region of Ghana Lisa Ulmer, Drexel University; Yeetey A. Enuameh, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Renee Turchi, Drexel University; Angela Diaz, Mount Sinai School of Medicine; John Rich, Drexel University; Edmund Browne, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST); Zekarias Berhane, Drexel University; Aatanor Enuameh, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)
- 5 Unmet need for health care: the case of foreigners living in Italy Valeria Cetorelli, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Annalisa Busetta, Università degli Studi di Palermo

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 65 ASSORTATIVE MATING, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Chair: Christiaan W. S. Monden, University of Oxford

- 1 Educational assortative mating and divorce **Gwendolin Blossfeld**, *University of Oxford*
- 2 Recent trends in educational assortative mating in Europe **Yolien De Hauw**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*; **Jan Van Bavel**, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*

- 3 Educational institutions as mating markets Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University, Margarita Chudnovskaya, Stockholm University
- 4 Changing educational gradients of U.S. partnership formation and dissolution? A multilevel multistate competing risks assessment Léa Pessin, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Lynn Prince Cooke, University of Bath
- 5 Changing marriage differentials by age and education in Taiwan, 1980-2010 **Yen-Hsin Alice Cheng**, *Academia Sinica*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 66 DETERMINANTS OF DISTRESS AND DEPRESSION

Chair: Viviana Egidi, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

- 1 The effect of mandatory retirement on mental health in Japan Masaaki Mizuochi, Nanzan University
- 2 Antidepressant sales and the risk for alcohol-related and non-alcohol-related suicide in Finland–individual-level population study Heta Moustgaard, University of Helsinki, Kaisla Joutsenniemi, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; Mikko Myrskylä, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki
- 3 Obesity, body self-perception and major depression: differentials by sex in Brazil Cláudio Santiago Dias Jr, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Ana Paula Verona, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)
- 4 The complex interplay between socioeconomic position, substance use and psychological distress among young adults in the Brussels-Capital Region **Hadewijch Vandenheede**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*; **Hannelore De Grande**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 67 SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON TRANSITIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Chair: **Katalin Kovács**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

1 Assess the presence of disruptions in cause-specific mortality series • Carlo G. Camarda, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Marketa Pechholdova, University of Economics, Praque (VSE)

- 2 Reconstruction of coherent cause-specific mortality time series for Russia and its regions
- Inna Danilova, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Higher School of Economics (Moscow); France Meslé, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Jacques Vallin, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 3 Sex differences in life expectancy at birth in two Caucasus countries and impact of the alcohol-related mortality **Géraldine Duthé**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Irina Badurashvili**, *Georgian Centre of Population Research*; **Karine Kuyumjyan**, *National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia*; **France Meslé**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Jacques Vallin**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 4 Changes in drinking habits and alcohol-related mortality in Eastern Europe Olga Penina, Academy of Sciences of Moldova; France Meslé, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Jacques Vallin, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 5 Determinants of cardiovascular diseases and mortality in individuals with eastern and western European background Christian Wegner-Siegmundt, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); George B. Ploubidis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Marc Luy, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 68 HOUSEHOLD FORMATION, MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST

Chair: Péter Öri, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

- 1 The Patriarchy Index: a comparative study of power relations across historic Europe
- Siegfried Gruber, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Mikolaj Szoltysek, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 2 Different cultural patterns in demographic processes and family characteristics of early modern Hungary **Tamas Farago**, *Corvinus University of Budapest*
- 3 Patterns of household and family structures, drawn from the Austrian census 1910. A regional and socio-economic comparison **Peter Teibenbacher**, *Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz*
- 4 Migration and nuptiality: 'Europeans' in a colonial context Algeria, 1830-1871 **Guy Brunet**, Université de Lyon II; **Kamel Kateb**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 5 Intergenerational transmission of social status and occupations at the Barcelona Area, 16th 17th centuries Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Gabriel Brea, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 69 ECONOMIC RECESSION AND FAMILY

Chair: Stuart A. Basten, University of Oxford

- 1 Economic precariousness and leaving the parental home **Peter Tammes**, *University of Southampton*; **Steven Roberts**, *University of Kent*; **Ann M. Berrington**, *University of Southampton*
- 2 Transitions to female-headed households in times of economic expansion and crisis: the case of Latin-American migrants in Spain **Elena Vidal-Coso**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*; **Xiana Bueno**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 3 How family networks of working mothers are changing in times of economic recession
- Cinzia Castagnaro, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Antonella Guarneri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Sabrina Prati, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)
- 4 "Failure to launch"? Examining age-period-cohort influences on young adults' living arrangements in the U.S., 1974 2013 Laryssa Mykyta, U.S. Census Bureau
- 5 Uncertain lives. Insights into the role of job precariousness on family formation practices in Italy Valentina Tocchioni, Università di Firenze; Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze; Silvana Salvini, Università di Firenze

Friday, June 27, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 70 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES

Chair: **Ismet Koc**, Hacettepe University

- 1 Do maternal countries of origin matter to understand offspring's birthweight? A multilevel study **Sol Juarez**, *Lund University*; **Juan Merlo**, *Lund University*
- 2 The reproductive behavior of the Romani population living in Italy Maria Castiglioni, Università di Padova; Emiliana Baldoni, Università di Padova; Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna, Università di Padova; Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova
- 3 Correlates of postpartum complication among currently married Indian women **Tapash Biswas**, Society for Women Workers and Child Labour Elimination, New Delhi; **Dilip T.R.**, World Health Organization (WHO)
- 4 A qualitative research on skewed sex ratio at birth in Azerbaijan Mehmet Ali Eryurt, Hacettepe University; Ilknur Yüksel-Kaptanoglu, Hacettepe University; Ismet Koc, Hacettepe University; Alanur Cavlin, Hacettepe University

Friday, June 27, 12:30 - 14:00, Main Foyer South - Ground Floor P2 POSTER SESSION 2

- 1 Examining the role of international migration in global population projections **Guy J. Abel**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); **Samir K.C.**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); **Nikola D. Sander**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 2 Ageing and migration: transforming personal networks and everyday activity limitations among native and migrant populations in Estonia Liili Abuladze, *Tallinn University*; Luule Sakkeus, *Tallinn University*
- 3 Who supports family policy? Mare Ainsaar, University of Tartu
- 4 Applying frailty models to analyze the duration of unemployment in Turkey **Nihal Ata Tutkun**, *Hacettepe University*; **Durdu Karasoy**, *Hacettepe University*
- 5 Education and second births in Hungary. The mediating role of union status **Tamás Bartus**, *Corvinus University of Budapest and Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*
- 6 Effect of intrauterine development and nutritional status on perinatal, intrauterine and neonatal mortality Péter Berko, University of Miskolc; Kalman Joubert, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Eva Gardos, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Gyula Gyenis, Eötvös Loránd University
- 7 The changing borders of the European east-west health divide: blurring, shifting or multiplying? **Liubov V. Borisova**, *Södertörn University*
- 8 A ticket to ride? Immigration policies, channels of entry and migratory processes Alessio Cangiano, University of the South Pacific, Roberto Impicciatore, Università degli Studi di Milano
- 9 Register-based household statistics Margareta Carlsson, Statistics Sweden
- 10 Family and school effects in the explanation of migrant-native differentials in performance and educational expectations in Spain Hector Cebolla, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED); Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Yasemin Soysal, University of Essex
- 11 Life-course and transition to adulthood in China: the case study of Beijing in a comparative perspective between two cohorts born in the 1950s and 1980s Sandra Constantin, University of Geneva
- 12 Integration of migrants: longitudinal and cross-sectional approach Cinzia Conti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Eugenia Bellini, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Daniela Ghio, European Commission, EASO; Rottino Fabio Massimo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

- 13 The spatial-temporal patterns of fertility transition in Belgium (1886-1935) **Rafael Costa**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*
- 14 Sports demography: demographic analysis applied to populations of athletes **Petra Dupalová**, *Charles University in Praque*
- 15 Presence of grandparents and labour market outcomes of mothers: evidence from Kolkata, India Mousumi Dutta, Presidency University; Zakir Husain, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
- 16 Cohabitation premiums in Denmark: income effects in immigrant-native partnerships
- Annika Elwert, Lund University; Anna Tegunimataka, Lund University
- 17 Which mechanisms leading to childlessness prevail? A search for similarities and disparities among Eastern European countries **Cristina Faludi**, *Babes-Bolyai University*
- 18 A fuzzy approach to multidimensional material deprivation measurement: the case of foreigners living in Italy Marco Fattore, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca; Daria Mendola, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Annalisa Busetta, Università degli Studi di Palermo; Alberto Arcagni, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
- 19 The influence of social class on paths to adulthood in Italy **Romina Fraboni**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*
- 20 Demographic change and regional development strategies: some suggestions from human capital demographic projections. Lessons learned in Emilia-Romagna and Friuli Venezia Giulia Italian Regions Serena Francovig, Informest; Angelina Mazzocchetti, Regione Emilia-Romagna; Irene Plet, Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia
- 21 Illness of aged parents and children relationships with them: case study of aged parents of Sabzevar City-Iran Shafieh Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Hossein Ghodrati, Hakim Sabzevari University; Dariush Boostani, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
- 22 Actual age of exit and expected retirement age of the Spanish adult population **Madelín Gómez León**, *University of Southampton*
- 23 Reconstructing the past using multistate population projections: the example of religious denominations in the City of Vienna from 1971 to 2011 **Anne Goujon**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*; **Ramon Bauer**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*
- 24 Productivity and shortage of labor: the case of Russia **Alexander A. Grebenyuk**, *Moscow State University*
- 25 Marriages of women from former-USSR in Italy... a step towards integration? Antonella Guarneri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Cinzia Conti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Giancarlo Gualtieri, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Rottino Fabio Massimo, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

- 26 Regional and socioeconomic inequalities in lung cancer mortality in Belgium, 2001-2009
- Paulien Hagedoorn, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Katrien Vanthomme, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- 27 Patterns of intergenerational co-residence. Evidence from former socialist countries
- Mihaela Haragus, Babes-Bolyai University
- 28 Job displacement and fertility over the business cycle **Barbara Hofmann**, *University of Mannheim and Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*; **Michaela Kreyenfeld**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Arne Uhlendorff**, *University of Mannheim*
- 29 Irregular migration in sub-Saharan Africa: causes and consequences of young adult migration from southern Ethiopia to South Africa **Teshome D. Kanko**, *Wolaita Sodo University*; **Charles H. Teller**, *George Washington University and Addis Ababa University*
- 30 Convergence and divergence tendencies among European countries: possibilities of study and position of the Czech Republic according to recent mortality development Dan Kašpar, Charles University in Prague; Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Pavel Zimmermann, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)
- 31 Impact of E.M. Jellinek on alcohol studies organizing as a distinct professional field **Gabor Kelemen**, *University of Pécs*; **Monika Márk**, *University of Pécs*
- 32 High intention for single-child family among prospective couples in Iran: is it a sign of second demographic transition? Farideh Khalajabadi Farahani, National Institute in Population Studies and Comprehensive Management of I.R. of Iran
- 33 Is there active ageing in the post-socialist countries? Example of Croatia and Serbia Sanja Klempic Bogadi, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Croatia; Vladimir Nikitovic, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- 34 Harmful effects of female commuting on partnership stability: selection or causation?
- Stefanie A. Kley, Universität Hamburg; Michael Feldhaus, University of Bremen
- 35 The role of migration in the rural peripheralization in post-Soviet Latvia Zaiga Krisjane, University of Latvia; Elina Apsite-Berina, University of Latvia; Ineta Grine, University of Latvia; Liga Feldmane, University of Latvia; Maris Berzins, University of Latvia
- 36 That is easier said than done: childbearing intentions and their realization in a short-term perspective **Anne-Kristin Kuhnt**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Heike Trappe**, *University of Rostock*
- 37 A new look at the European populations in the long term **Giampaolo Lanzieri**, European Commission, Eurostat
- 38 Health, productivity and ageing Maciej Lis, Institute for Structural Research; Iga Magda, Warsaw School of Economics

- 39 Family migration patterns of Moroccans living in Spain **Dolores Lopez**, *Universidad de Navarra*
- 40 Women's migration in Iran: the level, trend and socio-demographic correlates **Hossein Mahmoudian**, *University of Tehran*
- 41 Cohort mortality forecasting: examples from selected European countries **Petr Mazouch**, *University of Economics, Prague (VSE)*; **Klara Hulikova Tesarkova**, *Charles University in Prague*
- 42 The future of the Portuguese population in discussion: how aging will influence household structures? Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora; Lídia P. Tomé, Universidade de Évora; Filipe Ribeiro, Universidade de Évora
- 43 Characteristics of floating elderly in China analysis based on the sixth population census data in China Xiangjing Meng, Renmin University of China
- 44 Parenthood and happiness at different ages of the child Malgorzata Mikucka, Université Catholique de Louvain; Ester L. Rizzi, Université Catholique de Louvain
- 45 The processes of ageing in modern societies: adaptive strategies of population 60+ in Russian regions Irina N. Molodikova, Central European University
- 46 Transition to end of education and motherhood. A comparative analysis of changes over time in Eastern Europe **Cornelia Muresan**, *Babes-Bolyai University*
- 47 Employment opportunities and internal migration flows in Iran Hamideh Nazari, University of Yazd, Iran; Abbas Askari-Nodoushan, University of Yazd, Iran
- 48 How wrong could parameter estimates be? Statistical consequences of fitting the wrong model to human mortality data Laszlo Nemeth, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Trifon I. Missov, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 49 Change in values and beliefs on child care **Norbert S. Neuwirth**, Austrian Institute for Family Studies
- 50 Spatial fertility differentials in Spain duration the demographic transition with a focus on childlessness Roser Nicolau Nos, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Daniel Devolder, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 51 Nest-leaving patterns in Sweden Anna-Karin Nylin, Statistics Sweden
- 52 Couples' childlessness and parenthood as a result of male and female socioeconomic status: Bayesian analysis in case of selected European countries **Beata Osiewalska**, *Cracow University of Economics and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 53 Measuring achievement and shortfall improvements in a consistent way Iñaki Permanyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 54 Who are the parents that have children with shared residence? The case of Sweden Lotta Persson, Statistics Sweden; Anna Nyman, Statistics Sweden; Pia Fagerström, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; Jessica Löfvenholm, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
- 55 Comparison of changes in reproductive behaviour in five European countries using the framework of the Second Demographic Transition **Helena Polesná**
- 56 Realization of retirement plans in Hungary Márta Radó, Corvinus University of Budapest
- 57 Immigrant integration and "welcome-ability" of Canadian cities: a multilevel analysis of the 2006 Canadian census data **Fernando Rajulton**, *University of Western Ontario*; **Zenaida R. Ravanera**, *University of Western Ontario*
- 58 Trends in male and female healthy life expectancy in Russian Federation (years 1994-2010)
- Alexander Ramonov, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- 59 Trajectories to living alone at midlife in Canada: a comparison by gender and over time Zenaida R. Ravanera, University of Western Ontario; Fernando Rajulton, University of
- Zenaida R. Ravanera, University of Western Ontario; Fernando Rajulton, University of Western Ontario; Roderic Beaujot, University of Western Ontario
- 60 Stalling modernization of family values: a quarter century of change and stability Adél Katalin Rohr, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Zsolt Spéder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 61 EU27s population ageing: is the divide in conditions followed by a split in attitudes? **Jitka Rychtarikova**, *Charles University in Prague*
- 62 A structure of childbearing motivation Jolanta Rytel, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University; Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University
- 63 Using the community-based health planning and services program to promote skilled delivery in rural Ghana Evelyn Sakeah, Boston University and Navrongo Health Research Centre; Lois McCloskey, Boston University, Judith Bernstein, Boston University, Kojo Yeboah-Antwi, Boston University, Samuel Mills, World Bank Group; Henry V. Doctor, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- 64 Visualizing global international migration flows **Nikola D. Sander**, *Wittgenstein Centre* (*IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU*); **Ramon Bauer**, *Wittgenstein Centre* (*IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU*); **Guy J. Abel**, *Wittgenstein Centre* (*IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU*)
- 65 Individualization and family: Portuguese regional diversity in the transition to adulthood northwest Portugal as a case-study Joana Santos, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*
- 66 Germany's new culture of welcome: changing opportunity structures and the labour market integration of new immigrants Lenore Sauer, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Rabea Mundil-Schwwarz, German Federal Statistical Office; Harun Sulak, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

67 The gender division of household production in a lifecycle perspective. A comparison between Italy and Spain • Rosario Ivano Scandurra, *Universitat de Barcelona*; Marina Zannella, *Vienna Institute of Demography*

68 Family formation processes in Eastern and Western Germany. How important are regionally diverse values? • Katrin Schiefer, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Robert Naderi, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

69 Regional differences in population ageing in Spain (the case of the Valencian community)
• Carles Simó, University of Valencia; Salvador Mendez Martinez, University of Valencia;
Gaiane Safarova, Saint-Petersburg Institute for Economics and Mathematics RAS

70 Swedish registers - a gold mine for medical research • **Håkan Sjöberg**, *Statistics Sweden*; **Andreas Blomquist**, *Statistics Sweden*

71 Roma in Europe – socio-economic situation and well-being • **Sabine Springer**, *European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)*

72 The cohort fertility transition in Slovakia: the postponement and recuperation process

• Branislav Šprocha, Institute of Informatics and Statistics (INFOSTAT)

73 Is low fertility in the Czech Republic an inevitable outcome of the new reproductive pattern?
• Anna Stastna, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA); Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague

74 Daily mortality counts and summer heat waves in Belgrade (Serbia) • Jelena Stojilkovic, Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic" SASA; Vlasta Kokotovic, Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic" SASA; Gorica Stanojevic, Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic" SASA; Aleksandra Spalevic, Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic" SASA

75 The future of religion: projecting global religious populations to 2050 • Marcin Stonawski, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Cracow University of Economics; Conrad Hackett, Pew Research Center; Vegard Skirbekk, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Phillip Connor, Pew Research Center; Guy J. Abel, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Brian J. Grim, Religious Freedom & Business Foundation

76 International migration, relative deprivation and cultural similarity • Chiara Strozzi, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia; Mariola Pytlikova, VSB-Technical University Ostrava; Ennio Bilancini, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia

77 Family model changes in Poland - threats and challenges • Joanna Szczepaniak-Sienniak, Wrocław University of Economics

78 Childbirth trends in Estonia in the light of the 2011 census • Mare Vähi, *University of Tartu*; Ene-Margit Tiit, *University of Tartu*

- 79 A statistical approach to poverty at the Barcelona Area, 1720-1860 Miquel Valls Fígols, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 80 Household demographic and socio-economic predictors of agricultural practices, land use and environmental degradation perception in the Paute catchment (Ecuador) Raul Vanegas, Université de Namur, Fabrice C. E. M. Demoulin, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium; Sabine J. F. Henry, Université de Namur
- 81 Projection of the educational attainment of the Hungarian population from 2001 to 2030: modelling education with a dynamic microsimulation model ISMIK Julia Varga, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS); Zoltán Hermann, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)
- 82 Forerunners of the demographic transition: Jews in Bohemia in the 18th and 19th centuries micro- and macro-data perspective Jana Vobecká, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
- 83 Gender specific effects of international mobility on family formation: evidence from the German Diplomatic Service **Stine Waibel**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany, **Julika Hillmann**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; **Heiko Rüger**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; **Norbert F. Schneider**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany
- 84 An impending burden of disabled older adults? Health dynamics of older populations across four continents **Daniela Weber**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*
- 85 Gender ideology among ever-married women in Turkey: the pervasive strength of patriarchy? Ilknur Yüksel-Kaptanoglu, Hacettepe University; Eva Bernhardt, Stockholm University
- 86 Regional peculiarities of mortality variance by education in Russia Elena V. Zemlyanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Moscow; Alla E. Ivanova, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics, Moscow
- 87 Divergent patterns of de-standardisation education and the family life course in seven European countries Okka Zimmermann, Technische Universität Braunschweig and Universität Göttingen; Dirk Konietzka, TU Braunschweig
- 88 Dynamics of ethnic structures in the Baltic countries in the 21st century **Peteris Zvidrins**, *University of Latvia*; **Atis Berzins**, *University of Latvia*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor

71 SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON FERTILITY TRANSITION: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Chair: Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography

- 1 How did changes in female educational structure affect fertility in state socialism? Evidence from seven Central and South Eastern European countries Zuzanna Brzozowska, Vienna Institute of Demography and Warsaw School of Economics
- 2 Fertility in formerly socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe: the role of family policies affecting childbearing Tomas Frejka, Independent Consultant; Stuart A. Basten, University of Oxford
- 3 Where have all the children gone? A study of the social determinants of fertility postponement: the case of Hungary since 1988 Vanessa Lehner, Princeton University
- 4 Educational expansion, "double status positions" and the transition to motherhood in Hungary **Zsolt Spéder**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; **Tamás Bartus**, Corvinus University of Budapest and Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 5 Having the next child in times of economic crisis? Mobile and non-mobile eastern Germans around unification **Anja Vatterrott**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Michaela Kreyenfeld**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 72 FERTILITY AND HAPPINESS

Chair: **Sebastian Kluesener**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

- 1 How are the children? Children's subjective well-being in different family types Christine Entleitner, German Youth Institute; Alexandra Langmeyer, German Youth Institute; Valerie Heintz-Martin, German Youth Institute; Sabine Walper, German Youth Institute
- 2 Predicted happiness from childbearing and fertility behaviour **Arnstein Aassve**, *Università Bocconi*; **Anna Barbuscia**, *Collegio Carlo Alberto*; **Letizia Mencarini**, *Università degli Studi di Torino and Collegio Carlo Alberto*
- 3 Do parents have a happier life than non-parents? The role of gender attitudes **Nicoletta Balbo**, *Università Bocconi*; **Bruno Arpino**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

4 If you are satisfied with your life you have the second child. The role of subjective well-being on fertility, controlling for personality traits: evidence from the German Socio Economic Panel data • Marco Le Moglie, Università degli Studi di Torino and Collegio Carlo Alberto; Letizia Mencarini, Università degli Studi di Torino and Collegio Carlo Alberto; Chiara Rapallini, Università di Firenze

5 Reflections on the search for fertility effects on happiness • **Øystein Kravdal**, *University of Oslo*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 73 IMMIGRATION AND THE WELFARE STATE

Chair: Charles Jones, University of Toronto

- 1 Immigrants' dependence on economic assistance in Sweden 1950-1968 **Daniel Rauhut**, *University West*
- 2 Work or social transfers the sources of income and characteristics of immigrants from Poland to four EU countries based on survey information **Katarzyna Saczuk**, *Warsaw School of Economics*; **Pawel A. Strzelecki**, *Warsaw School of Economics*
- 3 Poverty and pension protection among elderly immigrants in Belgium Line De Witte, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Sofie Vanassche, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- 4 Border controls, benefits, and rights: how states shape migration patterns in a world of multiple origins and destinations Mariola Pytlikova, VSB-Technical University Ostrava; Alicia Adsera, Princeton University; John Palmer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 5 Intergenerational contact in European transnational families: a case study of Belgium Tom De Winter, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Suzana M. Koelet, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 74 TRENDS, DETERMINANTS AND PATTERNS OF COHABITATION

Chair: **Nicole Hiekel**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 The changing meaning of cohabitation. A sequence analysis approach Paola DiGiulio, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Roberto Impicciatore, Università degli Studi di Milano; Maria Sironi, University of Oxford
- 2 The meaning of marriage vis-à-vis childbearing in the United States and Europe Jennifer A. Holland, University of Southampton and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 3 Are cohabiting couples "better" parents than the married ones? Evidence from the Italian Time Use Survey Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova; Silvia Meggiolaro, Università di Padova
- 4 A dirty look from the neighbors. Does living in a religious neighborhood prevent cohabitation?
 Irena E. Kotowska, Warsaw School of Economics; Anna Baranowska-Rataj, Umeå
 University; Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University
- 5 Cohabitation in Brazil: historical legacy and recent evolution Anny Carolina Saavedra Morales, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Antonio López-Gay, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Ron J. Lesthaeghe, University of Michigan and University of California, Irvine; Julián López-Colás, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Maira Covre-Sussai, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Albert Esteve, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 75 FAMILY FORMATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

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

- 1 Family formation and female employment: the educational gradient in full-time and part-time work in 10 European countries **David De Wachter**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; **Karel Neels**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*; **Jorik Vergauwen**, *Universiteit Antwerpen*
- 2 What is the effect of cohabiting and being married on job satisfaction? **Elena Mariani**, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
- 3 Sons, daughters, and parents' division of paid work and housework Matthias Pollmann-Schult, Social Science Research Center Berlin
- 4 Employment impacts on partnership and parenthood entry in different family-policy regimes
 Michael S. Rendall, University of Maryland; Alessandra De Rose, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"; Ann Evans, Australian National University; Edith E. Gray, Australian National University; Doris Hanappi, University of California, Berkeley and Université de Lausanne; Frauke Kreute, University of Maryland; Trude Lappegard, Statistics Norway; Lori Reeder, University of Maryland; Marit Rønsen, Statistics Norway; Olivier Thevenon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 5 Educational homogamy and income differentiation across Europe Maria A. Stanfors, Lund University; Mieke C. W. Eeckhaut, University of California, Los Angeles

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 76 HEALTH AT OLDER AGES

Chair: **Luule Sakkeus**, *Tallinn University*

- 1 The health of grandparents caring for their grandchildren: the role of early and mid-life conditions Karen F. Glaser, King's College London; Giorgio Di Gessa, King's College London; Anthea Tinker, King's College London
- 2 Does taking care of grandchildren affect grandparents' cognition? **Shangyi Mao**, *Xiamen University*
- 3 Examining the effects of children's education and their geographical location on parents' health in Europe **Albert Sabater**, *University of St Andrews;* **Benedetta Pongiglione**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)*
- 4 Parents and grandparents: how much does age-distance between generations matter for fertility? **Roberta Rutigliano**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor

77 SUBJECTIVE HEALTH: HOW DO PEOPLE RATE THEIR OWN HEALTH STATUS?

Chair: Aline Désesquelles, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 Health and well-being of Czech population in a cross-age perspective **Beatrice Chromková Manea**, *Masaryk University*
- 2 Does the context affect health rating? Area of residence and household influences on physical and mental perceived health in Italy Patrizia Giannantoni, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"; Viviana Egidi, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"
- 3 Structural and intermediary determinants of social inequalities in the mental well-being of European workers: a relational approach **Deborah De Moortel**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*; **Christophe Vanroelen**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 4 Why self-rated health predicts mortality less well at older ages: physical and mental health correlates of self-rated health **Hyeyoung Woo**, *Portland State University*; **Anna Zajacova**, *University of Wyoming*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 78 HUMAN CAPITAL AND INEQUALITY

Chair: **Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz**, Vienna University of Technology

- 1 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): measuring within-country inequalities for selected indicators using IPUMS-International Data (1990-2010) Ana Cuesta, University of Minnesota; Rodrigo Lovaton Davila, University of Minnesota
- 2 Educational mismatch, gender and racial wage inequality: evidence on the persistence of high-skilled blacks and women in low-skilled jobs in Brazil Mariana Salemi, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG); Ana Hermeto, Cedeplar, UFMG
- 3 An agent-based computational model of assortative mating and the reversal of gender inequality in education in Europe André Grow, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Yolien De Hauw, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- 4 New global estimates of mean years of schooling for 171 countries Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Samir K.C., Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Ramon Bauer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 5 Measuring education in the century of change Markus Speringer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Anne Goujon, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Samir K.C., Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Michaela Potancokova, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 79 ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND INTERNAL MIGRATION IN EUROPE

Chair: **Verónica de Miguel-Luken**, Universidad de Málaga

- 1 The relationship between spatial focusing and migration intensity Hungarian county level evidence Lajos Bálint, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); Gergely Daróczi, Easystats Ltd.
- 2 Residential mobility and economic crisis: new origins and destinations within the Barcelona Metropolitan Region Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Universitat de Barcelona; Isabel Pujadas, Universitat de Barcelona; Cristina López, Universitat de Barcelona
- 3 The internal geographical mobility of Latin Americans in Spain, in times of economic crisis
- Doris Cristina Quintero Lesmes, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 4 Do modern families migrate less? An analysis of migration, household and employment biographies across three West German birth cohorts **Katarina Lutz**, *University of Frankfurt*; **Sergi Vidal**, *University of Queensland*
- 5 Economic crisis and internal migration of foreign-born in Spain **Joaquin Recaño Valverde**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 80 LONGEVITY AND MEASURES OF MORTALITY

Chair: **Frans Willekens**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

- 1 Analyzing the trends of the modal age at death for European Countries and Japan using the LD model Futoshi Ishii, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan
- 2 An index of inequality in age-at-death distributions across a group of countries based on the concept of the Equivalent Length of Life Magdalena Muszynska, Warsaw School of Economics; Adam Szulc, Warsaw School of Economics; Fanny Janssen, University of Groningen
- 3 Inferring mortality deceleration patterns from a gamma-Gompertz-Makeham framework
- Filipe Ribeiro, Universidade de Évora; Trifon I. Missov, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- 4 Divergence in mortality change drives divergence in the variance of age at death **Shripad Tuljapurkar**, *Stanford University*; **Duncan Gillespie**, *Stanford University*; **Meredith Trotter**, *Stanford University*
- 5 Smoothing of probabilities of death for older people in life expectancy table **Gustaf Strandell**, *Statistics Sweden*; **Tomas Johansson**, *Statistics Sweden*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 81 DEALING WITH POPULATION AGEING AND AGEING LABOUR FORCES

Chair: **Andreas Mergenthaler**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

- 1 Norway's new public pension system: is it robust against unexpected life expectancy developments? Nico Keilman, University of Oslo; Lisa Keller, Ministry of Justice, Norway
- 2 Economic costs of presenteeism in Hungary Zsófia Kollányi, Eötvös Loránd University
- 3 Demographics of adult employees of age 55-70 in Europe Pau Miret Gamundi, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Madelín Gómez León, University of Southampton; Celia Fernández-Carro, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 4 Why do managers back away from demotion of older workers? A vignette study **Hendrik P. van Dalen**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); **Kène Henkens**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 5 The impact of population ageing on potential economic growth in Europe **Nicole Van der Gaag**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*; **Joop de Beer**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

Friday, June 27, 14:00 - 15:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 82 CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

Chair: Arieke J. Rijken, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

- 1 Direct and indirect paths leading to contraceptive use in urban Africa Catherine Gourbin, Université Catholique de Louvain; Guillaume Wunsch, Université Catholique de Louvain; Lorise Moreau, Observatoire de l'Enfance, de la Jeunesse et de l'Aide à la Jeunesse; Agnes Guillaume, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Nathalie Bajos, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 2 Condom use consistency among adolescents and young adults in the Cape area of South Africa: dynamics and determinants Amos O. Oyedokun, Obafemi Awolowo University; Clifford O. Odimegwu, University of the Witwatersrand
- 3 Predictors of reported side effects from contraceptive use among females in predominantly rural communities in central Ghana Yeetey A. Enuameh, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Emmanuel Mahama, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Ernest Nettey, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); George Adjei, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Abubakari Sulemana, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Kwaku Poku Asante, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC); Seth Owusu-Agyei, Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC)
- 4 Levels and determinants of unmet need for contraception among Kurdish women in Mahabad, Iran **Hatam Hosseini**, *Bu-Ali Sina University*; **Amir Erfani**, *Nipissing University*; **Balal Bagi**, *Bu-Ali Sina University*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor

83 HEALTHY AGEING PROSPECTS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLICY MAKERS

Chair: **Andreas Edel**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Session co-organized by the European Commission, the European Association for Population Studies, Population Europe, and AGE Platform Europe

- 1 Keynote László Andor, European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion, European Commission
- 2 Keynote James W. Vaupel, Executive Director, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Director, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging; Director, Max Planck International Research Network on Aging; Director, Rostock Center for the Study of Demographic Change; Research Professor, Sanford Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA
- 3 Comment from the floor Imre Semsei, Vice Dean of the Faculty of Health, Director of the Gerontology Science Coordination Center and Professor of Gerontology, University of Debrecen; Vice Chair of the Health Expert Group, AGE Platform Europe; President of the Association of Preventive Gerontology and Geriatrics
- 4 Moderator Sigrun Matthiesen, Journalist, Population Europe
- 5 **Kaare Christensen**, Director, Danish Aging Research Center; Director, The Danish Twin Registry; Professor of Epidemiology, University of Southern Denmark; Consultant, Odense University Hospital
- 6 **Jean-Marie Robine**, Research Director, French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM); Chair, Department of Biostatistics, University of Montpellier 1, France Coordinator, International Network on Health Expectancy (REVES); Project Leader, European Health Expectancy Monitoring Unit (EHEMU); Project Leader, European Health and Life Expectancy Information System (EHLEIS)
- 7 **Božidar Voljč**, Former Minister of Health in Slovenia; Former member of the Standing Committee of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe (SCRC) and the WHO Executive Board; Member of the AGE Platform Europe

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 84 MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES

Chair: Alicia Adsera, Princeton University

- 1 Acculturation, transnationalism and migration intentions of the Turkish second generation in six European countries: exploring mechanisms **George Groenewold**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*; **Helga A. G. de Valk**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 2 Tackling Germany's demographic skills shortage: permanent settlement intentions of the recent wave of labour migrants Andreas Ette, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Barbara Heß, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; Lenore Sauer, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany
- 3 Intending to return and returning to Senegal and DR Congo: choices and constraints in migrants' life trajectories Marie-Laurence Flahaux, University of Oxford
- 4 Should I stay or should I go? Exploring migrants' intentions: the case of Italy Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca; Livia Elisa Ortensi, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
- 5 Migration intentions between dreams and definite plans. The impact of life-course events on different types of migration potential Irén Gödri, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Gábor Attila Feleky, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 85 FAMILY IDEALS AND PREFERENCES

Chair: Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University

- 1 Who prefers zero? Attitudes toward childlessness in Russia and in its capital city **Svetlana S. Biryukova**, National Research University Higher School of Economics; **Alla Tyndik**, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
- 2 Parental sex preference for children and parity progression in Japan: new preference for daughters? **Miho Iwasawa**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo*
- 3 Family size intentions of childless Australians: what determines them? Amina Keygan, Australian National University
- 4 Two are best? The persistence of two-child family ideals and preferences in Europe **Tomas Sobotka**, *Vienna Institute of Demography*; **Eva Beaujouan**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

5 Social differences in sex preferences for children in France • Laurent Toulemon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 86 FAMILY POLICY AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Brienna Perelli-Harris**, University of Southampton

- 1 After the 'One Child Policy'? Fertility intentions and ideals in China **Stuart A. Basten**, *University of Oxford*; **Hou Jiawei**, *Renmin University of China*; **Baochang Gu**, *Renmin University of China*
- 2 Family policy, fertility and labour force participation **Tom Kornstad**, *Statistics Norway*, **Arnstein Aassve**, *Università Bocconi*; **Marit Rønsen**, *Statistics Norway*
- 3 Determinants of fertility intentions of Polish women: the role of local childcare institutions
- Anna Kurowska, University of Warsaw; Ewelina Slotwinska-Roslanowska, Warsaw School of Economics
- 4 Uptake of parental leave and effects on second birth hazards in Belgium, France and Germany: a shared frailty approach Jonas Wood, Universiteit Antwerpen; Karel Neels, Universiteit Antwerpen
- 5 Evaluating the contemporary Russia's pronatalist family policy: evidence from demographic data and surveys **Sergei V. Zakharov**, *National Research University Higher School of Francomics*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 87 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS

Chair: **Pearl Dykstra**, Erasmus University Rotterdam

- 1 Gender division of parent care: more evidence on the gender bias **Angelina Grigoryeva**, *Princeton University*
- 2 Childhood memories, family ties, sibling support and loneliness in ever-widowed older adults
- Eva-Maria Merz, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Jenny Gierveld, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 3 Who visits whom? The balance of intergenerational face-to-face contact **Ori Rubin**, *University of Groningen*; **Clara H. Mulder**, *University of Groningen*
- 4 You are my favourite! Parent-child relationship and satisfaction in later life **Cecilia Tomassini**, *University of Molise*; **Giulia Cavrini**, *Libera Università di Bolzano*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 88 CHILDLESSNESS

Chair: **Anna Matysiak**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 1 Choosing to remain childless? A comparative study of fertility intentions among women and men in Italy and Britain **Francesca Fiori**, *University of St Andrews*; **Francesca Rinesi**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*; **Elspeth Graham**, *University of St Andrews*
- 2 Why childless men and women give up the desire for a child **Johannes Huinink**, *University of Bremen*; **Petra Buhr**, *University of Bremen*
- 3 Serial monogamy: an increasingly common pathway to childlessness **Rannveig V. Kaldager**, *Statistics Norway and University of Oslo*
- 4 Do genetic markers for infertility problems predict childlessness and completed fertility?
- Jornt Mandemakers, University of Groningen; Nicola Barban, University of Groningen; Melinda Mills, University of Oxford; Harold Snieder, University of Groningen

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 89 CHILD WELL-BEING AND FAMILY EXPERIENCE

Chair: **Valeria Bordone**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

- 1 Sibling set order and educational attainment: evidence from fully adopted sibling groups
- Kieron Barclay, Stockholm University
- 2 Sibling groups and children's well-being: exploring the associations between complex sibling groups and children's emotional and cognitive development **Abigail Rimmer**, *University of York*
- 3 Children's experiences of mothers' partnership dissolution and re-partnering: differences between union types and cohorts Lívia Murinkó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; **Zsolt Spéder**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 4 Is the step-family disadvantage in education stable over cohorts? Martin Kreidl, Masaryk University; Gabriele Ballarino, Università degli Studi di Milano
- 5 Father absence and age at first birth: a cross-cultural investigation **Rebecca Sear**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); **David Coall**, Edith Cowan University

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor

90 NEW METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO DEMOGRAPHIC FORECASTS AND PROJECTIONS

Chair: Nico Keilman, University of Oslo

- 1 Dynamic forecast of irregular mortality developments within a Bayesian framework
- Christina Bohk, University of Rostock; Roland Rau, University of Rostock
- 2 The sensitivity analysis of population projections **Hal Caswell**, *Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*; **Nora Sánchez Gassen**, *University of Southampton*
- 3 Incorporating model uncertainty into fertility schedule estimates for population forecasting Jonathan Forster, University of Southampton; Jakub Bijak, University of Southampton; Peter W. F. Smith, University of Southampton
- 4 Sub national population projection: how to deal with heterogeneity? Samir K.C., Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Markus Speringer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 5 Forecasting age patterns of international migration: adapting and extending the Lee-Carter Model to different data types and time series James Raymer, Australian National University; Arkadiusz Wisniowski, University of Southampton

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 91 POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Chair: **Raya Muttarak**, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

- 1 Time-of-survey dependence of apparent educational participation **Bilal Barakat**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*
- 2 Benefits of international migrations for socio-ecological resilience of rural households in the home country Fabrice C. E. M. Demoulin, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium; Raul Vanegas, Université de Namur; Sabine J. F. Henry, Université de Namur
- 3 Do people leave when the wells go dry? An interdisciplinary model of environmental change and local development Laszlo J. Kulcsar, Kansas State University
- 4 Human Development Index-like Small Area Estimates for Africa computed from IPUMS-International integrated census microdata Robert McCaa, University of Minnesota; Iñaki Permanyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joan Garcia Roman, University of Minnesota; Albert Esteve, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

5 Demographic trends in developing countries: convergence or divergence processes? • Anna Paterno, Università degli Studi di Bari; Isabella Corazziari, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Silvana Salvini, Università di Firenze

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 92 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS ISSUES

Chair: TBA

- 1 Examining young people's perceptions of HIV risks in Nyanza, Kenya: the impact of school and community level factors Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, University of Windsor
- 2 Does migrant elevate the risk of HIV/AIDS? A sequential analysis of linkages between migration and HIV/AIDS in Darjeeling, India **Arpita Das**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 3 Predictors of HIV/AIDS status determination among women of child bearing age in North Central Nigeria Idowu Peter Omoniyi, University of Ibadan; Ayo S. Adebowale, University of Ibadan; Bunmi Atte, University of Ibadan
- 4 Domestic and marital violence among the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria **Collins Nwabunike**, *Memorial University*; **Eric Tenkorang**, *Memorial University*; **Pearl Sedziafa**, *Memorial University*
- 5 Kin norms, power and violence against married women in Ghana **Pearl Sedziafa**, *Memorial University*; **Eric Tenkorang**, *Memorial University*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 93 MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

Chair: TBA

- 1 Changing roles of midwifery in maternal health care services in Turkey **Pelin Cagatay Seckiner**, *Hacettepe University*; **Ismet Koc**, *Hacettepe University*
- 2 Maternal care utilization among adolescent mothers in urban India: evidence from DLHS-3 **Aditya Singh**, *University of Portsmouth*
- 3 Socio-economic gradients in maternal health-seeking behaviours in Egypt Lenka Benova, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); Oona Campbell, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); George B. Ploubidis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)

4 Differential utilization in reproductive health care: northern versus southern India • **Koyel Sarkar**, *Jawaharlal Nehru University*

Friday, June 27, 16:00 - 17:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 94 POLICY SETTINGS AND PARTNERSHIP DYNAMICS AMONG IMMIGRANTS

Chair: Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool

- 1 Union formation and dissolution among immigrants and their descendants in the British welfare state context **Tina Hannemann**, *University of Liverpool*; **Hill Kulu**, *University of Liverpool*
- 2 Partnership formation and dissolution among immigrants and their descendants in France
- **Ariane Pailhé**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 3 Family dynamics among immigrants and their descendants in Estonia Leen Rahnu, Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre; Allan Puur, Tallinn University; Martin Klesment, Tallinn University; Luule Sakkeus, Tallinn University
- 4 Mixed marriages as a strategy for nationality acquisition? The case of recent immigration in Spain Tatiana Eremenko, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Clara Cortina, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
- 5 Responses to ethnic nationalism in multicultural societies: a political demographic approach
- David Pettinicchio, University of Oxford; Maria Sironi, University of Oxford

Friday, June 27, 17:30 - 19:00, Main Foyer South - Ground Floor P3 POSTER SESSION 3

- 1 Between two worlds: culture and gender differences in educational attainment among the children of Canadian immigrants Teresa Abada, *University of Western Ontario*; Kristyn Frank, *Statistics Canada*; Feng Hou, *Statistics Canada*
- 2 Changes in family policy in Latvia in the last years **Liga Abolina**, *University of Latvia*; **Peteris Zvidrins**, *University of Latvia*
- 3 Changing perspective of urbanization and urban male out-migration from Uttar Pradesh (India) Mashkoor Ahmad, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS)

- 4 A study on the condition of young Italian NEETs and their trust in the future Sara Alfieri, Università Cattolica, Milan; Emiliano Sironi, Università Cattolica, Milan; Elena Marta, Università Cattolica, Milan; Daniela Marzana, Università Cattolica, Milan; Daniela Marzana, Università Cattolica, Milan
- 5 Who married whom in the late XVth century at the Barcelona Area Miquel Amengual, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 6 Seasonal variation of mortality in Novi Sad (Serbia): a role of air temperature **Daniela Arsenovic**, University of Novi Sad; **Branislav Djurdjev**, University of Novi Sad; **Stevan Savic**, University of Novi Sad
- 7 (Un)Able to handle disadvantageous socio-demographical processes? Analysis of the performance of development policy a case study of Hungary **Peter Balogh**, *University of Szeged*
- 8 Towards a multi-modal fertility curve? Marion Burkimsher, Independent Researcher and Université de Lausanne
- 9 The significance of variations of human size dimorphism in stature in Europe in the field of health and well-being **Antonio D. Cámara**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 10 A spatial analysis of recent fertility patterns in Spain **Alessandra Carioli**, *Netherlands* Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and University of Groningen; **Daniel Devolder**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; **Joaquin Recaño Valverde**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 11 The use of cluster analysis to explore associations in population ageing in the Czech Republic Kornélia Cséfalvaiová, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Elena Makhalova, University of Economics, Prague (VSE); Tomas Loster, University of Economics, Prague (VSE)
- 12 Who is more likely to give their children a head start in life? Explaining seasonal variations in births Johan Dahlberg, Stockholm University
- 13 Effects of women's autonomy on divorce: evidence from rural Malawi **Kim Deslandes**, *Université de Montréal*
- 14 Determinants of immigrants earnings in the Italian labour market: the role of human capital and country of origin **Annalisa Donno**, *Università di Bologna*; **Rosella Rettaroli**, *Università di Bologna*; **Francesco Scalone**, *Università di Bologna*
- 15 Parental loss and offspring mortality risk: does the timing of parental death affect a child's post-reproductive survival? Robyn Donrovich, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Koen Matthiis, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- 16 The migrations and depopulation in Opole Silesia Joanna Dybowska, Instytut Slaski w Opolu

- 17 Fertility evolution in Belgium and France during the 20th century. Filling the statistic gap with retrospective data Thierry Eggerickx, Université Catholique de Louvain; Sandra Bree, Université Catholique de Louvain; Rafael Costa, Université Catholique de Louvain; Jean-Paul Sanderson, Université Catholique de Louvain
- 18 Time cost of children and work/family life balance policies: a French-British comparison
- Olivia Ekert-Jaffe, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Jeanne Fagnani, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES)
- 19 Why do they stay when they are not supposed to? Reconsidering the push-pull theory
- Gábor Attila Feleky, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Irén Gödri, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 20 Is 'ageing at home' the preference? A case study of older Spanish population **Celia Fernández-Carro**, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
- 21 Realisation of birth intentions and its effect on population of Hungary in the next 50 years
- Erzsébet Földházi, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 22 Value-orientation and marriage behaviour in Japan **Nobutaka Fukuda**, *Aoyama Gakuin University*
- 23 Implications of changes in the law on paternal and maternal leave in Iceland during the period 2001-2011 Olof Gardarsdottir, University of Iceland; Heida Maria Sigurdardottir, Brown University
- 24 Parents' relationship quality, mother-child relations and children's behaviour problems: evidence from the U.K. Millennium Cohort Study Anna Garriga, *University Pompeu Fabra and University Abat Oliba CEU Barcelona*; **Kathleen E. Kiernan**, *University of York*
- 25 Mortality levels and causes of death in Iran **Hossein Ghodrati**, *Hakim Sabzevari University*; **Shafieh Ghodrati**, *Hakim Sabzevari University*
- 26 Population ageing in Portugal: a review and appraisal linking approaches Maria Cristina S. Gomes, Universidade de Aveiro; Maria João Guardado Moreira, ESE Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco/CEPESE; Alda B. Azevedo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and University of Lisbon; Isabel Batista, ISCTE Instituto Universitário de Lisboa; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora; Lídia P. Tomé, Universidade de Évora
- 27 Ageing and health in Portugal: politics and practise Maria João Guardado Moreira, ESE Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco/CEPESE; Teresa Rodrigues, UNL/FCSH/CEPESE; João Estevens, FCSH/CEPESE
- 28 Data reduction techniques for estimating TFR in Indian states **Kushagra Gupta**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **K.K. Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **Brijesh P. Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*

- 29 How the household structure will change in the aging population of the Czech Republic in forthcoming decades? Pavlína Habartová, Charles University in Prague; Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Olga Sivkova, Charles University in Prague
- 30 Intercountry adopted a follow-up in adulthood Hans Heggeman, Statistics Sweden; Anna-Karin Nylin, Statistics Sweden; Emma Snölilja, Statistics Sweden; Lars Jehpsson, Statistics Sweden
- 31 Gender differential in educational attainments in India: comparing results of individual-level and household-level analysis Zakir Husain, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Charanjit Kaur, University of Delhi; Mousumi Dutta, Presidency University
- 32 Sex ratio in family names, a tool for measuring migration. A historical case study (1573 1643) Joan Pau Jordà, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 33 Demographic policy in Russia in context of the gender transition Irina E. Kalabikhina, Moscow State University
- 34 How do women with a partner respond to activation policies? Household roles and employment effects of training and workfare in Germany Eva Kopf, Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Cordula D. Zabel, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)
- 35 The implications of the recent economic crisis on life expectancy in Greece Anastasia Kostaki, Athens University of Economics and Business; Byron Kotzamanis, University of Thessaly
- 36 Becoming non-affiliated: a mixed-methods study on leaving the church in Austria and Vienna **Desiree Krivanek**, Vienna Institute of Demography; **Caroline Berghammer**, University of Vienna and Vienna Institute of Demography
- 37 Lessons from the recent recession demographic changes revisited: case of Latvia Juris Krumins, University of Latvia
- 38 Time-inconsistency and the delay of childbirth **Wataru Kureishi**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*
- 39 Family support for population at age 50 and over in selected European countries Jolanta Kurkiewicz, Cracow University of Economics; Ewa Soja, Cracow University of Economics; Beata Osiewalska, Cracow University of Economics and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 40 Does part-time employment reduce the conflict between work and inter-generational care?
 Martin Lakomý, Masaryk University; Martin Kreidl, Masaryk University
- 41 The attraction of the city: female rural-urban migration as an investment in a prosperous family Jan Latten, University of Amsterdam, Statistics Netherlands; Marjolijn Das, Statistics Netherlands

- 42 Who is a migrant? Implications of definition on the migrant stock in Belgium **Edith Lodewijckx**, Research Centre of the Flemish Government
- 43 The families of the future recent trends in family demography applied on Sweden's population forecast Lena Lundkvist, Statistics Sweden; Karin Lundström, Statistics Sweden
- 44 Migration and fertility in Portugal, evidence from ESS 2010 Maria Magalhaes, Statistics Portugal and University of Évora; Maria Mendes, Universidade de Évora; Paulo Infante, University of Évora /CIMA
- 45 Analysis of population changes Nika Maglaperidze, Ilia State University; Marina Chodrishvili, Ilia State University
- 46 Changes in the health of the Spanish population over the last 20 years: an approach analysing the evolution of healthy life expectancy **Unai Martin**, *UPV/EHU*; **Rosa Gomez-Redondo**, *Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)*
- 47 Exploring the difference in sequences of the first life course events among Russian generations Ekaterina Mitrofanova, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Dmitry Ignatov, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- 48 The role of personality traits in the risk of marriage dissolution. Are personality traits adding to our understanding of the sociological and demographic antecedents of marriage dissolution?
- Dimitri Mortelmans, Universiteit Antwerpen; Koen Ponnet, Universiteit Antwerpen; Laurence Claes, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Inge Pasteels, Universiteit Antwerpen
- $49\ Female\ labour\ supply\ in\ the\ Czech\ transition:\ effects\ of\ the\ work-life\ conciliation\ policies$
- Alzbeta Mullerova, Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense
- 50 Socio-demographic factors associated with contraceptive use among young women in comparison with older women in Uganda John A. Mushomi, Makerere University; Patricia Ndugga, Makerere University; John Bosco Asiimwe, Makerere University
- 51 Projections of social needs: contribution of microsimulation modelling to local policies issues
- De Andrade Noémie, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 52 Religiosity and fertility: Jews in Israel Barbara S. Okun, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- 53 Long-term demographic change and local socio-cultural patterns: household structure in 19-21st century Hungary **Péter Öri**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*
- 54 Potential years of life lost implications on demographic bonus: mortality trend in Venezuela, a developing country Romulo Orta, Universidad Central de Venezuela; Ruben Lopez, Universidad Central de Venezuela; Diana Jelenkovic, Universidad Central de Venezuela
- 55 Attitudes towards immigrants: micro and macro effects **Ágnes Pakot**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS); **Peter Robert**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)

- 56 Ph.D. and childbearing? Education and work-life balance of Ph.D. students **Veronika Paksi**, *Institute of Sociology, CSS, HAS and Corvinus University of Budapest*
- 57 Probation and recidivism in Italian juvenile crime: estimating the effect of intergenerational transmission of crime through a cohort of young criminals Luca Pieroni, Università di Perugia; Odoardo Bussini, Università di Perugia; Donatella Lanari, Università di Perugia
- 58 Evolution of kinship structures and households in Africa. A case study in Senegal Gilles Pison, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Bruno Masquelier, Université Catholique de Louvain
- 59 Demographic waves the connection between the effects of demographic echo in Poland and the causes behind new demographic tendencies **Andrzej Raczaszek**, *University of Economics*
- 60 Swedish-born return immigrants by parents country of birth **Andreas Raneke**, *Statistics Sweden*
- 61 Healthy life expectancy differences between older migrants and non-migrants in three European countries Matias Reus-Pons, University of Groningen; Eva U. B. Kibele, University of Groningen; Fanny Janssen, University of Groningen
- 62 Characteristics of and living arrangements amongst informal carers in England and Wales at the 2011 and 2001 censuses: stability, change and transition James Robards, University of Southampton; Maria Evandrou, University of Southampton; Jane C. Falkingham, University of Southampton, Athina Vlachantoni, University of Southampton
- 63 Cognitive ability and labour force participation of people aged 50+ in the selected European countries Maja Rynko, Educational Research Institute (IBE); Marta Palczynska, Educational Research Institute (IBE)
- 64 Entering the post-demographic transition phase in Japan: its concept, indicators and implications **Ryuzaburo Sato**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research*, *Japan*; **Ryuichi Kaneko**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research*, *Japan*
- 65 Causes and consequences of the fertility stall in Israel: the case of Jewish settlers Anaïs Simard-Gendron, Université de Montréal; Simona Bignami, Université de Montréal
- 66 Counting immigrants: the combined use of administrative and census data in Italy Maura Simone, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Mauro Albani, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Angela Silvestrini, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)
- 67 The age structure transition and the demographic dividend: an opportunity and challenges for rapid economic development in India Pushpendra Singh, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)
- 68 Dialogue between the quantitative and the qualitative for better understanding the biographies of divorce Montse Solsona, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 69 The dynamics of cultural assimilation in an immigrant society **Guy Stecklov**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem*; **Ahmad S. Hleihel**, *Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel*; **Joshua R. Goldstein**, *University of California*, *Berkeley*
- 70 Coherently forecasted mortality and its sensitivity to the method and the selection of countries Lenny Stoeldraijer, Statistics Netherlands; Fanny Janssen, University of Groningen
- 71 Slovenia: the case of a long-term co-existence of a well-developed family policy and a (lowest) low fertility Nada Stropnik, Institute for Economic Research, Slovenia
- 72 Higher labour participation or more disability benefits the results of the agent-based simulations of the retirement age increase in Poland Pawel A. Strzelecki, Warsaw School of Economics
- 73 Spatiality of health inequalities regarding economic crisis in Hungary **Daniel Szilagyi**, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO); **Annamaria Uzzoli**, Institute of Regional Studies Centre for Economics and Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS)
- 74 Methodology of under-coverage estimation used in Estonian PHC2011 Ene-Margit Tiit, University of Tartu; Mare Vähi, University of Tartu
- 75 The qualitative and methodological aspects of recent increased fertility levels and trends in Georgia Shorena Tsiklauri, *Ilia State University*
- 76 The Gateway to Global Aging Data (G2G) Bas Weerman, University of Southern California; Sandy Chien, University of Southern California; Drystan Phillips, RAND Corporation; Jinkook Lee, RAND Corporation
- 77 Salient fertility differences among different status groups of women on the verge of the new population policy in Turkey M. Murat Yücesahin, Ankara University; Sutay Yavuz, Independent Researcher
- 78 Long-term body weight trajectories and health in older adults: hierarchical clustering of functional curves Anna Zajacova, University of Wyoming; Huong Nguyen, Ohio State University; Snehalata Huzurbazar, University of Wyoming
- 79 Premarital life plans during the transition to adulthood in the United States **Raquel Zanatta Coutinho**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 80 An old relative at home: a burden or an asset for the Italian mid-life generation? An analysis with the Time Use Survey Marina Zannella, Vienna Institute of Demography; Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova

Friday, June 27, 19:45 - 20:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor HONORARY EVENING LECTURE

Can countries raise their birth rates? • **Paul Demény**, *Population Council, Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Population and Development Review*

Friday, June 27, 20:30 - 1:00, Inner courtyard - 1st floor EPC PARTY

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 95 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, INEQUALITIES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Chair: Michel Oris, Université de Genève

- 1 Changing relationship between unemployment and mortality in South Korea: 1989-2012 **Chulhee Lee**, Seoul National University
- 2 Neo-liberalism and life expectancy: a study in the political-economy of population health
- Ross Macmillan, Università Bocconi; Keiti Kondi, Università Bocconi
- 3 Explaining the geographic pattern in U.S. women's mortality trends Jennifer Karas Montez, Case Western Reserve University; Anna Zajacova, University of Wyoming; Mark D. Hayward, University of Texas at Austin
- 4 Parity and mortality in Finnish men and women: do living conditions in childhood and adulthood explain the association? Elina Einiö, University of Helsinki; Jessica Nisén, University of Helsinki; Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 96 FERTILITY OF IMMIGRANTS

Chair: **Eleonora Mussino**, Stockholm University

- 1 Differences in fertility plans of adolescents in Spain: the role of ethnicity and socioeconomic status **Teresa Castro Martin**, *Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*; **Elisabeth K. Kraus**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*
- 2 Analysing increasing fertility differences within metropolitan areas. The cases of Barcelona and Madrid Fernando Gil-Alonso, Universitat de Barcelona; Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco,

Universitat de Barcelona; **Cristina López**, Universitat de Barcelona; **Miguel Rubiales**, Universitat de Barcelona; **Isabel Pujadas**, Universitat de Barcelona

- 3 Immigrant fertility in Sweden a cohort perspective **Johan Tollebrant**, *Statistics Sweden*; **Lotta Persson**, *Statistics Sweden*
- 4 Migrants' fertility: the influence of partner choice on the fertility of the second generation in Belgium Lisa Van Landschoot, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Didier Willaert, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- 5 A conceptual framework for migrant fertility **Ben Wilson**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*; **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 97 HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN THE AGEING PROCESS

Chair: **Jean-Marie Robine**, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)

- 1 Probabilities of transition among health states: a comparison between older immigrants and native-born people in Europe **Donatella Lanari**, *Università di Perugia*; **Odoardo Bussini**, *Università di Perugia*
- 2 Perceived life constraint, physical health problem, and positive affect among older adults from 16 European countries: influence of physical activity **Sunwoo Lee**, *Palacký University, Olomouc*
- 3 Life expectancy at birth and healthy life years in Czechia and Slovakia Hana Mgr. Moravkova, Charles University in Praque; Olga Sivkova, Charles University in Praque
- 4 Well-being of the older population in Europe and the U.S. Aïda Solé-Auró, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Jennifer A. Ailshire, University of Southern California; Eileen Crimmins, University of Southern California
- 5 Disability levels and trends among older adults in Europe based on GALI and SHARE data
- Cleon Tsimbos, University of Piraeus; Georgia Verropoulou, University of Piraeus

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 98 EMIGRATION AND DEPOPULATION

Chair: **Domenico Parisi**, Mississippi State University

1 Demographic impact of recent outmigration from Poland • Marta Anacka, University of Warsaw; Agnieszka Fihel, University of Warsaw

- 2 Individual- and contextual determinants of migration events in a massive out-migration setting: the case of Lithuania Sebastian Kluesener, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Domantas Jasilionis, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Lithuanian Social Research Centre; Pavel Grigoriev, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vlada Stankuniene, Lithuanian Social Research Centre
- 3 New emigration flows from Spain to Europe: the path of economic crisis and austerity policies
 Enrique Ortega, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Andreu Domingo, Universitat
 Autònoma de Barcelona; Albert Sabater, University of St Andrews
- 4 From emigration, to immigration, and back: dynamics of the Lusophone migration system José C. Marques, *Polytechnic Institute of Leiria and CESNOVA (unit Leiria)*; **Pedro Góis**, *University of Porto and University of Coimbra*

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 99 ECONOMICS, HUMAN CAPITAL AND LABOUR MARKETS

Chair: **Hendrik P. van Dalen**, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 Participation in, and unsuccessful searches for, bridge employment: the case of Dutch retirees Ellen Dingemans, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Kène Henkens, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Hanna van Solinge, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
- 2 Inequality in the risk of job loss among young and prime-aged workers is it explained by human capital or structural factors? Iga Magda, Warsaw School of Economics; Anna Baranowska-Rataj, Umeå University
- 3 Working after retirement evidence from Germany Frank Micheel, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Andreas Mergenthaler, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Volker Cihlar, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany; Jakob Schroeber, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany
- 4 The road less travelled? The role of labor policies for older workers' labor market pathways in European countries Maria Münderlein, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Ferry Koster, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam
- 5 Stay or leave? Optimal career strategies in academia Andrea Seidl, Vienna University of Technology; Fouad El Ouardighi, École Supérieure des Sciences Économiques et Commerciales (ESSEC); Gustav Feichtinger, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna Institute of Demography/Austrian Academy of Science; Stefan Wrzaczek, Vienna University of Technology

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 100 EDUCATION AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Lars Dommermuth**, Statistics Norway

- 1 Using genetic markers as instrumental variables to unravel the link between education and fertility Nicola Barban, University of Groningen; Melinda Mills, University of Oxford; Jornt Mandemakers, University of Groningen; Harold Snieder, University of Groningen
- 2 Educational differences in tempo and quantum of childbearing in Britain: a study of cohorts born 1940-1964 Ann M. Berrington, University of Southampton; Juliet A. Stone, University of Southampton; Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 3 Pathways to first birth and the changing role of education in Europe and the United States Julia Mikolai, University of Southampton
- 4 Educational fields and fertility in Western Germany: an analysis of women born 1955-59 with the Mikrozensus 2008 **Anja Oppermann**, *University of Cologne*
- 5 A meta-analysis of the relationship between women's fertility intentions and level of education Fabian Stephany, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 101 CHILDLESSNESS, FERTILITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Chair: **Jürgen Dorbritz**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

- 1 Employment trajectories, union histories and childlessness in France and Italy **Didier Breton**, *Université de Strasbourg and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Cécile Flammant**, *Université de Strasbourg*; **Maria-Letizia Tanturri**, *Università di Padova*
- 2 Paths into childlessness: country-specific or universal? Monika Mynarska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University; Anna Matysiak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Anna Rybinska, Warsaw School of Economics; Valentina Tocchioni, Università di Firenze
- 3 Impact of birth timing on women's careers: changes over generations? Benoît Rapoport, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Carole Bonnet, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 4 Relating migration and commuting histories to fertility histories using multi-channel sequence analysis **Heiko Rüger**, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany, **Gil Viry**, University of Edinburgh

5 Childlessness in life course perspective: a comparison between Hungary and Switzerland • Ivett Szalma, Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences; Judit Takacs, Institute of Sociology, CSS, HAS

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 102 SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON TRANSITIONS: IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Chair: **Attila Melegh**, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

- 1 International migration and the formation of the "new population" in the context of the demographic transition theory **Vladimir Iontsev**, *Moscow State University*; **Yulia A. Prokhorova**, *Lomonosov Moscow State University*
- 2 Migration transition in Serbia: a realistic future or just a hypothetical model? **Vladimir Nikitovic**, *Institute of Social Sciences*, *Belgrade*
- 3 Political transitions and migration transitions: a comparative analysis of post-socialist Europe and Latin America **Bela Soltesz**, *Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)*
- 4 How to get better data on emigrants? Lessons learned from the SEEMIG Pilot Emigrant Survey in Hungary and Serbia **Zsuzsa Blaskó**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*; **Irén Gödri**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 103 RETIREMENT AND AGEING

Chair: **Fanny Janssen**, *University of Groningen*

- 1 The cost of living longer: projections of the effects of prospective mortality improvement on economic support ratios for fourteen more advanced economies Nick Parr, Macquarie University; Jackie Li, Nanyang Technological University; Leonie Tickle, Macquarie University
- 2 Longevity of Southern European retiree by income and socio-demographic characteristics
- Diego Ramiro-Fariñas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC); Francisco Viciana, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia; Víctor Montañés Cobo, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia; Rosa Canovas, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia; Margarita Montesó, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia
- 3 The transition to ageing Giambattista Salinari, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Gustavo De Santis, Università di Firenze

4 How should population ageing be measured? • Jeroen J. A. Spijker, University of Edinburgh; Timothy L. M. Riffe, University of California, Berkeley; John MacInnes, University of Edinburgh

5 Using quantile regression to identify longevity thresholds • **Nicola Tedesco**, *Università degli Studi di Cagliari*, **Luisa Salaris**, *Università degli Studi di Cagliari*

Saturday, June 28, 9:00 - 10:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 104 REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHY: NEW DATA AND APPROACHES

Chair: Marek Kupiszewski, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS

- 1 A stochastic multi-regional model for Italian population projections Francesco C. Billari, University of Oxford; Gianni Corsetti, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Rebecca Graziani, Università Bocconi; Marco Marsili, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Eugenio Melilli. Università Bocconi
- 2 Spatial patterns of dementia prevalence and its vascular risk factors in Germany Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter, University of Rostock; Thomas Fritze, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE); Stefan Teipel, University of Rostock
- 3 A geography of unmarried cohabitation in the Americas Albert Esteve, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Antonio López-Gay, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Sheela Kennedy, University of Minnesota; Ron J. Lesthaeghe, University of Michigan and University of California, Irvine; Benoît Laplante, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS); Julián López-Colás, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Iñaki Permanyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 4 Modeling infant mortality in a hierarchical Bayesian framework: spatio-temporal convergence in Italy from 1990 to 2010 **Fedele Greco**, *Università di Bologna*; **Francesco Scalone**, *Università di Bologna*
- 5 Determinants of the socioeconomics and spatial pattern of malnutrition in India: a Geoaddative Semi-parametric regression approach Awdhesh Yadav, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS); Laishram Ladusingh, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS); Ezra Gayawan, Redeemer's University

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room I - Ground floor 106 THE GREAT RECESSION AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Øystein Kravdal**, University of Oslo

- 1 Economic uncertainty and fertility outcomes in Greece: the "structural"-"distributional" effect of education level and employment status on male and female fertility levels **Christos Bagavos**, *Panteion University*; **Alexandra Tragaki**, *Harokopio University of Athens*
- 2 Tempo and the economy: decomposing the effect of economic shocks on births into tempo and quantum Joshua R. Goldstein, University of California, Berkeley; Monica Howlett, University of California, Berkeley
- 3 Effects of the economic crisis on fertility: a comparison between South Korea and Italy
- Doo-Sub Kim, Hanyang University; Alessandra De Rose, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"; Giuseppe Gabrielli, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Anna Paterno, Università degli Studi di Bari
- 4 Macro-micro interactions in fertility transitions: differential responses in first birth behaviour to economic recession in the United Kingdom Mark J. Lyons-Amos, Institute of Education; Ingrid Schoon, Institute of Education
- 5 The impact of the Great Recession on fertility in Europe: a multi-level study Daniele Vignoli, Università di Firenze; Anna Matysiak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 236 - 2nd floor 107 UNIONS AND FERTILITY

Chair: **Jennifer A. Holland**, University of Southampton and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

- 1 Union dynamics and fertility Eva Beaujouan, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Maria Winkler-Dworak, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Paola DiGiulio, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU); Martin Spielauer, Statistics Canada
- 2 Fertility in cohabiting and married unions. A multi-process analysis of five countries
- Mathew J. Creighton, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Gosta Esping-Andersen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Roberta Rutigliano, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
- 3 Fertility after separation: second births in higher order unions in Eastern and Western Germany Valerie Heintz-Martin, German Youth Institute; Michaela Kreyenfeld, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

- 4 Correspondence between fertility intentions and behaviour in Austria: a couple analysis
- Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)
- 5 Extramarital pregnancy and transition to marriage: examination of intergenerational effects in selected GGS countries **Krzysztof Tymicki**, *Warsaw School of Economics*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 238 - 2nd floor 108 UNION FORMATION AND UNION DISSOLUTION

Chair: **Lívia Murinkó**, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

- 1 Union duration and union dissolution Marika Jalovaara, University of Turku; Hill Kulu, University of Liverpool
- 2 Family composition and union dissolution among families with children in Sweden Livia Olah, Stockholm University; Jani Turunen, Stockholm University
- 3 Change in the stability of U.S. marital and cohabiting unions following the birth of a child
- Kelly Musick, Cornell University, Katherine Michelmore, Cornell University
- 4 Does waiting pay off? The effect of partnership duration prior to household formation on union stability **Christine Schnor**, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*
- 5 Family diversity challenges demography: measuring and modeling the transition to solo parenthood Laura Bernardi, *Université de Lausanne*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 330 - 3rd floor 109 GENDER ASSUMPTIONS, POLICY DESIGN AND DEMOGRAPHIC OUTCOMES: FOCUS ON FERTILITY

Chair: **Nada Stropnik**, Institute for Economic Research, Slovenia

- 1 Fertility and family policy: an intersectional perspective **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*
- 2 Family policies and fertility: analyzing the link between family policy institutions and fertility rates in 33 countries 1995-2010 **Tommy Ferrarini**, *Stockholm University*; **Katharina Wesolowski**, *Södertörn University*
- 3 Educational specificity of the effect of public policies on completed fertility Pau Baizán, Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA) and Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Bruno Arpino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Carlos Eric Delclos, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

- 4 The "missing link" between parental leave policies and fertility behaviour: understanding policy effects through their interaction with family circumstances Alzbeta E. Bartova, University of Edinburgh
- 5 A qualitative study on gender attitudes, fertility intentions and the suffering child Ester L. Rizzi, *Université Catholique de Louvain*; Caroline Demlenne, *Université Catholique de Louvain*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 332 - 3rd floor 110 INTERGENERATIONAL ECONOMIC TRANSFERS

Chair: Carole Bonnet, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 The empirical inflation of intergenerational financial transfers: is the bank of mum and dad too big to fail? **Tom Emery**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
- 2 The age-profile of invisible transfers: the true size of asymmetry in inter-age reallocations
- Robert I. Gal, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Endre Szabo, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS); Lili Vargha, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute
- 3 The intergenerational transmission of homeownership across Europe Clara H. Mulder, University of Groningen; Caroline Dewilde, Tilburg University; Annika Smits, University of Amsterdam
- 4 What do we learn about gender inequality using a NTA approach? Some evidence for France over the 1979-2005 period Julien Navaux, Université Paris-Dauphine; Carole Bonnet, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Hippolyte D'Albis, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Jacques Pelletan, University Paris 8; Anne Solaz, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); François-Charles Wolff, Université de Nantes and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 5 The impact of demographic change on intergenerational transfers in the form of bequests **Brittney Wagner**, *Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)*; **Emilio Zagheni**,
- **Brittney Wagner**, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY); **Emilio Zagheni**, Queens College, City University of New York (CUNY)

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 324 - 3rd floor 111 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: MOVING ON OR MOVING BACK?

Chair: **Philip H. Rees**, University of Leeds

- 1 Life paths of migrants: a sequence analysis of Polish labor migrants' family-life trajectories
- Tom Kleinepier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); Helga A. G. de Valk, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Ruben I. van Gaalen, Statistics Netherlands

- 2 Long-term international circular migration: empirical evidence from Hungary Sándor Illés, Eötvös Loránd University; Mary Rédei, West-Hungarian University; Aron Kincses, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)
- 3 Mapping circular migration with register statistics **Tomas Johansson**, *Statistics Sweden*
- 4 Mother tongue, host country income and return migration **Kirk A. Scott**, Lund University, **Jan M. Saarela**, University of Helsinki and Åbo Akademi University
- 5 Longitudinal analysis of migratory trajectories. The case of German migrants in Switzerland
- Ilka Steiner, University of Geneva

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 326 - 3rd floor 112 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY: CHALLENGES IN LOW FERTILITY SETTINGS

Chair: **Agnese Vitali**, *University of Southampton*

- 1 Demographic relevancy of increased use of assisted reproduction in European countries
- Boris Burcin, Charles University in Prague; Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague; Tomas Kucera, Charles University in Prague
- 2 Public perspective towards third-party reproduction in Iran Sara Bamdad, Shiraz University; Aliyar Ahmadi, Shiraz University
- 3 IVF to have a second+ child: new possibilities or new obstacles? Olga G. Isupova, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Nina E. Rusanova, Russian Academy of Sciences
- 4 Assisted reproductive technology and pregnancy outcomes in Italy: between threats and opportunities Alessandra Burgio, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Cinzia Castagnaro, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT); Maria-Letizia Tanturri, Università di Padova
- 5 How old is too old? A contribution to the discussion on age limits for access to ART Tomas Kucera, Charles University in Prague; Jirina Kocourková, Charles University in Prague; Boris Burcin, Charles University in Prague

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 328 - 3rd floor 113 HOUSING, EDUCATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Chair: **Albert Esteve**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- 1 In the footsteps of sociodemographic predictors of European home ownership patterns
 Alda B. Azevedo, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and University of Lisbon; Julián
 López-Colás, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Juan Antonio Módenes, Universitat
 Autònoma de Barcelona
- 2 Migration transitions to higher educational institutions: statistical modelling of the 'Student Record Data' in the United Kingdom Neil G. Bailey, University of Southampton; Jakub Bijak, University of Southampton; Sylke V. Schnepf, University of Southampton
- 3 Belgian graduates on the move: does the location of the educational institution matter for internal migration patterns? Lena Imeraj, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Didier Willaert, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Nissa Finney, University of Manchester
- 4 The 'going-north strategy' for social mobility. Family resources and internal migration among young Italian students **Roberto Impicciatore**, *Università degli Studi di Milano*
- 5 Cohort research on Russian youth intraregional migration Ilya Kashnitsky, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 334 - 3rd floor 114 DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION FROM MICRO-PERSPECTIVE, 18-20TH CENTURY

Chair: Jan Van Bavel, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

- 1 Survival analysis of individual data from historical parish registers: analysis of population born from the end of the 18th century to 1830s in Jablonec, Czech lands Ludmila Fialova, Charles University in Prague; Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Charles University in Prague; Barbora Kuprova, Charles University in Prague
- 2 Socioeconomic and cultural determinants of fertility transition: a comparative micro-level study from Western and Southern Transdanubia (Hungary), 19th and 20th centuries **Levente Pakot**, *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*; **Gábor Koloh**, *Eötvös Loránd University*
- 3 Late fertility transition in Sardinia (Villagrande, 1851-2013) Michel Poulain, *Tallinn University and Université Catholique de Louvain*; **Anne Herm**, *Tallinn University*; **Gianni Pes**, *Università degli Studi di Sassari*

- 4 Fertility and child mortality in the Sardinian demographic transition. Micro-level evidence for Alghero (1866-1935) Lucia Pozzi, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Marco Breschi, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Stanislao Mazzoni, Università degli Studi di Sassari
- 5 Dimensions of rational decision-making during the demographic transition; Aranjuez (Spain) revisited **Glenn Sandström**, *Umeå University*; **David Sven Reher**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 336 - 3rd floor 115 MULTIPLE ASPECTS OF MORTALITY AND HEALTH

Chair: **Roland Rau**, *University of Rostock*

- 1 Intermarriage and mortality: evidence from Sweden **Karen Haandrikman**, *Stockholm University*; **Oqnjen Obucina**, *Stockholm University*
- 2 Experiencing death in the European family **Antoine Pierrard**, *Université Catholique de Louvain*
- 3 Adult mortality in Catalonia in the 16th and 17th centuries Francisco Villavicencio, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Fernando Colchero, Max Planck Odense Center and University of Southern Denmark; Anna Cabré, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- 4 Predicting mortality among older adults in Europe employing SHARE longitudinal data
- Georgia Verropoulou, University of Piraeus

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 338 - 3rd floor 116 CONTRACEPTION

Chair: Catherine Gourbin, Université Catholique de Louvain

1 Understanding racial and ethnic differences in contraceptive use patterns in the contemporary United States • Rebecca DiBennardo, University of California, Los Angeles; Megan M. Sweeney, University of California, Los Angeles; Susan Ettner, University of California, Los Angeles; Carolyn Crandall, University of California, Los Angeles

- 2 Contextualizing teenage contraceptive practices: a comparison between the United States and France Magali Barbieri, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED) and University of California, Berkeley, Nathalie Bajos, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); Caroline Moreau, Johns Hopkins University and Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)
- 3 Who is using long-acting reversible contraceptive methods? Findings from nine countries
- Megan M. Sweeney, University of California, Los Angeles; Mieke C. W. Eeckhaut, University of California, Los Angeles; Jessica D. Gipson, University of California, Los Angeles
- 4 Union status and female and male contraceptive sterilization in the United States and Australia Mieke C. W. Eeckhaut, University of California, Los Angeles

Saturday, June 28, 11:00 - 12:30, Lecture Room 340 - 3rd floor 117 IUSSP LAUREATE SESSION: THÉRÈSE LOCOH AND GENDER ISSUES IN POPULATION STUDIES

Chair: **France Meslé**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

- 1 Introduction Jacques Vallin, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)
- 2 Gender theories and indicators for gender analyses **Armelle Andro**, *Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne*
- 3 Gender and population in Africa Anastasia J. Gage, Tulane University
- 4 Presentation of the IUSSP Laureate to Thérèse Locoh Anastasia J. Gage, Tulane University
- 5 Response from the 2014 IUSSP Laureate **Thérèse Locoh**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

Saturday, June 28, 14:00 - 15:30, Hungarian Parliament CLOSING AND AWARD CEREMONY

ABSTRACTS

1-1. PATHWAYS TO A STABLE MARRIAGE? PREGNANCY AND CHILDBEARING AMONG COHABITING COUPLES IN THE UNITED STATES

Daniel T. Lichter and Richard N. Turner E-mail: dtl28@cornell.edu

The majority of U.S. nonmarital births today (nearly 60 percent) are to cohabiting couples. This study focuses on transitions to marriage or dissolution among post-conception cohabiting unions, i.e., pregnant unmarried women who began cohabiting during the period between conception and birth (i.e., so-called shot-gun cohabitation). Results using the newly-released 2006-2010 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) show that nonmarital pregnancy is a significant precursor to cohabitation before childbirth (18 percent), exceeding transitions to marriage (5 percent) by a factor of over three. Whether these cohabiting relationships transition into marriages that last is uncertain. In this study, we compare marital transitions and stability among (1) cohabiting women without children, (2) post-conception cohabiting women (i.e., shotgun cohabitations), and (3) cohabiting mothers (i.e., women who had children while cohabiting). We use life table methods and discrete time survival models for this purpose. The empirical results show that post-conception cohabiting unions are highly unstable, less likely to transition to marriage, and experience higher rates of divorce (if they become married). Unmarried coresidential relationships, especially those motivated by nonmarital pregnancies, are at greatest risk of instability. The results highlight the conceptual and technical challenges involved in making unambiguous interpretations of the implications of rising fertility among cohabiting couples.

1-2. TRANSITION POINTS IN SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS: LIFE COURSE VARIATION OR SOCIAL CLASS DIFFERENCES?

Sharon Sassler, Katherine Michelmore and Jennifer A. Holland E-mail: SS589@cornell.edu

Despite a wealth of research on union formation, to date relatively little is known about when and how relationships progress from sexual involvement to shared living and beyond, or to break-up. We examine how markers of life course stage (age, educational attainment, prior union experience) and social class (maternal educational attainment, maternal age at first birth, family structure as a child, and respondent educational attainment) differentiate the pace of transition into union formation (marriage, cohabitation), relationship dissolution, or persistence in a sexually involved relationship. Data are from women ages 18 and 39 from the 2006-2010 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) (n = 1,151) whose most recent sexual relationship began in the 12 months prior to their interview. Many sexual relationships end quickly; 31.3% of women's new sexual relationships had ended within a few months. But sexual relationships also transition rapidly into coresidential unions; 23.2% were either cohabiting with or married to that partner within 12 months. Social class indicators are better predictors of relationship transitions than are life course explanations.

1-3. PATTERNS OF DATING AND THE TRANSITION TO COHABITATION AMONG THE CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN EUROPE

Helga A. G. de Valk E-mail: valk@nidi.nl

In this paper I examine first of all the dating behavior of the children of immigrants. Key questions are with whom they date (inter- or intra- ethnic), at what age they start dating and how this dating patterns relate to the transition into a cohabiting union. The transition into cohabitation will distinguish between a cohabiting unmarried and married union. Furthermore we will make comparisons between these patterns across Europe. Data from the project The Integration of the European Second generation (TIES) carried out in 15 cities across Europe are used covering the Turkish and Moroccan children of immigrants and a majority comparison group aged between 18 and 35 at the time of the survey. Descriptive comparative analyses are complimented by event-history analyses. First findings indicate that a substantial share of the children of immigrants dates with a native partner in adolescence. However entry into a cohabiting union is most often made with a partner from the same origin (either first or second generation). Although the majority of these cohabitations are married unions also unmarried cohabitation seems to become more important for the children of immigrants than it was in the parental generation. At the same time unmarried cohabitation seemed to start at later ages than married unions. Further analyses will pay attention to the characteristics of both partners in the union to further disentangle main mechanisms behind these processes and the specific position of the descendants of immigrants across Europe.

1-4. TO MARRY OR TO SEPARATE. THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEANING OF COHABITATION AND RELATIONSHIP TRANSITIONS OF COHABITERS IN DIFFERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Nicole Hiekel

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We propose a typology of different meanings of cohabitation based on cohabiters' attitudes towards marriage and their intentions to marry. We distinguish five types of cohabitation: cohabitation as a prelude to marriage, because one is not ready yet to marry, as a rejection of marriage, and because one considers marriage irrelevant. Finally, there is a group of cohabiters who plan to marry despite their unfavorable opinion about marriage and we call them conformists. We examine whether the types of cohabitation are differently associated with subsequent marriage and separation in Austria, France, Germany and Hungary. Using data (N = 2,316) from the Generations and Gender Surveys as well as the German family panel (Pairfam) and a supplementary sample (DemoDiff), we find that cohabiters constitute a heterogeneous group. Competing risk analyses show that cohabiters who consider cohabitation a prelude to marriage or are classified as conformists are indeed most likely to marry and least likely to separate. Cohabiters who refuse marriage or consider it to be irrelevant are least likely to marry but also most likely to dissolve their union. This is a surprising finding as the more permanent types of cohabitation are usually characterized as stable and committed unions. Cohabiters who are not ready yet to marry lie in between both extremes. This suggests on the one hand that they consider marriage important but not necessarily at this point in time and on the other hand that they consist of an overrepresentation of bad matches, hence unions that will rather dissolve than proceed to marriage. Preliminary analyses on cross-national variation suggest that the composition of meanings of cohabitation differs across countries and might be related to the societal diffusion of cohabitation. Moreover, separate country analyses suggest that the meanings of cohabitation are similarly associated with relationship transitions across Europe.

1-5. THE ROLE OF CHILDREN AND STEPCHILDREN IN DIVORCED OR WIDOWED PARENTS' DECISION-MAKING ABOUT COHABITATION AFTER REPARTNERING: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Jenny Gierveld and Eva-Maria Merz

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Longevity and higher divorce rates trends have led to a growing number of older adults who repartner after a breakup or the death of a spouse. Many older adults are successful in finding a new partner; some remarry, others cohabit, and some start Living-Apart-Together (LAT) relationships. The current study intends to shed light on the decision-making process of repartnered parents to remarry and/or share a household with the new partner. In particular, the role of children and aspects of the intergenerational bond with children are taken into account. To examine the mechanisms behind certain choices, we use qualitative data collected in an in-depth study on repartnering that devotes special attention to changes in relationships with children and other kin. In this qualitative approach, interviews have been conducted with 52 divorced or widowed respondents involved in a new romantic partnership and either living together or living apart together.

2-1. GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD POSITION AND HEALTH IN EUROPE

Jordi Gumà and Gabriele Doblhammer-Reiter E-mail: jguma@ced.uab.es

This work aims to shed some light on family ties within household as a social determinants of health status in men and women throughout the concept of individual household position (defined by three issues: living with a partner or not, living with children or not, and relationship with the family nucleus). The household position permits to approach the level of burden to which each individual is exposed due to being member of a certain household. This level depends on the balance between the resources that a certain individual gets and provides as a consequence of the interplay with other members of the household, being this balance strongly affected by the gender roles. In addition, the individual approach (household position) allows to run international comparison because it reduces the difficulties of comparing countries with different household arrangement profiles (i.e. Southern and Central European countries). Logistic regression models with data from the EU-SILC survey for five European countries (Spain, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Poland) in 2010 are run in order to analyze their specific association pattern between self-perceived health status and the interaction between sex and household position in population aged between 30 and 59. Our results show a divergent pattern in sex differences among countries in the association between health and household position. Looking to the household position's differences, two meaningful differences are found: 1) living alone seems a disadvantaged situation in terms of health in almost all the countries for both sexes; 2) single mothers, situation which likely related to a higher level of burden, is the position whit the highest probability of poor health in Spain, the United Kingdom and Poland. These results point out to the effect of gender inequalities on the association between the different household positions and individual's health status.

2-2. FERTILITY HISTORY AND COGNITION IN LATER LIFE

Sanna L. Read and Emily Grundy E-mail: sanna.read@lshtm.ac.uk

The accumulation of adverse physiological, socioeconomic and psychosocial factors over the lifecourse may have adverse effects on cognitive function in later life. Such challenges might include stresses resulting from particular fertility pathways, but very little is known about this, especially for men. We investigated the association between fertility history and cognitive functioning in older men and women. The sample included 6132 women and men aged 50+ who participated in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Associations between number of children and timing of births with the level and rate of change of a latent cognitive functioning factor was assessed at five repeated measurement occasions over an 8-year time. Models were controlled for age, socioeconomic position, health, social isolation and control. Poorer cognitive level was associated with having had a higher number of children for both men and women. Decline in cognitive functioning was also faster in women with higher number of children. Nullparity in women and having 1 child in men, compared to having had 2 children, were associated with a poorer level of cognitive functioning. Early childbirth was associated with poorer cognitive level in women. Late childbirth was associated with a higher level of cognitive functioning.

2-3. WHO CARES? FAMILIAL CARE NORMS AND CAREGIVER WELL-BEING IN EUROPE

Leah Ruppanner and Georgiana Bostean E-mail: leah.ruppanner@unimelb.edu.au

This paper analyzes a multi-national sample to assess self-reported well-being of individuals who provide dependent care. We pair individual-level data from the 2004 European Social Survey (ESS) for respondents in 22 nations (n=42,523) with country-level measures of attitudinal support for familial caregiving from the Eurobarometer. Using multi-level modeling, we examine the association between country-level familial attitudes and caregiver well-being, comparing effects by gender. We find that: (1) caregiving is differentially associated with well-being for men and women; (2) women in countries with support for familial caregiving report worse well-being than men; (3) in countries with attitudinal support for familial caregiving, female caregivers report worse well-being than male caregivers. Our results demonstrate that caregivers, notably female caregivers, are significantly disadvantaged in well-being. Moreover, country-level familial care norms impact caregiver well-being beyond individual characteristics; caregivers in country with greater support for familial care report worse well-being. These findings are important in the context of Europe's shifting population structure and political climate emphasizing cuts to caregiving benefits.

2-4. PARENTHOOD, MARITAL STATUS, EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-RATED HEALTH AMONG GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN. RESULTS FROM THE 2009/10 GEDA-STUDY

Elena von der Lippe

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The association between parenthood, marital status, working status and health is broadly studied, but there are no consistent results. Some studies report positive, some negative relationship or even no relationships at all. Most of the discussions go in the direction of multiple social roles theory, divided into two explanatory hypotheses – multiple role-burden and multiple role-attachment hypothesis. We test those hypotheses and investigate closely the relationship between having children, marital status,

employment, and subjective health among German men and women. We use data from the GEDA-study carried out by the Robert Koch-Institute in 2009-2010. They were collected using computer assisted telephone interviewing. The sample consists of 35 740 people aged 18-64. Effects of parenthood, marital status, and employment on self-rated health are analyzed. Being a parent increases the good subjective health both for men and women. Marital status on its own doesn't show any significant effects. However, interactions show that single parenthood leads to significant increase in the report of bad subjective health for women. This effect is not observed for men. The working status has a strong influence for both genders, with non-working persons having worse subjective health. Working and living with partner, no matter with or without children has a positive influence on reporting good subjective health with stronger effect for men. The working status of men and women turned out to have the strongest effect on self-rated health. Being active on the labour market, combined with being a parent and a partner has a positive effect on the perceived health. Our results support the hypothesis of multiple-role attachment which states that multiple responsibilities are beneficial for health. The next step of investigation is to clarify the causality of the parenthood, partner status and health, as there might be some selection effects for which we do not account for.

3-1. IS THE BIRTH COHORT DIMENSION ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENCES IN STATIN THERAPY'S EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING CARDIOVASCULAR MORTALITY? EVIDENCE FROM AGGREGATED TIME TREND ANALYSES

Maarten J. Bijlsma, Fanny Janssen, Stijn Vansteelandt and Eelko Hak E-mail: maarten.bijlsma@rug.nl

Background: Cardiovascular mortality rates are affected by the birth cohort dimension. Recently, we observed that birth cohort effects also influence the utilization of cardiovascular medication. Objective: We investigated whether the effect of statin therapy on cardiovascular mortality differs between birth cohorts during the study period 1994 to 2010 in ages 50-83 in the Netherlands. Data & methods: Mortality data (myocardial infarction, ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease) aggregated by age and half study year were received from Statistics Netherlands, whereas data on statin therapy and other cardiovascular medications came from a nationally representative community pharmacy database (IADB.nl). We fit a Poisson regression model with count of cause-specific mortality as the outcome variable and life-years at risk of mortality (estimated from Statistics Netherlands data) as an offset variable. Age, birth cohort, prevalence of cardiovascular medications, and the interaction between prevalence of statin use and birth cohort were used as regressors in a modified version of the age-period-cohort characteristic (APCC) model. Results: We estimated that if statin use is at its mean level (approximately 27 users per 100 individuals), an increase in prevalence of statin use by 1 is associated with a reduction of 1.35% (95% CI 1.14 to 1.56%) in the number of individuals that would die of myocardial infarction two years later. This was 0.67% (Cl: 0.45 to 0.89%) for other ischaemic heart disease and 0.90% (CI: 0.69 to 1.12%) for cerebrovascular disease. Birth cohort also significantly added to the models; in general in younger birth cohorts, CVD mortality rates were lower than among older cohorts. The 95% CI's for the estimated interaction effects for birth cohort with prevalence of statin use generally contained 1, indicating no effect. Furthermore, significant effect sizes were not clinically relevant (< 0.1%). Conclusion: Differences in statin effectiveness by birth cohort were not detected.

3-2. PACE AND SHAPE OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Marcus Ebeling, Marie-Pier Bergeron Boucher and Annette Baudisch E-mail: ebeling@demogr.mpq.de

In the last two centuries, humans have experienced remarkable mortality changes along with a shift from infectious and parasitic diseases towards neoplasms and cardiovascular diseases as major causes of death. As recently shown, this development resulted in exceptional high levels of senescence. The question arises: how do specific causes of death link to and influence the human aging pattern? To evaluate the connection between causes of death and the pattern of aging, we apply the newly developed framework of the "pace and shape of aging". This approach disentangles the pace of life from the qualitative, pace-standardized pattern (or shape) of aging. We define three criteria to quantify whether specific causes of death are more or less senescence related based on French data from 1950 to 1999. We utilize the "pace-shape space" as a novel tool to summarize complex demographic information without need for parametric modeling, visualizing results along only two axes.

3-3. PREMATURE MORTALITY AFTER SUICIDE ATTEMPT AND THE RISK IN RELATION TO SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN FINLAND IN 1988-2007

Netta Mäki

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Several studies have shown that individuals with a history of suicide attempt form a high-risk mortality group, and completed suicide is the main cause of death among them. Furthermore, a few studies suggest that even though low socioeconomic status increases suicide in general population, the association between socioeconomic status and suicide is non-existent or even reversed in suicide attempt population. However, this association is still little studied. Data in this study come from population-register data files with an 11% nationally representative sample all of the Finns between the years of 1988 and 2007 with a random oversample of 80% of all deaths during the period and a linkage with information on causes of hospitalization. The highest differences in mortality between the general and suicide attempt populations were for external causes of death, especially for suicide, but mortality for many diseases was also higher in the suicide attempt population. Especially, mortality was high during the first year following the attempt, for example total mortality was over 8-fold higher. In the general population, socioeconomic status was inversely associated with mortality, but in the suicide attempt population, the association was either weaker (all cause mortality) or direct (suicide). In suicide attempt population those with a high socioeconomic status form the most vulnerable groups possibly because of worse mental health status before being hospitalized or because the admission is more stigmatising for them. Suicide prevention should focus on designing adequate aftercare following attempts.

3-4. CAUSE OF DEATH PATTERNS IN UKRAINE'S REGIONS

Svitlana Poniakina and France Meslé E-mail: svitlana.poniakina@ined.fr

There are substantial differences in mortality across regions in Ukraine - life expectancy is high on the West and low on the East and South. The interregional difference between max and min life expectancy reaches 5.3 year. Unfavorable situation in population health is also explained by preservation of archaic for 21st century nosological structure of mortality, which combines features of traditional and modern structures of pathologies (Pirozhkov, 2004; Levchuk et al, 2007). Namely it is characterized by high

mortality rates from endogenous (cerebrovascular diseases, cancers) and exogenous (infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory and digestive system disease, violent deaths) components at the same time. Cause-mortality profiles differ across Ukraine. Thematic maps do not give a complex view of regions' distribution according to death rates from different causes at the same time. In this paper we employ correspondence analysis in order to visualize associations that may exist between regions and particular causes of death, and to classify regions into some subcategories. Analysis concentrates around the year of last census in Ukraine, 2001. Contingency table is presented by Standardized Death Rates for 16 selected groups of causes for 26 regions of Ukraine. With the help of two- and three-dimensional graphs there were distinguished two general patterns: one typical for western and some northern regions with prevailing mortality from heart and respiratory diseases; and another pattern particular for some southern and eastern regions suffering predominantly from exogenous influences.

3-5. CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY AMONG ASBESTOS WORKERS AND POTENTIALLY EXPOSED WORKERS IN BELGIUM (2001-2009)

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Background The relationship between occupational asbestos exposure and cause-specific mortality has been scarcely researched in Belgium, despite the presence of one of Europe's largest asbestos groups Eternit. This study investigates recent mortality among Belgian asbestos workers and potentially exposed workers in order to further quantify the impact of occupational asbestos exposure. Methods The 1991 Belgian Census has been linked to the mortality register data (2001-2009) allowing us to compare Flemish and Brussels cause-specific mortality between 2,307 asbestos workers, 368,920 potentially exposed workers and the working population. During the follow-up period 2001-2009, 151 deaths were observed among asbestos workers and 17,670 among potentially exposed workers. Standardized mortality ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated with reference to the total working population. Results Mesothelioma mortality is significantly higher than expected for males working in the asbestos industry (SMR 3133.39; CI 1939.61-4789.72), construction industry (SMR 177.59; CI 136.76-226.77) and shipping industry (SMR 249.24; CI 145.19-399.06). Excess risks were reported for lung cancer among asbestos workers (SMR 136.54; Cl 85.57-206.73), construction workers (SMR 135.99; Cl 128.39-143.92) and naval workers (SMR 122.44; Cl 106.13-140.54). SMR's for laryngeal cancer are higher for asbestos workers (SMR 407.41; CI 84.02-119.06) and for construction workers (SMR 166.94; CI 129.89-211.28). Results also indicate excess in mortality due to oral cancers in the asbestos industry (SMR 305.27; Cl 99.12-712.39) and shipping industry (SMR 151.28; Cl 97.90-223.31). Conclusion The hazardous health effects of asbestos are not confined to the factory floor. Not only asbestos workers show elevated mortality due to asbestos-related diseases mesothelioma, lung cancer and laryngeal cancer. Workers from the construction and shipping industries also seem to experience excess in asbestos-related mortality.

4-1. EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT INSTABILITY ON THE INTENSITY AND TIMING OF FERTILITY IN FRANCE: AN APPLICATION OF TURBULENCE TO LABOR MARKET TRAJECTORIES

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The emergence of new evidence suggesting a sign shift in the longstanding negative correlation between prosperity and fertility levels has sparked a renewed interest in understanding the relationship between economic conditions and fertility decisions. In this context, the notion of {\int \text{Vit}}

uncertainty} has gained relevance in analyses of low fertility. So far, most studies have approached this notion using snapshot indicators like type of contract or employment situation. However, these types of measures seem to be falling short in capturing what is intrinsically a dynamic process. In this paper I develop an indicator of employment instability that considers the entire employment trajectory. Using sequence analysis I first classify trajectories based on their degree of {\it turbulence}, a measure that considers not only the amount of state-changes in a trajectory but also the time spent at each state. The result is then used as a time-varying covariate in a event history model of the risk of having a first child and later in a series of logistic regressions predicting the intensity of fertility at age 45+. Analyses are performed for French men and women using the first two waves of the {\it Etude des relations familiales et intergenerationnelles (ERFI)}. Although France is characterized by strong family policies and high and stable fertility levels, we find that employment instability not only has a strong and persistent negative effect on the final number of children for both men and women, but also contributes to fertility postponement in the case of men.

4-2. ACCULTURATION, INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE FORMATION OF PARTNERS' AND FAMILY PREFERENCES AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN

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The integration of immigrant origin youth has recently become a major political concern and priority for governments of European receiving countries. Across countries, several socio-economic indicators show that the children of immigrants (even the ones born in the country) lag-behind their native counterparts and this compromises the future wellbeing of a significant share of each country population. The topic attracts much public attention and politicised debate although systematic sociological analysis is still underdeveloped. In this paper, we take a wider approach to integration and aim to ascertain how immigrant origin youth project their life trajectories and self-understandings as compared to those of their parents and the non-immigrant youth. The differentials in outlooks and expectations between immigrant and native families (especially in education) have been emphasized in the research literature to explain socio-economic outcomes (Kao and Tienda1995, Kao and Thompson 2003, Stanat and Christensen 2004). However, much less is known about how preferences and expectations of immigrant and non-immigrant adolescents differ (or not) in other life domains that are also crucial in the process of transition to adulthood. We will analyze preferences and expectations of adolescents concerning type of family choice (single, married or cohabiting) and the ideal timing for starting it, type of partner (co-ethnic or not; specifically for immigrant origin youth: would they envision marrying partners from their parents' country?) and qualities of the partner (income, educational background, gender roles). Variations by nativity and gender will be examined in detail, and multivariate analyses will be utilized to explore the role of parental socio-economic status, educational performance, social capital and quality of family relationships in shaping those preferences and expectations.

4-3. INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LIFE COURSE EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Family events are closely related to residential changes (Kulu & Milewski 2007; Clak & Withers 2007). People consider residential moves in response to changes in family size or in anticipation of new family members. While previous research has demonstrated interrelationships between mobility and fertility (Kulu & Steele 2013), relatively little is known about the association between mobility and union

transitions. Union formation (i.e., marriage and cohabitation) may trigger residential changes because of a need for additional space. In addition, mobility may influence union transitions. For example, researchers have found that family formation behaviors are related to housing career and homeownership (Murphy & Sullivan 1985; Mulder & Billari 2010), which mostly require residential changes. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997, we examine how the two life course transitions are linked to each other. We separate union types into marriage and cohabitation and mobility into migration (a between-county move) and residential mobility (a within-county move). As individuals experience multiple union transitions and residential changes over the life course, we use a multi-level, multi-process, competing-risks model allowing for person specific characteristics. In the NLSY97, about 14% of the sample has experienced marriage without cohabitation and 57% have cohabited. Regarding mobility, about 18% have moved within the same county and 59% have changed residence to different county. Preliminary findings from separate estimation of each transition suggest that migration and residential mobility are the most critical determinants for marriage and cohabitation, and vice versa. Moreover, we found significant person specific random effects in each equation. We will estimate two multi-level competing risks models simultaneously for a full model.

4-4. INTERGENERATIONAL FINANCIAL TRANSFERS AND YOUNG ADULTS' TRANSITION IN AND OUT OF THE PARENTAL HOME

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This paper analyzes the interplay between young adults' living arrangements and intergenerational financial transfers. Attention is paid to the prevalence of two alternative residential arrangements, coresidence with parents and residential independence from them, as well as to transitions across them. Findings reveal a positive association between parental financial assistance and co-residence: when parents provide financial support, children are more likely to live with them, remain living with them, and return living with them. Residential independence during college does not seem to endure if achieved through parental financial support, as young adults who received financial assistance during college are more likely to return home. Although causal conclusions would be hazardous and mechanisms behind such relation remain hard to disentangle, residential and financial support seem to go hand in hand, which highlights possible patterns of vulnerability and multiple dependence.

4-5. FRIEND AND PEER EFFECTS ON ENTRY INTO MARRIAGE AND PARENTHOOD: A MULTIPROCESS APPROACH

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This paper aims to investigate whether friends' and peers' behavior influence and individual's entry into marriage and parenthood during the transition to adulthood of young, U.S. adults. After first studying entry into marriage and parenthood as two independent events, we then examine them as interrelated processes, thereby considering them as two joint outcomes of an individual's unique, underlying family-formation strategy. Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we engage in a series of discrete time event history models to test whether the larger the number of friends and peers who get married (or have a child), the sooner the individual gets married (or has a child). Results show strong cross-friend effects on entry into parenthood, whereas entry into marriage is only affected by peer effects. Estimates of a multiprocess model show that cross-friend effects on entry into parenthood remain strongly significant even when we control for cross-process unobserved heterogeneity.

5-1. LINKAGES BETWEEN FERTILITY AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN TURKEY: EVENT HISTORY ANALYSES USING TDHS-2008

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The main aim of this study is to understand the complex interdependencies between childbearing and women's employment in Turkey by using micro-level approach. The objective of this study is primarily to test the role incompatibility hypothesis in Turkey, and specifically to measure (i) the effect of employment on fertility, (ii) the effect of fertility on employment, and (iii) to investigate what differences exist as regards the linkages between fertility and employment of women belonging to different sub-groups. This study uses retrospective data from 2008 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey. The methodology employed is piece-wise constant exponential event history modelling. The determinants of entering employment, exiting employment, and becoming pregnant are analyzed separately. Our preliminary findings based on fertility models indicate that being non-employed or working in agriculture and/or without social security are associated with higher risks of conception.

5-2. GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE LIFE COURSE. THE EFFECT OF PARENTHOOD IN THE DIVISION OF UNPAID WORK

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The aim of this paper is to test if younger generations are more egalitarian or if the more similar behavior among younger generations is due to factors associated with the life cycle. Data used in the analysis are from the two editions of the Spanish time use surveys carried out in 2002-2003 and 2009-2010. These surveys allow the comparison the use of time of different generations at two moments in time. The unit of analysis is the couple and we measure the grade of equality within the couple using differences in time devoted to unpaid work (housework and caregiving) between the spouses. We analyze differences at both moments for generations born between 1982 and 1963. We focus on changes observed when there is a transition from 0 to 1 child and from 1 child to 2 children. According to previous literature, parenthood reinforces traditional gender roles and is a trigger for inequalities within couples. So we expect that the arrival of children will increase the inequality in couples and their difference in time use will be larger. Preliminary results confirm what we expect. There is greater difference in time devoted to unpaid work with the arrival of a newborn. However this pattern is not the same in the transition from 1 to 2 children, which may suggest a smaller impact of the second child on couples' division of unpaid work.

5-3. GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE DIVISION OF HOUSEWORK OVER THE LIFE COURSE: A EUROPEAN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Today paid work is more equally divided in European families than a few decades ago. The evolution is only partly offset by a more equal gender distribution of unpaid work. This tension between public and private gender inequality creates role conflicts and may cause women to postpone or renounce family formation. Therefore this study aims to examine how gender inequality in the division of housework varies across different stages of the life course and whether this gender inequality varies between different cultural and institutional contexts. Using data from the European Social Survey (2010) a

sample of 24045 couples of opposite sex from 24 different countries was selected. Using multilevel analysis we examined how the distribution of domestic work over the life course is affected by (1) time availability, relative resources and gender ideology and (2) the cultural and institutional context (gender culture, full time child care, availability of parental leave for men and neutrality of the tax system). We also examined (3) the influence of context variables on the extent to which these individual factors play a role. The results show that housework is least equally distributed among couples with children. Furthermore it appears that time availability is of great importance in the division of housework for couples in all life stages. A progressive gender ideology has a small positive influence on gender equality for couples with young children, but this effect depends on the societal context as cross-level interactions suggest that they better succeed in implementing their progressive ideas in a country with a progressive national gender culture and more full time child care. This leads to the conclusion that contextual variables play a role in averting the domination of emerging parenting practices and ideas over gender ideology that seems to occur at the birth of children.

5-4. GENDER DIVISION OF LABOR AND PERCEIVED FAIRNESS WITHIN COUPLES: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTINUED CHILDBEARING IN GERMANY

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McDonald (2000) suggested that higher levels of gender equity in a society in combination with increasing gender equity within the family tend to raise fertility. If the increase in gender equity in institutions such as education and the labor market is associated with low levels of gender equity within the family, women might feel overburdened and might opt to have fewer children than they otherwise would have intended. More recent research adds another dimension by pointing at the importance of within-couple negotiations concerning the gender division of labor for fertility decisions (Mills 2010). What seems to be even more important than the actual division of labor is the perceived fairness of this division. Existing studies focus on a variety of European countries and the US. While many of these results suggest that families with more equal arrangements in the division of labor display higher fertility, others found the contrary. With this study we want to contribute to the existing research by evaluating the impact of the division of employment, child care and housework within couples on childbearing as compared to its perceived fairness. Does the actual division of labor among partners have an impact on the transition to a first or further child? Is this impact mediated through the perceived fairness of the division of labor or does perceived fairness have an additional influence on childbearing? We apply a life-course perspective by focusing on the transition to first, second and higher-order births. We use data from the first four waves of the German Family Panel pairfam and its East German subsample DemoDiff. Our preliminary results support the idea that couples employment situation and the general perception of fairness regarding the division of paid and unpaid work are important for fertility decisions. However, the number of previous children is decisive.

5-5. PRODUCTION AND TRANSFERS THROUGH UNPAID WORK BY AGE AND GENDER: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY AND SLOVENIA

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The rapid population ageing shifts the relation between age of individuals and their economic activity into the focus of policy makers and scientists. This interest asks for the introduction of the age dimension in economic data. National Transfer Accounts are an extension of the System of National

Accounts by age and measure for each age group the generation of income, its redistribution across age groups as well as age-specific use of disposable income for consumption and saving. In this paper we extend the analysis further to unpaid work and distinguish also by gender. We estimate how much time each age group devotes to unpaid production activities and how the products and services emerging through these production activities are distributed across age and gender. We then compare the results for Austria, Italy and Slovenia. This analysis also shows that the working age population provides not only monetary transfers to other generations but, in particular to their children, also unpaid work in form of services produced. Unpaid work constitutes not only a transfer to other generations but also a transfer from women to men.

6-1. ON THE ROLE OF FEMALE HEALTH FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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We analyze the economic consequences for less developed countries of investing in female health. In a theoretical framework, where parents trade off the number of children against investments in their education, we show that better female health speeds up the demographic transition and thereby the takeoff toward sustained economic growth. In contrast, male health improvements delay the transition and take-off. We illustrate the analytical results numerically for two stylized less developed economies that differ only in the gap between male and female health. According to our results, investing in female health is an important lever for development policies.

6-2. A COHORT PERSPECTIVE OF YOUTH POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

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The aim of this paper is to study the degree of poverty persistence of American young adults and its evolution. Using data from NLSY79 and NLSY97, respectively, we compared two cohorts followed along eight years (in the 1980s and in the 2000s) to asses which socio-economic characteristics preserve them to fall in chronic poverty or determine the duration and severity of this detrimental experience.

6-3. INTRA-HOUSEHOLD GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOL CHOICE: EVIDENCE FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLING IN INDIA

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This paper explores the incidence of gender discrimination within households in the decision of private versus government school choice in India. Recently, there has been a rapid rise in the number of private schools operating in rural areas. Households perceive these fee-charging private schools to be of better quality than government schools which are mostly free. If the future returns from investing in sons' education seem to be higher than daughters' education, then households may want to provide their sons, rather than daughters, with better quality education by sending them to private schools. Using a three-period longitudinal data on rural households, this paper estimates a correlated unobserved effects model with selection correction and finds that households indeed discriminate against girls in favour of boys for private school enrollment. The gender gap in private school enrollment is around six percentage points. This gap is higher among younger children and is rising over time. This finding

indicates that the quality of government schools may have a role to play in promoting gender parity in education.

6-4. HOW DO STUDENTS MAKE EDUCATIONAL CHOICES? THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER STEREOTYPES ABOUT ABILITIES

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In almost all developed countries, girls and boys have an equal access to education and seem free to choose their educational field. However, girls choose more often fields leading to low-paid jobs and less prestigious careers, while they perform as well as boys at school. An economic analysis of these gendered choices focused on abilities and attainments is suggested in this paper. We develop a simple model of educational choices, in which a stereotype specifies that the anticipated cost of choosing a scientist or literary track, depending on the skill in each subject, is not the same for boys and girls. Next, considering grades as a proxy for abilities, we investigate in the French context whether grades influence differently girls' and boys' choices, using a panel of French pupils (1995-2011). We estimate both Baccalauréat field choices and higher-education choices. Results show that grades influence similarly boys and girls' subject choices (Sciences versus Humanities), but they impact differently the choice of the type of track. At secondary school, girls who perform better in Math but with an average global level choose more often a general Economic or Literary Bac rather than a technical Bac, while the choice of a scientist-oriented technical Bac would allow to value at best their abilities in Math. Regarding higher-education, girls are less sensitive than boys to their grades in science to choose a Preparatory Class (the most prestigious field), but they are more sensitive than boys to their grades in humanities.

7-1. RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES IN VIENNA 1971 - 2011: A COMPARISON OF TWO DIMENSIONS OF URBAN DIVERSITY

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International immigration is a key driver of population growth in many large Western European cities. Figures from Statistics Austria show that in 2011, almost a third of Vienna's population was foreignborn. The influx of people of different social, ethnic, cultural and religious background affects the composition of urban populations in ways that go beyond the conventional disaggregation by age, sex and ethnicity. However, the literature on urban segregation and diversity is dominated by the ethnic dimension, while only little attention has been paid to the changing religious landscapes of cities. This paper focuses on recent changes in the religious composition of the population of Vienna, and how these changes relate to recent waves of international immigration. We draw on data from the decennial census rounds 1971 to 2011 to develop a set of indicators of segregation and residential diversity that capture the mix of different groups in small-scale urban areas to examine the religious and ethnic composition of Vienna's population. Since information on religion was not collected any longer in the Austrian census after 2001, we produced estimates of the religious distribution for 243 neighbourhoods in Vienna. Within this context, we aim to answer the questions as to whether the city's neighbourhoods are more segregated or diversified by religion or by ethnicity, how the patterns changed over time, and how these two dimensions affect each other. The findings will contribute to the WIREL project (WI for Wien/Vienna and REL for Religion) that investigates the role that religion plays in shaping the social and demographic structure of the population of Vienna in the past, present and future.

7-2. TRENDS OF SEGREGATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SCALE SINCE THE EARLY 1990'S

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Quantitative measurement of segregation phenomena often imply selecting a specific geographical scale. This selection can be chosen in function of data disponibility or due to a scientific choice made by the researcher. In this presentation, we would like to combine multiple geographical scales of analyses to provide a synthetic history of the segregation trends in the biggest French urban areas. To do so, we use a specific methodology based on the decomposition of the classical Duncan segregation index, which allows identifying the implication of three different geographical scales on the evolution of job segregation in France.

7-3. INTERNAL MIGRATION AND RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION OF IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS IN THREE MAJOR SPANISH CITIES AND THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS (2004-2011)

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Introduction: During the 2000s Spain became the European country with the largest net absolute migration in the EU, lagging only behind the USA worldwide. The location of employment opportunities, along with the importance of overseas flows in the Spanish immigration boom, turned the municipalities of Madrid and Barcelona into gateway cities for international migration. Along with those two, Valencia also became an important spot of immigration. In terms of internal migration, these three cities have also played a major role in the redistribution of immigrants across their metropolitan areas, but keeping also a close population-exchange relationship between each other. The aim of this paper is threefold: first, it examines the process of settlement of principal foreign-born populations in each of these municipalities by measuring the degree of residential segregation. Second, it assesses the demographic characteristics of the population that embodies internal migration flows between the municipalities of Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, and between these municipalities and their metropolitan areas. Third, it explores the impact of the economic crisis in both, the settlement process and internal migration of foreign-born population. Data: We use migration flows and population data between 2004 and 2011 derived from Municipal Registers (and released annually by the National Statistic Institute) to analyze movement and settlement of international immigrants. Results: The preliminary results allow us to confirm a general decrease of the degree of residential segregation of immigrant populations in all three municipalities, with particular exceptions. In terms of internal migration, the crisis period (2008-2011) has meant a decrease of the migratory intensity between these municipalities for all population groups, as well as a recentralization of flows directed to Madrid and Barcelona.

7-4. URBANIZATION, INTERNAL MIGRATION AND SEGREGATION IN HUNGARY BETWEEN 1990 AND 2011

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By extending the scope of prior research (Németh 2011), the authors examine the transformation of spatial social structure in Hungary between 1990 and 2011 and argue that classical processes of urbanization can be identified only with substantial limitations and modifications of the original model. Part of the difference is that urbanization in Hungary was less extensive, suburbanization proceeded

very rapidly between about 1990 and 2005, which was followed, instead of deurbanization, by the currently still ongoing process of reurbanization. The thrust of the difference, however, is that only a segment of society has been involved in these processes, as the greater part of the country's territory and the third of all internal migrations are still fundamentally connected to rurality. This means that the urban-rural divide has effectively been reinforced in the Hungary of the past twenty years instead of being overcome in the course of cycles of urbanization. The methods are twofold: the primary tool, Social Stratification Index (SSI), has been developed by Németh using census data from 2001 and 2011 in order to characterize the social composition of migrating populations as well as those of settlements, positioned along a comprehensive scale ranging from urban centers to rural peripheries. The other research tool, the social exclusion index, has been adapted by Füzér from the urban rehabilitation policy world of the EU where segregated urban areas are delineated by a segregation indicator that compresses information about two main dimensions of social exclusion: exclusion from acquiring knowledge and labor market exclusion. Analysis of census data from 2001 and 2011 indicate that Hungarian society has become a two-speed society with part of the society jumping on the bandwagon of urbanized EU and the global economy, with rest lingering behind largely in and around rural Hungary.

7-5. PATTERNS OF URBAN/RURAL MIGRATION IN ISRAEL

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Migration across internal boundaries is important because it involves different determinants and relations. Movement from one type of area to another attests to processes of distance, socio-economic barriers, and heterogeneity. Movement between two localities of one type entails fewer and different types of changes than migration between structurally diverse areas. We seek to examine urban-rural migration in Israel. Despite being a small country Israel has experienced extensive development outside of its major cities, accompanied by a population dispersion that has been constant although implemented in varying ways. The paper develops from a descriptive comparison of the urban and rural patterns of Jews and non-Jews; thereafter, due to the small number of non-Jewish migrants, it focuses solely on Jews, probing the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and nonmigrants and differentiating among the latter by distance of migration. Finally, for those lews who moved between localities, an attempt is made to assess the individual and area-contextual factors that affect migration between different types of localities. Findings on five-year migration from the 2008 Israeli census point to a strong tendency to change type of residence, often also involving a change of district of residence. These patterns emphasize the importance of specific individual characteristics and the implications of such movements in terms of commuting to work and homeownership. Insofar as migration between different types of localities involves long distances, they are also guided by job opportunities and religio-ethnic concentration. Urban-rural population exchanges among lews in Israel, while generally in accord with previous studies of the phenomena in other countries, tend to be less definite with respect to socioeconomic status and age. Perhaps this is because many of the urban and rural moves in Israel are of relatively short distance and either originate or end in lower density, peripheral, parts of large urban agglomerations.

8-1. CROSS-NATIONAL VARIATION IN REPARTNERING ACROSS EUROPE AND IN THE U.S.: THE ROLE OF AGE PATTERNS OF FIRST UNION FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION AND CHILDBEARING

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Cross-national variations in the prevalence of divorce and cohabitation have produced profound differences in the level and pace of repartnering in Europe and the US (Galezewska et al. 2013). In this paper we examine three factors that can explain differences in repartnering behaviour across countries: 1) changes in the type of first union; 2) the age pattern of union formation and dissolution; and 3) the presence of children in the previous union. Changes in type of first partnership have important implication for repartnering dynamics. Cohabiting unions tend to be less stable than marital unions (Heuveline et al. 2003), thus resulting in increased exposure to repartnering. Age and parenthood status at union dissolution have been found to be the most important predictors of women's chances to repartner. Differences in age and fertility at union dissolution across countries can therefore play an important role in repartnering. This paper uses the "Harmonized Histories" dataset which contains cleaned, harmonized and highly comparable partnership histories collected from individuals within various surveys in 14 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, and the UK) and the US. We focus on repartnering behaviour of women born between 1945 and 1974. We use discrete time hazard models, for each country separately and for pooled cross-national data, to examine cross-national differences in the likelihood of repartnering and the extent to which these differences are explained by cross-national differences in first partnership type, age at dissolution, and the presence and age of children at dissolution. The results will extend our understanding of how different family processes are interrelated across life-course, and how the interplay between first union type and the age and parenthood status at union dissolution explains the differences in repartnering across countries.

8-2. THE EFFECT OF CUSTODY ARRANGEMENT ON RE-PARTNERING AFTER DIVORCE. EVIDENCE FROM A POLICY REFORM PROMOTING JOINT PHYSICAL CUSTODY

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We investigate the effect of the physical child custody arrangement following divorce on re-partnering. Previous studies showed that full-time custody lowers the chances of re-partnering for divorced parents. This paper uses a policy reform from 1995 promoting joint custody as an instrumental variable to identify the causal effect of the presence of children in the household on the transition to a new residential partnership after divorce. Data comes from the Divorce in Flanders (DiF) study and includes 1767 divorced parents. As methodological approach we use a recursive bivariate probit model that estimates the effect of a binary endogenous variable (full-time custody) on a binary outcome (postmarital household formation with new partner within five years after divorce). We find that the negative correlation between full-time custody and re-partnering is causal. Divorced parents with full-time custody have a 32 percent lower probability of re-partnering than parents in other custody arrangements. Failing to consider the endogeneity of the custody arrangement choice leads to underestimating the negative effect of full-time physical custody on the probability to move together with a new partner in the first five years after divorce.

8-3. NON-RESIDENT PARENT-CHILD CONTACT AFTER MARITAL DISSOLUTION AND PARENTAL REPARTNERING. EVIDENCE FROM ITALY

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With the diffusion of marital instability, the number of children who spend some of their childhood without one of their parent has become not negligible even in Italy. Children usually live with their mothers after their parents' separation; however, the proportion of separated fathers living with their children is not irrelevant. For all these children, examining contact with their non-resident parent after separation is worthwhile, since a good parent-child interaction contributes to their well-being. In this paper we consider the frequency of contact between children and their non-resident parent after separation. In particular, we focus on children aged 0-17 living with only one biological parent, using data from two rounds of the Italian survey "Family and Social Subjects". The aim is twofold: a) to analyze the impact of parental union biography (defined by both resident and non-resident parents' repartnering) in non-resident parent's contact with their children; b) to investigate whether these effects are differentiated according to the sex of non-resident parent. Results of multivariate analyses show that the repartnering of parents reduce the non-resident parent-child contact only in the case of non-resident father.

8-4. AGE-HETEROGENEOUS COUPLES AND THEIR CHILDREN - TESTING THE TRANSMISSION OF DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIORS

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A moderate relationship between demographic behaviors of parents and children has long been documented in the literature (e.g Kolk, 2013a; Murphy, 1999; Murphy & Knudsen, 2002; Steenhof & Liefbroer, 2008). To explain these associations, researchers have identified the transmission of values, norms, and attitudes from the parent generation to their children one of the most important explanations (Kolk, 2013b). We test how norms and values regarding first birth and first marriage timing are transmitted to children of age-heterogeneous parents. In age-heterogeneous couples, each partner experienced marriage and first birth at different stages in their life course. Thus, each parent represents a different role model for their children - with unique characteristics and specific norms and values regarding the timing of demographic events. In this paper we study the effect of age-heterogamy on the transmission of demographic events, explore how the effects are altered by parental characteristics, and investigate differences in the strength of the association by the gender of the child.

8-5. COUNTING SAME SEX COUPLES IN FRANCE FROM A NEW SURVEY ON FAMILIES

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Enumerating same-sex couples is a challenge for official statistics, as well as studying the demographics of these couples is a challenge for research. Despite these couples gained in many European countries the right to an official recognition through a specific legal status or the right to marriage, their identification in censuses and surveys is very difficult. Even if the description is restricted to coresident couples enumerated in the same household, census data based on crosstabulation of individual answers to questions on couple situation and sex do not suffice, because a very

limited number of errors in the sex of one or the other member of different-sex couples leads to a strong relative proportion of "false same-sex couples". In order to avoid such errors, it is necessary to include specific categories in the "couple" question and/or to explicitly ask a question about the sex of the partner. This was done in France for the first time in a one-percent survey, the Family and dwellings survey, which took place within the 2011 census, allowing a precise enumeration of same-sex couples. As the sampling unit was the enumerator zone, the sample suffers from large cluster effects. Taking these effects into account is necessary to estimate the variance of the counts. Furthermore, the sample can be used as a training sample for identifying same-sex couples among households included in the census, based on the information present in the census. Using data mining methods, it is then possible to build rules from the sample and to use them to infer counts of same-sex couples in the whole population. We will compare the estimates based on the survey itself, the 2011 yearly census survey, and complete census data based on five yearly waves. Note: the paper could also fit in the "Data and method" Theme.

9-1. PARENTAL LEAVE BENEFIT AND DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY RESPONSES: EVIDENCE FROM A GERMAN REFORM

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This paper examines the causal effects of a major change in the German parental leave benefit scheme on fertility. I use the unanticipated reform in 2007 to assess how a move from a means-tested to an earnings-related benefit affects higher-order births. By using the German Mikrozensus 2010, I find that the reform significantly affected the timing of higher-order births in the first three years. Overall, mothers initially reduce childbearing, thereby extending their birth spacing, but eventually fully compensate for the earlier losses. The negative effects are largely driven by lowest-income mothers who also do not display any catch-up effects. I also find a substantial heterogeneity in West and East Germany. Because the reform aimed at parents with strong labor market attachment, the positive effects in the East suggest that the economic incentives essentially perform well, but their impact may be hampered by unfavorable institutional and cultural conditions in the West.

9-2. CHANGES IN MOTHERS' UPTAKE OF PARENTAL LEAVE IN POLAND

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The aim of the paper is to demonstrate how Polish women change patterns of their use of parental leave under the time of the deep labour market transformation. Despite the fact that leave duration remained unchanged during the recent two decades, the overall trend to reduce its duration in the years 1991-2010 seems to reflect mothers' adaptation to the labour market dynamics and job uncertainty. However, the time spent on leave vary across different groups of mothers with different labour experience, family situation, and work attitudes, etc. The research hypothesis states that the leave duration depends on mothers' work record, education, attitudes towards work, family background and preferences regarding family model (male breadwinner vs. dual earner). In addition, these impacts are moderated by the business cycle. The data used come from the first round of the Generations and Gender Survey in Poland, carried out in 2011. The questionnaire used includes questions on the labour market biography of respondents and allows to study interdependencies between labour market behaviours and parenthood. For our purpose the GLM is used. The leave duration after the first and second births are modelled separately. The explanatory variables include: individual characteristics

(age, education, number of children), professional biography (work record, job mobility), gender roles (opinions on mothers' work and children's wellbeing), parental home (place of birth, economic activity of respondent's mother), family model preferences. The results are expected to contribute to the ongoing discussion in Poland on family policy reforms, especially on a need to revise the parental leave system by shortening leave duration and improving benefit coverage.

9-3. INCENTIVE OR OBSTACLE? THE USE OF PARENTAL LEAVE OF IMMIGRANT MOTHERS.

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Like in in many other countries the labour market situation of the foreign-born population in Sweden is worse than for the native-born population. At the same time Sweden is a universalistic welfare state with social policies directed towards parents without any distinction by citizenship. With this paper we want contribute to the debate on the effects of a generous parental leave as well as the welfare state's strategy to speed up the integration process for newly arrived immigrants. Using population registers we want investigate to which extent newly arrived immigrants use the benefits right after the arrival and if the use of parental leave represent an obstacle to the future labour participation or it facilitate an economically stable situation in the host country. We will focus on women arriving in Sweden with at least one child younger than 8 years old. The results will be available for the EPC meeting.

9-4. PARENTAL LEAVE AND CAREER INTERRUPTION OF MOTHERS AFTER CHILDBIRTH IN HUNGARY AND FRANCE

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For several years Hungary has been criticized for its long parental leave which encourages mothers to interrupt their career and to stay at home after childbirth. Employment rates of mothers with children below three show indeed a break in career after the arrival of the first child - in a country where the two bread-winner model has spread since the 1960s'. In this paper an international comparison of career interruptions is carried out by involving France into the analysis. The two countries spend indeed the same proportion of their GDP on family policy and on families with children below three and in both paid parental leave of three years exists, even if the benefit is not universal in France. The aim is to quantify time spent outside the labour market after childbirth and to analyse the effect of family policy legislation, social norms, previous employment and maternal characteristics on career interruptions. Data come from the Generations and Gender Survey: both countries have carried out three waves of interview which allows a follow up of the working history of the respondents. They have also collected data concerning past career. It is therefore possible to analyse career interruptions in connection with births between 1976 and 2008. Results show that career interruptions after childbirth are longer and more frequent in Hungary. Parental leave legislation has also a stronger influence on re-entry into the labour market: once the payment of the benefits ceases, more than 20% of mothers return all of a sudden to the labour market. In France birth order has at the mean time a stronger effect on career interruptions. Main factors which affect labour market participation are the same in both countries: a previous job, education level, a new child, the personal opinion about maternal work during the first three years.

9-5. PARENTAL LEAVE BENEFITS AND BREASTFEEDING IN GERMANY: EFFECTS OF THE 2007 REFORM

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While the health benefits of breastfeeding for both mothers and children are well known, breastfeeding may conflict with mothers' early return to the labor market. Maternity and parental leave regulations have been designed to reduce this conflict. In 2007, Germany put into effect a new parental leave benefit ('Elterngeld'). The related reform increased the number of parents eligible for benefits and changed the amount and duration of the benefits. The reform sought to decrease the pressure to return quickly to the labor market, especially for those parents who did not benefit under the old system. The current analysis investigates whether this parental leave benefit reform impacted breastfeeding initiation and duration in Germany. We draw on representative survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) from 2002 through 2012. Three breastfeeding measures are exploited 1) breastfeeding at birth or no breastfeeding initiation; 2) breastfeeding for at least 4 months; and 3) breastfeeding for at least 6 months. We find no effect of the Elterngeld reform on breastfeeding initiation or breastfeeding for at least 6 months, but do find an effect on breastfeeding for at least 4 months. Applying a difference-in-difference approach, it is shown that mothers who were not affected by the reform did not change their breastfeeding behavior. Breastfeeding duration increased among mothers who benefited from the reform. The results were robust over various sensitivity tests including placebo regressions and controlling for regional indicators, among others. Thus, our empirical results provide evidence that the reform's goal of allowing parents to spend more time with their children during the first year of life also impacted breastfeeding behavior.

10-1. THE EFFECT OF RETIREMENT ON ITALIAN COUPLES' LABOUR DIVISION: A SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION APPROACH

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Several studies found that Italian married or cohabiting women generally suffer a higher gender gap in intra-household labour division than elsewhere in Europe, However, the gendered division of labour is in part an effect of life course events, as the birth of a child or the transition from cohabitation to marriage. The aim of this study is to use data on Italian couples from the Istat FFS survey for the years 2003 and 2007 to explore gender differences. We examine the extent to which married or cohabiting adults in their 50s and 60s provide informal help to their family after retirement. A Difference-in-Differences (DID) specification of simultaneous equations of market and domestic work of both partners is adopted. Namely, the effects of the retirement of a partner on both market and domestic work (measured in weekly working hours) of the other partner is estimated using a simultaneous equation approach. We assume that latent variables - such as the "bargaining process" between partners - influence labour division. Misspecification of bargaining and other latent factors are corrected imposing specific constraints on the errors covariance matrix. To evaluate the impact of gender attitude on partners' labour division, we use a cluster-based classification of couples according to gender attitudes. Preliminary results show that retired men spend more time with housework - both in their own and their partner's domain - than they do when continuously employed. The retirement of the partner influences positively woman participation in the labour market, and negatively her domestic work. Moreover, the data reveal that the time devoted to domestic work generally increases for both retired and employed adult men during the period 2003-2007 (about to eight weekly hours). However,

the positive variation of domestic work registered on adult men, as an effect of their retirement, is close to 30%.

10-2. DO GRANDCHILDREN INFLUENCE RETIREMENT? THE PRESENCE OF GRANDCHILDREN AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE BETWEEN GRANDPARENTS AND GRANDCHILDREN AT RETIREMENT TRANSITION

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In line with increased life expectancy and healthier aging, multigenerational ties have become increasingly important in lives of older individuals. In addition, longevity and the trend of early retirement suggest that most retirees will become grandparents. Decrease in childbearing during the last century has resulted in that grandparents tend to have fewer grandchildren making it possible for them to take a larger part in their grandchildren's life. The relationship with grandchildren is one of the most valuable relationships for grandparents. However, the extent to which grandparents get involved with their grandchildren is primarily driven by the willingness and availability of grandparents, but also the quality of intergenerational ties, health, age and gender of the persons involved. Grandparents in Sweden most likely engage in childcare based on their own desires or as a complement to institutional care, and not necessary as a support at a regular basis because the Swedish' state provide full-time public childcare for all children from the age of one. Since retirement gives grandparents possibility to spend more time with the grandchildren, and presence of grandchildren have important implications on other life events and life transitions, I argue that the relationship between young grandchildren and grandparents may be a potential factor that associates with the timing of retirement. The study uses Swedish register data to explore whether presence of young grandchildren can be associated with grandparents' retirement timing. The study also explore whether the geographical distance between grandparents and grandchildren can be linked to retirement timing by using GIS data and spatial analysis. The results will contribute to a deeper understanding of retirement behavior and the meaning of grandparenthood in the retirement transition in addition to labor market attachment.

10-3. PENSION AGE REFORM AND CHANGES IN RETIREMENT PATTERNS: THE CASE ESTONIA IN THE 2000S

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Beginning in the 1990s, governments in developed countries started to take actions to reverse the long-term trends to towards earlier retirement. Although there are good reasons to expect that rising the statutory pension age delays the exit from the labour force and increases employment among older workers, this may not be necessarily the case. In this study, our aim is to investigate the change in retirement pattern in Estonia in 2002–2011 and, particularly, how the increase in statutory pension age has mattered to the take-up of pensions and employment dynamics surrounding the latter. The schedule of the increase – among men, the target age of 63 was reached in 2001 while women will attain it only in 2016 – provides us with a quasi-experimental situation. In addition, the alteration of economic growth and recession allows us cast light on the role of varying macro-economic conditions. The study is based on micro-data from administrative registers and employs descriptive methods. The results suggest that the increase in statutory pension age has significantly reduced the take-up of oldage pensions. We suspected that the postponement of entitlement to normal old-age pension has increased the demand for early retirement but the results did not confirm this assertion. We found that

although the increase in employment rates was less extensive among women, the rise in statutory pension age precipitated neither the preterm exit from employment nor the decrease in the propensity to remain employed in post-pensionable age. However, against the backdrop of relatively successful adjustment to the rise in statutory pension age, the results show the expansion in the take-up of incapacity pensions that offer an alternative pathway to early retirement. The paper discusses the plausible factors that may have contributed to these developments.

10-4. RETIREMENT BEHAVIOR OF THE SWEDISH NOTCH BABIES: EVIDENCE FROM THE JOB EPISODES IN THE SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE

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The 1994 Swedish pension reform introduced cohort differentials in benefit accounting. Those born in 1938, the "Swedish Notch Babies", were the first recipients whose benefits were partially computed by the Notional Defined Contribution scheme, while older cohorts remained unaffected. This paper examines the aftermath of the reform by analyzing the differences in retirement behavior between the 1937 cohort and the Notch Babies. Both static and dynamic programming retirement models are implemented using Hierarchical Bayesian Estimation. Retirement propensity is measured by the required rate of replacement (R*). It reflects the level of pension entitlements relative to labor earnings necessary in order for an individual to retire. Large R* implies low retirement propensity, and vice versa. The empirical results are based on the working life history in the Swedish Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The estimated hyper-parameter (R*) in both static and dynamic programming models are nearly identical, 0.76 and 0.73, respectively. This is mainly because the estimated discounting factor in the dynamic model is small, β =0.31. At the individual-level, R* differs considerably across cohorts. For the 1937 cohort, tertiary education has large and significant effect on R*, while gender and health have no impact, ceteris paribus. However, among the Notch Babies, the positive effect of higher education on R* is reversed, while R* is much higher for men than women, ceteris paribus. Such cohort differences are identical in both static and dynamic models. The implication of the analysis is three-folded. First, future utility flows have little impact on the retirement decision for both the unaffected and notch cohorts. Secondly, the effect of the reform at the population level is negligible. Finally, the reform increases the retirement propensity for those with completed tertiary education, while simultaneously prompting male workers to prolong working life.

10-5. DIFFERENTIALS IN PENSION PROSPECTS FOR MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE U.K.

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Occupational pensions have historically been a key aspect of pension protection within the British pension system, as a result of a relatively low-value basic pension. However existing research indicates that minority ethnic groups are less likely to benefit from such pensions and more likely to face a poverty risk in later life, as a result of the interaction of their patterns of labour market participation and pension membership. Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, this paper explores patterns of employment and the determinants of membership in an employer's pension scheme among workingage individuals from minority ethnic groups and the White British population. The findings show that, after controlling for key demographic, health and socio-economic characteristics, ethnicity remains a strong determinant of one's chances of improving their pension protection prospects through being in paid work, being an employee and working for an employer who offers a pension scheme. However,

once an individual is working for an employer who offers a pension scheme, the effect of ethnicity on their odds of being a member of that scheme is lower. In order to maximise the impact of the current government initiative of auto-enrolment, UK government policy needs to facilitate not only the labour market participation of working-age men and women from ethnic minorities, but also their participation as employees.

11-1. MALE REACTIONS DURING INFERTILITY TREATMENT AS INTERPRETED BY THEIR FEMALE PARTNERS

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As having children is considered an almost inherent stage in family development, the inability to have children can be considered as a crisis on both a family and an individual level, which requires the couples to cope as individuals and as a family unit. The number of couples facing involuntarily childlessness is likely to continue increasing in the future, among others due to the shift to later in life childbearing and a growing number of health related problems of both sexes. Thus, a significant and increasing segment of the Hungarian population is dealing with these problems and is faced with taking part in treatments which employ reproductive technologies that have the potential to help them, but may carry financial, physical, psychological and other costs that the couples have to cope with as a family. Present research (funded by OTKA-K108981) aims to look at the male responses through the interpretations of their female partners from a changing gender role perspective. During the long and taxing course of assisted reproduction, the traditional gender roles intertwined with pregnancy change, whilst requiring new types of attitudes and reactions from both male and female partners. Through the investigation of online Internet for a interpretations of these new male responses can be constructed through women's discourses, relying on the tools and techniques of grounded theory. This unique research design permitted studying the discourse of the participants in a natural, non-controlled environment, where the presence of the researcher had no influence on the results, bypassing problems reported by earlier researches regarding occurring biases with individual or couple interviews. Results imply to what type of attitude and coping mechanisms serve best for maintaining the family unit and the well-being of the partner relationship during this stressful life event. Theory constructed analyzes these behaviors emerging from changed gender roles.

11-2. THINKING BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: EVALUATING THE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2011 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC HEALTH SURVEY

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Fertility rates continue to increase and pose a serious threat to economic development. Uganda, the third fastest growing country in the world has a population of 29.6 million people, of which six million are women of reproductive age who on average will give birth to 6.7 children. Coupled with high fertility and 50% of the population under 15 years, Uganda faces numerous challenges in achieving a decline in fertility. Achieving a decline requires a better understanding of proximate and socioeconomic variables that directly or indirectly affect fertility. Using the Determinants of Fertility framework, this study aims to understand modern contraceptive use in Uganda with a particular focus on differentials due to individual, cultural and programmatic level factors. This study analyzed a nationally representative sample of 8,674 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) from the 2011 Uganda Demographic and

Health Survey (UDHS). Manipulation of the UDHS using study inclusion and exclusion criteria, created a total sample of 6,401 women. Multivariable logistics regression with crude/adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were obtained. Results reveal that factors such as age (OR=2.11, Cl 95% 1.70, 2.62), education (OR=2.28, Cl 95% 1.79, 2.92), wealth (OR=2.45 Cl 95% 1.86, 3.21), number of children (OR=2.62, Cl 95% 1.96, 3.52) and exposure to family planning programs (OR=1.50, Cl 95% 1.28, 1.74) impact modern contraception use. These results showcase the need for interventions that are designed at the individual and household level and highlight the need for additional research on community contextual factors that impact contraceptive use.

11-3. MEN'S CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICES IN FRANCE: EVIDENCE OF MALE INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY PLANNING

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The highly medicalized context of hormonal contraception in France raises the question of male involvement in the choice of contraception. In this study we aim to investigate the factors associated with men's contraceptive practices in France. Data are drawn from the FECOND study, a national probability survey conducted in France in 2010. The survey included a random sample of 3373 men aged 15 to 49 years. In France, only a small minority of men in need of contraception does not use any method of contraception with their partner. Most men rely on their female partner's use of contraception, in particular the pill and the IUD. Male controlled contraception only refers to condoms and withdrawal since vasectomy is not used at all. Our results on male contraceptive in France suggest potential important implications of men in contraception, which however seems restricted due to limited male contraceptive options.

11-4. MASCULINITIES, SEXUALITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICES IN LITHUANIA

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The aim of this study is to reveal the underlying mechanisms behind childbearing decisions and the choice of contraceptive methods to meet them by bringing in the men's perspective. Demographic studies on contraceptive behavior have almost exclusively concentrated on women, mostly because of the assumption that they possess the most accurate information on this subject. At the same time, however, understanding of the importance of men's roles and their influence on childbearing decisions and, consequently, on contraceptive behavior has been growing in scientific literature. The prevailing explanations of contraceptive behavior rely on the framework of rational behavior and assume progressive linear transition from the use of the so called "traditional" methods to "modern" ones. Lithuania in that respect serves as an interesting case study, since even though family transformation processes associated with the second demographic transition are clearly visible, the "modern mode" of contraceptive behavior has not yet been established. Based on 35 in-depth semi-structured interviews with 18-34 year old childless Lithuanian men the interconnections of contraceptive practices, gender relations, discourses of masculinity and sexuality are analyzed. Preliminary results of the study indicate the need to reconsider the dominant explanations of contraceptive behavior and their adaptability to specific social settings. The research for this presentation was supported by the Lithuanian Science Council within the project "Procreational Identities of Young Men: Cultural Norms, Individual Expectations and Experiences" (No. MIP 005/2013).

11-5. THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD FAMILY EXPERIENCES ON CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AND LONELINESS OF ROMANIAN YOUTH

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Romantic attractiveness, sexual involvement and commitment to a steady relationship represent markers of development in adolescence for their centrality in the harmonious transition to adulthood aimed at procreation and transfer of well-being to the generations to come. The paper investigates the linkage between quality of relationships with parents - in terms of childhood attachment to mother and father, stressful childhood experiences and family ties - and romantic relationship and perceived loneliness in adolescence. Our analysis included 1259 high-school and university students, stemmed from a random sample of 3513 Romanian students who completed the first wave of the online selfadministered Outcome of Adolescence Questionnaire in 2012-2013. Two logistic regression models were conducted, one for each dependent variable. Main results revealed that attachment to parents, stressful relationships in the parental house and family ties during childhood play a minor role in shaping the satisfaction of romantic relationships in adolescence. Only gender makes a difference, with males reporting less satisfaction within the current romantic relationship. The second model explored the factors predicting a low level of loneliness. We found that low attachment to parents and severe material deprivation in the family of origin reduce almost by half the chance to avoid loneliness. Our findings highlighted that a high level of stress in relationships with parents significantly increase the chance of relying more on the social network of friends. We also noticed that younger adolescents emphasize in a greater extent the role of support within the network of friends. Family ties did not predict any influence on either satisfaction in the romantic relationship or social loneliness. By repeating the multivariate analysis with statistical methods used in the psychology, we intend to capture a clearer picture of the contribution of childhood experiences on the quality of romantic dyads and of friendship networks in adolescence.

12-1. MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN SENEGAL

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In this study, we analyze the effects of climate changes on migration through a conceptual analysis applied to a specific case study. In the first part, we conduct a conceptual analysis by integrating demographic/social sciences models of migration with models and information derived from climate sciences. In the second part, we conduct an empirically driven analysis on the case of Senegal. A developing country, with a relatively large diaspora, Senegal is expected to experience sea level increase, changes in temperature and precipitation due to climate changes. To estimate the changes in temperature and precipitation we use Climate Wizard at 0.5 degrees with all available models and the three scenarios downscaled at the country level. For sea level increases, we use Vermeer and Rahmstorf (2009) global estimates for upper/lower limits combined with an estimate of local subsidence for Senegal. In order to estimate a migration model, we use World Bank survey on migration and remittances in Senegal (2009).

12-2. CAN THE 'WEST' SURVIVE DEMOGRAPHIC MARGINALISATION?

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The political and economic marginalization of the formerly dominant developed world is alleged to be inevitable in view of the 'failure' of reproduction in the West and the vigorous growth of the developing world. This paper examines critically both sides of this proposition. We conclude that demographic trends in the West will be resilient and that, age-structure consequences are generally manageable. Western societies enjoy social and political maturity, trust, established consensual democratic institutions, rule of law and complex civil society. But the sizes of China, India and others, present and projected, raise problems of resource sustainability and vulnerability to climate change. China may have fallen into a low fertility trap. Patriarchal and familist cultures of other Asian societies may drive birth rates to damagingly low levels if gender equity falls behind economic growth. Deteriorating environments and inequality may, especially in China, promote political instability in unreformed and autocratic political systems.

12-3. CLIMATE CHANGE AND REPRODUCTIVE INTENTIONS IN EUROPE

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It is widely recognized that climate change is anthropogenic and that a continuous worsening of environmental conditions has strong impacts on populations' and individuals' well-being. Besides the direct negative effect on mortality and morbidity climate change threats traditional livelihoods. Loss of livelihood may encourage out-migration and may constitute an obstacle for having children. In response to climate change people may change their attitudes and choose to adopt more responsible behaviors. Aim of this paper is to investigate the effects of environmental conditions on human reproductive behavior in the highest industrialized countries. We discuss the hypothesis that individuals fearing for a foreseen unhealthy environment tend to delay childbearing or give up having children, thus contributing to a reduced ecological footprint. These effects could result in further fertility reduction or limited recovery in the years to come. The empirical analysis is based on the Eurobarometer surveys carried out in 2011 in the 27 EU countries. The analytical sample consists of 8278 people aged 20 to 45 who answered the question on fertility intentions: 3556 childless, 2096 with one child, and 2626 with two children. Multilevel ordinal regression models on additionally intended number of children have been applied, with individuals as first level units and countries at second level. Results seem to indicate that people's concerns about climate change do not influence individuals' intended number of children. If there is a relationship, this is positive: the higher the intended number of children, the stronger the concern. This suggests that the concern of mothers and fathers to pass an healthy and enjoyable environment to the future generations could have a positive effect on social behaviours and stimulate proper policies at institutional level. We also observed a high country-level variability in fertility intentions, but not related to the amount of environmental concern.

12-4. THE CARBON COST OF AN EDUCATED FUTURE: A CONSUMER LIFESTYLE APPROACH

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Demographic and economic growth will account for most of the anticipated growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the next century. Education is associated with development, and the world

population in the near future is likely to be significantly better educated than today. Previous studies of household energy demand and associated emissions have not directly considered the consequences of a more educated population. In this study, I estimate the energy intensity of consumption dollars and the total impact of households according to their demographic characteristics, with particular attention to differences in spending habits by education and the environmental consequences. I find that education results in fewer emissions per household, holding other household characteristics constant. Each year of education is associated with an average effect in CO2-equivalent (CO2e) emission of 466kg/yr. After controlling for household characteristics, the effect of a year of education is -163.1kg per year. Educated households spend less on home energy and transportation by car, two of the most important sources of household level atmospheric GHG production. They spend relatively more on investment goods, public transport, and other activities which have a low environmental footprint.

13-1. CONTEXTUAL AND INDIVIDUAL EFFECTS BEHIND FERTILITY CHANGE IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

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Even though the fertility transition in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is well under way, it is clear that the classical theory of the demographic transition alone cannot explain the ongoing high demand for children in the modern yet conflicting context of the Palestinian territories. Individual-level variables have always been the main focus of studies on Palestinian fertility. However, the role of contextual variables is of central importance to best capture the mechanisms of fertility change in the region. To better understand the recent fertility behaviour of Palestinian women, we use the most recent retrospective data available from the Demographic and Health survey conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2004 by modeling a multilevel discrete-time logistic regression on the complete birth histories of ever-married women aged 15-49 at the time of the survey. Regional characteristics representing the proportion of Jewish settlers, the status of women, and infant mortality are the three main contextual dimensions considered in this study. We argue that the status of women, especially through higher education, is the main factor behind the decline of Palestinian fertility, especially among older women. The decline in infant mortality only has a slightly negative impact on fertility. Finally, the presence of Jewish settlers contributes to decrease Palestinian fertility as regions with a higher proportion of settlers had a significantly lower fertility.

13-2. THE CHANGING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FERTILITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM 256 SUB-NATIONAL EUROPEAN REGIONS BETWEEN 1996 TO 2010

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The assertion that as the economic development increases fertility tends to decline has been challenged in recent years with papers examining cross-country trends. This paper builds on that research by studying the sub-national regional level. This allows for identification of both the regional effects, as well as controlling for those time-varying, country-level effects that so often confound results. Using a fixed effects model with country-by-year effects, results indicate that at per capita income levels of about 20,000 Euros, a 1 percent change in per capita real GDP results in about a 0.19 drop in a region's TFR. However, if per capita income grows to 40,000 Euros, then a 1 percent change in per capita GDP results in about a 0.12 increase in a region's TFR. These findings support the existence

of this convex fertility-income relationship, but suggest that it takes very high levels of per capita income to reach it.

13-3. STARTING OR ENLARGING FAMILIES? THE DETERMINANTS OF LOW FERTILITY IN EUROPE

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This paper aims at getting a better understanding of the factors that contribute to maintain fertility at low levels in several European countries. A first concern is to figure out whether low fertility in 'lowest-low' countries is due to barriers to start a family or to increase family size. A second challenge is to get a better understanding of how cross-national differences in macro-level fertility outcomes combine with the heterogeneity of individual behaviour within countries. To address these issues, a key point is to look simultaneously at the combined influence of individual and contextual characteristics on fertility behaviour. In this perspective, we first provide an overview of fertility trends with the aim of characterising countries with low fertility. Then, we analyse the extent to which the decision of having a second child depends on individual characteristics and on the labour market situation preceding child conception, while at the same time taking into account each country's institutional context. We find that "successful" labour market integration after the birth of a first child seems to facilitate women's decision of having a second child. A stable and permanent employment position is most likely to create a secure economic environment, which seems to be a crucial condition for women for deciding in favour of a second child. Policies enabling mothers to combine work with family life, in particular the provision of child care for young children, are most likely to encourage women's decision for a second child.

13-4. CONTEXTUAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE EVENT OF ENTRY INTO PARENTHOOD: FIRST CHILDBEARING IN SWEDEN 2000-2007

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In a contemporary Europe symptomized by concurrent trends of economic and demographic transformation it is increasingly important to trace how individuals navigate their everyday contexts when making major life course decisions. Placed within an emerging tradition of sub-national demographic research, this study focuses on how municipal economic conditions affect entry into parenthood across Sweden. Employing event-history analysis using individual and multi-level regressions on Swedish register data for the period 2000 to 2007; this study seek answers as to whether growing regional economic disparities are specifically conducive to a fault line between contexts in how individuals enter parenthood. The multilevel framework, apart from linking the individual-level economic trajectories to structural labor market transformations, is refined through the introduction of a measure of municipal-level economic vulnerability alongside youth and working-age population unemployment rates. This enables the problematization of the traditional modeling of contextual economic conditions and is shown by the results, which mark interplay between the different measures, as a fruitful starting point for investigating how contextual factors influence divergent life course developments. Overall the findings reveal that poor economic conditions, in combination with individual characteristics, distinctly affect entry into parenthood in terms of timingeffect

13-5. FERTILITY AND HOUSING IN BRITAIN

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This study examines the relationships between childbearing decisions and housing transitions. We will use data from the British Household Panel Study and will apply event history analysis. We will first investigate the effect of children on housing changes and childbearing patterns by housing type. We will model childbearing and housing transitions jointly to control for unobserved characteristics of individuals, which may simultaneously influence their fertility behaviour and housing choices. We will then investigate the relationships between housing and fertility across residential contexts (London versus other areas) to determine whether and how the socioeconomic context moderates the relationships between the two domains of couples' life course.

14-1. ESTIMATES OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF RISING EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION TO PARTNERSHIP POSTPONEMENT: A MODEL-BASED DECOMPOSITION FOR THE U.K., FRANCE AND REI GILIM

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Postponement of partnership is a major recent trend in Europe and other developed countries that has contributed to low period fertility since the early 1970s. Recent findings suggest that delayed childbearing is closely linked to educational participation but the role of educational participation on partnership formation is unclear. In this paper, we draw on data from three countries, United Kingdom, France and Belgium, that have high quality data stretching back to at least the 1970s on age leaving education. There is generally parallel relationship between age at leaving full-time education and age at partnership during the latter part of the twentieth century, although this appears to be weakening as the gap between ages of finishing education and forming first partnership is shrinking in the latest period. The patterns are similar; in particular, trends for United Kingdom and France over the period 1970 to 2000 are almost identical for age of first partnership. However, educational participation is very different, with much higher levels being observed in France than in the other countries. We find that the proportion of partnerships starting within education has been increasing, although the levels in the United Kingdom and Belgium are lower than those in France. In addition, the rises in the United Kingdom and Belgium are considerably less than in France, where recently about one quarter of first partnerships occur while the woman is in full-time education. Using generalized additive models (GAM), we analyse variation in first partnership rates by age at leaving education and duration since leaving education between 1970 and around 2000. Direct and indirect standardization by age at leaving education and duration since leaving education are used to decompose variation of first partnership by age in terms of composition effects and rate effects in the countries considered.

14-2. UNION FORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENTIALS IN MACRO- AND MICRO-LEVEL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FRANCE (1993-2008)

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The short-term impacts of economic recession, rising economic uncertainty and its educational underlying driver on fertility are well documented in the literature. Whereas postponement of union formation has been suggested as one of the main pathways through which economic conditions affect

fertility, some papers have directly addressed the micro and macro-level economic conditions on union formation. Union formation (especially marriage) hazards are theorized to decrease due to a lack of financial and social long-term prospects. School enrolment, postponement of transitions and flexible partnership forms are identified as coping strategies to uncertainty in literature. However, resulting from different attachments to the labour market and the divergence in meanings that educational groups attribute to living arrangements, we expect variation in timing of union formation among varying educational levels. This contribution therefore aims to examine the entry into a first unmarried cohabiting union and marriage after cohabitation among different educational levels in relation to their employment status and aggregate-level economic context. The analyses use union and employment histories (1993-2008) of male and female respondents between the age of 16 and 39 from the French Harmonized Histories and Generations and Gender Survey Wave 2. To test our research hypotheses the analyses draw on discrete-time event history methods. We find that employment is particularly an important prerequisite for union formation among the higher educated. An indication that first coresidence becomes a strategy to deal with economic uncertainty for lowly educated men is found as well. In correspondence, susceptibility to aggregate-level economic context with regard to entry into a first cohabiting union prevails amidst highly educated men. Our results furthermore suggest that these effects attenuate for the transition from cohabitation to marriage.

14-3. THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AND UNMARRIED PARENTAL COHABITATION: THE CASE OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

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The increasing proportion of births within cohabitation across most of Europe and the United States suggests that cohabitation is becoming a common setting for childbearing and childrearing. As cohabitation has increased, researchers have asked to what extent cohabitation is now "indistinguishable from marriage" or an "alternative to marriage". Most research comparing married and unmarried cohabitation within the context of parenthood has focused on demographic behaviours to establish whether cohabitation is an alternative to marriage. Such studies often consider family structure and behaviours in isolation of its socio-economic context. This context can in turn be affected by structural variables, such as differences in social and welfare policies. Comparing countries with different socio-economic and family policies could therefore be informative. In this paper we explore whether the interplay between socio-economic background and childbearing within a cohabiting relationship is as marked in France as it is in the UK. The aim of this paper is therefore to map out the socio-economic and living conditions of parents in France and the UK and interpret results with a comparative lens. As cohabitation is often a step within the life course (many cohabitors go on to marry, and many married couples were initially cohabitors), we use large datasets (the ONS Longitudinal Study in England and Wales, and the Enguete Famille et Logement in France) that allow us to look at parents at different stages in the lifecourse. We aim to do so by running analyses separately for parents with a first birth only to parents with more than one child. Age of entry into parenthood will also be explored as a potential stratifying variable.

14-4. EDUCATION AND NON-MARITAL CONCEPTION OUTCOMES IN CENTRAL EUROPE: A COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, POLAND AND SLOVAKIA

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Non-marital childbearing has spread sharply in the post-socialist countries of Central Europe. Previous research shows that this trend was caused by retreat from post-conception marriages rather than by an increase in non-marital conceptions. However, little is known about the educational differences in this shift. Our goal is to describe and explain the educational differences in the trend in the outcomes of first non-marital conceptions in the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia. We use data from the national birth registers for period 1992-2010. The data are limited to first-time mothers. We use information about mother's marital status, date of birth, and date of marriage to identify nonmarital conceptions (no marriage or marriage that took place less than 7 months before birth). Further maternal characteristics are educational attainment, age, and the size of the place of the residence. We first describe the trends by country and education and then model the odds of nonmarital birth among mothers who conceived as unmarried. Preliminary results show that, in all three countries, both the proportion of first non-marital conceptions and their educational gradient have remained surprisingly stable in the last two decades. However, the educational differences in the non-marital conception outcomes have become smaller in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (but remained stable in Poland). The results are related to the general change of the costs of childbearing and country-specific cultural contexts.

14-5. POTENTIAL (MIS)MATCH? MARRIAGE MARKETS AMIDST SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN INDIA 2005-2050

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We explore the impact of socio-demographic change on marriage patterns in India by examining the hypothetical consequences of applying current marriage practices to future population projections by age and sex, and by age, sex and educational attainment. Future population prospects for India indicate three trends that will impact marriage patterns: i) female-deficit in sex ratios at birth; ii) declining birth cohort size; iii) female educational expansion. Existing literature posits a marriage squeeze on men arising from skewed sex ratios at birth (SRB) in India's population. In addition to the impact of skewed SRBs, India's population will also experience female educational expansion in the coming decades. Female educational expansion and its impact on marriage patterns must be jointly considered with demographic changes, given educational asymmetries in union formation that exist in India, as across much of the world. We first systematize contemporary propensities to marry ('forces of attraction') between men and women stratified by age and education and by age only by applying Schoen's harmonic mean marriage function to data from the 2005-2006 Indian National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the 2004 Socio-Economic Survey. We then apply estimated forces of attraction to IIASA/VID multi-state population projections by educational attainment using a longitudinal iterative projection procedure. If today's age patterns of marriage are viewed against age-sex population composition until 2050, men experience a greater decline in marriage prevalence. However, when education is included, women, particularly those with higher education experience a steeper rise in non-marriage.

15-1, UNDOING GENDER: HOW DOES IT WORK FOR DOMESTIC CHORES?

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The objective of this paper is to study undoing gender, a relatively uncommon aim in previous qualitative research. What enables some women to attain an equal sharing of housework, while others think it is unfair but do not manage to change it? What role do negotiation and conflict play in undoing gender? We perform a qualitative analysis on semi-structured interviews –both individual and couplegathered in 2011, for 33 couples with a non-traditional division of domestic work. The paper shows three new results: first, there is no need to undertake an explicit negotiation about how to distribute domestic chores; second, in these couples resources (in a broad sense) are combined in a non-hegemonic way; third, the mix of attitudes and their interaction within the couple are crucial to understand why these couples differ from others with similar socio-economic resources.

15-2. DOES PARENTHOOD IMPACT THE HOUSEHOLD DIVISION OF LABOUR LESS THAN BEFORE?

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The presence of children still tends to reinforce a traditional division of labour in couples in many countries. This paper explores possible changes in the relationship between parenthood and the division of labour in Norway from 1980 to 2010 – a period with considerable changes in men's and women's time use and the implementation of several work-family policy reforms. Parenthood intensified the division of labour less in 2010 than in 1980, but there is no linear time trend. In 2010, only parents with very young children (0-1 years) had a more gendered division of paid work than those with no resident children, and even for this group, the difference was more modest than previously. As for household work, the presence of children in most age groups still implies a more traditional division of labour, although less so than before.

15-3. WHAT IS YOUR COUPLE TYPE? GENDER IDEOLOGY, HOUSEWORK AND BABIES

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This paper examines the consistency between gender equality in opinions and attitudes and equality in the division of household labor by building a typology of respondents that combines two indexes for two dimensions of gender equality. The typology identifies four types of couples: gender unequal attitudes and gender unequal housework sharing, gender equal attitudes and gender unequal housework sharing, gender equal housework sharing, gender equal attitudes and gender equal attitudes and gender equal housework sharing. We assess the impact of the typology on the likelihood of a new childbirth, using two-wave panel data of the Bulgarian, French and Hungarian Generations and Gender Surveys. The impact of the typology varies with parity and gender: taking as reference category the case of gender equal attitudes and gender equal division of housework, the effect of the other couple types on a new childbirth is strong and negative for parity one and female respondents, while it largely disappears for other parities.

15-4. PERCEIVED FAIRNESS AND CONFLICTS ABOUT HOME TASKS IN A GENDER-EQUAL DISCOURSE: A TYPOLOGY OF SWEDISH COUPLES

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An unequal division of housework is a crucial component of the continued existence of gender stratification. We intend to contribute to the growing area of research on the gendered allocation of housework by a case study of a society where gender equality, both at home and at work, is strongly normative, albeit not always matched by an equally egalitarian situation in the family. This paper explores the relationship between housework sharing, perceived fairness of the division and conflicts about home tasks, as reported by about one thousand couples in the Swedish Young Adult Survey 2009. A high level of conflict is more common among couples where he or she reports an unfair division of housework (she does more). Nevertheless, a substantial minority of these couples indicate that they 'more seldom' or 'never' have conflicts about housework. On the other hand, about one in four among those reporting a fair division say they experience conflicts at least several times a month. We will a apply multinomial logit latent class regression model to identify the couples' (1) latent class membership probabilities, (2) item response probabilities conditional on latent class membership, and (3) logistic regression coefficients for covariates, predicting class membership.

15-5. COUPLES' POWER DYNAMICS AND THE GENDERED DIVISION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN BELGIUM

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This study uses the observation of primarily female responsibility for contraceptive use as a starting point. In contrast to the large amount of research that considered contraceptive use as a "female sphere of influence", recent studies pointed towards the importance of also taking man's characteristics into account and, more specifically, heterogamy and negotiations within couples. In response, we aim to examine the association between partners' power dynamics and the choice of male or female controlled contraceptives. Two hypotheses are formulated. First, following the relative resource perspective, we expect that the partner with the least relative power will take responsibility for contraceptive work (power hypothesis). Second, based on prevailing gender theories, we suppose that higher status women will use contraceptive control as a means of identity (re)construction while men will only engage in contraceptive responsibility if it does not threaten their masculinity. In other words, we expect that the partner with the most relative power will take responsibility for contraceptive work (gender hypothesis). Using the data of the Belgian Generations and Gender Programme (wave 1, 2008-2010), we examine our hypotheses with multinomial logistic diagonal reference models. The results predominantly confirm the power hypothesis. Couples in which the woman has more decision-making power are more likely to rely on male sterilization than on female reversible contraceptives and couples in which the man performs more housework are more likely to choose for (both reversible or permanent) male controlled contraceptives as compared to female reversible methods. In addition, if the educational heterogamy is in favor of the man, couples are more likely to rely on female sterilization than female reversible methods, as compared to homogamous couples. In sum, these results clearly highlight the importance of taking both man's and woman's characteristics into account when studying contraceptive use.

16-1. THE INFLUENCE OF PRENATAL HORMONE EXPOSURE ON LIFE COURSE DISCONTINUITY

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In this paper, we examine if different levels of exposure to androgens in-utero are predictive of the degree of instability and discontinuity in subsequent life course trajectories. In particular, fast vs. slow strategies from life history theory predict differences in the timing and frequency of events in family trajectories, and higher risk-taking behavior in the fast strategy also predicts more instability in educational and occupational trajectories. Therefore, overall we predict higher disorder in the life course of individuals with high exposure to testosterone during pregnancy, but higher order in the life courses of individuals with low exposure to testosterone. We use sequence analysis and new data from the 6th wave of the Innovation Panel (IP6) of the British Understanding Society that enables us to test this hypothesis using the 2D:4D finger length ratio as an indicator of prenatal hormone exposure.

16-2. DO SHORT BIRTH INTERVALS HAVE LONG TERM IMPLICATIONS FOR THE HEALTH OF PARENTS? RESULTS FROM ANALYSES OF COMPLETE COHORT NORWEGIAN REGISTER DATA

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Short inter-pregnancy intervals are associated with poorer birth outcomes and child survival and WHO recommends an interval of 24 months or more from a live birth to the start of the next pregnancy. Interpregnancy or inter-birth intervals have also been associated with maternal outcomes, but results have been disputed. Nearly all studies of associations between inter-birth intervals and parental health have considered only short term effects on mothers. However, stresses arising from depleted nutrition or from strains associated with raising two young children close in age might be hypothesised to also have longer term effects on parental health and such effects have been suggested in two recent UK studies. We investigate associations between inter-birth intervals and mortality risks in late middle age using high quality register data for the whole Norwegian population. We also investigate associations with prescription drug use, as an indicator of morbidity. We focussed on parents of two-four children and controlled for age, year of observation, education, age at first birth, parity and, in some models, whether or not there had been a change in co-parent since the previous birth. Results indicate adverse effects of birth intervals of less than 18 months and, to a lesser extent, intervals of 18-23 months on mortality risks of both mothers and fathers. Mothers of twins also had raised mortality risks and higher prescription drug use. The lack of gender differentiation (except for parents of twins)suggests the operation of biosocial pathways which, together with possible confounding via various selective influences we have been unable to control for, need further investigation.

16-3. DO CHILDREN'S LIFE COURSE PATTERNS RESEMBLE THE PARENTAL ONES? A MULTICHANNEL SEQUENCE ANALYSIS APPROACH ON THE TRANSMISSION OF LIFE COURSE PATTERNS

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The purpose of this study is to identify if a parent to child transmission of life course patterns does occur, in other words it tries to clarify if life course patterns as such get perpetuated across generations. The used data came from the National Study of Family and Households (NSFH). The focus of the study is on young adulthood. For parents and children 4 dimensions corresponding to 3 parallel running

sectors of life are analyzed: education, work, family formation including living arrangements and the existence of children. Theoretically 3 types of transmissions are considered plausible: strong transmission, moderated transmission and failed transmission. Multichannel sequence analysis was used in order to deal with the problem of multidimensionality in sequence analysis. Different attributes for computing the needed parent-child distances were looked at, and OM with a self-computed cost matrix was chosen the most fitting approach. Hierarchical cluster analysis was then employed for identifying groups inside the data. The resulting parent and child clusters offer support for all three types of transmissions. This could be considered as proof for the presupposition that a parent to child transmission of life course patterns occurs, and that there are similar patterns that get perpetuated across generations. Yet in order to consolidate and validate these findings the actual distances between the parents and their corresponding children have been computed for each of the resulting clusters and pseudo couples analysis was also performed.

16-4. LIFE COURSE PARTNERSHIP STATUS AND BIOMARKERS IN MID-LIFE: EVIDENCE FROM THE 1958 BRITISH BIRTH COHORT

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Numerous studies have found that married people have better health than the unmarried. The vast majority of these studies relied on self reported health outcomes and considered only current marital status or transitions over relatively short periods, therefore ignoring the accumulated benefits and risks of marital status trajectories over the lifecourse. We employed data from a population based birth cohort to summarise longitudinal patterns of partnership status spanning 21 years that distinguished marital status and non-marital cohabitation. After controlling for selection due to early life and early adulthood characteristics, we found that lifecourse trajectories of partnership status were associated with haemostatic and inflammatory markers, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome and respiratory function in mid-life. Never marrying and neither cohabiting was detrimental to health in mid-life for both genders but the effect was more pronounced in men. Women married during their late 20's or early 30's that remained married had the most optimal health in mid-life. Not married cohabiters of both genders had similar mid-life health outcomes with those that were married. We found that the accumulated effect of partnership status over 21 years affects a wide range of biomarkers in mid-life. Further research is needed to identify the pathways that link lifecourse trajectories of partnership status and mid-life health.

16-5. SIBLING SIMILARITY IN FAMILY FORMATION

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Sibling studies have been widely used to analyze the impact of family background on socioeconomic and, to a lesser extent, demographic outcomes. We contribute to this literature with a novel research design that combines sibling comparisons and sequence analysis to analyze longitudinal family formation trajectories of siblings and unrelated persons. This allows us to scrutinize in a more rigorous way, whether there is sibling similarity in family formation trajectories and if siblings' shared background characteristics, such as parental education and early childhood family structure can account for similarity in family formation. We use Finnish register data from 1987 until 2007 to construct complete longitudinal family formation trajectories in young adulthood for siblings and unrelated dyads (N=14,259 dyads). Findings show that siblings' family formation is moderately but

significantly more similar than for unrelated dyads, also after controlling for crucial parental background characteristics. Shared parental background characteristics add surprisingly little to account for sibling similarity in family formation. Instead of shared parental background, gender and the respondents' own education are more decisive forces in the stratification of family formation. Yet family internal dynamics seem to reinforce this stratification, such that siblings have a higher probability to experience similar family formation patterns. Particularly patterns that go along with economic disadvantage are concentrated within families. This is in line with a growing body of research highlighting the importance of family structure in the reproduction of social inequality.

17-1. INTERNAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM 71 COUNTRIES

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With completion of the first demographic transition in more than half of countries around the globe, migration, both internal and international, is now the dominant process driving change in national settlement patterns. While considerable progress has been made in measuring international migration, internal migration statistics remain conspicuous by their absence from demographic datasets. This paper draws on data from the IMAGE project (Internal Migration Around the GlobE) to address this deficit by constructing the first comprehensive league table of internal migration intensities, defined to include all permanent changes of address, for countries around the globe. As only a small number of countries collect these data directly, we apply the method proposed by Courgeau et al. (2012) which models the relationship between migration intensity and the average number of households per zone at various spatial scales. Utilising data from the IMAGE repository, coupled with a flexible spatial aggregation facility, we estimate overall migration intensities for one and five year intervals for 71 countries. Five year intensities, calculated for 37 countries in total, range between 10.5 per cent for the Philippines to over 50 percent for Fiji, New Zealand and South Korea. One year intensities, calculated for 41 countries, deliver estimates ranging from 2.5 per cent in Slovenia to 19.1 per cent in Iceland. Explanation for these differences has been sought, inter alia, in historical, structural, cultural and economic factors. We examine the links between development and migration intensity through simple correlations and multivariate analysis using a range of demographic, economic and social variables. Results show strong associations between internal migration intensities and different facets of development, but underline their complex interactions over time.

17-2. INTERNAL MIGRATION AGE PATTERNS AND THE LIFE-COURSE: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE, 1970-2000

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Migration is an age-selective process, young adults being the most mobile group. The propensity to migrate typically peaks at young adult ages and then declines steadily with increasing age (Rogers and Castro 1981). Underpinning these regularities is a collection of life-course transitions which often trigger a change of residence (Mulder 1993). Evidence suggests that migration age patterns are broadly stable over time (Rogers and Rajbhamdary 1997), although an increase in the age at which migration peaks has been observed in Australia (Brown et al. 2006), Canada, Japan and Sweden (Ishikawa 2001). This work, however, has been so far confined to a small number of industrialised nations and has not established the drivers of shifts in migration age patterns. This paper aims (1) to establish the extent

and direction of shifts in the age profile of migration across a global sample of countries over an extended timeframe, and (2) to explore the extent to which changes in the structure of the life-course have influenced directions and trends in migration ages. To that end, we use age at peak migration and migration intensity at the peak to summarise the age profile of migration (Bernard et al. forthcoming), and the prevalence, timing and spread of transitions to adulthood to gauge the structure of the life-course (Modell et al. 1976; Billari and Wilson 2001). By examining the relationship between migration age profiles and life-course transitions over time and across 12 countries in Asia, Europe, Oceania, North and South America, we aim to provide a deeper understanding of the determinants of migration age patterns. In particular, we aim to establish whether countries converge on similar age patterns of migration as they experience delayed transitions to adult roles, and the extent to which cultural and social forces maintain cross-national differences in profile shapes and trajectories.

17-3. INTERNAL MIGRATION AND POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON

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An important and long-standing question in population geography concerns the role of migration in regional population dynamics, particularly population concentration and de-concentration, and the way in which this evolves over time. While theoretical models suggest progressive evolution, few countries measure urban-rural migration directly and comparisons are hindered by cross-national differences in data types, definitions and territorial divisions. This paper utilises data from the IMAGE project database, a global repository of internal migration data collections, coupled with the IMAGE Suite, a bespoke software system which computes key migration indicators based on flexible geographies, to explore both the methodological and substantive dimensions of this problem. We focus on a sample of countries representing all continents for which high resolution migration data are available and show how differences in spatial resolution affect key measures of migration impact including the crude migration intensity (CMI), the migration efficiency index (MEI) and the aggregate net migration rate (ANMR). We then use population density as a proxy for level of urbanization and examine cross-national differences in its relationship with regional net migration rates. Migration events and fixed interval transitions reveal contemporary trends while lifetime migration data suggest long-term effects. Results show that the relative contributions of intensity and efficiency vary widely between countries, that migration efficiency is largely insensitive to the modifiable areal unit problem, and that the impact of migration on population redistribution varies widely between countries around the world.

17-4. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: AN ANALYSIS OF SCALE AND ZONATION EFFECTS

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Population redistribution through internal migration is an important and ubiquitous global phenomenon. The magnitude, intensity and spatial pattern of internal migration in any country depends on the size and shape of the areas for which data are collected. In this paper, we will use software developed as part of the IMAGE (Internal Migration Around the GlobE) project to examine what effect changes in the spatial scale (the number of areas) and spatial pattern (the configuration of areas) can have on different migration indicators in the UK. The IMAGE studio allows the computation of a suite

of local and global indicators, including the mean distance migrated and the distance decay parameter calibrated using a doubly constrained spatial interaction model which provides a measure of the frictional effect of distance on migration. The aim of this paper is to compare different streams of migration using the same set of 406 areas, called Basic Spatial Units (BSUs), which are used for local government administration and central government resource allocation across the UK. These migration streams will include both aggregate flows from the 2001 Census and flow estimates for 12 month periods over the inter-censal decade commencing in 2001, as well as flows disaggregated by selected demographic and socio-economic variables. Initial analysis of the aggregate data suggests that there is a significant scale effect evident in the mean distance of migration which shows an exponential increase as the number of regions declines, but the zonation effect is minimal. On the other hand, the scale effect of the friction of distance on migration is relatively small when the spatial system contains over 40 regions but varies more with lower numbers of regions. Similarly, the aggregation effect is also more apparent when the spatial system contains relatively low numbers of regions.

18-1. CARE FOR A FRAIL ELDERLY RELATIVE IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY AND NORWAY. PROFILE OF INFORMAL CAREGIVERS, NORMS AND HABITS OF POPULATIONS

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Population ageing stands as one major challenge of the 21st century. Combined with the increase of functional disabilities with age, the lack of financial means challenges the ability of policies to offer services for the elderly. Moreover, the weakening of family structures and the women's participation in the labour force affect the availability of relatives to care for parents. This contribution concerns the impact of institutional contexts on the characteristics of informal care. It focuses on France, Belgium, Italy and Norway because these countries embody different models of welfare states, providing specific answers to the needs of elderly people. The Norwegian system illustrates the social-democratic model, which offers formal services for every citizen. The Italian model is typical from Southern Europe, where caring is almost universally based on family. French and Belgian systems are intermediate models (corporatist welfare states). Many formal services are available but the family still plays an important role. These differences are expected to affect the care for ageing and dependence, as well as the role expected from the relatives. Based on the perspective of informal carers, this research consists in statistical analysis of data from the Generations and Gender Surveys. The main results reveal that generosity of welfare states affects characteristics of informal carers. Women, elderly people, respondents who live close to their parents and have at least one dependent parent are more likely to be informal carers. However, some national exceptions are observed, reflecting cultural preferences, norms and habits. Generosity of welfare states also affects opinions of people in terms of filial obligations and repartition of responsibilities between the state and the family. The low availability of formal help, the legal obligation of children to care for their parents and the family-oriented culture contribute to increase the involvement of relatives in care.

18-2. INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN CHINESE FAMILIES

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Background: Despite research in recent years have started to address ways in which the practice of filial piety may impact the health of Chinese older adults, little is known concerning the changing expectations or actual receipts of care in the context of immigration. Methods: In an interview format,

we assessed Chinese older adults' expectations of filial piety and perceived receipt of filial care. This cross-sectional study categorized filial piety into six different domains, including care, respect, please, make happy, obey and financial support. Results: Among the surveyed participants (N=3,018) in Chicago Chinese community, mean age was 73, and 60% were female. The average number of sons and daughters are 1.4 and 1.5, respectively. Concerning filial piety expectations, 89.7% of the participants placed above average expectations on respect, followed by make happy (85.8%) and greet (85.5%). Least expectations were placed on financial support (43.1%). Regarding perceived receipt of care, 96.1% felt that their children exhibit above average amounts of respect; yet, 15.1% felt their children provided average and below level of care, 10.7% received average and below obey from Children. With respect to discrepancies, most cases occur in financial support; 43.1% of the participants expected above average expectations of financial support, yet 61.9% participants perceived the receipt of above average financial support. Conclusion: Filial piety is an integral aspect of the intergenerational relationship in the Chinese community. Rigorous research is needed to further examine the health and well-being impact of discrepancies between expectations and receipts of care in this population.

18-3. DO NORMS TOWARDS ELDERLY CARE COINCIDE WITH ACTUAL BEHAVIOR? THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON ELDERLY PARENTS LEFT BEHIND IN LITHUANIA

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Even if Lithuania's emigration rate is among the highest in the European Union, there is a gap of research addressing effects of adult children migration for elderly parents who stay behind. Lithuania represents a case where a system of formal social care is rather limited. At the same time, the norms that adult children should provide care for elderly parents are rather strong. The paper aims to reveal the consequences of international migration for intergenerational relationships and answer if strong filial obligations coincide with actual behaviour in transnational families. The theoretical background of the paper consists of theories of trasnationalism and intergenerational solidarity. The analysis of empirical data opens up with the discussion on cultural context - the attitudes towards elderly care in Lithuania are analysed. Based on the results of logistic regression the predictors enhancing the chances of agreement on filial responsibilities are presented. The following part of the paper addresses the effects of adult children migration to elderly parents left behind. The effects on associational (frequency of contacts) and affectual solidarity (evaluation of relationships) are evaluated. Finally, the effects on functional solidarity are presented: what type of support elderly parents receive from their migrant children, care models of elderly parents who have at least one adult child living abroad are analysed, the networks of care providers are revealed. The paper is concluded if strong filial obligations coincide with actual behaviour in transnational families. The paper is based on two data bases. Second way of Gender and Generation Survey conducted in year 2009 is used to asses attitudes towards elderly care in Lithuania (N=5748). A nationally representative Survey of Elderly Parents who have at least one adult children living abroad was used to evaluate the effects on international migration on intergenerational relationships and care models (N=303).

18-4. NORMS OF FILIAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTUAL SUPPORT IN EUROPE

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Country differences in intergenerational relationships are not only attributable to economic, policy, housing contexts but also to a cultural tendency towards closer intergenerational ties. This study is a

cross-national comparison regarding the relationship between norms of filial obligation and actual giving of financial support and care. We will examine to what extent norms of filial obligation are consistent with helping behavior, and whether the responsiveness to norms varies by country context. The data used in this study come from the Generation and Gender Project.

18-5. FUTURE LIVING ARRANGEMENTS PREFERENCES OF MIDDLE-AGED INDIVIDUALS IN TURKEY

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Turkey's demographic dynamics are swiftly beginning to resemble the demographic dynamics of the developed countries. The growth rates of young age groups have been declining as older age groups have been rapidly increasing. Demographic aging of some regions is occurring much faster than in others. Increase in elderly population will have profound implications on families, employment, health, long term care and housing. In Turkey predominant cultural values are "family-oriented" and elderly care is traditionally accepted as the responsibility of family and the community. Majority of the elderly lives with their children in Turkey. However, along with societal changes there is change in this co-residence pattern too; increasingly elderly prefer to live nearby to their children instead of co-residing with them. We aim to understand influence of family resources, socioeconomic status and cultural preferences on middle-aged individuals living arrangement preferences for old ages. Data is drawn from 'Research on Family Structure 2011' survey. The findings show that among the middle aged individuals, those who have higher socioeconomic resources and have more modern or secular attitudes are more likely to prefer 'nursing home' or 'home care service' options compared to 'co-residence with children'. On the other hand, those who have higher family resources are more likely to co-reside with children living arrangement pattern.

$\textbf{19-1.} \ \textbf{UNTANGLING PUZZLES: SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUITY, AND LOWFERTILITY}$

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While new empirical findings and theoretical frameworks provide insight into the interrelations between socioeconomic development, gender equity, and low fertility, puzzling exceptions and outliers in these findings call for a more all-encompassing framework to understand the interplay between these processes. We argue that the pace and onset of development are two important factors to be considered when analyzing gender equity and fertility. Within the developed world, "early developers"—or countries which began socioeconomic development in the 19th/early 20th century-- currently have much higher fertility levels than "late developers". We lay out a novel theoretical approach to explain why this is the case and provide empirical evidence to support our argument. Our approach not only explains historical periods of low fertility but also sheds light on why there exists such large variance in fertility rates among today's developed countries--indeed itself a big puzzle in the field of demography.

19-2. FIRST CHILD AND FIRST JOB TRANSITIONS IN ITALY

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In Italy the timing of the various steps of the transition into adulthood have been postponed and the overall process of becoming an adult results to be lengthned: end of studies, entry into the labor market, formation of a stable union and having a child. Particularly younger birth cohorts are facing with atypical working conditions that are more spread among women than among men and that increase the fragmentation of career paths. In this context, the aim is to explore the relationship between having the first child and entry into the labor market and study to what extent the two phenomena are correlated. Particular attention is paid to the influence of the characteristics of the family of origin and gender differences in the transitions of individuals. The data used come from the Multipurpose household survey (Istat, 2009). The family of origin plays and important role on the transition to first child: it is especially the family dimension that play an influence and the level of education of the father. The social class of origin play a less relevant role. Also the family of origin is important for the transition to first job: in this case specifically, the father's level of education and the social class of origin.

19-3. SWEDISH MEN'S FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND BEHAVIOURS

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This study examines three aspects of men's reproduction – reproductive attitudes, fertility intentions, and fertility outcomes. We seek to contribute to research that so far has mainly addressed low levels of fertility by focusing on women's employment and delayed childbearing. Sweden provides a unique context because of its explicit policies aimed at promoting gender equality in both work and family realms. We analyze longitudinal data from the Swedish Young Adult Panel Study (YAPS), waves 2003 and 2009. We use four attitudinal measures (fertility readiness; importance of non-family goals; importance of children; gender role attitudes), and study their influence on Swedish men's fertility intentions and behaviour. Having a sufficient income to support a child, suitable housing, and high personal importance of children decreases men's likelihood of delayed fertility intentions. Having a sufficient income also increases the likelihood of actual fertility within the six-year time period.

19-4. DID THE REVERSAL IN THE CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND FERTILITY REALLY TAKE PLACE? A COHORT VIEW

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Numerous studies have consistently found that the cross-country relationship between the period Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in Western OECD countries reversed from negative to positive. However, all these studies were based on period data, which, in the case of the period TFRs implies considerable year-to-year fluctuations and distortions due to changes in the timing of childbearing. Moreover, only a few studies paid attention to the "reasons" for the observed changes in the FLFP-TFR association and to the variety of employment-fertility trajectories in individual countries. In addition, these studies used the FLFPR for the broad age range of women in productive age (15-64) which is incompatible with the fact that most of the fertility rates are realised in a much narrower age range between 18 and 39 years. This study will address some of the shortcomings of the previous research. We will conduct our analysis in a cohort perspective, using

completed cohort fertility rates (CFRs) and reconstructing cohort female labour force participation rates (CFLFPs) at ages 25-39. The cohort data allow us to provide consistent measures of labor force participation and fertility across the life cycle which are neither distorted by short-term fluctuations, nor by tempo effect due to fertility postponement. In addition to looking at the correlations between CFLFPR and CFR across cohorts, we will also (1) look at regional differences across Europe, (2) investigate temporal developments in cohort fertility and female employment in individual countries, and (3) perform simple simulations which indicate whether the observed changes in the CFLFP-CFR correlations were mostly driven by changing fertility rates or changing female employment rates.

19-5. MEN'S PARTNERSHIP FORMATION AND FIRST BIRTH IN EUROPE: THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION

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This study examines the effect of education on men's first birth and first union formation, focusing on the interplay between the two processes. In contrast to earlier studies, we focus on men. Studies applying a couple's perspective to analyze fertility often disregard the process of mate selection. As a result, they do not consider possible selection processes (including assortative mating) occurring at the time of union formation. Using GGS data of 10 countries, and by means of event history analysis, we quantify the effect of education on men's first birth, taking into account the effect of union status. In line with findings in previous studies about women, we assume that the process of union formation is inherently linked to the transition to parenthood for men as well. In order to account for the endogeneity of the two processes, then, we also model jointly the transition to fatherhood and first union formation by means of multi-process hazard modelling. In general, results show that the effect of male characteristics, notably education, affect fertility through the mate selection process. Once controlling for the effect of partnership status and, if available, the level of education of the female partner, the effect of education on transition to fatherhood loses part of its predictive power. All in all, this study points out that future research needs to address the possible selection effects into union, especially in order to assess the relative role of partners' socioeconomic resources on fertility at a microlevel.

20-1. ESTIMATING CONTINUOUS LOCAL AND REGIONAL HISTORICAL POPULATIONS FROM MARRIAGE RECORDS. A CASE STUDY IN THE BARCELONA AREA, 1451-1860

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As ancient censuses are scarce or non-existent, estimating past populations is necessary for many historical research purposes. The Barcelona Historical Marriage Database (BHMD), built through the ongoing ERC Project Five Centuries of Marriages, provides a continuous series of marriages for 90 parishes in the Barcelona area allowing population estimates under the assumption of constant marriage rates in time and space. Our goals are three: a) discussing the ideal fixed marriage rate to be used as an estimating tool; b) establishing the yearly populations of each of the 90 parishes from 1720 to 1860; and c) estimating populations for Barcelona and for Catalonia since 1451. a) Observed marriage rates have been calculated for the area using the population figures from the censuses of 1787 and 1860. These rates have been applied to the average yearly marriages in each parish; the populations so estimated have been compared to their counterparts in the Census, showing striking coincidence. Thus, the assumption of spatial homogeneity has been accepted. As for time variations, rates calculated at

every census from 1787 to 1970 show that marriage rates do not sensibly differ from 9 per thousand, accepted as our technical fixed marriage rate. b) All local populations have been estimated from 1720 to 1860, because parish assignation was unclear before 1720 and frequent censuses were available after 1860. Results are shown in maps and graphs. Time-trends been analyzed in search of consistency. c) The rough historical data available since the 15th century suggest a surprising stability, until 1860, in the proportions between the city of Barcelona, our area of study and the whole Catalonia. Therefore, since the BHMD starts in 1451, we are presently estimating continuous populations for Barcelona and Catalonia. Comparison with occasional data mentioned in literature promise satisfying results.

20-2. DEMENTIA AND LONG-TERM CARE - AN ANALYSIS BASED ON GERMAN HEALTH INSURANCE DATA

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The aim of this study is to investigate patients' transitions to long-term care (LTC) following a diagnosis of incident dementia, and to determine whether these transitions differ depending on the type of physician who made the initial diagnosis: a general practitioner (GP) or a neurologist/psychiatrist (NP). Longitudinal claims data of the AOK are analyzed using a Kaplan-Meier estimator, a piecewise constant model, and temporary life table computations for the risk of needing LTC after the diagnosis of dementia incidence based on the diagnosing physician and the antidementia drug treatment prescribed. NP patients have a significantly reduced risk of needing LTC relative to GP patients. After a diagnosis of incident dementia, NP patients live two to 5.2 months longer without LTC than GP patients. Antidementia drug treatment has an adverse effect on LTC, while patients who are prescribed antidementia medication have an increased risk of needing LTC. Patients diagnosed by an NP have certain advantages relative to patients diagnosed by a GP. Further research is needed to determine whether these advantages are attributable to earlier detection or to different treatment regimens.

20-3. SMARTPHONE STUDY OF TEEN RELATIONSHIPS: ANATOMY OF A PILOT

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This paper documents the lessons from a pilot study that uses weekly smartphone "diaries" to collect prospective information on the romantic relationships and sexual behavior of adolescents. The pilot consists of several components: development of a smartphone app for survey administration; fielding of two rounds of weekly surveys; and focus groups with first round participants. Interim results confirm that teens respond to weekly smartphone surveys, including those involving sensitive questions. There was no attrition from the first 8-week study. Lessons related to app development, design of smartphone surveys for teens, and phone distribution are offered. Given the novelty of smartphone-based survey research in social sciences, the lessons learned from this pilot study provide insights about the promises and challenges for researchers considering use of these new technologies in survey research with youth.

20-4. SOCIAL MEDIA AND MIGRATION STUDIES: NETNOGRAPHY OF DISCUSSION FORUMS ON MULTIPLE CITIZENSHIP

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This paper explores the potential value of netnographic methods in social media applied to migration studies. It develops a pilot netnographic analysis of a very large internet discussion forum on migration and citizenship, in particular on access to Spanish citizenship. Through a combination of automatic and manual classification methods, the forum was downloaded, structured and classified, assigning user profiles to participants and establishing key discussion themes in migration and citizenship. Results are analysed through quantitative and qualitative analysis identifying key migrant practices, many of which are absent from the migration and citizenship literature. The paper ends proposing new avenues for future research in netnographic methods geared towards the automation of user profile classification and the identification of key discussion topics, using text mining techniques. Over the coming decade, promising new research developments in this area will revolutionize traditional population research methods, most certainly in migration research.

20-5. DATA ON AGING IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY: OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITY, RETIREMENT, AND RETURN MIGRATION

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This paper explores data from the Scientific Use File of the Federal German Statuary Pension Scheme in order to study life-course transitions of elderly migrants. The data cover all public old-age pensions resulting from work careers in Germany. The one-percent sample contains records for about 3.5 million individuals in total who were actively insured and still working (about 1.5 million) or already retired (about 2 million) in the years 2002 to 2009. It is divided in subfiles which can be linked to each other. The records provide information at the individual level, including data on the beginning of retirement and the type of pension (e.q., old-age pension, pension due to occupational disability). Demographic information include sex, age, nationality, and marital status at the time of entry into retirement. In the sample, about five percent are persons from South and South Eastern European countries, two percent Turks, and four percent other foreigners. We discuss three examples of life-course transitions of immigrants in later life. These are the exit from the labor market due to occupational disability, the entry into old-age pension, and return-migration. Preliminary analyses on the exit from the labor market indicate that immigrants have higher risks of leaving due to occupational disability than non-migrants. By contrast, the transition rates into old age pension are lower for immigrants as compared to nonmigrants. This can be traced back to the finding that immigrants have higher risks of leaving the labor market before reaching the official retirement age due to occupational disability. These differences can only marginally be explained by differences in the socio-economic composition of the groupings. Finally, descriptive results on the share and characteristics of international migrants who lived in Germany and returned to their home country show that about ten percent of retirees live abroad.

21-1. DROUGHTS AND GENDER BIAS IN INFANT MORTALITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Are African girls more exposed than boys to risk of infant mortality during crises and if so, is the difference due to discrimination? To answer these questions, we combine retrospective fertility data on over 1.5 million births from Demographic and Health Surveys with data on rainfall variability and find a substantial gender difference favouring boys following droughts. We substantiate that this difference has social determinants by showing that the difference is only present in contexts in which we would expect discrimination of daughters. The difference is only present in communities with strong preferences for sons and in areas where fertility desires are low. In areas with low levels of female employment there is a large gender gap following droughts, especially for infants with mothers who are not working. In contrast, there is no gender difference in infant mortality after droughts in areas where many women work, irrespective of the employment status of the individual mother under consideration. As communities with strong son preferences, low fertility preferences, and low female employment display gender bias after crises also in Africa, the results are consistent with these factors explaining differences in gender biases between countries across the world.

21-2. EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT: EVIDENCE FROM 19 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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This paper examines the relationship between low birth weight and rainfall and temperature in 21 African countries. We match recorded birth weights from the Demographic and Health Survey from 1986 through 2011 with gridded monthly precipitation and temperature data. Observed weather patterns during various stages of pregnancy are also included to determine the effect of increasing temperature and decreasing rainfall on birth weight outcomes. In our empirical model we allow the effect of weather factors to vary by the dominant food production strategy (livelihood zone) as well as by household wealth, mother's education and birth season. This allows us to determine if certain populations are more or less vulnerable to unexpected weather changes even after adjusting for known covariates, particularly related to food production and socio-economic status. Finally we measure effect size by observing differences in birth weight outcomes in women who have one low birth weight experience and (at least) one healthy birth weight baby. By conducting a within-mother analysis we can remove some of the variation according to mother and instead isolate the specific environmental factors that are related to birth weight variation. Preliminary results indicate that both rainfall and temperature have a significant (positive for rainfall and negative for temperature) impact on birth weight, even after adjusting for maternal, household and community characteristics.

21-3. DIFFERENTIAL VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTERS ACCORDING TO THE IPCC SHARED SOCIOECONOMIC PATHWAYS (SSPS)

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As the specific effects of climate change in specific locations around the globe are still uncertain, the present paper stresses that education should be seen as a central factor for both increasing coping capacity with regard to particular climatic changes and improving the resilience of people to climate

risks in general. The main hypothesis is that investments in universal primary and secondary education around the world are the most effective strategy for preparing to cope with the still uncertain dangers associated with future climate. The empirical evidence presented for cross-country time series of factors associated with past natural disaster fatalities since 1970 in 152 countries confirms this overriding importance of education in reducing disaster impacts. We also present new projections of populations by age, sex and level of educational attainment to 2060 which provide an appropriate tool for anticipating societies' future adaptive capacities based on the newly developed Shared Socioeconomic Pathways used in the IPCC's assessment of future climate change.

21-4. DECLINING AIR POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECT ON MORTALITY: FINDINGS FROM EAST GERMANY AFTER REUNIFICATION

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The negative association between air pollution and human mortality is well established. Short episodes as well as continued exposure to high concentrations of sulphur dioxide (SO2) or nitrogen dioxide (NO2) are related to increased mortality mainly from circulatory and respiratory diseases. East Germans before reunification suffered from consistently high levels of air pollution which dropped dramatically after the fall of the iron curtain. At the same time mortality declined and eventually converged to the West German level. This study seeks to quantify the impact of dropping SO2 and NO2 concentrations on all-cause, circulatory and respiratory mortality as well as mortality from neoplasms and its contribution to converging life expectancy between East and West Germany.

21-5. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOURS: CASE STUDY OF TSUNAMI-RISK AREAS IN SOUTHERN THAILAND

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This paper aims to examine the relationships between social participation and disaster reduction actions. A survey of 557 households in tsunami-prone areas in Phang Nga, Thailand was conducted following the 2012 Indian Ocean earthquakes. We use a multivariate probit model to jointly estimate the likelihood of three responses to earthquake hazards, including keeping close watch of news, preparing survival kits and/or having a family evacuation plan, having an intention to migrate, and community participation. We find that those who experienced losses from the 2004 tsunami are more likely to participate in community activities and respond to earthquake hazards. Compared to men, women are more likely to prepare survival kits and/or have an emergency plan as well as have a greater intention to migrate. Individuals living in a community with a higher proportion of women with tertiary education also have a greater propensity to engage in community activities and carry out disaster reduction measures. The conditional probabilities of carrying out all three risk reduction actions for individuals who have participated in village-based activities are 5.2% higher compared to those not engaging in community activities. This implies that encouraging participation in community activities can have externalities in disaster mitigation, providing opportunities for community members to exchange information and experiences that may impact disaster responses at the individual level.

22-1. INFANT MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS IN TARTU (ESTONIA): SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, 1897-1900

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Using parish registers (1897-1900), linked to the first Russian Imperial census of 1897, this study investigates infant mortality among the Lutheran population in Tartu at the end of 19th century. Previous studies based on aggregate data have shown early onset of demographic transition in Estonia, particularly in regard to parity-specific fertility limitation, however the national average infant mortality rate (IMR) at the end of 19th century appears considerably higher than in other European countries with early demographic transition. The results demonstrate that the overall level of IMR (144 per 1000 live births) among the Lutheran population of Tartu was lower than the estimates for Estonia as a whole. The results reveal considerable variation in infant mortality according to parents' demographic, cultural and socio-economic characteristics, and sanitary conditions. Even after controlling for the influence of socio-economic status, infants born to the Baltic-German families had higher survival rates than those born to Estonian families. This lends support to the view of Baltic-Germans as forerunners of demographic modernisation in Estonia. Paternal socio-economic characteristics appeared stronger predictors of infant deaths than mother's level of education and employment. Lower infant mortality was characteristic of infants whose fathers were employed in professional and sales occupations. Being born out-of-wedlock and belonging to households that acquired drinking water from the river exerted a strong negative effect in infant survival.

22-2. SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE FERTILITY TRANSITION: SIBLING EXPOSURE AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN STOCKHOLM 1878 - 1926

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The effects of the fertility transition have received limited attention when compared to its causes. Yet rapidly changing family sizes could have profound effects on individual outcomes. Several studies have found support for the resource dilution hypothesis, which posits that larger families will have lower per capita investments in child quality (e.q. Van Bavel, 2006; Maralani, 2008). This paper utilizes Stockholm City's population during the fertility transition to examine how sibling exposure influenced an individual's chances of socioeconomic mobility. Rather using a discrete measure of the number of siblings, the paper uses the longitudinal information from the Roteman's Archive to calculate sibship exposure as a continuous measure of "sibling-years", i.e. the number of shared person years an individual experienced during his childhood. In a high mortality environment, this offers a more precise measure of the true exposure of individuals to resource dilution than net sibship size at a given age. Multinomial logistic regressions are used to estimate the effects of sibling exposure on socioeconomic mobility from a sample of 5,552 men observed from birth until after age 30. The results indicate that greater exposure to siblings in the first ten years of life was not associated with any significant change in the risk of downward mobility relative to non-mobility, but a decreased risk of upward mobility. Furthermore, the main contribution to decreased risks of upward mobility stems from greater exposure to younger siblings and not from older ones. There appeared to be no significant effects of the length of birth intervals on mobility in later life. Whether or not children's economic outcomes provided motivation for fertility regulation is impossible to know, but the results suggest that there were real gains to being less exposed to siblings during the fertility transition.

22-3. REPRODUCTIVE CHANGE IN TRANSITIONAL ITALY: INSIGHTS FROM THE ITALIAN FERTILITY SURVEY OF 1961

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In 1961, a second complete fertility survey was re-proposed some thirty years later the survey of 1931, introducing more details in the information concerning ever-married women. The Central Institute of Statistics processed this mass of data only in part and moreover with considerable delay. It is therefore not surprising that the results of the census of 1961 have received less attention despite some of its innovative characteristics. Our starting point is the original "Family sheets" of the Census of 1961 regarding (as of today, March 2013) four populations located in four different regions. We are currently working to expand our analysis to other communities (in Budapest we plan to expand the set of surveyed populations, particularly to the South Italy). This approach would allow us to focus our attention (at the micro-level) on specific groups of women who have lived as protagonists the dramatic socio-economic transformation of Italy. Moreover, the most part of such women lived their childhood, marriage and reproductive life during the Fascist era. We have therefore the opportunity to get also some insight in the effects of the pro-natalistic policy of the regime on the fertility of the various socio-economic strata of the population.

22-4. FERTILITY AND CONTRACEPTIVES: THE EXPERIENCE OF SPANISH WOMEN BORN IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the growing diffusion of contraceptive use among the Spanish women born in the first half of the twentieth century. Since contraception ultimately determines the fertility level of a population, the growing diffusion of modern contraception has been one of the correlates of the historical fertility transitions in developed and developing world. In these transitions, availability of, and access to, affordable contraceptive methods has been as important as change of reproductive preferences and acceptance of the new means to achieve the desired family size. This paper focuses mainly on the demand-side of the transitional argument and has two specific aims: (i) to depict the timing and spread of contraception use among these cohorts by mean of diffusion models; and (ii) to explore the social determinants of contraception use. Present exercise is based on data coming from an ambitious survey carried out recently among older Spanish women (the Baby Boom and Bust Survey of Spain, N=1021) which yields ample information about the reproductive behavior of this cohorts. The analysis of the diffusion process of contraception among Spanish women promises to be of the utmost importance to understand the historical process of fertility decline in Spain.

22-5. THE ABSENCE OF POST-WAR BABY BOOM IN ESTONIA: SOCIETAL SHOCK OR EARLY CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO-CHILD NORM?

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Recently a scholarly interest has developed towards the mid-20th century baby boom that occurred in some Western countries. There are several explanations, attributing the temporary fertility recuperation to economic growth that followed the war, relative cohort size, female labour force

participation rates, or new labour-saving household products. In this study, we investigate the Estonian case which might be interesting for several reasons. Although Estonia belongs to the group of countries that shared the West-European marriage pattern and early fertility transition, the post-WWII fertility trend appears markedly different from Western European countries that experienced the baby boom in the post-war decades. Compared to other forerunners of fertility transition, Estonian fertility remained below replacement level in the 1950s and most of the 1960s. In order to understand this peculiar trend, we pose a question whether the low post-WWII fertility level is a continuation of the interwar trends or rather a result of a large-scale societal shock (Sovietisation of society). We seek to analyse the factors that shape aggregate fertility levels (the proportion of never-married, stability of marital unions, level of childlessness, timing of childbearing, and progression to higher order births). We also pay attention to differentials in educational attainment and social status. It may be hypothesised that stable and low post-war fertility emerged due to quick propagation of two-child norm across educational and social groups. From the point of societal shock hypothesis, we expect that the completed fertility level would be in particular affected among the highly educated strata and elite who can be regarded a politically vulnerable groups. We use census data (1979, 1989, and 2000) and retrospective survey data (FFS and GGS) to study these questions.

23-1. CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN BELGIUM: DIFFERENCES ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OF ORIGIN

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This study addresses nationality differences in cause-specific mortality among adolescents and young adults in Belgium. Although mortality at a young age is rather rare, most of these deaths are preventable and are of public-health concern. Recent research in the Brussels-Capital Region found that descendants of migrants have similar mortality rates as native Belgians. In this paper we go more into depth on specific causes and analyse if there are different patterns according to nationality of origin. Data are derived from the Belgian 2001census both linked to the National Registry and to death certificates of the Flemish (FL) and Brussels-Capital Region (BCR). There is a follow-up between 01/10/2001 and 01/01/2010. Analyses are restricted to persons aged 10-29 at baseline (N=1,689,716). Cause-specific mortality will be compared between native Belgians and Turks/Maghrebins (T/M), Sub-Saharan Africans (SSA), Southern and Western Europeans. Both Age-Standardised Mortality Rates (ASMRs) using direct standardisation and Mortality Rate Ratios (MRR) using Poisson regression are presented. Among men, important differences are found between native Belgians and other nationalities of origin. Among women, we observe small mortality rates in all nationality groups, with only significant higher suicide mortality rates for native Belgian women compared to the other nationality groups. Native Belgian men also show a higher risk in both suicide and road accident mortality, although regional differences are found in road accidents. Turks, Maghrebins and especially Sub-Saharan Africans show higher homicide and substance use rates than native Belgians. Differences in homicide rates remain robust after including confounding variables, while substance use is explained by the lower socio-economic position of Turks, Maghrebins and Sub-Saharan Africans. Local prevention actions against violence and substance abuse should specifically target these nationality groups.

23-2. YOUNG ADULTS' EXCESS MORTALITY: INDIVIDUAL REALITY OR YET ANOTHER HETEROGENEITY'S RUSE?

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Young adults' excess mortality (YAEM) is a long known demographic fact, but its causes remain unclear. The common perception of YAEM presents it as an inevitable phenomenon stemming from the endogenous development of adolescents and the natural turmoil associated with puberty. Although this point of view has been challenged by psychologists and anthropologists, it has retained credit, not only in the eyes of the public, but also amongst scholars from other fields. This endogenous hypothesis corresponds in demographic terms to what Vaupel calls a level 1 explanation, i.e. that "the observed change is produced by a corresponding change at the individual level". However, other mechanisms could cause a hump in the force of mortality. Notably, YAEM could be produced by unobserved heterogeneity under the condition that the overall population is composed of at least two subpopulations displaying diverging forces of mortality. This would correspond to a level 2 explanation, namely that the force of mortality observed at the population level is an artifact of a change in the structure of the population. In order to test the validity of this heterogeneity hypothesis, I developed a discrete frailty model capable of generate YAEM as observed in real populations. Due to the highly nonlinear nature of this model, alternative optimization techniques are tested, among which Differential Evolution algorithms are the most efficient. The success of this procedure suggests that the heterogeneity hypothesis is plausible since YAEM follows from its premises. Further work on individual records should allow to test whether these premises are true and thus whether the heterogeneity hypothesis is sound. Social inequalities in certain causes of death such as (traffic) accident are likely candidates to generate such heterogeneity.

23-3. ETHNIC-RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN CHILD SURVIVAL IN EGYPT

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Ethnic and religious differentials in infant and child mortality are observed in many countries. In Egypt during 1980s and 1990s, Christians have higher child mortality than Muslims despite their advantage in socioeconomic status. This paper explores reasons for the Christians-Muslim mortality gap. The comparison in child survival uses propensity score matching and survival analysis. Results indicate that differences in the regional distributions of Christians and Muslims positively contributed to the mortality gap during the 1980-90s. About 70% of Christians resided in Upper Egypt where childhood mortality rates were twice as high than in other regions. However, only part of excess Christian mortality can be explained by their higher concentration in Upper Egypt. The Christian mortality disadvantage--both nationally and in Upper Egypt--prevails irrespective of this group's socioeconomic advantage. These findings are at odds with research demonstrating the significance of socioeconomic status and urban concentration to ethnic-religious mortality gaps.

23-4. THE ETHNO-LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY AND PREMATURE DEATH: A REGISTER BASED STUDY OF WORKING-AGED MEN IN FINLAND

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One of the most striking features of premature death in Finland is the ethno-linguistic mortality gradient in working-aged men. Finnish speakers have a notably higher mortality risk than Swedish speakers. The underlying reasons are not fully clear, but one suggested explanation has been that the level of social integration is lower in the Finnish-speaking community than in the Swedish-speaking, as people in the former are geographically less rooted at the local level. In this paper we derive a proxy for the influence of the ethno-linguistic community as a contextual factor on the Finnish-Swedish mortality gradient. The strategy is based on a unique setup that makes it possible to identify people not only by their ethno-linguistic background and ethno-linguistic affiliation, but we indirectly know also in which community a person has been raised. Results of Cox regressions provide poor support for the contextual hypothesis, however, and rather suggest that latent individual characteristics such as hereditary factors might be important, hence illuminating the complexity behind the excess mortality of Finnish speakers.

23-5. MIGRANTS MORTALITY ADVANTAGE: INVESTIGATING THE SOCIAL INDIVIDUAL DETERMINANTS USING CLASSIFICATION TREES

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The migrant mortality advantage has been widely identified in Western countries. In Switzerland, it concerns the whole foreign population although migrants become more and more heterogeneous. There isn't probably only one explanation about the process which leads to a lower mortality rate among migrants. Therefore, the social determinants of mortality -- demographic, migratory and socioeconomic factors -- should not have the same impact among all individuals. Applying model-based recursive partitioning on a census cohort of the whole Swiss population followed between 2001 and 2008, we detect interactions between the social determinants of mortality in order to disentangle the paths to migrant longevity. In this paper, we will emphasise the differential impacts of social factors between migrants and natives, and among migrants. We will be able to assess the conjunction of factors which leads to vulnerability or, in the opposite, which brings high probability of survival.

24-1. EARLY TRANSITIONS TO FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING AMONG YOUNG-ADULT WOMEN IN KENYA: IS EDUCATION DELAYING ITS ENTRY?

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Throughout the world, the prevalence of adolescent marriages has been relatively declining over the last decades. In Kenya, the age at first marriage has been rising as well as the educational level of its citizens. In this study, early transitions into adulthood among Kenyan women - that is first marriage, sexual intercourse and childbirth - will be explored, taking into account their educational level, as well as the cohort in which they were born. Thus, in this article we aim to examine to what extent educational expansion explains the delay in the age of these transitions, by performing not only a descriptive analysis of these event's patterns, but also a logistic regression in order to predict their probability of occurrence. Given the complexity of the country, other factors will be considered:

ethnicity, region, and type of place of residence (urban-rural). The analysis is based on data from the standard Kenyan Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for the years 1988-89, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008-09, focusing on women aged 20-49. The results show a relative decline over time in the proportions of women who have experienced these transitional events at an early age, although the timing for first intercourse takes place rather earlier than for the other two transitional events. Taking into account that it is the urban and educated women who tend to delay more the transitional events into adulthood, especially those with secondary and more studies, in the case of early marriage in Kenya it seems that the change towards its postponement has been mainly due to changes in its population structure (educational structure) for the elder cohorts, followed by some change from the behavioural domain and a certain stability for the younger cohorts.

24-2. TELEVISION AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: RESULTS FROM A RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENT IN VIETNAM

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Television is hypothesized to significantly impact adolescent's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. Some argue that television serves as a sexual super-peer providing information and models about sexuality. New ideas about opposite sex relationships and the social models of adolescents on television may have important implications for adolescent sexuality. Particularly in cultures where there is a reticence about discussing sexual values and behaviors, television can become the most accessible and compelling source of sexual information. We use data from a unique randomized experiment conducted in remote areas of Vietnam to assess the causal impacts of television. 16 non-electrified villages were randomly assigned to treatment and control status, and treatment villages received televisions and generators and related equipment to operate them. We use ethnographic, semi-structured, and focus group data to better understand adolescents' expectations from television and how television influences their sexual and reproductive health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

24-3. IS 'SEXUAL COMPETENCE' AT FIRST HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSEQUENT SEXUAL HEALTH?

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The timing of first sexual intercourse has long been a dominant focus of research on the sexual behaviour of young people. This is most commonly defined in terms of chronological age at the event. Some have argued for a more nuanced concept of readiness and appropriateness of first sexual intercourse, one that takes account of individual differences. This study explores whether the construct 'sexual competence' at sexual debut is associated with aspects of subsequent sexual health status in a population-based sample of British 16-24 year olds. Data from the third National Study of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3) were analysed using multivariate logistic regression. Respondents were classified as having been 'sexually competent' at sexual debut if their first sex was characterised by the following four criteria: contraceptive protection (use of condom and/or pill at the time), autonomy of decision (not due to external influences), consensuality (both partners 'equally willing') and acceptable timing (that it happened at the 'right time'). Indicators of sexual health included reported STI diagnosis, HPV urine test, unplanned pregnancy, low sexual function, and experience of non-volitional sex. Lack of sexual competence at first sexual intercourse was found to be associated with each of these sexual health indicators independently of age at sexual debut and other potential

confounding factors among females. These findings provide an empirical basis for a shift in the focus of research and intervention concerned with young people's sexual behaviour, from the current preoccupation with chronological age to greater emphasis on the circumstances and experience of transitioning into sexual activity.

24-4. TRANSITION TO SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ADOLESCENTS. THE IMPORTANCE OF DYNAMICS IN FAMILY STRUCTURE

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the influence of family structure on the earlier beginning of sex activity by adolescents. In Spain, the mean age at the first sexual relation is 15 years old. However, drawing on the HBSC-2010 survey (Health Behavior in School-Aged Children) we can observe that there are some differences in terms of this age between adolescents living in intact two-parent families (15 years old), those in stepfamilies (14,4 years old), those in single-parent families (14,7 years old) and those in homoparental families (14 years old). These differences are explained by some household-related factors, such as its type, composition, history, and parent-child relationship. The sample is composed by 3,999 Spanish adolescents aged 15-20 years. By means of even history analysis we will try to identify which are the main factors that explain the transition to sex activity in young people. Interestingly, we observe that adolescents living in stepfamilies or mother-headed families are first to enter sexual relations. Nevertheless, when we control for family characteristics, the influence of family type is reduced. In sum, the influence of the family is rather explained by the household's internal dynamics.

25-1. DYNAMICS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN RURAL MOZAMBIQUE: FERTILITY INTENTIONS, LIFE COURSE CHANGES. AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

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Analyses of unmet need typically focus the characteristics that predict non-use of contraception – that is, they examine variation across women in the use of contraception. However, the association between the desire to stop childbearing and the use of modern methods to carry out that desire may also vary within women: women's desires, resources, and social and family context vary over time, which may alter how childbearing goals are translated into contraceptive use. In this paper, we leverage longitudinal data collected over a five-year period in rural Mozambique to examine change over time in women's use of modern contraception. We focus on how the association between fertility intentions and contraceptive use evolves over this period. Results show that women's contraceptive use increases over time, but that this increase is largely accounted for by changes in life course factors and fertility intentions. The association between the desire to stop childbearing and contraceptive use declines non-linearly with time. We propose that changes in the institutional context, namely changes in the health care system as local maternal and child health clinics adapted to the HIV epidemic, can explain the weakened association between fertility intentions and contraceptive use.

25-2. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY IN IRAN: A MULTILEVEL APPROACH

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According to Population Reference Bureau (2011), during the last three decades, total fertility rate in Iran has fallen considerably from 6.5 for each woman in 1983 to 1.89 in 2010 which is below the replacement fertility rate. This study analyzes the extent to which economic determinants at micro and macro levels are associated with fertility of Iranian households. The household data from the 2010 Household Expenditure and Income Survey is linked with provincial data from the 2010 Iran Multiple-Indicator Demographic and Health survey, the National Census of Population and Housing conducted in 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2011, and the Iran statistical year books from 1985 to 2010. The data has a twolevel hierarchical structure in which 13952 households with married couples nested within thirty provinces. A random intercept multilevel Poisson regression function is specified based on a collective model of intra-household bargaining power in which spouses' bargaining power is measured through extra-household gender gap indices. At the first level, probability of having more children drops significantly as either real per capita educational expenditure or real total expenditure rises supporting the Becker's theory of "quality and quantity of children". The preferences of Iranian parents have shifted toward fewer but more qualified children. Besides, ceteris paribus, both low and high income households have higher probability of having a larger number of children compared to middle income households. At the second level, living in provinces with either higher value added of manufacturing industries or lower house rent is associated to higher probability of having more children. Higher levels of gender gap indices, resulting in woman's limited power over household decision making, positively affect probability of having more children. The results indicate that economic determinants at micro and macro levels together with distribution of bargaining power between spouses influence fertility behavior in Iran.

25-3. AN APPLICATION OF THE BONGAARTS PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF LOW FERTILITY FOR BRAZIL

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More than half of the world's population lives in a country where fertility is below replacement level. Brazil is one of them. Total Fertility Rate went down from 5.8 children per women in 1960 to 1.8 in 2006 (Ministerio da Saude 2008). Some internal disparities exist, however, regardless of the low value at the macro level. For example, in 2006, while fertility was 1 child per women for those with more than 12 years of education, those who were illiterate had a TFR of 4.24 children. For women with per capita income equal to 1/4 minimum wage, TFR was 4.8, while women with per capita income equal to minimum age, TFR was already below replacement in the early 2000's (Berquó e Cavenaghi, 2006). Other variations such as regional and racial differentials are also pronounced. White women had a TFR of nearly half a child less than blacks (TFT=1.53 for whites and 1.98 for blacks) in the year 2006. The Bongaarts Proximate Determinants of low Fertility (Bongaarts, 2001) is especially useful to analyze and compare factors associated with low fertility. Thus, this research aims at understanding fertility variation and its components across time in Brazil, shedding light on the factors that contribute for low fertility, how they vary by socio-demographic characteristics (race, education, geographic macroregion, and place of residence), and how these factors combined formed the total fertility rate throughout the years. In order to do that, we used Demographic and Health Survey data from 1986,

1996 and 2006 to decompose fertility rates using the framework of the Bongaarts Proximate Determinants of Low Fertility for each socio-demographic characteristic. We ultimately expect to be able to extend the literature on the Brazilian fertility transition and elaborate informed suggestions of public policies to address unmet fertility outcomes.

25-4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MARITAL FERTILITY IN EUROPE - UNSTABLE LABOR MARKETS. FEMALE EMPLOYMENT OR DECLINE IN NORMATIVE BACKING OF MARRIAGE?

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This study seeks to explain increases in non-marital fertility in Europe over the last decades within a comparative framework. Panel regression analysis is conducted on the basis of a macro level dataset containing economic, demographic and aggregated attitudinal data for 26 European countries from 1980 onward. Three key hypotheses are tested: The independence hypothesis assumes that women's increasing financial independence has made the male breadwinner model a less desirable division of labor and has decreased the attractiveness of marriage. The insecurity hypothesis assumes that planning insecurity caused by volatile labor markets has lead parents to avoid the long-term investment in marriage in favor of alternate family forms. The normative backing of marriage hypothesis assumes that declining social support for the institution of marriage has reduced the stigma of non-marital birth thus reducing the costs of parents who choose not to marry.

25-5. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY PATTERNS BY RELIGION AROUND THE WORLD

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The current study presents new data on age-specific fertility by religion from a new global database we have built up on religion and fertility for 137 countries. We find significant differences in childbearing between Christians, Muslims, and the Religiously Unaffiliated. There are differences in terms of the timing of fertility of each group and also in terms of fertility outcomes. There are different patterns of variation between these groups in various regions of the world. We identify unique patterns of age-specific fertility, showing different patterns in different geographic areas of the world. Patterns that emerge at the global level do not hold true in all regions of the world. The differential patterns of childbearing are important for several reasons. They are an important component of regional population trends, they affect future religious compositions as well as regional and fertility levels. The religion-specific age-trajectories of fertility also affect global population growth.

26-1. LIKE WILL TO LIKE? PARTNER CHOICE AMONG MUSLIM MIGRANTS AND NATIVES IN WESTERN EUROPE

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The most influential theory on partner choice, from which I will also depart, the theory on assortative mating, starts from the premise that individuals prefer to marry someone who shares certain characteristics. The tendency that like marries like is denoted by the Greek term "homophily". Religious and ethnic homophily are very important in this context. Consequently, this paper looks at marriages between natives and migrants of different origin, which are at the same time interreligious as the focus is on Muslim migrants. Marriages between natives and migrants from countries with a large Muslim

majority have been reported as exceptionally low. Further analyses based on the novel EURISLAM dataset with more than 3,500 Muslim migrants and natives living in Belgium, Britain, Germany and Switzerland try to find out what is so exceptional about intermarriage between Muslim migrants and natives and devote attention to levels of individual religiosity, conflicting ideas about family life and relationships, sexuality, attitudes about intermarriage and lastly, the role of parents in the matchmaking process. The latter have been understudied in previous research, as it was mostly not able to go beyond socio-demographic variables. My research provides evidence for all of these factors, but in contrast to earlier research, my analyses show for the first time that parental interference and possibly the importance of value transmission through marriage reduce the likelihood to intermarry.

26-2. TRENDS, PATTERNS, AND DETERMINANTS OF INTERRELIGIOUS PARTNERSHIPS IN AUSTRIA (1971-2001)

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The changes in religious composition in Austria since 1970 have important consequences on intergroup relationships and family formation. Using the pooled data from the 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Population Censuses (n=692,101), this paper investigates trends and determinants of interreligious unions in Austria. In this study, an interreligious union (or partnership) refers to a partnership (both marriage and co-habitation) between a man and a woman of different religious affiliations. The major questions are to investigate: 1) how individual characteristics in particular educational attainment and religious affiliation shape interreligious partnership patterns; and 2) how changing religious composition in region of residence influences interreligious partnership formation. Overall, we find that over the period 1971-2001 religious intermarriage has been increasing in Austria, especially among Roman Catholics and Protestants women. As a majority population in Austria, Catholic is the most common group being partnered with when any given religious group marries out. Individuals in younger birth cohorts, with higher educational attainment, living in a residential area with high composition of out-group religious members have higher propensity to be in an interreligious union in each Census round. The increasing in religious diversity in Austria might partially explain the increase in interreligious partnerships over time.

26-3. DOES ONLINE DATING AFFECT ASSORTATIVE MATING? THE CASE OF EDUCATIONAL, RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS ENDOGAMY

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During the last years online dating became increasingly popular, transforming the dating landscape and the process of relationship initiation. This study revisits Blau's social structure theory and the supply perspective on assortative mating by exploring the role played by digital marriage markets, particularly online dating sites, in breeding couples' socio-demographic similarity. It examines the educational, racial and religious endogamy of couples that met through online dating platforms compared to couples whose context of meeting was related to other online venues or conventional intermediaries such as friends, family, neighbors, school, workplace, leisure, religious venues, and others. I explore the importance of meeting venues for couples' endogamy among 2,970 partnered individuals in the U.S. The 'How Couples Meet and Stay Together' survey data enables an innovative test of assortative mating in online dating settings. The partnership market of Internet dating provides easy access to a large pool of prospective mates, potential similarity-based matchmaking algorithms, and systemized interfaces

for browsing along key socio-demographic traits. Given these particularities, I hypothesize that online dating promotes more educational, racial and religious endogamy compared to both conventional and other online meeting settings. Using log-multiplicative models that allow for the strength of partners' association to vary along meeting settings, I find that contrary to expectations, online dating displays weaker endogamy patterns compared to other contexts of meeting. This finding contests the universal norm of endogamy and shows that Internet dating contributes to alleviating social barriers between groups and it adds to the overall decreasing trends in couple endogamy.

26-4. CHANGES IN HOMOGAMY IN EDUCATION AND PARENTAL SOCIAL CLASS AMONG FINNISH COHORTS BORN IN 1957-73

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Socioeconomic homogamy - choosing a partner from the same socioeconomic stratum - is regarded as an indicator of status-group closure, whereas heterogamy indicates that members of different status groups accept each other as social equals. Therefore, changes in socioeconomic homogamy tendencies over time are indicative of the intensity and direction of social change in a society. Sociological theories posit that boundaries based on socioeconomic origins have become more permeable in the course of modernization, whereas in the case of achieved socioeconomic position they have strengthened. Using Finnish register data we analyse changes in homogamy with respect to educational level (achieved status) and parental social class (ascribed status) in cohorts born in 1957-73 and 1963-73, respectively. The data includes information on the formation and dissolution of marriages and non-marital cohabitations, which is important in the Nordic context given that cohabitation is prevalent. We examine the unions of 30-year-old women in each birth cohort. Log-linear modelling indicates an increase in educational homogamy from the oldest to the youngest cohort, and a respective decrease in homogamy with respect to parental social class, although the changes are very modest. These general trends conceal differences between the status groups, however. Homogamy has declined among the more highly educated, whereas it has slightly increased among those with a low level of education. The small general decrease in the case of parental social class is largely attributable to a weakening tendency among people from farming and upper-white-collar families to choose a partner with similar origins. The decline among the higher strata indicates more social openness in Finnish society, but at the same time the increase in homogamy among those with few educational resources may be a sign of increasing marginalization of this group. The data will soon be updated to cover birth cohorts 1974-79.

26-5. THE IMPACT OF THE RELIGIOSITY ON DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIORS IN TURKEY

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All of the religious doctrines shape attitudes of people towards a number of issues concerning family life and reproduction, such as age at first marriage, partner choice, family formation, family size, fertility level and divorce. This paper investigates whether current differences in religiosity are also manifested in demographic behaviors in Islamic settings, in Turkey. The data comes from Turkey Family Structure Survey conducted in 2011 (TAYA-2011) by Ministry of Family and Social Policies. In the selection of TAYA-2011 sample, a weighted, multi-stage, stratified cluster approach was used. The sample design of the survey makes it possible to perform analysis for Turkey as a whole for urban and rural areas and for the 12 demographic regions. TAYA-2011 includes very rich information on degree of religiosity, age

at first marriage, ideal age at marriage, family formation process, number of children, ideal number of children, age at divorce, marital status, and opinions on divorce and out of wedlock. We use Poisson regression analysis to distinguish the impact of the religiosity on demographic behaviors under the control of structural factors such as sex, education, working status, age, region, type of settlement of the respondents. The preliminary findings of the study show that religiosity serves, under the control of structural factors, as a strong, and in some cases the most important predictor of demographic behaviors. We observe that as the Muslim faith increases, age at first marriage and the probability of divorce decrease, and the number of children increases significantly in Turkey. These findings provide an invitation for further promising research, investigating the interaction between religiosity and demographic behavior over time from the life-course perspective.

27-1. LIVING APART TOGETHER IN EUROPE. A HIDDEN FAMILY TYPE FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF LAPLAND TO THE SHORES OF NAPLES

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In this paper, we explore the heterogeneity that characterizes LAT-partnerships across Europe. LAT-partnerships are heterogeneous in nature and their meaning varies substantially across the life course. For some, LAT is a rather short-lived experience ending by partners either terminating the relationship or transforming it into married or unmarried cohabitation within a few years. Others perceive LAT as a longstanding end in itself. Insight into differences between European countries regarding characteristics as age, educational level and employment of the partners involved can add new information about this family type as an "incomplete institution". Also characteristics of the relationship itself such as duration, occurrence in the lifecourse (premarital or postmarital), are informative to describe simularities and differences across Europa concerning this kind of partnership. We use the wave 1 data of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) for Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Russia. With logistic regression models, we analyze the likelihood of being in a LAT-relationship in general and also the likelihood of this type of relationship as a choice instead of being single on the one hand or being in a cohabiting union on the other hand in a multivariate way.

27-2. VALUE SELECTION AND VALUE ADAPTATION DURING THE PARTNERSHIP FORMATION PROCESS (LAT, COHABITATION, MARRIAGE) - FRANCE AND HUNGARY

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In an earlier study (Kapitány 2012) using a Hungarian longitudinal dataset we tried to find relationships between people entering in LAT partnerships and their values about families, partnerships, individualism. By investigating these relationships we used the concept of selection/ adaptation (Lesthaeghe-Moors 2002, Lesthaeghe Surkyn 2004) as a theoretical framework concerning changing values during the life-course. The results suggest that people with more individualized family values don't choose LAT partnerships with more chance, while people living in a LAT partnership become more individualistic in family values. With other words: In Hungary in the case of LAT we could verify the selection-effect only in some cases, while the value-adaptation of those person living in LATs could be observed more often. In our current presentation we will extend the longitudinal empirical testing of the existence of value based selection and/or event-based adaptation processes for an other country (France), and for other types of partnership formations (cohabitation, marriage) too. We hope that with

these modifications we will get closer to the original hypothesis of Lesthaeghe. This empirical work may help in an indirect way in the process of verification and modification of the Theory of the Second Demographic Transition.

27-3. A STUDY OF LIVING APART TOGETHER IN SWITZERLAND

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More and more research shows that a substantial portion of the adult population is living in a form of partnership known as 'living-apart-together' (LAT) (Gierveld, 2004; Levin 2004). Persons in a LAT-relationship identify themselves as being in a relationship but not living together with the partner. Research found that people who live in a LAT relationship are not a homogeneous group. It appears that there are at least two dominant forms of LAT partnerships: a 'transitory' type arrangement and a more permanent type of arrangement, (Trost, 1998; Reimondos et al., 2011). We describe socio-demographic, attitudinal, health and well-being profiles of people who live in a LAT relationship compared to those who do not have a partner and those with a resident partner. We will use data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) which has been conducted every year since 1999.

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27-4. DO REASONS FOR LIVING APART AFFECT INTENTIONS TO LIVE TOGETHER? A COMPARISON BY AGE AND GENDER

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Rates of marriage and remarriage in most European countries have declined. Yet being unmarried does not necessarily mean being un-partnered. Studies indicate that people spend longer periods in nonmarital partnerships such as cohabitation and living apart together (LAT); And while cohabitation has captured the attention of researchers, we still know relatively little about non-cohabiting (LAT) relationships. One of the central questions is whether these partnerships are temporary arrangements and should be viewed as part of courtship towards marriage or cohabitation, or whether they are a longterm arrangement replacing marriage and cohabitation. The current study sets out to fill this gap and asks about intentions to cohabit. This study further asks whether reasons for being in a non-cohabiting relationship affect intentions to cohabit. This study draws on the first wave of the cross-national comparative Generations and Gender Program (GGP) (United Nations, 2005). Preliminary findings show that intentions to cohabit among people in LAT relationships differ by age and gender. The great majority of young people intend to cohabit within three years, whereas only a third of the older men and a quarter of older women have these intentions. The findings also reveal an interesting gender difference, among the youngest age group more women have intentions to cohabit than men, but among the older age groups the pattern is reversed, and fewer women have intentions to cohabit compared to men. The findings also show that reasons for living apart differ by age. The most common reason for younger people to live apart is that they do not feel ready, whereas the most common reason

for older people to live apart is to maintain their independence. Next, I will ask whether reasons for living apart affect intentions to live together.

27-5. 'TIL WORK DO US PART: THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF NON-COHABITING MARRIAGES

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There is long term interest in the role that economic and labor conditions play in shaping partnerships. Of late, particular attention has focused on the extensive transformations of work that have accompanied globalization and modernization and their potential impact on marriage and family. One particularly interesting issue is how marriages are increasingly divorced from cohabitation and how this relates to conditions of work and employment. Empirically, this research uses data from the international IPUMS program for three objectives. First, we outline the cross-national, and cross-time trends in non-cohabitation marriages. Second, we estimate multi-level models that incorporate different dimensions of economy and employment to clarify the economic sources of non-cohabitation marriages. Third, we make basic country-specific projections of the prevalence of non-cohabitation marriages. In doing so, we provide an important first look at the re-configuration of key family phenomena and discuss implications for research at the intersection of economics and demography.

28-1. DECLINE IN ADULT MORTALITY: RECENT TRANSITIONS IN THE CONTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY COMPRESSION VERSUS INCREASES IN THE MODAL AGE AT DEATH

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The evidence on the post-war importance of compression of the age at death and the likelihood of a transition towards a shifting mortality regime is mixed. This may be partly due to the study of either overall compression or compression above the modal age at death. We assess the role of changes in the modal age at death and compression of mortality before and after the modal age in the decline in adult mortality in 10 European low-mortality countries plus Japan and USA over the period 1970-2009 to demonstrate potential transitions in the age at death patterns. The results show a strong increase in the modal age at death over time, with convergence. Both expansion and compression of mortality before the modal age showed. Clear compression of old-age mortality showed, although with recent exceptions and divergence. The increase in the modal age has contributed most to the change in e55 over time, although its role declined since 1985. Especially for women, a more important role of compression before the modal age since 1995 showed. Recently as well a less important role of compression after the modal age showed, with for women in many countries expansion since 2005. Thus together with continuing increases in the modal age at death, both expansion and compression occurred but due to different underlying processes below and above the modal age. Clear differences exist between the countries and over time, with Japan a forerunner in terms of old-age mortality alone.

28-2. THE HEALTH TRANSITION DERAILED: AN ANALYSIS OF INTER-STATE VARIATIONS IN ADULT MORTALITY PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1959

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In this paper, we use series of death counts by sex, age and underlying cause available through the National Center for Health Statistics for each state of the United States (and the District of Columbia)

for years 1959-2011 to document discontinuities in adult mortality trends and their geographic variations. We particularly investigate differences by state in achieving three major epidemiologic transitions corresponding to the successive control of infectious diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer. By identifying the age groups and causes of death that have most contributed to discontinuities in trends across U.S. states, we question whether the failure to progress along a single transition path explains current geographic inequalities in mortality. We also assess how much of the inability of various states to latch on these three major epidemiologic transitions is responsible for the continuous deterioration of the U.S. position in international ranking on life expectancy at birth.

28-3. COMPRESSION OF MORTALITY: THE EVOLUTION IN THE VARIABILITY IN THE AGE OF DEATH IN LATIN AMERICA

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We present an analysis of the comparative quality of data that underlie national-level mortality estimates and the evolution the mortality age profile for Latin America populations over various time periods (staring year in parenthesis): Chile (1920), Mexico (1930), Brazil (1980), Argentina (1970), Colombia (1964), and Peru (1972), Costa Rica (1963), Puerto Rico (1970), Panama (1960), Guatemala (1964), Cuba (1970), Dominican Republic (1960), and Uruguay (1960) . The analysis focuses on two main points: (i) the construction of an adequate age pattern of mortality for Latin America, and (ii) evolution of the distribution of deaths over age. We also compared evolution and trends in Latin America with some Eastern European countries and use the Swedish experience as a benchmark standard. We make extensive use of mortality data available at the Latin America Human Mortality Database and the HMD. The study suggests several important conclusions concerning the quality of available mortality data; rapid change in the epidemiological profile and rapid concentration of mortality at older ages for these populations.

28-4. CHANGES IN INTER-COUNTRY DIFFERENCES IN LENGTH OF LIFE AND LIFETIME LOSSES (1970-2010)

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Mortality declines in best-practice countries have continued unabated, while laggard countries have experienced mixtures of mortality decline, stagnation and in some instances even mortality increases in recent decades. In this study we focus specifically on the age patterns of mortality change driving trends in life expectancy and lifetime losses, in high and medium countries included in the HMD. Specifically we aim to unravel the relative importance of different initial age-specific mortality patterns in 1970 (initial conditions), different age-specific patterns of improvement in mortality (shape differences), and different rates of mortality improvement (level differences) in driving overall mortality convergence and divergence, using a variety of existing and newly developed decomposition techniques. Uncovering these age-specific dynamics will be useful to more precisely determine the prime conditions for optimal mortality declines, and the obstacles faced by groups of countries in converging toward current low mortality regimes.

28-5. SUBJECTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY AS A PREDICTOR OF MORTALITY: EVIDENCE FROM THE NIDI WORK AND RETIREMENT PANEL

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Background: An extensive literature has demonstrated that self-ratings of health predict mortality, even after controlling for more objective measures of health, health habits and socio-demographic characteristics. We examine the role of a related concept: subjective life expectancy, in predicting mortality. Objective: To assess whether subjective life expectancy predicts mortality after controlling for measures of health, self-rated health, parental longevity and socio-demographic characteristics. Methods: Using data from the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) Work and Retirement Panel, Cox proportional hazard models were estimated to assess whether subjective life expectancy predicts mortality after adjusting for self-rated health and several potential confounders that might otherwise explain this relationship. The sample included 1.731 persons (1.289 men and 442 women) who were aged 50-64 at baseline. During the 10 years of follow-up 5,7% (n=73) of the men and 4,5% of the women (n=20) died. Results: subjective life expectancy (p < 0.001) predicted mortality, even when several subjective and objective health measures were included in the model. Conclusion: Our results suggest that, although subjective life expectancy and self-rated health may be conceptually related, they have independent empirical effect on mortality.

29-1. LIFE TRAJECTORIES AND TRANSITION TO OLD AGE: PORTUGAL AS A CASE STUDY

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In the European context, the Southern countries constitutes undoubtedly the most aged group in terms of the proportion of the number of elderly in the population deeply marked by its recent growth. The aging evolution raises all sorts of debates and controversy linked to its main socio-economic implications. However, the future consequences of the scale, proportion and rate of growth of population aging are likely to be influenced by different individual trajectories in terms of education and occupation, as well by different family projects. Demographic projections are a valuable instrument in that it allows not only predicting future needs and behaviours, based on the analysis of past trends, but also allowing assuming different scenarios of determinants variables and evaluating their consequences. Portugal is used here as a case study for being a country where a sharp acceleration in the aging process was observed in the last two decades. We have elaborated a population projection for the next 50 years using in the case of mortality a combination of probabilistic projection, an improved method originally proposed by Lee-Carter, and with scenario construction in the case of fertility. Population composition projections were also developed, such as household projections, school enrolment or retired population dimension projections. Our study allowed (1) to estimate a rapid and progressive increase of the elderly in a population in demographic decline, (2) for different scenarios of the population composition projections, to observe the influence of different trajectories of individuals and families in forecasting the future characteristics of the elderly population; (3) to recognize the tendency to postpone the transition to old age and to its (un)standardization, in that the increase of life expectancy and remaining number of years to live, under the conditions of mortality in perspective, allows to change the behavioural pattern in this period of life.

29-2. EMPLOYMENT TRAJECTORIES BEYOND RETIREMENT IN GERMANY

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Extending employment careers of individuals beyond normal retirement age is one way of dealing with the impact of demographic aging on fiscal sustainability of the German statutory pension system. One alternative of working longer is to start claiming pension benefits and at the same time staying in the labor force. Our research complements existing literature by studying determinants of transitions to post retirement jobs within the same work environment vs. a different work environment of birth cohorts 1940 to 1942. We estimate proportional sub-hazard models accounting for competing risks using unique German social security data linked to pension accounts. Our findings suggest that retirees in Germany transition much faster when working in the same environment. Transition probabilities in a different work environment differs significantly by cohort and gender. The cumulative incidence of entering the same work environment decreases with increasing wages in the career job. Retirees with lower labor market attachment show a higher cumulative incidence of transitioning in different work environments. We also confirm the influence of firm characteristics on entering different job trajectories beyond retirement. JEL Codes: J14, J26 Keywords: post-retirement employment, retirement transitions, working longer

29-3. THE DETERMINANTS OF REPARTNERING IN MID-LIFE AND LATER LIFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Repartnering is steadily turning into a common life experience for many as more and more enter a second or higher-order co-residential union. While most remarry during the prime childbearing years, a non-negligible proportion does so in mid-life and later life. For instance, in England and Wales, more than one fourth of those born in 1945 who had remarried by age 65 entered a second marriage between ages 45 and 65. However, little is known about remarriage and repartnering in mid- and later life and about whether the determinants of repartnering change over the life course. For instance, the role of children - such as their presence, age and number - in repartnering in mid- and later life is not well understood. The aim of this study is to investigate the determinants of co-residential repartnering in mid-life and later life after a partnership dissolution for those who experienced a partnership break-up between ages 45 and 65. It uses data from the first wave of the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study, which collected data on current and previous co-residential partnerships, including on cohabitation, marriage and civil partnerships. It also provides information on resident and nonresident children, socio-economic status, family background, religion, income and health. In a first step of the analysis, life table techniques will be used to investigate the time to repartnering for several subgroups. In a second step, event history models will be used to investigate the determinants of repartnering in mid-life and later life. Competing risk models will be estimated to investigate whether the determinants of repartnering differ by the type of the repartnering event (i.e. cohabitation versus marriage). By specifically focussing on repartnering in mid-life and later life, this study will improve our understanding of the determinants of forming co-residential partnerships in older ages.

29-4. THE POSTPONEMENT OF GRANDMOTHERHOOD: A COHORT COMPARISON IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY

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This research explored the postponement of grandmotherhood in East and West Germany, investigating how timing and life-course context of this transition had changed across cohorts. We employed methods of survival analysis to estimate the timing of passages into the grandmother role as well as overlap with potentially competing roles of a worker in paid employment, a mother of coresident children, and a filial caregiver of elderly parents. Data from the German Aging Survey (N = 1,754) revealed a rapid rise of approximately three months per year in the median age at grandmotherhood: From pre-war to post-war cohorts, this age increased from 47 to 53 in the East and from 55 to 60 in the West of Germany. As a result, the grandmother role decoupled almost entirely from active motherhood. Overlap with worker and filial roles, in contrast, occurred frequently and remained remarkably stable across cohorts. Our findings direct attention to a so-far neglected demographic trend that is striking in scope and unlikely to slow down in the near future.

29-5. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TRAJECTORIES OVER THE LIFE COURSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SELF-RATED HEALTH OF WOMEN AGED 60+ IN ENGLAND

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Previous research has highlighted the importance of accumulated life course labour market status for understanding inequalities in health in later life amongst men. Similar research is however lacking for women despite the fact that women's role in the labour market changed substantially during the second half of the twentieth century. This paper contributes to the literature by investigating the association between women's life-course economic activity trajectories and self-rated health in later life. In addition the paper provides, for England, a new classification of women's life-course economic activity trajectories that takes the timing, sequence and duration of changing labour market status into account. We use optimal matching analysis and cluster analysis to produce a taxonomy of women's lifecourse economic activity trajectories based on their experiences between ages 16 and 60 years. Our results indicate that even in the socio-historical context of changing women's roles, a relatively limited set of five trajectories emerge as the dominant patterns of women's economic activity over the life course. However, we find that the more 'flexible' patterns including temporary breaks from paid employment to look after a home and family are more common among younger cohorts. In regression analysis, we further show that for women, being in full-time paid employment across the life course is not necessarily good for their later health, while women who combine full-time work with family life appear to have the most favourable outcomes. We discuss these findings with reference to the accumulation of social and economic resources over the life course and the balancing of multiple roles in work and family domains. We conclude that development of policies that facilitate women, if they wish, to successfully combine paid employment with family life could have a positive impact on their health in later life.

30-1. THE STUDY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION BY CITIZENSHIP: NEW ADVANCEMENT REFERRED TO ITALY

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The study of migration of different population inside a country has now rapidly developed. Thanks to the availability of detailed individual information on origin/destination migration flows in some countries, particularly those country with population register, it is possible to deeply analyze the behaviour of population mobility internal to a country. Some previous studies carried out in Italy - as in other countries of immigration - have produced interesting results concerning the differential characteristics of internal mobility by citizenship, of course with reference to the "de jure" - or resident - population. Through the application of gravity models, i.e. the models inspired to the Newtonian law, it is possible to detect the main characteristics of foreigners internal mobility compared to the national mobility: a higher mobility, a robust effect of the distance in reducing mobility among different areas, a differential and opposite effect of the masses - i.e., the population of origin and the population of destination - that seems to preclude a clear segregation effect. A foreigner seems to move preferably towards areas with high percentage of foreign population, avoiding areas with high domestic population. The effect are clearly reversed analyzing the mobility of the domestic population. In our study a composite-differential-simultaneous gravity model is proposed with reference to the analyze of five population internal mobility in Italy (Italians, Romanian, Albanian, Moroccan and Chinese population). The analysis is conducted to a provincial level (103 territorial unit). The results of different models are discussed.

30-2. FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL DETERMINANTS OF THE INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN ITALY AND SPAIN. 2001-2011

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The main objective of this paper is to describe the different socio-demographical and individual factors that explain the internal migration patterns of the foreign-born population in Italy and Spain, countries with a common history of past emigration and which have become dynamic destinations in the European context of immigration since de middle of the nineties of the XXth century. The analysis is based on census micro-data files of 2001 and 2011 which provide information on individuals that have changed their place of residence by basic demographic characteristics (age, sex and country of birth, origin and destination of internal migration, housing tenure, employment and level of education). We intend to answer the following questions: Are the demographic patterns of internal migration of foreign-born similar to those of natives by age and sex? Do these migration patterns differ by immigrant origin? Are the observed demographic patterns by specific national groups always the same or do they differ according to the country of destination? And lastly, what changes are observed from 2001 to 2011? Following a descriptive analysis of demographic patterns of internal migration of foreign-born and native-born we will apply some multinomial models to explore some of the individual and aggregated characteristics that may influence in explaining the differences in mobility among groups in these two Southern European countries. Our main findings are: the internal migration intensity of the foreign born population is considerably higher than that of native population (this is proved for Africans, Asians and Latin-Americans); the first two groups also show important gender differences (males are more mobile), but patterns are more balanced for Latin-Americans; and finally, individual factors have

similar influences in both countries, even if the odds-ratios show higher differences for medium and long distance migration.

30-3. DO IMMIGRANTS DISPERSE? AND DOES DISPERSAL MEAN INTEGRATION? A EUROPEAN REVIEW AND LATEST EVIDENCE FROM THE U.K.

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Where migrants and their children live, across Europe and within nation states continues to be a social, political and academic issue of importance in relation to settlement and integration policies, social and geographical inequalities, and demographic change. Building on themed sessions on the topic of minority internal migration in Europe at EPC 2008, this paper has three aims: first, to review empirical findings on the migration of immigrants and their descendants (ethnic minorities) within thirteen European countries. This draws on the book project 'Minority Internal Migration in Europe' (Ashgate, 2012). Second, this paper will review latest evidence from the UK, including the 2011 Census, on residential patterns of migrants and ethnic minorities. Thirdly, the paper will call for greater theoretical engagement and will pose the notion of 'migration inequalities'.

30-4. FOREIGNERS' INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SPAIN: RECENT SPATIAL CHANGES UNDER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

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The profound present Spanish economic crisis ended an intense foreign migration flow phase. Nowadays, international migrations have changed direction and therefore, in Spain, exit flows would currently be larger than entry ones. In the same way, the magnitude of the present crisis obliges us to revise our knowledge on internal flows, especially if we intend to focus on foreign population, as it has particularly been hit by the country's extremely high unemployment rates. This paper aims to give a recent picture of foreigners' internal mobility in Spain. Our main hypothesis is that the economic crisis has changed previous trends, as the number of residential changes should have probably been reduced and, at the same time, foreign migrant sender and receiving provinces should have changed. Indeed, while new flows to new labour markets -i.e. those regions less touched by recession- can appear, mobility can also be reduced, as labour and housing markets become less dynamic. Preliminary results show that the economic crisis has had three main effects on foreigners' migratory patterns in Spain. Firstly, entries have diminished and exits have augmented. Secondly, their internal mobility has changed, as foreigners are currently moving from those provinces which are most affected by rapid unemployment growth to those which had lower non Spanish population percentages. While in 2007 Mediterranean provinces were net migrant receivers, in 2011 they were those which expelled more migrants. At the other end of the scale, in 2011, the most attractive provinces are those which previously had fewer foreigners, that is to say, Northern Spain ones (such as those of Galicia and the Basque Country) or interior ones. Finally, foreigners' internal flows have decreased and, as a consequence, there is a certain residential stability in comparison to pre-crisis times.

30-5. IMMIGRANTS' GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY IN FRANCE: A LONGITUDINAL APPROACH

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This paper examines differences in the geographic mobility rates of natives and immigrants in France. I use a large longitudinal dataset over the period 1968-1999, and measure mobility from one French municipality (commune) to another while taking into account emigration from France. Whereas internal mobility rates are usually estimated on a subsample of individuals who reside in the territory the entire time (stavers). I show that exiters generate uncertainty over measures of immigrants' mobility rates. From their observed characteristics, I compute a potential internal mobility rate for exiters, Compared to the mobility rate observed for stayers, it is higher for immigrants whereas it is smaller for natives. It reflects the different type of exit between the two groups: departure from the metropolitan France of young immigrants and death of old natives. Among immigrants, although exiters tend to be more educated and live in large cities, they are more often single newcomers living in lower quality dwellings. For those who are married, their spouse is more often absent from the household. Having a negative effect on immigrants' mobility rate and a positive effect on natives mobility rate, exiters narrow the internal mobility rates of these two groups. Finally, this study concludes that on average immigrants' internal mobility rates are similar to natives. The large size of the dataset enables me to make distinctions among immigrants according to their country of origin and date of arrival. It shows a large heterogeneity among immigrants in terms of mobility rates. Based on the municipality characteristics, distinctions are also made between different types of mobility.

31-1. LIFE SATISFACTION OF IMMIGRANTS ACROSS EUROPE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTACTS

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Research on immigrants' assimilation after settlement in the destination country is widespread both in the U.S. and Europe. While it has been extensively studied how immigrants behave compared to natives in socio-economic terms, little is known on immigrants' perception of their life. In this paper we focus on life satisfaction of immigrants and natives across Europe by taking a comparative approach introducing two innovative aspects. First, we aim to describe differences in life satisfaction by immigrant status and origin across European countries of settlement. Second we explain differences between immigrants and natives by focusing specifically on the levels of social contacts and embeddedness of the individual. We use data from 6 rounds of the European Social Survey, a repeated cross-sectional survey carried out every second year since 2002.

31-2. SOCIAL CAPITAL, RESOURCES AND CONTEXT: THE IMPACT OF MIGRANT NETWORKS IN SENEGALESE. GHANAIAN AND CONGOLESE MIGRATION TO FUROPE

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The migrant social capital literature is quite rich, but does have a few weaknesses: 1. Lingering ambiguity about migrant network mechanisms (detailed in Garip 2008 and Stecklov 2010, reviewed in González-Ferrer and Liu 2012); 2. Limited geographical reach; and 3. Limited theoretical exploration of how context affects migrant networks action. Here, we attempt to confront these issues and help shed light on the complexity of migrant network action. Building on previous comparative work (Toma and Vause 2011) and studies investigating network resources (Garip 2008, Liu 2013), we propose analyzing

how migrant networks activate different resources for international migration, and whether and how this changes with economic climate and period. To do so, we exploit a recent source of data (Migration between Africa and Europe 2008-2010) and use event history analysis to compare migrant networks effects among three migration flows to Europe: from DR Congo, Ghana and Senegal.

31-3. FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF OTHERS? A LIFE-COURSE PERSPECTIVE ON MOBILITY TRAJECTORIES AND MIGRANT NETWORKS AMONG SENEGALESE AND INDIAN MIGRANTS

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International migration is still mainly analysed as a one-time, one-way movement from an origin country A to a permanent destination B. Yet migration trajectories are often more complex, as migrants may travel through and successively settle in several countries, or engage in circular mobility. However, the factors that shape individuals' migration trajectories remain little known. In particular, secondary intra-European migration is still an under-researched area, despite the fact that qualitative studies suggest that secondary movements have become a common mobility strategy increasingly adopted in times of crisis. Taking Senegalese and Indian migration flows as a case study, this paper characterizes the diversity of migration trajectories and explores the drivers that shape them. In particular, it focuses on secondary migration paths within Europe and the role migrant networks play in this form of mobility. We use quantitative, longitudinal data recently collected within the framework of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) and the International Mobility of Students and Academics (ISMOSA) surveys. Using sequence and optimal matching analysis, three main patterns of international mobility from Senegal are identified: linear or direct mobility, stepwise, and circular migration. Furthermore, preliminary results suggest that intra-European secondary mobility takes place mainly within the first few years of arrival in Europe and is motivated, to a larger extent then first migration, by work reasons or a desire for discovery. Also, social ties in other European countries play a substantial and significant role in triggering re-migration. Especially important are weaker ties and migrants having recently moved to Europe. In contrast, close family ties at destination decrease the likelihood of re-settling in another country. Thus, the paper emphasizes the more complex ways in which migrant networks influence mobility, and the importance of distinguishing between various types of ties.

31-4. DOES SOCIAL CAPITAL STILL MATTER FOR A GOOD POST-MIGRATION JOB IN AUSTRALIA?

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This paper builds upon Montgomery's(1992) model to assess the impact search channels have on reducing post-migration downward mobility while accounting for the potential mediation role of social capital. Additionally, it evaluates whether and how the relationship is affected by policy alterations. Specifically, I employ Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (1993-1994 and 1999-2000) data to assess the role of Australia's policy intervention that further restricted residence and increased financial pressure. Preliminary results lead me to conclude that at higher level of human capital relying on Australian-based ties in the job search process is detrimental to securing employment. The new policy design does not translate into lower odds of an occupational status drop. To avoid downward mobility formal channels or self-reliance are better than informal channels when securing a job. The relation is not policy sensitive. No connection exists between the channel used to secure employment and the ties used in the search process.

31-5. FRAGMENTED BONDS: SOCIAL NETWORKS AND MEXICAN URBAN MIGRATION

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By using a representative survey and qualitative information of Valle de Chalco-Solidaridad, a municipality on the periphery of Mexico City, this paper provides fresh information on urban migration to the U.S. and the role of social networks in urban settings. It critically reviews previous theoretical assumptions about the nature of Mexican migration with regard to the role of social networks in organizing migration flows that were largely based on rural-origin datasets and case studies. Even if a municipality that is very homogeneous in terms of poverty and employment opportunities, the article demonstrates that variations on the socio-demographic profile of the would-be emigrants to the US are found depending on the household's social networks. In other words, not everyone is susceptible to emigration, despite structural adjustments in the economy and a general landscape of relative privation. Our data suggests that urban females may organize their own autonomous social networks, the higher educated in cities value their future in Mexico (and only try the adventure further north when they have the support of social networks), and the irrelevance of territorial attachments for understanding urban migration from Mexico.

32-1. PUBLIC CHILDCARE REFORM, ATTITUDES AND FIRST BIRTHS IN WESTERN GERMANY

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The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between childcare availability and fertility. Based on a recent policy reform in Germany, we analyze the impact of publicly provided or subsidized childcare on individual childbearing behavior. In 2008, a law was enacted that had the aim to provide 35 percent of children under age three with childcare by August 2013. The average level of childcare enrollment in this age group was 12.1 percent in western Germany in 2008. In order to achieve the policy goal of 35 percent, municipalities increased their childcare investment considerably in the last years. We take advantage of this setting and analyze the causal effect of the yearly increase of childcare enrollment rates on the district level on individual level fertility. While prior studies were criticized for the problem of reversed causality, the German reform was an initiative imposed by the federal government. Thus, we assume that the increase in childcare was an exogenous change rather than an effect of increased childcare demand. Using the new German Family Panel pairfam allows us to also consider individuals' attitudes. It is expected that childcare provision is less important for the fertility decision of women with traditional family attitudes who might disapprove the concept of child-minding outside the family. We combine the survey data with district level childcare data for the period between 2008 and 2011. In the multivariate analysis, we use discrete time hazard models with random effects to identify the effect of changes in regional public childcare provision and their interaction with attitudes on the transition to first hirths.

32-2. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTNER'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THE TRANSITION TO SECOND BIRTH IN EUROPE BASED ON EU-SILC DATA

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The association between second births and educational attainment has been studied extensively and it has been established that in some countries higher level of education has no inhibiting effect on the

intensity of higher order births among women, whereas in other countries it operates according to the prediction of microeconomic theory. An almost standard approach is to include age at first birth and partner's education in the event history models. The present study is a comparative analysis of the effect of male partner's education on second birth intensity in Europe. We are focusing on three questions. First, how does the effect of partner's education vary at the regional and country level? Second, what are the effects of educational homogamy and hypergamy? And third, how does partner's educational attainment variable affect the timing of second birth? To analyse this, we use survey rounds of the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), considering 29 countries (27 EU member states, plus Iceland and Norway), Separate regional models and mixed models of pooled data with country level random effects for educational attainment are applied. The results suggest that partner effect does not follow a uniform pattern and, contrary to the expectations based on microeconomic theory, the effect is not positive in all regions of Europe. While Western and Northern European countries exhibit generally positive effect, the reversed effect is observed in some Eastern European countries. Educationally homogamous partners with university degree appear as ones with elevated risk of second childbearing compared to other combinations. Partner's education also has a distinguishable but regionally diverse effect on timing of second birth.

32-3. NORDIC FAMILY POLICY AND UNION DISSOLUTION

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Questions about the possible links between gender roles and family stability have emerged with increasing union instability. In dual-earner societies there is still a gap between gender equality in the public and private spheres which is a possible source of family instability. In this study we ask whether and how a smaller gap in gender equality between the two spheres is associated with family stability. Nordic family policy aims at gender equal division of childcare and economic responsibility. Using unique data covering the total population in Iceland, Sweden and Norway we consider how parental leave use is related to union dissolution. Preliminary results for Norway suggest that more leave taken by the father is associated with lower risk of splitting up suggesting that more gender equality in the family is a possible source of family stability.

32-4. LOOSE TIES? DETERMINANTS OF FATHER-CHILD CONTACT AFTER SEPARATION IN GERMANY

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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 prior studies for English-speaking countries. For continental Europe there has been far less research on this topic. In this paper, we use newly available data from the German Family panel (pairfam) to study the determinants of father-child contact after separation. We find that non-residential fatherhood is considerably more prevalent in the eastern than in the western states of Germany. In both parts of the country, non-resident fathers are less educated and more often unemployed than resident fathers. Fathers who were married at childbirth more regularly see their children than cohabiting fathers or fathers in less institutionalized relationships, like living apart together relationships (LAT). However, after accounting for joint custody, we do no longer

find differences in father-child contact by union status at birth. It is also shown that the positive association between joint custody and father-child contact is independent of the marital status at childbirth. The union and fertility history of the father, in particular whether he has children with a new partner, is another important factor which impacts the frequency of contact between non-resident fathers and their minor children.

33-1. DOES FAMILY SIZE AFFECT THE MORTALITY RISK? EVIDENCE FROM SWEDISH REGISTERS.

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Demographic research has paid a lot of attention to the impact of childhood conditions on adult mortality. The aim of this paper is to focus on one of the key aspects of early life conditions, i.e. family size, and to examine the causal effect of growing up in a large family on mortality risk. We use high quality Swedish administrative register data. Given the concerns regarding a potentially spurious correlation between the number of siblings and mortality, we apply a quasi-experimental approach that exploits multiple births as a source of exogenous variation in the number of siblings. Previous studies have examined the effects of family size on health and mortality in a very specific context of harsh economic conditions and limited access to welfare state support, but there have been no studies of the effect of family size on mortality in modern developed societies. Our goal is to show whether growing up in a large family may be considered as a disadvantage in a country context where resources of most parents are not dramatically scarce and are complemented by a generous welfare state.

33-2. MULTIGENERATIONAL EFFECTS OF AGE AT REPRODUCTION ON LONGEVITY. DOES GRANDPARENTAL AGE MATTER?

Marianne Caron, Valérie Jarry and Alain Gagnon E-mail: marianne.caron@umontreal.ca

Biological and environmental events occurring in utero and during early life have been shown to have important effects on health and mortality throughout the life course. The literature also provides increasing empirical support for the idea that life-history experiences of parents, such as parental age, can greatly shape their children's future health and longevity outcomes. So far, most of the research investigating the link between parental age at reproduction and longevity in the offspring have focus almost exclusively on first-generation effects. Much fewer studies have investigated whether the effects of age at reproduction could extend to the third generation. It may however be important to acknowledge the interplay between grandparental and parental influences when exploring the transmission of health and longevity. In this paper, our main interest lies in the multigenerational effects of age at reproduction on the offspring's longevity. Using data from extended ascending genealogies in the 17th and 18th centuries Quebec and event-history modeling methods, we test whether grandparental age at reproduction has consequences for the survival after age 50 of their grandchildren and whether such effects can be mediated by the parental age at the time of childbirth. We further examine if these potential influences may be mediated of modified by other early life and in utero characteristics such as parental and grandparental season of birth. In fact, parental and grandparental birth season may well have long-term consequences on their children and grandchildren's mortality outcomes via maternal and paternal epigenetic inheritance. Last, we are also interested in knowing how the gender composition would affect the results. These findings could have

implications for understanding the biological and environmental basis of longevity but also for public health giving the demographic trend toward increasing parental age at conception in many countries.

33-3. EFFECTS OF KIN AND BIRTH ORDER ON MALE CHILD MORTALITY: AN EAST ASIAN COMPARISON OF THREE HISTORICAL POPULATIONS

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Human child survival, like many mammals, depends on parental supervision and support. In spite of the recent development of research on the effects of parents and grandparents on infant and child mortality using human population data, studies that directly examine the sibling mortality difference derived from the interplay between kin effects and birth order are still rare. This paper is an attempt to supplement such literature by using individual level panel data to examine and compare both the average effects of presence of parents and other kin on male infant and child mortality, and their interaction effects with birth order in three East Asian historical populations from northeast China, northeast Japan, and northern Taiwan comprising 2.1 million observations of 0.3 million individuals between 1716 and 1945. We apply discrete-time event-history method on 141373 observations of 64734 boys aged 1 – 9. We find while presence of parents is important to child survival on average, both presence of parents and presence of grandmothers favors the survival of earlier-borns over later-borns in all these three populations. These findings underline the importance of birth order in understanding differential parental and grandmother effects on sibling mortality difference, which are largely overlooked by existing theory as well as empirical studies.

33-4. EXPLORING THE PATHWAYS TO LONGEVITY: BIODEMOGRAPHIC, FAMILIAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON LATER-LIFE MORTALITY

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The close relationship between early childhood conditions and health and mortality outcomes in old age has been extensively studied in both the epidemiological and demographic fields. The channels through which early life is hypothesized to influence mortality are diverse and could be direct or indirect via adult characteristics. Despite the ample evidence on the influence of childhood conditions on overall longevity, less established in the literature is whether this association holds true within long lived families and whether this is a direct effect or an indirect effect. In this paper we investigate the association between biodemographic and socioeconomic factors in early life and mortality after age 40, and through which pathways this effect may operate. In the first part of this study, we examine whether and how the effect of early life conditions influence longevity in the general population as well as in families of centenarians. In the second part, we examine whether the association between childhood conditions and old age mortality can be mediated by the socioeconomic status in adulthood or by marriage. An event-history database that links individuals to their childhood characteristics gathered from the 1901 and 1911 Canadian census records and to their adult characteristics is used. Non-parametric analyses are performed to estimate the effect of early life and adult variables using the Kaplan-Meier estimator as well as gender-specific proportional hazard models with a Gompertz specification of the risk of mortality. We further suggest the use of structural equation modeling (SEM) to identify direct and indirect effects of early life conditions on later life mortality. Overall, this study will contribute to gain insight into the predictors and pathways associated with longevity in addition to

deepen our understanding as to whether mortality determinants among the general population may be different from those among long-lived individuals.

33-5. WIDOWHOOD AND BEREAVEMENT AMONG THE SWISS ELDERLY. EXPLORING THE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE CAUSES OF DEATH

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The bereavement effect has often been studied but very few researches considered the causes of death, and as far as we know none examined the associations that appears when we cross-tabulate the couples' causes, taking into account the time distance between the two life ends. Using data from the Swiss National Cohort which linked the death certificates from 1990 to 2008 with the population censuses of 1990 and 2000, we observe 69'426 couples where both partners were aged 60 or more at the beginning of the observation and died before the end of observation. First analysis confirm the existence of bereavement effects with however different intensities according to the age at widowhood. For the Budapest congress, we propose a model including duration (Cox) and causes of death, then an exploration of the matrix of causes. Some associations suggest a psychological distress (suicide) or the exhaustion of the survivor who was the care giver (mainly cardio-vascular diseases), but the most intriguing observation occurs when the two couple members are dying from the same cause. There are two theoretical reasons to observe a concentration on the diagonal. The first reason is homogamy, i.e. same socio-cultural origins that can be measured from the census data. The second one is that they share food, roof, a life style, and here we can integrate a time dimension, the marriage duration until widowhood. We want to integrate those measures in a Cox model exploring the risks of dying from the same cause that the partner. Please note that the attached long abstract is not a paper but research notes.

34-1. SPOUSE AND CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS: A WAY TO COMPENSATE WOMEN'S FINANCIAL LOSS AFTER SEPARATION?

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Marital separations and divorces have dramatically increased during the last decades. The literature emphasized the gendered economic consequences of union dissolution, showing a worsening of women's living standard after separation, whereas the men's one remains stable or increases. However two points remain unexplored so far. First of all, alimony transfers (spousal and child support) have received relatively scant attention in the economic literature, doubtless for lack of suitable data. They may however, represent a significant amount of household post-divorce income. Ignoring them could lead to an overstatement of the living standards decline of women and symmetrically to an overstatement of men's living standards. Second, in case of divorce and separation, standard surveys have difficulties to recover both former partners after union dissolution because of they are likely to move. To overcome these difficulties, we use the French exhaustive administrative income-tax data. We rely on a population composed of all the divorcees of the year 2009 - roughly 130,000 couples ie 260,000 partners. We analyse to what extent the private transfers do play their role in balancing living standards between man and woman after divorce. Spousal alimony is rare but child alimony concerns three quarters of divorces with children, received mainly by the mother. First results show they play a significant role in offsetting gender economic post-divorce inequalities. Separation and divorce imply the end of economies of scale. The decrease in living standard is mainly supported by women who have

more often primary custody. Public transfers offset inequalities especially for poor or/and families with many children. Private transfers (child support payments) increase living standards of women but without equalizing living standards in both households. Women in « Male breadwinner » couples are the most affected ones.

34-2. PERSISTENT EMPLOYMENT INSTABILITY AND FERTILITY INTENTIONS IN ITALY

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Our paper adds to the growing literature on the measurement of employment instability and on that on its consequences on fertility dynamics. We argue that many of these studies disregard a crucial dimension of employment instability: its persistence (duration). It is the persistence in an unstable condition, more than the status itself, which may have the most severe consequences on subsequent family choices. In this paper, we propose an index of persistence in employment instability that synthesizes all the information inside the individual sequence of employment statuses in a single number accounting simultaneously for the duration, sequencing, intensity, and labour market circumstances. Then, we test its impact on short-term childbearing intentions, and we do this separately for women and for men as well as for different parities. The application focuses on the Italian case.

34-3. THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD TO WOMEN'S WORK-FAMILY RECONCILIATION IN SPAIN

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We study the effects of first and second child on women's timing of exit from and re-entry to the labour market in Spain in the period 2005-2011. This is a relatively well-trodden area of research in general, but not in the case of Spain, and much less in the period prior to, and concurrent with, the present crisis. The data we use is the 'Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales', a unique administrative record that links the individuals' employment history with municipal and income tax data. Traditionally, and up to the mid-1990s, when most studies stop, Spain was an 'early peak' country: women's participation rates were relatively high in their younger years, but declined sharply after family formation. Our first contribution consists in updating this picture. Secondly, among the women who come back to paid employment after child-birth, we investigate how long they remain employed. Thirdly, the data allow observing unemployment spells during which the woman receives benefits. Some authors have suggested that women in the lower-paying occupations may use unemployment benefits as a surrogate form of extended maternity leave. And, finally, we study whether patterns differ in the boost and bust periods that the years 2005 to 2011 comprise. Our main hypothesis is that, overall, Spain does not fit anymore the 'early peak' characterisation. But the female labour force has grown in number and also in internal heterogeneity. Hence, we expect to find distinctive patterns of labour market participation depending on women's levels of human capital. In particular, we expect the probability of continuous employment to be significantly higher among tertiary-educated women than among the rest.

34-4. THE ISOLATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED ACROSS EUROPEAN HOUSEHOLDS: 1998-2011

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As a result of the recent economic crisis, Europe is witnessing record high levels of unemployment accompanied by an increase in poverty rates. The consequences of unemployment go beyond the individual and affect the households through the loss of a breadwinner. Nevertheless, the structure of the household and the employment status of its members may soften or exacerbate the job loss. Household structures varies to a great extent across European countries, highlighting diverse cultural legacies and family ties in different regions. For instance, the high levels of parental co-residence among young adults in Southern Europe may contribute to soften the impact of the high rates of youth unemployment that characterize the region. In this paper, we develop a measure of unemployment that takes into account the household context of the unemployed, both in terms of composition and employment status of its co-residents. We distinguish between isolated and non-isolated unemployed based on whether they co-reside only with other unemployed or with employed household members. Hence, our measure of unemployment is sensitive to the level of isolation of unemployed across households. We refer to it as Isolation sensitive Unemployment rate (IsU). We assume that isolated unemployed are at a higher risk of social exclusion. We use data from European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) for 30 European countries from 1998 to 2011 to analyze the varying levels of isolation of the unemployed by age and sex.

34-5. ARE WOMEN AND MEN EQUAL IN THE EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON FUTURE WAGES? AN ANALYSIS FOR EMPLOYEES BASED ON THE ECHP

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This paper investigates the effect of unemployment on men and women's monthly wages for eight European countries. Using a harmonised database (ECHP), we estimate the impact of declared unemployment on employees while taking account of attrition and unobserved individual heterogeneity. We find sizable unemployment effects. In most of the countries, the wage penalty represents from 4% to 9%, and appears to be even higher in the more flexible economies. In certain countries we do not find any gender differences. This is not the case for Belgium, where the scarring effect is particularly strong for women, and France and Italy, where it is particularly weak. Nevertheless, focusing on women who work full time, there is no gender difference in France. To explain the discrepancies between countries, we suggest that labour market institutions such as unemployment benefits and wage-setting institutions may be avenues of investigation.

35-1. FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CHILD HEALTH, A COMPARATIVE APPROACH USING FRANCE AND THE U.K.

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A large body of literature has shown marked differences in the average level of resources and of child well-being across different family structures. Family structure may have a more detrimental effect on child health if in combination with other hardships, such as poverty. Furthermore, the relationship between family structure and outcomes for children or parents has been less studied in a comparative manner, even though family policies differ significantly across developed countries. In this paper, we

consider whether family structure works in combination with socio-economic status to produce health inequalities in child outcomes in the UK and France. Using the British Millennium Cohort Study the French Etude Longitudinale Francaise depuis l'Enfance (Elfe), we characterise differences in a number of child outcomes across family structures and explore whether family structure works in combination with socio-economic status to produce health inequalities in postnatal outcomes in two countries with differing welfare and family policies. We are happy for this interdisciplinary work to be considered by either the "Policy issues", the "Families and households" or the "Health, wellbeing and morbidity" sessions.

35-2. CHILDREN'S TIME USE IN TWO-PARENT AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES IN ITALY

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A vast sociological and psychological literature has showed that children from intact and non intact families have different scholastic and behavioural outcomes. This may be due to the different parental investment both in terms of money and in terms of time spent with the children. In this paper we investigate whether living with both parents affects the time devoted by children in more formative activities such as reading and studying with respect to children living with a single parent. We use data from the Italian Time Use Survey for the year 2008 that contains a detailed time diary for all family members above the age of three. We concentrate our analysis on children between 5 and 18 year old and we find that having a single parent reduces the time children devote to readying and studying and this effect turns out to be driven by poor single mothers and low educated single mothers. In addition the negative effect of having a single parent is higher for single children.

35-3. GENERATIONAL SQUEEZES UNDER DIFFERENT LIFE COURSES AND THE STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS

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The aim of the paper is to analyse care provision between generations in selected European countries representing different levels of intergenerational solidarity, structural and cultural contexts and care regimes. The main focus will be on so called "sandwich generations", i.e. people aged 45-64. The data used come from the Generations and Gender Survey, the panel survey carried out in selected European countries. We hypothesize that more familialistic countries and weak formal care provision tend to assist more both generations, whereas those with high level of de-familialisation of care and welfare are less likely to provide care to both generations, prioritizing the young ones. The countries selected represent different welfare settings, care regimes and living arrangements (i.e. Poland, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Romania, Germany, Estonia). The logistic regression will be applied. The dependent binary variable describes a fact of giving care support both up and down generations. Two models will be estimated: one with focus on care provided to younger generations (grandchildren) and the second one - on care provided to older generations (parents/ parents in low/ grandparents). Other kinds of care (towards partner, siblings, friends etc.) are excluded from our analysis. The models will include individual characteristics of care givers (age, sex, education, employment, living arrangements, disability), variables regarding attitudes towards care (people's opinions towards care responsibilities) and also a variable 'country' representing the socio-economic-cultural context. The preliminary results suggest that three dimensions of care provision (family ties, institutional settings, attitudes towards care) are important in care provisions both up and down generations.

35-4. THE SANDWICH GENERATION: DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF GLOBAL TRENDS

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We evaluate the consequences of demographic change for care needs of families. We use demographic methods and microsimulation, calibrated with data from the UN WPP 2012 Revision, to estimate trends in the prevalence of the so-called `sandwich generation' for all countries of the world. Longer and healthier life implies that the parents of people at childbearing age are less likely to be in need of support. Conversely, later childbearing increases generational length and implies that grandparents of young children are older and possibly more in need of care. Reduced fertility decreases the number of years that people spend looking after young children. Preliminary results indicate an expected global downward trend in `sandwichness'. However, there are large differences across regions of world. If fertility decline in African countries stalls as projected by the UN, relatively high levels of `sandwichness' will persist for a few decades in the continent.

35-5. THE SECOND MOVE AND THE WELFARE STATE: HOW DO LONG-TERM CARE ARRANGEMENTS SHAPE OLDER ADULTS' RESIDENTIAL RELOCATIONS?

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Many scholars have conducted studies on how formal long-term care arrangements shape the care and help adult children provide to impaired older adults. These studies typically show that, after controlling for the geographical distance between parent and child, adult children are less likely to provide care and more likely to provide practical help to impaired parents when formal long-term care arrangements are more generous. Research consistently shows that children who live near their parents are more likely to provide instrumental support than children who live farther away. Particularly co-resident children are likely to provide care. The geographical distance between an impaired parent and an adult child is not exogenous to the former's need for care, however. In this paper, we intend to assess how the association between older parents' need for care and residential relocations is shaped by formal long-term care arrangements. We intend to use Dutch register data to test our hypotheses that older adults' care need driven transitions to coresidence with children are less likely when residential care arrangements are more generous (H1) and when the older adult receives formal home care (H2).

36-1. THE WORLD NEEDS A 21ST CENTURY POPULATION POLICY PARADIGM

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The helplessness of conventional population policy paradigms to deal with 21st century demographic challenges was bluntly manifest at a recent 20-year review conference of the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) for Europe and North America. All these countries are in the process of rapid population ageing, and except for those with significant migration gains many face the prospect of population shrinking. Meanwhile, governments of high fertility countries continue to struggle with the consequences of rapid population growth. The ICPD Programme of Action did away with "quantitative demographic targets" but did not set any new meaningful aggregate level objective. Based on an accumulating body of scientific evidence we suggest a priority focus on human capital development, beginning with and concentrating on education, to become a new global population and development policy paradiqm, equally valid for all societies around the world.

36-2. EU-POLICIES AND FERTILITY: THE EMERGENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FERTILITY ISSUES AT THE SUPRA-NATIONAL LEVEL

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The paper deals with the emergence and implementation of fertility-related policy issues at the European level. During the past decade the European Union has set several initiatives which address low fertility in Europe. Yet, the competences of the European Union to deal with fertility issues are limited to the policy areas in which the European Union has the right to legislate. It is not clear whether the recent EU initiatives mark an expansion of EU activities and whether they are thus as sign of the emergence of a new policy area within the EU, or whether established policy areas are expanded towards demographic issues. This paper traces the development of fertility relevant initiatives at the EU level starting with the Treaty of Rome in 1957 to the present. It provides insight into demographic activities at the EU-level through three investigations: First, it gives a quantitative overview over the development of the topics and legal types of initiatives since 1957. Second, it analyses the process of development with regard to the framing of the initiatives and the changes in framing over time. Third, it presents a content analysis of the initiatives to assess which demographic issues have become anchored in EU policies and which have remained marginal in EU discourses. This comprehensive approach allows us to assess to what extent and with which consequences the EU initiates are steps towards co-ordinated European policy effort to tackle fertility issues.

36-3. FAMILY POLICY TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE, DRIVERS OF REFORM AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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This paper will first describe trends in some family and child outcomes, including fertility, educational attainment, female employment and child poverty since the 1980s and analyse to what extend there has been convergence in these outcomes across OECD countries, and how this could have affected policy reform. It will then summarize trends in family policies, such as child cash benefits, parental leave and childcare policy, and discuss how changes in policy relate to the pursuit of specific policy objectives. The third section of this paper will determine the extent to which changes in family policy have affected the trend changes in family outcomes, and how these effects may vary across groups of countries. The paper will conclude with a section that discusses the effect of the recent economic crisis on family policy, and illustrate how the policy response differs across countries. This section will include an analysis using tax/benefits models of the effect of the crisis on net income of families with two children over the 2007/2011 period.

36-4. RESILIENT EVIL: NEW AND OLD MIGRATION DISCOURSE

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The aim of this paper is to analyse, first, the genesis of a new kind of pro-migration discourse, which has appeared in the wake of the economic crisis in the European Union and, second, its contradictions visa-vis the policies of the individual member states and the European Union as a whole. The relative shortage of young people ready to enter the job market owing to an aging population all around Europe, the forecast downturn in the birth rate owing to declining fertility, the resultant shrinking populations,

and the competition for highly-qualified workers had already harbingered an imperative need to rethink the treatment of migration. With the economic crisis, migration seems to have swung from being the problem to being the solution. I suggest that this change is in keeping with the new neoliberal discourse which now emphasises the notion of resilience within the conceptual framework of the "risk society". Intra-European mobility has therefore been held out as a "solution", both for young people and the governments of the Southern European countries that have been most penalised by austerity policies and for the host countries that are concerned about aging in their populations. Nevertheless, this focus does not vary from the guidelines of migration policy stipulated in the Schengen Agreement, in which the chief objectives were listed as incentivising intra-European mobility, encouraging the migration of well-qualified people as well as regulating extra-European migration with policies of recruitment in the countries of origin and offering only temporary or circular contracts. Whatever the case, the immediate political agenda shows quite a different reality: migration comes under the heading of Security, whether it is a question of economic migrants, refugees from the different conflicts following the impossible Arab Spring, or minorities forced into a nomadic existence, shunted from one European country to another.

36-5. EUROPEAN ATTITUDES ON ADOPTION BY GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES

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This paper focuses on European attitudes on joint adoption by same-sex couples with the intention to highlight individual and country-level factors that can determine the level of social acceptance or rejection of this specific kind of adoption. This study contributes to the literature on social acceptance of lesbian women, gay men and their adoption practices in Europe and directs attention to several previously under-researched aspects of social attitudes on same-sex parenting rights. The empirical base of the study is the 4th Family, Work and Gender Roles module of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), which was extended in 2012 with two new variables: A same-sex female couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple; A same-sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple. Besides testing the effects of basic socio-demographic factors, we will focus on hypotheses in connection to traditional family formation preferences and gender equality related values. Additionally, a hypothesis about potentially higher levels of social acceptance towards lesbian couples in comparison to gay couples will also be tested. Since both individual and country-level factors are taken into account, we use multilevel regression models involving data from the examined countries.

37-1. GENDERED INCOME DOMINANCE AND PARTNER INSTABILITY

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Do partnerships become more unstable when the female partner is economically dominant? We revisit this old debate analyzing Danish panel data, 1980-2010 which allows us to trace change as Denmark shifted towards increasingly gender egalitarian norms. We focus especially on different divorce risks by education level. Our analyses show a positive divorce risk when the female gains dominant status in the 1980s. This effect evaporates by the 2000s, suggesting that the acceptance of gender egalitarianism has become broadly entrenched. We additionally test a diffusion model of gender egalitarianism by estimating year-by-year divorce probabilities and find a fairly close fit.

37-2. THE EMERGENCE OF WOMEN AS MAIN EARNERS IN EUROPE

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This paper conducts a cross-sectional empirical research aimed at documenting the emergence of a new family model characterized by women who earn the largest share of the household income. We show that in Europe, couples with women as the main earner have started to represent a non-negligible share of the population and identify characteristics of couples in which women are the main earner in comparison to couples in which men are the main earner and equal-earner couples. We undertake a comparative approach using micro-level surveys for 21 European countries from the European Social Survey.

37-3. MARRIAGE AND FEMALE WAGES: DO MARRIED WOMEN PAY A PENALTY OR EARN A PREMIUM?

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The relation between marital status and wages has been well-documented in the sociological and economic literatures for men: married men are generally found to earn more than single men. However, we know comparatively little about linkages between marital status and wages for women. Research examining the mechanisms underlying a wage penalty or premium for married women has for instance been very limited and as almost all studies to date have been conducted in the United States, we know little about the relation between marriage and female wages in other countries. The present paper aims to fill these gaps by examining the following questions: do married women earn more than single women? Or does marriage lead to a wage penalty for women, similar to the wage penalty mothers are faced with? And if so, what can explain this? Furthermore, we ask whether the relation between marriage and women's wages varies across countries. If so, to what extent can differences be explained by variations in country level characteristics? To answer these research questions, we adopt a multilevel approach in a Bayesian framework and use micro-level data from the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS), coupled with macro-level data from the MULTILINKS database. Preliminary results suggest marriage is either associated negatively or not associated with women's wages, with substantial cross-national variations. In line with the specialization perspective, part of the marriage penalty for women seems to be explained by the relative amount of household tasks they perform. Overall, our results thus suggest that marriage contributes to the gender wage gap, as married men generally earn more, while married women either earn less or do not benefit from marriage.

37-4. COHABITATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

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This study investigates the macro-level association between socioeconomic development and the prevalence of unmarried cohabitation by social class in Latin America. To this end, we use recently released harmonized microdata from 15 Latin American countries, spanning from 1980 to 2010. First, we examine the prevalence of cohabitation by social class, using educational attainment as a proxy. Second, we study the correlation between the level of cohabitation and a selection of indicators on human development and social and gender inequalities. We expect and show that the level of cohabitation in each social class does not correlate in the same manner with the macro socioeconomic

indicators. Countries with the highest rates of cohabitation among the lowest educated women are characterized by low levels of socioeconomic development and high levels of gender inequality. By contrast, the highest rates of cohabitation among the most educated women are typically found in countries with high levels of socioeconomic development and low levels of gender inequality.

37-5. ARE SPOUSES MORE SATISFIED THAN COHABITORS? AN EXPLORATION OVER THE LAST TWENTY YEARS IN ITALY

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During last decades, cohabitation has becoming increasingly common form of family life everywhere in the social landscape of Europe. This research adds to the European literature on the link between partnership status and family satisfaction. We scrutinize the relationship for Italy, where the diffusion of cohabitations is still limited, analyzing seventeen progressive large-scale datasets carried out continuatively since 1993 by Italian Institute of Statistics. We employ a multilevel model to study more than 235,000 individuals, nested in almost 118,000 couples, 19 regions and 17 years. We found that, in the past, Italian cohabitors were less satisfied with their family life than married couples. As time passes, the difference in family satisfaction between cohabitation and marriage weakens. Then, in contemporary years, cohabitors are not less satisfied than spouses anymore. We suggest that the slow, but never-ending, propagation of cohabitations leads to an increase in the approval and legitimization of cohabitors and, in turn, to an increase in their family satisfaction, despite the Italian familistic-oriented welfare state.

38-1. ADOLESCENTS AND THE NATIVE-IMMIGRANT MENTAL HEALTH GAP IN SPAIN. THE SAME STORY AS IN THE U.S.?

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This paper explores and explains migrant-native differentials in psychological health of adolescents in Spain. As a recent immigration country, research on integration outcomes in Spain is attracting growing attention. Spain was the second largest destination of international migration only after the US from 2000 to 2007, and the impact that the Great Recession is being particularly strong among migrant families and other disadvantaged groups. Our paper is inspired by a growing body of research from United States showing that Latin American origin adolescents tend to show highest risks for mental health even after controlling for age, gender and socioeconomic status. Despite of the growing size of this population in Spain, research on their mental health and psychological wellbeing remains very limited due to a serious dearth of adequate data. We take advantage of a recently released dataset, the Chances (2011) survey, which sampled students enrolled in the 3rd and 4th grades of secondary education in the municipality of Madrid (n=2,734). The survey oversampled adolescents of immigrant origin, which allows for separated analyses of this population. In addition, it contains very rich information on the life of adolescents, including indicators of mental health and psychological wellbeing, quality of the relationship within the family, relationships with friends and schoolmates, etc. A parallel survey was taken with the parents of half of the adolescents sample (n=1,239), which includes additional information about family characteristics and intergenerational relationships. Finally, the data also permit to examine the impact of contextual factors such as schools and neighbourhoods. Our findings suggest worse mental health outcomes of children of migrant families compared to native families in Spain. Using several indicators of mental health outcomes (e.g. difficulties to concentrate,

sleep, self-esteem), the paper examines the effect of parent characteristics, family conflict, and school and neighbourhood context on adolescent mental health.

38-2, WHY ARE POORER CHILDREN AT HIGHER RISK OF OBESITY? A U.K. COHORT STUDY

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The prevalence of obesity in young children has increased over the past decades in many developed countries including the U.K. Prior work suggests that there are socioeconomic inequalities in the risk of child obesity, and that this begins in the preschool years. However, our understanding of why children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds appear at increased risk of obesity is limited, and few studies have identified potentially modifiable factors that if targeted could reduce inequalities. This represents a particular challenge for public health as in the context of lifelong health, we know that children who become obese in childhood are at higher risk of obesity throughout their lives. The aim of this study was to examine the contribution of family environmental risk factors to attenuate social inequalities in child obesity. To investigate whether influences are similar across childhood we assessed the role of risk factors at two age points: in early childhood at 5 years and at the cusp of adolescence at 11 years. To do this we used data from a large population based study, the Millennium Cohort Study.

38-3. SOCIOECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN LOW BIRTHWEIGHT: A COMPARISON ACROSS ANGLOPHONE COUNTRIES

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Socioeconomic inequalities in health are pervasive in the developed world. Yet, despite a growing literature comparing health indicators across OECD countries, much remains to be learned about international comparisons of within country health inequalities—particularly early in life. Low birthweight is an important marker for health over the life course. In the United States, there is clear evidence of a socioeconomic gradient in this marker of health at the "starting gate," but little is known about how that gradient compares to other countries. This paper uses data from four highly comparable, nationally representative studies to compare income gradients in low birthweight in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States – Anglophone countries that share a common language and cultural similarities, but differ in their social safety nets. Preliminary results suggest that income inequalities in low birthweight are as pervasive in peer countries as in the United States despite more comprehensive social welfare and health care systems in the other countries.

38-4. THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY LEAVE POLICY ON CHILD HEALTH ACROSS DIFFERENT WELFARE REGIMES AND PERIODS: EVIDENCE FROM 19 OECD COUNTRIES FROM 1969 TO 2010

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This study examines the effects of family leave policy on eight child health outcomes - five age specific child mortality rates (infant, perinatal, neonatal, post-neonatal, and child mortality rates), low birth weight, and immunization rates for measles and DPT across 19 OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries from 1969 to 2010. This research contributes to the existing literature (Ruhm, 2000; Tanaka, 2005) by including one additional country, South Korea, a highly developed but considerably understudied country, and by incorporating data from 2001 to 2010. Using

data from the Max Planck Institute and other national and international organizations such as OECD and ILO, I estimate the effects of family leave policy (specially, number of weeks provided) – considering both job protected paid leave and other leave (unpaid or non-job protected leave) – on child health using OLS models. I control for other relevant variables including GDP per capita, health expenditures, healthcare coverage, dialysis patients, and fertility and female employment rates. I also include: (1) country fixed effects; (2) year fixed effects; and (3) country-time trend interactions. Missing values are imputed 20 times using the predictive mean matching method. The results suggest that job protected paid leave significantly reduces infant mortality and post-neonatal mortality. In particular, the largest effects of job protected paid leave are found in reducing post-neonatal mortality – a 6.16% decrease (p=0.000); the effects are robust throughout all model specifications. Comparing the effects of other leave (unpaid or non-job protected) and job protected paid leave, other leave has no significant effects on any of the outcome indicators. This suggests that parents do not respond to leave provided without adequate payment benefits or job protection and mothers may return to work early. As a result, other leave does not have any significant effects on infant health.

38-5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD GROWTH TRAJECTORIES

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The dynamic processes that drive the development of childhood overweight and obesity are not completely understood. By age 5, over 20% of British children are already classed as overweight or obese. Therefore, early childhood growth may be important in understanding recent increases in childhood overweight. In this paper, we identify latent trajectories of early childhood growth from infancy through age 11, and we examine the interplay between these trajectories and the changing socio-economic context. Using the Millennium Cohort Study, a representative birth cohort of 19,244 UK children born in 2000-2002, and two different but complementary methods (Longitudinal Latent Class methods and Latent growth mixture), we aim to: 1) fit latent overweight/obese and BMI trajectories throughout childhood; and 2) to examine socio-demographic predictors of these trajectories. Early analyses suggest that lower socio-economic categorization at 9 months increases the odds of membership of the "obese" group in the LCA analyses, and the "increasing BMI" group in the Latent Trajctories analyses, but does not appear to be associated with the other latent groups. Future work will extent analyses to age 11 (data to be released imminently), and will use a fuller set of socioeconomic markers, including exploring such markers in a longitudinal context. Such work will highlight whether the early years are a significant period during which growth patterns are established and therefore whether they are an attractive window to intervene to modify future risk of overweight.

39-1. HOUSEHOLDS AND AGING FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN TURKEY

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As Turkey progresses through its fertility transition and the proportion of the older population continues to increase, research examining the social lives and implications of this older population becomes ever more important. Using the 2011 Turkish Survey on Family Structure, this paper examines the gender differences of household living arrangements among the older population. General patterns seen in other societies exist where most men in Turkey live as heads of their own households, usually with a partner, until they die. Women, on the other hand, experience aging very differently as women often become single heads of their own households as they lose partners and many become

dependents in the households of their children or other relatives, particularly at the oldest ages. The Turkish context reveals some unusual anomalies in addition to these standard results. In urban areas, the share of women still living with partners in old age falls below the share observed in rural areas. Among these large number of older women without partners in cities, more remain heads of their own households than among rural women without partners. Whether a result of different cultural standards and traditions or different economic opportunities and constraints, it seems that the cities of Turkey provide a more supportive environment for older women without partners to retain their autonomy, independence, and householder status.

39-2. ALWAYS AROUND... FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF YOUNG ADULTS IN EUROPE

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Comparative research suggests that there are great cross-national and cross-temporal differences in family living arrangements in Europe. In this paper, we examine young adults' family living arrangements (1) across several European countries and different national contexts, and (2) by taking into account cross-time variability. In doing so, we pay careful attention to a comprehensive conceptualization of family living arrangements (incl. extended and non-family living arrangements). The aim of this paper is to deepen our understanding of family structure and household arrangements in Europe by examining and mapping the cross-national and cross-temporal variety of young adults' family living arrangements. For our analysis we use data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series International (IPUMSi) for the census rounds 1980, 1990, and 2000 and for eight European countries (Austria, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, and Switzerland). The analysis is restricted to young adults (aged 18 - 34) and we employ log-linear models (separate for men and women) to ascertain the influence of individual and contextual factors on family living arrangements. Initial descriptive analyses lend further support to a North/ West - South/ East divide in family living arrangements and general gender differentials in extended family living. Other interesting results are the heterogeneity in the family living arrangements of single mothers across geographic areas, and the upward trend of extended household living for young men and women between 1980 and 2000.

39-3. UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSITION FROM LIVING APART TOGETHER TO COHABITATION - WHO MOVES TO ESTABLISH A CO-RESIDENTIAL PARTNERSHIP?

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We study the transition to co-residential partnerships among those who can be considered to be truly at risk of that transition: those in a LAT relationship. We use data from the four waves of the German Pairfam dataset (N = 2,139 younger people in LAT relationships in wave 1). In the final paper we will present multinomial logistic regressions of staying in a LAT relationship, separating, forming a co-residential partnership by moving, and forming such a partnership by having the partner move in. We test various hypotheses, among which hypotheses pertaining to relationship quality, investments in the partnership, resources and differences in resources between partners. Not many of our hypotheses are supported by our preliminary results, but we do find that older LAT partners, and those who are employed, are more likely than others to form co-residential partnerships. It is also noteworthy that LAT relationships appear to be quite dynamic: of the respondents found in a LAT relationship in Wave 1, only 20% were still in a LAT relationship with the same partner in Wave 4, 25% had formed a cohabiting

partnership with the LAT partner, more than half were separated, and only a small minority had married the LAT partner.

39-4. FAMILIES IN ASIA: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF INTER-GENERATIONAL CO-RESIDENCE

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We examine patterns and trends in household size and living arrangements in Asia to highlight the prevalent characteristics of Asian families showing diversity across countries and changes over time. We combine data from censuses and surveys from 12 countries spanning from 1980 to 2010, adopting two perspectives: a household and an individual level of analysis. Results show that households and families are changing in Asia while elements of the old remain. Driven by fertility decline, household size in most Asian countries has experienced a shrinkage, yet the prevalence of one-person household remains low, and confined mostly to the elderly, especially female, population. The dominant feature of intergenerational co-residence continues to characterize Asian households. The decline in household size does not entail a simplification of household structures. The percentage of the elderly living with children remains stable while, contrary to modernizations theories, the percentage of adult children coresiding with at least one parent in fact increased. Gender differences in intergenerational co-residence for adults clearly mark distinctions between family systems of different countries (i.e. patrilocal, matrilocal and bilateral systems).

39-5. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF NON-PARTNERED PENSIONERS IN EUROPE: ALONE OR WITH OTHERS?

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This study focuses on residential autonomy, analysing through the last decade the living arrangements of the elderly -aged 66 to 95- who do not live with a partner, in several European countries. The main hypothesis is that meanwhile health and wealth allow it; the probability of living alone is higher than living with relatives or other people. However, previous research has stated different residential patterns among Nordic, Central and Southern countries. The aim of this paper is to examine whether the higher or lower proneness to live with other people instead of living alone observed in these European regions is cultural or, on the contrary, there are structural or circumstantial factors that could explain the differences. This paper analyses individual and contextual characteristics of those people living with others regarding those living alone. We use the four available waves of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (2004/5 - 2010/1) a timespan that allows checking the effects of the economic crisis and consider the 10 countries participating in all waves. The observed interregional distance of coresidence ratio increases after controlling for structural and contextual factors, which suggests idiosyncratic cultures. However, the main results show that: 1) severe limitations in daily live instrumental activities is the factor that has the greatest impact on the probability of coresidence; 2) the economic crisis has triggered a shift on the trend driving to an increase of coresidence; and 3) both higher educational and higher income levels entail a lower ratio of coresidence; suggesting higher freedom of choice in Nordic countries rather than familism in Southern Europe. The spread of the crisis has led to increased coresidence of older people in all the countries considered. However, it is expected that it will have a stronger impact in those countries where the crisis is fiercer.

40-1. AFTER THE WAVE: THE ADVANTAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE - FEWER AND OLDER, BUT SMARTER AND HEALTHIER?

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Population aging is an inevitable global demographic process. Most of the literature on the consequences of demographic change focuses on the economic and societal challenges that we will face as people live longer and have fewer children. In this paper, we (a) describe key trends and projections of the magnitude and speed of population aging in Germany, (b) review the literature on the economic, social and environmental consequences of population aging, and (c) investigate some of the opportunities that aging societies create, using Germany as our case study. We argue that there are relevant positive unintended side effects of population aging that can be leveraged to address pressing environmental problems, issues of gender inequality and intergenerational ties. Will population aging and decline lead to less pollution, and environmental damage? Will expenditures for the young and old balance if huge expected private downward transfers (bequests) are taken into account? Will the increasing share of individuals proceeding to tertiary education change the skill composition of the labor force? Will the gains in life expectancy be years spend in better health? We address these questions using a wide range of data including National Transfer Accounts, projections of CO2 emissions, labor force by educational attainment, and time transfers.

40-2. A DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE GRANDPARENT PHASE OF LIFE

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Demographic changes impact the absolute and relative length of time that we spend in different family roles. In this paper, I examine how the grandparent phase of life has been affected by recent mortality and fertility decline, and fertility postponement. First, I use the Sullivan method to estimate how many years (at the population level) people spend in two states: grandchild-less and with grandchildren, and how recent demographic changes have shifted the grandparent phase of life. Second, I examine sex differences in grandparenthood and their causes. Third, I examine the relative importance of the reasons for being grandchild-less at each age and whether the importance of these factors has changed over time. The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) are used to compare the grandparent phase of life across context. Preliminary results for the United States show that the transition to grandparenthood is occurring later, which is due mostly to fertility postponement of children. Implications for family relationships, care-giving, and evolutionary demography are discussed.

40-3. THE SANDWICH GENERATION IN BRAZIL: DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS AND IMPLICATIONS

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This paper analyzes the demographic determinants and implications of the sandwich generation in Brazil. This generation is characterized by women who have small children and elderly parents alive and devote significant care time to both groups while still in the labor force. In the past few decades, Brazil is facing rapid fertility and mortality decline, but average fertility age has changed very little. The combination of those elements have impacts on to the economic life cycle and important socioeconomic

consequences to women and families. More specifically, we investigate: 1) what is the probability of having a small child and a living parent? and 2) which is the average time women spends in the sandwich generation and how it has been changing over time? 3) What is the average age that children experience a grandparent death? We use Brazilian Census data from 1960 to 2010 and microsimulation, using Socsim, to study and analyze those questions.

40-4. FOUR LEVELS OF INTERGENERATIONAL INDICATORS AND THE TOTAL SUPPORT RATIO

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The demographic definition of the support ratio weighs the sizes of age groups against each other. In contrast, the economic support ratio (ESR) by Cutler et al (1990) compares the effective number of workers to the effective number of consumers both defined by the combination of the age profile of the population and the age profiles of labour income and consumption respectively. Since this measure captures both the effect of age composition and the age patterns of producing and consuming income, it gives a richer and more accurate description of reality. Inspired by this approach we will calculate a generalized version of the ESR, the total support ratio (TSR). The TSR extends the age profile of labour income with the age profile of the value of household labour and the age profile of consumption with the age profile of the consumption of unpaid household labour by household members. Our calculations are based on data from the National Transfer Accounts, and a calculation of age-specific non-market labour and consumption based on the time use survey. We argue that the conclusions drawn from the different levels of intergenerational indicators are varying. We demonstrate our results using not only the support ratios but other types of indicators as well. Combining our age profiles with future age compositions of the population we also calculate future projections of these indicators.

40-5. DOES GRANDPARENTING REDUCE ENGAGEMENT IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES?

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The positive effects of participation in social activities have been studied in various fields, incluing political science (in relation to democracy and trust), gerontology, and sociology (for its effects on physical and mental health). Against a background of rapid population ageing, the study of social integration among the elderly is of particular relevance within the framework of active ageing. Yet, whether the relationship between kin and non-kin social activities is characterized by cumulation or competition remains under-explored. In particular, grandparenting has taken a central role for the elderly due to unprecedented overlap between grandparents' and their grandchildren's lives. Grandparenting may stimulate social participation or it may impose time and energy constraints on it. This study aims to assess the effect on the participation in social activities among the elderly of providing childcare on a regular basis. Using an instrumental variable approach on data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, we find that regular provision of childcare has a significant negative effect on the number of activities in which grandmothers participate. When considering the activities separately by type, we find a negative effect on engagement in educational or training courses for both grandfathers and grandmothers, while a negative effect on volunteering and participating in political or community-related organization is additionally found only for grandmothers. These results contribute to the debate on active ageing.

41-1. THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE LABOUR MARKET BEHAVIOUR OF WOMEN LEFT-BEHIND: EVIDENCE FROM SENEGAL

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This paper examines the impact of male international migration on the labour market behaviour of women left-behind in Senegal. While previous studies rely largely on cross-sectional data collected only in origin countries, this analysis takes advantage of a new longitudinal and multi-sited dataset on international migration. This allows using more appropriate methods for examining causal mechanisms and avoiding selection biases that were inherent in previous analyses. Results from a random effects logistic panel regression do not support previous findings of a positive effect of husbands' migration on women's labour market participation. Instead, we find evidence of lower activity rates for spouses of migrants. The finding seems mostly driven by women whose union is transnational from the start (i.e. who marry someone who is already a migrant) and who have significantly less chances to be working than their counterparts whose husbands are in Senegal. Future steps include extending the analysis to the Congolese case where preliminary results reveal different dynamics between men's migration and women's economic participation. The comparison, enabled by the multi-country design of the MAFE data, allows examining the role of gender norms in the shaping of these dynamics.

41-2. PARTNERSHIP FORMATION AND LABOUR MARKET STATUS AMONG CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN SWITZERLAND

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In Europe, early researches interested in children of immigrants have started to 90s, these early works were heavily influenced by the theories developed in the United States. However, in comparison with this American theories, in Europe the difference within ethnic groups take an important role (Crul & Vermeulen, 2003; Doomernik, 1998; Fibbi, Lerch, & Wanner, 2010; Lucassen, 2005). Using the SHP (Swiss Household Panel) survey this paper investigates the relationship between partnership formation and the labour market position among children of immigrants in Switzerland. More precisely, we will look at the processes of partnership formation (covering both married and unmarried cohabitation) and aim to understand how partnership formation can play a role in the professional status (employed-unemployed, occupational attainment) of children of immigrants. The Swiss case is an interesting and relevant one given the growing share of children of immigrants (Marks, 2005), those who were born in Switzerland but have at least one foreign born parent. Furthermore Switzerland has a migration history with people coming for different reasons and from both the neighboring countries as well as from other parts of the world. This allows for a comparative approach that pays attention to diversity in different paths into adulthood both in the private and public domain. First preliminary findings show that there exist differences in partnership formation and professional work, between natives and population with immigrant origins. The timing of the transition to a first union, and cohabitation (married or unmarried) are relatively different for the population with immigrant origins. We can also find greater disadvantages as regards the labour market status for certain groups of children of immigrants. Keywords: Partnership formation, Professional status, Children of immigrants

41-3. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF LATIN-AMERICAN MOTHERS IN SPAIN: THE ROLE OF MULTIGENERATIONAL LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

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Women of Latin-American descent in Spain are reported to have high levels of labor force participation. At the same time little is known about the relationship between work and multigenerational living arrangements of these women in particular in times of economic crisis. In this paper we question how living arrangements are relevant for participation in the labor market among Latin American women of diverse origin with minor children. We are particularly interested in the role of multigenerational or extended households and aim to identify how labor force participation and living arrangements are related. We use pooled data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey 2005-2012 and apply descriptive and multivariate analysis including detailed information on the individual and all household members. Paying attention to different dimensions of participation (having a job, number of hours worked etc.) allows us to identify different labor market strategies and their relation with living arrangements during a period of economic crisis.

41-4. SPLIT FAMILIES: HOW TEENS PERCEIVE LIFE CHANGES WITH PARENTS WORKING OVERSEAS

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Much has been written about the effects of split families on the well-being of children, particularly when the reason for the split is divorce, and particularly in western contexts. In this research we investigate the extent to which family structure influences children's educational outcomes, employment decisions, and emotional well-being among migrant and non-migrant families in the Philippines. We analyze data collected in two waves of in-depth interviews. In the first wave (2008-2009), we interviewed 40 high-school aged children in order to compare the experiences of those from households in which one or both parents were overseas with households that have remained intact in the Philippines. The second wave of data was collected in March - July 2013, and captured half of the same children interviewed five years earlier. In this analysis, we seek to understand the impact parents' overseas migration has had upon the lives of children who remain behind in the Philippines. We plan to focus on gender differences in our analysis: how girls who remain in the Philippines may describe their circumstances differently from boys (or whether differences in articulation are quite minor), and how the impact of absent mothers varies from that of absent fathers. Finally, we will assess the extent to which those who were not interviewed in the second wave may have been different in particular ways at time 1 from those who took part in both sets of interviews, and we will acknowledge any potential sample selectivity we identify.

41-5. ARE CANADIAN IMMIGRANT WOMEN SECONDARY WORKERS?

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A popular explanation of the differences between the labour supply behaviour of immigrant and nativeborn women points to the role of women as secondary (or lower-wage) earners in the household. In this context, economic theory suggests that financing primary worker's investment in human capital or skill is an important determinant of secondary worker's participation decisions. As immigrants often have to

acquire host-country specific skills upon immigration, it follows that the patterns of participation should differ between immigrant and native-born secondary workers. We explore the question of whether immigrant women behave as secondary workers, remaining marginally attached to the labour market and experiencing little career progression over time. We use four waves of the Canadian Census to follow the labour force participation of female immigrant cohorts from 1991 to 2006, using the occupational skills embodied in the jobs they perform to assess their career progression relative to native born women. Occupational skills offer a new dimension in the analysis of assimilation not previously explored. We find no evidence supporting the idea that Canadian female immigrants are secondary workers in terms of labor force participation, or wages. There is however, some evidence of slower skill mobility and of low status job-traps for low educated migrants.

42-1. WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THE TRANSITION TO FIRST MARRIAGE IN THREE EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

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This study compares the effect of education on marriage rates in Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea. Theories explaining cross-country variation in the effect of women's earning potential on marriage claim that negative effects happen when gender-role differentiation forces women to choose between career and family. I hypothesise that Taiwan will have less negative impact of women's earning potential, measured as years of schooling, on marriage. Compared to Japanese and Korean firms, Taiwanese enterprises are small-scale and function under higher labour demand, what forces them to accommodate married women. This reduces career interruptions due to marriage and the opportunity costs educated women face when marrying. Unexpectedly, I find that in Taiwan the effect of education is negative and stronger than in Japan and South Korea. Besides not supporting existing theories, this finding calls for alternative explanations to variation in the relationship between marriage and economic potential.

42-2. THE EFFECT OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE AT COLLEGE GRADUATION ON FERTILITY

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We study whether the business cycle at college graduation affects fertility decisions among university graduates in the years after graduation. Do graduates postpone parenthood when entering the labor market in economically bad times or do they use an economic downturn to start a family? We answer this question using German survey data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) covering a long observation period of over 30 years. We use duration analysis and estimate the effect of graduating in a downturn on entering the first parenthood. We find that the business cycle at graduation affects female fertility but not male fertility. Graduating in a downturn increases the transition rate to the first pregnancy among women significantly. The effect is strongest in the years two to four after graduation and then decreases over time.

42-3. POSTPONEMENT AND RECUPERATION OF FIRST BIRTHS IN EUROPE: THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXTS OVER THE LIFE COURSE

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The decline of period fertility below the replacement level in the early 1970s and 1980s in many European countries was largely driven by the postponement of family formation to older ages, which was in turn induced by increasing enrolment of younger generations in education and increasing female labor force participation in a context characterized by limited prospects in the labor market. As a result of the increasing labor force participation of women and the restructuring of the demand for labor, family policies have become increasingly important to reduce the costs and/or opportunity costs related to family formation. Combining longitudinal micro-data from the European Social Survey with contextual data from the OECD and the Comparative Family Policy Database, this paper uses multilevel discrete-time hazard models to analyze the impact of variations in macro-level unemployment rates and family policies on first birth hazards of 6906 women in 14 European countries between 1975 and 2005. The results provide empirical support for recession-induced postponement of first births at younger ages in all educational groups. Family allowances and childcare availability, on the other hand, show significant positive effects on first births in older age-groups, suggesting that family policies affect the amount of fertility recuperation taking place at older ages. No variation of policy effects was found in terms of educational level. A comparison of the family policy effects suggests that the observed between-country differences in terms childcare enrolment have a larger impact on fertility differences than between-country variation in terms of family allowances.

42-4. CONTINGENT WORK RISING: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TIMING OF MARRIAGE IN JAPAN

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Employment for young adults has become increasingly precarious in most developed countries. Many jobs provide neither benefits nor security. Employers are hiring more part-time workers. They are also hiring workers through companies that send workers for specific and time-bound periods. And many low skill jobs are being outsourced to low wage countries. These changes have made companies more nimble, and are well-documented. Less attention has been paid to the effects of these trends on the family transitions of young adults. In this paper we ask whether the experience of non-regular work leads to the postponement of marriage, and whether this effect differs for men and women. Using life history data from Japan, we find strong, significant effects for men, but, as expected in the Japanese context, no effects for women.

42-5. THE STABILITY OF EARLY PARTNERSHIPS: WHAT IS THE INFLUENCE OF LABOR MARKET INSECURITY ON UNION SEPARATION FOR YOUNGER COHORTS IN GERMANY?

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In early labor market careers, young people often work in non-standard and insecure types of jobs. We are interested to see how these types of employment insecurities impact partnership stability. Our focus is on non-cohabiting partnerships. While early partnerships often are non-cohabiting partnerships, little is known about the stability of these partnerships, and what factors are important for their transformation into cohabiting unions. We make use of the opportunity to incorporate

information on such non-cohabiting partnerships offered by PAIRFAM, a recent German panel and retrospective survey focusing on relationship dynamics for three young cohorts. We analyze the impact of labor market status and type of employment on partnership exit rates, applying event-history analysis. We examine whether findings differ for cohabiting and non-cohabiting unions. We treat exits from non-cohabiting unions and transitions from non-cohabiting to cohabiting unions as competing risks.

43-1. ATTRITION IN THE AUSTRIAN GENERATIONS AND GENDER SURVEY: IS THERE A BIAS BY FERTILITY RELEVANT ASPECTS?

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In longitudinal research, the loss of sample members between waves is a possible source of bias. It is therefore crucial to analyse attrition. The current paper analyses attrition in a longitudinal study on family and fertility, by distinguishing between attrition due to non-contact and attrition due to cooperation. Based on the first two waves of the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey, the two components of attrition are studied separately by using bivariate as well as multivariate methods. Moreover, overall dropout - the combination of both components - is analysed. Apart from various socio-economic characteristics and data collection information, the study focuses on fertility relevant variables such as fecundity, fertility intentions, sexual orientation and traditional attitudes. Fecundity, fertility intentions and homosexual relationship are associated with higher attrition due to cooperation in bivariate analyses but have no explanatory power in the multivariate model. Pregnancy and traditional attitudes towards marriage are associated with significantly lower attrition due to cooperation in the multivariate context. Overall dropout is significantly lower among persons with traditional attitudes towards marriage only. Moreover, various individual and regional characteristics are significantly associated with dropout, with differences between attrition due to non-contact und attrition due to cooperation. Detailed insights in attrition are important when using longitudinal data and interpreting results. Analyses based on the first two waves of the Austrian Generations and Gender survey have to take into consideration a bias towards family oriented persons as well as lower educated respondents and persons with migration background.

43-2. ERROR IN THE MEASUREMENT OF MORTALITY: AN APPLICATION TO THE ANALYSIS OF RACIAL MORTALITY DISPARITY

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This paper examines the nature of measurement error in the reporting of deaths in panel data sets, using the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (NLS-OM) as a case study. The NLS-OM collected socioeconomic data for men aged 45-59 in 1966 and in several subsequent years, and then also recorded deaths---going so far as to match with death certificate data collected in 1990. Panel data of this sort are extremely useful for examining the antecedents of mortality, e.g., studying racial differences in mortality rates. However, considerable care must be taken when analyzing such data; theoretical reasoning developed in this paper shows that the most likely forms of error in the measurement of mortality can bias estimates of the racial mortality gap. An examination of the 1990 data suggests that the match of the death certificates was less complete for blacks than for whites. In consequence, standard practice leads to an under-estimation of the black-white mortality gap.

Importantly, there is now a new match of NLS-OM data to death records, and analysis of these new data confirms this finding.

43-3. BLURRED MEMORY, DELIBERATE MISREPORTING, OR "TRUE TALES"? HOW DIFFERENT SURVEY METHODS AFFECT RESPONDENTS' REPORTS OF PARTNERSHIP STATUS AT FIRST RIDTH

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This paper examines the validity of biographical information gathered retrospectively. It draws on data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), which collected information on partnership status at first birth using two different methods. The first method is based on data on partnership and fertility histories collected retrospectively. The second method uses data gathered through the use of a "landmark question" on the respondents' partnership status when their first child was born. We found that in almost 20 percent of the cases, the information collected using the first method did not correspond with the information collected using the second method. Partnership dissolution and "turbulence" in the partnership biography were strong predictors for discrepancies in the information gathered through the two different survey methods. We concluded by drawing attention to the limitations of the retrospective collection of partnership histories at a time when divorce and separation rates are increasing.

43-4. RECONSTRUCTING WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HISTORIES: ARE SURVEY DATA RELIABLE?

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During the last decades increasing importance has been given to the study of reproductive histories based on event history approaches. Given the increasing supply of survey data collected retrospectively and their wide use in scientific research, it is becoming crucial to assess their reliability. By comparing sample surveys with exhaustive sources, or different sample surveys with each other, several scholars have noticed that data collected from sample surveys with retrospective questions on reproductive histories tend to severely overestimate/underestimate fertility levels of selected subgroups of women. This paper precisely aims to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of women reproductive histories collected with the Follow-up Survey on Births, by comparing self-reported information on childbearing histories with evidence that comes both from the Sample Survey on Births ("main survey") and from population registers (list of all live-births from women resident in Italy for selected years). The present study does not focus on the representativeness of the sample1, but on problems that relate to the "incorrect" registration of childbearing histories. The approach used in this paper has its main strength in that the comparison of fertility histories from three independent data sources (but referring to the same women) takes place at individual level. This comparison makes it possible not only to evaluate the Follow-up Survey's data quality, but also to correct its records in case of clear inconsistency. Lastly, we took into account if interviewer effects had a substantial impact in the follow-up data quality. It must be noticed that interviewers were paid per completed interview, regardless of its length. This may push some of the interviewers to deliberately misreport the number of children living in the household in order shorten the length of the interview. However, we found no significant interviewer effects.

43-5. QUESTIONING CHILDREN ABOUT FAMILY RELATIONS WITHIN A MULTI-ACTOR PERSPECTIVE: SELECTIVITY BIAS AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY ACCORDING TO THE PARTICIPATION AND PRESENCE OF PARENTS

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The focus of this study is on surveying children about the relationship with their parents and the level of parental conflict. Previously, most findings in family studies only reflect the vision of adults, whereas children were deemed as being incapable of formulating their own views and attitudes. This passive conception of the child has changed. The growing awareness of children's agency has several methodological implications. Children are more susceptible to issues such as suggestive questioning, social desirability and interviewer effects. Furthermore, parents often need to give permission to interview the child which may result in a selective group of children. Moreover, parents' presence during the child's interview cannot always be prevented and this can increase the likelihood of social desirability. To study the methodological issues above, data from both parents and children on the same relationships are required. Multi-actor data are considered to be valuable for increasing the reliability and validity of relationship characteristic measurement. Multi-actor data allow to tackle problems such as shared method variance in studying the relationship between family relationships and individual wellbeing measures. In the present study, we compare the perspective of parents and children on these relationships, and explore different strategies to combine information from different actors. Moreover, we examine selection bias relating to multi-actor response rates (participating parent-child dyads and triads) and to the permission to participate granted by parents. We use the database Divorce in Flanders, containing information on 1168 marriages (intact or dissolved) with a randomly selected child between 10 and 17 years old. Preliminary results for the parent-child dyads show that children report lower scores with regard to the quality of the parent-child relationship and a higher conflict frequency between their parents. The likelihood of social desirability and item non-response increase when the parent is present during the interview.

44-1. FIRST BIRTH BEHAVIOR OF 1.5 AND SECOND GENERATION TURKISH MIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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This study investigates the differences of fertility patterns of 1.5th and 2nd generation Turkish migrants compared to native Germans. Assimilation theory assumes an integration process over time, resulting in similarity between migrants and natives. Based on that, we expect a decrease in fertility differences between Turkish migrants and native Germans for younger migration generations. For the empirical analyses, we use new data from the German Mikrozensus (waves 2005 and 2009). It allows us to consider respondents with a Turkish migration background as a single group and distinguish between the 1.5th generation of migrants, namely those who migrated during childhood, and the second generation that was born in Germany. In a first step, we investigate first birth patterns of women in the age group 18 to 40 using survival curves. For the multivariate analyses, we run discrete time hazard models to identify the effect of individual level characteristics on the transition to first births. Our key variable of interest is the educational attainment of respondents. As the 2nd migrant generation has higher educational attainment than the 1.5th generation, we plan to analyze in how far fertility differences over migrant generations are caused by the educational composition of the sample

and if education determines fertility in the same way for both migrant generations compared to native Germans.

44-2. FAMILY FORMATION DYNAMICS AND MIGRATION: EXAMINING DISRUPTION AND INTERRELATION OF EVENTS OF SENEGALESE MIGRANTS IN EUROPE

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This paper examines the relationship between individual migration experiences and family formation events of Senegalese migrants in Europe. It builds on two theoretical approaches that link migration with fertility and nuptiality, namely the disruption and the interrelation of events hypotheses. The aim is not to provide a static description at one point in time, but over a certain period of time. I use longitudinal life history data from Senegalese migrants in Spain, France and Italy collected in the framework of the survey "Migrations between Africa and Europe" (MAFE-MESE-Senegal). Applying Sequence Analysis techniques (Optimal Matching) and distinguishing between genders, I compute the distances between different life course sequences in terms of childbearing and union formation during the immediate time before and after migration. In the next step individuals are grouped into different clusters according to the (dis-) similarities in their family formation trajectories. The results indicate that for both men and women union formation and childbearing are strongly linked with migration processes. While for Senegalese men the disruption hypothesis seems more important, for women interrelation of events is the prevalent hypothesis. Regression analyses indicate that demographic and socio-economic characteristics, but also the receiving context, determine whether an individual belongs to one or another cluster. This paper can give some new perspectives to existing theories on family formation of the migrant population, especially for sub-Sahara African migrants in Europe. It builds on and enhances different fields of ongoing research on migration and gives some new theoretical and empirical insights into these fields.

44-3. INTERPLAY BETWEEN LABOR TRAJECTORY AND FAMILY REPRODUCTION: THE CASE OF IMMIGRANTS IN SPAIN

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the interference between the labor trajectory of migrants and their family reproduction, in two ways: - To analyze the effect of labor trajectory on family reproduction; - To analyze the effect of family reproduction on labor trajectory. Different studies have shown the interconnection between labor trajectory and family reproductive: labor participation is stated as a factor affecting family formation, and at the same time, the formation of the family affects the labor market participation of its members. Our working hypothesis focus on the immigrant population and consider that depending on the family situation on arrival and labor background will prioritize labor trajectory or family reproduction. Moreover, we define particular hypotheses about career path considering the marital status on arrival (single, married, separated / divorced) and the number of previous children. Similarly, we define different hypotheses about the reproductive trajectory according to the career path, taking into account the initial occupation in destination and working experience in origin. These paths are controlled primarily by the time of residence, as well as by different socio - demographic and socioeconomic characteristics upon arrival (age, sex, education, reason for migration, Spanish nationality, origin). For our analysis, we use multi-variable models (logistics and multinomial) with occupational mobility and number of children in Spain as a dependent variables. The

data are from the National Immigration Survey 2007. The preliminary results allow us to point to different behaviors by sex. In general, women seem to favor family over work, since most of them tend to leave work or not to work directly. But there are no significant differences in the upward or downward labor mobility between men and women. Furthermore, family status on arrival plays a key role in the career path.

44-4. CHANGING TREND? SEX RATIOS OF CHILDREN BORN TO INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN NORWAY REVISITED

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In some Western countries, a disturbingly low share of girls has been observed among new-borns from Indian immigrants. Also in Norway, a previous study based on figures from 1969-2005 showed a high percentage of boys among children of Indian origin living in Norway, when the birth was of higher order (third birth or later). This was suggested to reflect a practice of sex-selective abortions in the Indian immigrant population. In this article we have seen whether extended time series for the period 2006-2012 give further support to this claim. Based on data from the Norwegian Central Population Register we used observations for the sex of all live births in Norway for the period 1969-2012 where the mother was born in India. The percentage of boys was calculated for each birth order, during four sub periods. Utilising a binomial probability model we tested whether the observed sex differences among Indianborn women were significantly different from sex differences among all births. Contrary to findings from earlier periods and other Western countries, we found that Indian-born women in Norway gave birth to more girls than boys of higher order in the period 2006-2012. This is somewhat surprising, since sex selection is usually expected to be stronger if the mother already has two or more children. We discuss whether the change from a majority of boys to a majority of girls in higher order could be explained by new waves of immigrant women, by new preferences among long-residing immigrant women in Norway - or by mere coincidence.

45-1, BIOPOLITICS, REGIONS AND DEMOGRAPHY

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Biopolitics, regions and demography Attila Melegh Historical, social philosophical thinking about the spatial organization of population looks back to a long history. But in the 18th century some very important techniques were developed to put these ideas into the forefront of population management. These notions, ideals and set of ideas have been shaped by local political and demographic developments, dynamically linked global positioning of various thinkers, global demographic changes and the overall progress of science and technology. In this global-local interpretative framework the paper explores phases of development from moral geography (e.g. Montesquieu, Süssmilch, le Play) and ideas of global control (Malthus) to an increased biopolitical fight for resources between the two world wars (e.g. Thompson. Landry, Notestein, Gini, Conze) to the Hajnal line and then the deconstruction of historical regions based on differential fertility and nuptiality (e.g. Laslett, Goody, Todorova, Szoltysek). On the basis of global-local interplay the paper argues that ideas of regions should be understood as complex techniques to manage and control populations in the framework of competitive fight for resources and not just as a development science in terms of methodologies and empirical materials, which of course also mattered.

45-2. THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AS THREAT OR OPPORTUNITY: FRENCH AND SWEDISH ECONOMISTS VIEWS ON POPULATION. 1850 - 1930

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The late nineteenth century was a period of a changing and different population patterns in Europe. France experienced a long sustained period of declining population growth, what later came to be referred to as the demographic transition, whereas the population still grew in most other European countries. These differences came to shape the theories and discourses surrounding population issues expressed mainly in the two views of nativists and neo-malthusianism. We study the debates within France and Sweden and how they relate to the present situation on population growth. Economists in general tended to be more positive towards the ideas of Malthus than what was the case in general. Broadly speaking the debate concerned population growth versus poverty. We find that the demographic transition shaped and changed economists view on population. Economists who had been sympathetic to Malthus came to re-evaluate his model as the low population growth continued. In France with low population growth poverty came to be seen as a result of this as it impeded economic growth. In Sweden neo-malthusianists would call for overpopulation as a cause for poverty whereas the more general view would argue that the poverty was a result of institutional factors. Later also in Sweden the concern for the low population growth would raise similar arguments as made by the French economists.

45-3. SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS IN THE DISCOURSE ON SOCIAL POLICY IN AUSTRIA FROM 1870 TO 1934

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Social policy was always interested in data on population. Middle class liberal scientific associations like the "Gesellschaft österreichischer Volkswirte" [GöV; Austrian Economists' Association] (1875-ca. 1927) and the "Soziologische Gesellschaft in Wien" [SGiW; Sociological Society in Vienna] (1907-1934) were one field of the discourse on social policy in Austria. It shall be investigated by comparative perspective, whether the GöV and the SGiW held different attitudes towards demographic characteristics and data of the Austrian population like increase of their number, decrease of mortality, child and infant mortality, decrease of births, education of women, migration and others, and how demographic topics were presented in this discourse. In the SGiW only one lecture out of 133 was found, which dealt mainly with demographic contents. On the other hand, this lecture was held by the founder and organizer of the association, the Vienna sociologist Rudolf Goldscheid (1870-1931) who suggested to decrease infant and child mortality (to reduce "unfertile fertility", as he called it) by welfare institutions with the aim to achieve a sufficient number of population despite less births. He called this model of a social state "Menschenökonomie" [Economy of Human Beings] which got an article in the Brockhaus encyclopedia of 1932, and he regarded the first demographic transition explicitely as an opportunity, especially for women. The central demographic topic in the GöV until 1914/1917 was the increase of population and a surplus of labour force in the agricultural regions of the Habsburg monarchy (mostly in connection with migration to overseas or seasonal migration), and from 1921 to 1927 inner colonization, theory of probabilities in population statistics, and other topics.

45-4. EARLY SOCIALIZATION AND FAMILIAL STRUCTURE DURING THE BABY BOOM. SEX EDUCATION AS FAMILIAL EDUCATION IN FRANCE (1930-1960)

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My communication focuses on sex education that is considered in France as one of the vectors of parenthood's standard. Sex education concerns the family affairs since sexuality has inexorably been associated with procreation, at least up to the 1960s. This intricacy is essential for understanding the link between sex education and preparation to family life. By realising to what extent sexual issues and especially the implications of sexuality are poorly known, sex education has progressively come across as a central device in preparing adolescent and young adults and to family life. I would like to show that sex education contributes to building a parental vocation. It makes adolescents become aware of the fact of "becoming a parent" is quite natural. It repeated, while producing them, a number of "natural dispositions" to becoming a parent. Besides, sex education prescribes ideal configurations on the basis of criteria such as the age when getting married, the age at the birth of the first child, the size of the family... Through a set of normalising recommendations, the aim of sex education was to promote family. Sex education was a preparation to marriage, to family life. This was the French model of sex education. Parenthood largely prevailed over conjugality. Such was not the case in Great-Britain, Germany for example where conjugality is more present and earlier. The weight of the demographic issues and of the catholic movements accounted for that French singularity. One can wonder whether, the "golden age" of family, during the baby boom years, was not born out of these injunctions and of these family models which had been hammered home in devices. At that time, a model of ideal family, with two, three children at the most, was formed. The link between early socialisation and the familial structure should be enlighted.

45-5. CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY LANE-FOX PITT-RIVERS AND THE ORIGINS OF THE IUSSP

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The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) was re-constituted in 1947 following the collapse of its precursor, the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems (IUSIPP), during World War II. A combination of money woes and politicization of the national committees who comprised its membership had weakened the Union during the turbulent 1930s, and the chaos of war delivered the coup de grâce. This paper focuses on the Secretary General and Treasurer of the IUSIPP, Captain George Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers. Pitt-Rivers, one of the wealthiest men in England, was a prominent supporter of Nazi Germany and enjoyed close links with the Nazi racial eugenics establishment. This paper describes how Pitt-Rivers' engagement with the Germans and disputes with the mainstream of the English eugenics movement affected his performance as Secretary General, and dissects the idiosyncratic Secretary General's Report to the 1937 IUSIPP General Assembly at the International Population Conference in Paris. It presents insights which follow the discovery of the Pitt-Rivers papers and their subsequent housing in the Churchill Archives Centre at Cambridge University. These findings are supported by other archival material, including the minutes of the Regulation 18B Review Board hearing which adjudicated Pitt-Rivers' wartime detention and the papers of German national committee head Eugen Fischer in the Archives of the Kaiser-Wilhem Institute in Berlin, of IUSIPP President Sir Charles Close in the Archives of the Royal Geographical Society in London, of Pitt-Rivers' doctoral supervisor Bronislaw Malinowski in the Archives of the London School of Economics, and of founding IUSIPP President Raymond Pearl in the Archives of

the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Also vital are photocopies of contributions prepared by members of the IUSSP Working Group on the History of the Union in 1984 which are deposited in the IUSSP Archives in Paris.

46-1. ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY, ABORTION AND BIRTH RATES ACROSS COUNTRIES

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Background: Teen pregnancies can influence women's educational prospects and social and economic opportunities. Periodic estimation of pregnancies, births and abortions among adolescents can bring attention to countries where the levels of any of these events are exceptionally high or increasing, and can motivate further research and policy action where needed. Objectives: We assess adolescent pregnancy, birth and abortion rates in 2011 and trends in these events since 1995. Methods: Birth, abortion and population data were obtained, in descending order of preference, from official statistics issued by national agencies or compilations issued by the United Nations Statistics Division, Unicef, or the UN Population Division. The incidence of miscarriage was estimated on the basis of data on births and abortions. Results: Among the 21 countries with reliable pregnancy estimates for 2011, the rate was highest in the US (68 pregnancies per 1,000 females 15-19 years old per year) and lowest in Switzerland (8 per 1,000). Teen pregnancy rates appear to be even higher in some former Soviet countries with incomplete abortion statistics. The teen abortion rate was highest in France (21) and lowest in Switzerland (5). Reliable teen birth rates are available for more than 40 countries, and the rate is highest in Azerbaijan (54) and lowest in Switzerland (2). Teen birth and abortion rates declined in the majority of the countries with reliable trend data. The proportion of teen pregnancies that ended in abortion in 2011 ranged from 17% (Slovakia) to 69% (Sweden). In the US, 27% of teen pregnancies ended in abortion. We will additionally examine the pregnancy incidence among very young adolescents (10-14 years old) and we will discuss the possible explanations and implications of our findings and areas for future research.

46-2. DOES HIGHER SPOUSAL AGE DIFFERENCE CAUSE HIGHER AND EARLIER FERTILITY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS? EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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High spousal age difference shows different reproductive outcomes, especially among the married adolescent girls. This is because older husbands use to take reproductive decisions alone and try to compensate for delayed marriage. This study hypothesises that adolescents with comparatively older husbands tend to get more children and have children earlier than their counterparts. Bangladesh DHS 2007 was used for the in-depth analyses. About 43% of the adolescents were married before the legal age (18 years) at marriage for girls in Bangladesh. About 22.3% of the adolescents had spousal age difference 5 years or less. Almost half (47%) of the married adolescents have their first child within one year of marriage. Poisson regression model suggested that the relative risk of having children among adolescent with spousal age difference 5 years or less was 0.554 compared to the adolescents with spousal age difference more than 15 years. The relative risk increased to 0.730 for spousal age difference between 6-10 years. A binary logistic regression model suggested that adolescents having spousal age difference 11-15 years were 2.45 times significantly more likely to have their first child

within one year of their marriage compared to adolescents having spousal age difference 5 years or less.

46-3. ADOLESCENT FERTILITY AND EARLY PARENTHOOD IN IRAN

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Because of serious and wide-ranging adverse consequences, adolescent fertility and early parenthood have emerged as issues of great concern during recent decades. However, there are surprisingly little studies on adolescent fertility behaviours in Iran. The aim of the present study is to examine the patterns and differentials associated with transition to early parenthood in Iran. Specifically, this paper addresses the following questions: How common is early childbearing among adolescents? What are the characteristics of adolescent mothers and their husbands? Individual data from the 2% sample of the 2011 Iranian national census have been used for the study. The findings indicate that adolescent fertility rate in Iran is close to the average observed both in the world and in the MENA region. In 2011, 21.53% of female adolescents were married and 5.29% of female adolescents had child/children. Adolescent motherhood is associated with lower educational attainment and education continuation. This finding implies that pregnancy undermines a girl's ability to continue her education. This pattern can result in reduced skilled human capital and has negative implications for socio-economic development particularly given that Iran has entered the period of demographic window. The study also shows that adolescent marriage is associated with large age difference between spouses (around eight years). Given lower education of adolescent married women and their low labour-force participation, it can result in male dominance in decision makings and increased reliance of wives on their husbands. The paper concludes with a discussion outlining the scope for further research. It suggests deeper research for determining the path to adolescent childbearing and its consequences for self, families and national socio-economic development. There is also need for collecting detailed (longitudinal) data on adolescent fertility in Iran.

46-4. FACTORS INFLUENCING AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH

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Premarital adolescent and young peoples' sexual activity is common around the world and early age at first sexual encounter without protection has been found to pose both social and public health challenges especially in the developing nations of the world. Many cross-sectional studies around South Africa confirmed low age at first sexual intercourse with its attendant negative consequences. The Cape Area Panel Study data were analysed to identify the factors associated with the reporting of risky sexual behaviours among 3,210 selected adolescents and young adults. The statistical methods used were simple descriptive statistics, chi-square test of association and Cox proportional hazard regression models together with their associated estimators. The findings show that the median age at first sexual intercourse in the study area remains 16 years during the study period between 2002 and 2005. The significant predictors of timing of first sexual intercourse were age, sex, population group, educational level, degree of happiness as a measure of self-efficacy, type of family structure, school attendance, childhood place of residence, peer sexual characteristics (whether peers were sexually active), educational aspiration, neighbourhood type and participation in prosocial activities. Therefore, this

paper concluded that past policy and programme interventions have not succeeded in increasing the age at first sexual intercourse in the study area.

47-1. THE PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS SINCE THE 1960S: A REVISIT WITH NEW DATA AND METHODS

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In the absence of harmonised data on global international migration flows, estimates of net migration and bilateral migrant stock data published by the United Nations and the World Bank are used as proxy measures. A growing body of literature draws on these datasets to suggest a steady increase in the volume of global migration, a diversification of destinations, and a growing impact of migration on human settlement in recent decades. In this paper, we argue that net migration estimates and data on the number of people living outside their country of birth (i.e. migrant stock) do not adequately capture the complex spatial patterns and trends in global migration flows. We use new estimates of 10-year bilateral flows between 193 countries from 1960 through 2010 to calculate a set of indicators of migration spatial structure at global and regional levels. As laid out by Bell et al. (2002) for comparative studies of internal migration, we argue that the spatial structure of global migration flows can be decomposed into the intensity of migration, the degree of connectivity (or spatial focussing), the distance of migration, and the impact on the settlement pattern. We compare five indicators of spatial structure across world regions, across time, and between stocks and flows. Our results show that the increase in the volume of global migration flows is much lower than absolute net migration and migrant stocks suggest. In fact, when related to the size of the global population, the volume of flows has been almost stable since the 1960s. We find that stock data tend to overestimate the intensity of migration in Europe relative to other regions and the impact of migration in the Americas. Our new visualisation method highlights contemporary trends in bilateral flows that are inadequately captured by stock data.

47-2. USING GEOLOCATED TWITTER DATA TO STUDY RECENT PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION IN OECD COUNTRIES

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Data about migration flows are largely inconsistent across countries, typically outdated, and often inexistent. Despite the importance of migration as a driver of demographic change, there is limited availability of migration statistics. Generally, researchers rely on census data to indirectly estimate flows. However, little can be inferred for specific years between censuses and for recent trends. The increasing availability of geolocated data from online sources has opened up new opportunities to track recent trends in migration patterns and to improve our understanding of the relationships between internal and international migration. In this paper, we use geolocated data for about 500,000 users of the social network website "Twitter", during the period May 2011- April 2013, for OECD countries. We evaluated, for the subsample of users who have posted geolocated tweets regularly, the movements within and between countries for independent periods of four months, respectively. Since Twitter users are not representative of the OECD population, we cannot infer migration rates at a single point in time. However, using a difference-in-differences approach, we could evaluate trends in outmigration rates for single countries, and the heterogeneity in mobility patterns of migrants and non-migrants. We obtained estimates of the age and gender of users using a face recognition software (Face++) with the profile pictures of users. Preliminary results indicate that the approach may be useful

to predict turning points in migration trends. That is particularly relevant for migration forecasting. We observed quite a bit of heterogeneity in the relationship between within- and across-countries mobility for OECD countries. Our analysis relies uniquely on publicly available data that could be potentially available in real time and that could be used to monitor migration trends.

47-3. INTRA-EU MOBILITY: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR SENDING AND RECEIVING COUNTRIES

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Intra-EU mobility: demographic and social consequences for sending and receiving countries (Abstract) In the Europe 2020 Strategy, intra-EU mobility is described as a means to create modern labour markets and raise employment levels. The European Commission commits itself to facilitate and promote intra-EU labour mobility in order to better match labour supply with demand. Meanwhile, there is a heated debate on the consequences in both the sending and the receiving countries. As regards the former group, concerns over increased outflow have been raised due to implications also from demographic perspectives. Population of the sending countries is ageing; the recent economic crisis affected their economies, with serious social consequences. The key question is how their governments are trying to cope with those challenges posed by increased outflow of their citizens. In the receiving countries the debate on the consequences centres on the "welfare magnet hypothesis", saying that mobile EU citizens from the Central and East-European Member States (EU8 and EU2) are attracted by higher level of services. As a consequence, migrants are said to put additional pressure on social services. The objective of the research project launched by Eurofound (European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, an EU agency) is to analyse these guestions from a comparative, crosscountry perspective. The empirical part of the project, entitled "The social dimension of intra-EU mobility: Impact on public services" is due to start in January 2014. Among other issues, the characteristics and profile of the EU8 + EU2 citizen will be investigated in most of the main receiving countries (this time the data are to be mainly based on administrative registers and the censuses). Although the project is planned to finish during the second half of 2014, the aim of the paper is to present preliminary findings of this research.

47-4. LABOR MARKET LAWS AND INTRA-EUROPEAN MIGRATION: THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN SHAPING DESTINATION CHOICES

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This article investigates the relationship between migrants' destination choices and the formal labor market access afforded by multiple potential host countries in the context of the EU's eastward enlargement. We use an index of labor market access laws combined with data on migration from new EU member states into the existing states of the EU and EFTA from 2004 through 2010 to test whether (1) migrants are attracted to destinations that give them greater formal labor market access, and (2) migration flows to any given destination are influenced by the labor market policies of competing destinations. Our data support both propositions: Migration between origin/destination pairs was positively associated with the loosening of destination labor market restrictions while negatively associated with the loosening of competing destinations' labor market restrictions. These relationships hold even when economic indicators, social welfare spending, and existing immigrant stocks are

modeled. By combining rich EU data with a unique approach to evaluating competing legal regimes, the analysis helps us better understand how law shapes migration in a multi-destination world.

47-5. MIGRATION CYCLES AND TRANSITIONS IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE: FROM EMIGRATION TO IMMIGRATION COUNTRIES?

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International migration flows from and to South-East European countries have undergone in recent years a number of changes, both in intensities as well as directions. While this development can be seen in light of the gradual accession and integration into the greater European economic space and a common area of free movement, it seems relevant to place these developments also in a longer-term perspective. It is in this context that the paper seeks to look at migration processes in six South-East European countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Slovakia), comparing them with trends and developments in Austria and Italy, not only in a short-term (recent rounds of EU enlargement in 2004 and 2007 and the onset of the economic and financial crisis in 2008) but also medium (fall of the Iron Curtain) and longer-term perspective reaching back to the 1950s. As conceptual understanding, the model of migration cycles developed by Fassmann (2009) that describes the transition from countries of emigration to countries of immigration by various stages is employed. Within this framework, historical and recent socio-demographic developments are considered in this heterogeneous region. The paper will however also refer to other conceptual approaches such as the linkage of migration and macro-structural changes as related to global and regional positions of countries as possible interpretative frameworks for migration in the region. The quantitative part of the analysis is not restricted to migration stocks and net migration rates, but will also take into account the developments of in-flows and out-flows separately (based on new global migration estimates by Abel and Sander, 2013). The findings of the analysis will contribute new insights on changing migration patterns and trends in six South-East European countries (and Austria and Italy) and will facilitate the assessment of these changes in a demographic, economic and political context.

48-1. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF FERTILITY IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: THE ROLE OF MOTHER'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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Using data from the Generation and Gender Survey on six European countries we study fertility intentions of women in reproductive ages by their mother's employment status when they were 15 years old. We expect mother's working experiences during childhood to be an important determinant of fertility intentions: especially for women in countries where female labour force participation is low, such as Italy, these women may better anticipate the conflict between work and family life than their counterparts whose mother was at home. The results point to a decisive role of mother's education in daughter's reproductive decision-making. The non significant experience of a working mother in explaining fertility intentions of the daughter can be due to the high level of correlation between mother educational level and employment status. Hence, in the further steps, we will investigate on disentangling these two effects. These preliminary findings suggest that the influence of mother's socio-economic status on daughters' fertility decision-making is particularly strong in Italy as compared to the other European countries considered.

48-2. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN 20TH CENTURY ROMANIA. A CASE STUDY

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The evolution of fertility in 20th century Romania is profoundly marked by the persistence of traditionalist behaviours sometimes imposed by the brutal pronatalist policy that entered into force at the end of 1966. Under these circumstances, Romania constitutes a special case in the European demographic landscape and an interesting case study from the point of view of intergenerational transmission of the reproductive behaviour. For three successive generations, the population policy regime alternated from freedom of choice regarding the reproductive behaviour to constraints imposed by the state and back to freedom of choice. This raises the question whether the mechanism of intergenerational transmission has a growing influence, a decreasing one or lost its importance at all. The analysis aims at showing how the reproductive behaviour of Romanian women is influenced by their family. The general conclusion to be drawn from analysing the intergenerational transmission of reproductive behaviour for 20th century Romania is that its influence was stronger at the beginning of the century, in a policy-free context. Once the state began to interfere with 'natural' evolutions, the impact of the mechanism is smaller, being outweighed by the contextual factors determining fertility levels. The most dramatic effect on the reproductive behaviour of Romanian women in the 20th century, with consequences for the behaviour of the following generations, was that of the 23 years of coercive legislation imposing women an artificially high fertility. This led to significant changes not only in the behaviour of the most affected cohorts, but also to weakening the link between fertility of women and that of their mothers and to causing important shifts in perceptions, values, attitudes and even norms regarding fertility.

48-3. THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF SIBSHIP SIZE ON FERTILITY IN ADULTHOOD

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While fertility is positively correlated across generations, causal drivers – if any – of this relationship are poorly understood. The correlation could stem from the fact that parents and children share genetic predispositions and social environment, but it may also reflect a causal effect of sibship size on fertility in adulthood. Access to resources as well as changes in fertility preferences and beliefs about the consequences of childbearing are all possible mediators of a causal effect. Using the sex composition of the two first-born children as an instrumental variable, we estimate the causal effect of sibship size on adult fertility. Estimations are done on high-quality data from Norwegian administrative registers. Our study sample is all first- or second-borns during the 1960s in Norwegian families with at least two children (approximately 126 000 men and 119 000 women). An additional sibling has a positive effect on male fertility, shifting some men into fatherhood. For women, a negative quantum effect emerges, driven by a preference for two rather than three children among women from three-child families. Having an additional sibling may cause women to update their beliefs about the disadvantages of having a large family, leading to a preference for smaller families.

48-4. THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF ANOTHER SIBLING ON OWN FERTILITY - AN ESTIMATION OF INTERGENERATIONAL FERTILITY CORRELATIONS BY LOOKING AT SIBLINGS OF TWINS

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In all developed societies family size is correlated across generations. The reasons for these intergenerational correlations are however poorly understood. The current study attempts to differentiate between the causal role of another unexpected child in the parent generation, from the effect of other characteristics that are shared between parent and children, for explaining intergenerational fertility correlations. This is done through an instrumental variable approach, using a twin birth as a source of exogenous variation in family size in the parent generation. Data is drawn from the complete Swedish population using administrative register data on more than 2,000,000 parent-child links. Findings show that little or none of observed fertility correlations can be attributed to the causal affect of growing up with another sibling as such, instead shared characteristics between parents and children such as fertility preferences, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic background appears to explain observed fertility correlations.

48-5. IS FERTILITY STILL CORRELATED TO THE NUMBER OF SIBLINGS? A CROSS-GENERATIONAL STUDY INCLUDING HALF-SIBLINGS

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The correlation between parents' and offspring's fertility has received large attention in demographic and economic literature, but has rarely been studied over a long period of time. Both the boom in fertility after the Second World War and the reduction of family size since the 70's might have affected the magnitude and the nature of this relationship. Has the relationship between parents' and children's fertility changed? The originality of this contribution stands in its long-term approach: we compare French generations over two third of a century (men and women born since 1925). Additionally, with the development of step-families, the siblings' picture is extended to include half and step siblings the individual grew-up with. Finally, we ask whether men and women are affected in the same way by their family of origin. We use the recent French Enquête Famille et Logements 2011 (EFL, Ined-Insee), a section of the census oriented towards the family. This data source provides extensive information about fertility history, last partnerships, education and working background of both the respondent and his parents, and the number of full- and half-siblings for 360,000 men and women aged 18 or more. Our methodology is based on different indicators (crude and adjusted correlations, elasticities) and estimations methods (Poisson and quantile regressions) to take into account various technical problems such as the discrete and non linear nature of fertility variables, the risk of presence of confounding factors and the variability of fertility levels on the studied period. First results show that the intergenerational relationship between family sizes is weak in France, around 0.12-0.15, with a decreasing effect in most recent generations. Only numerous families are drivers of the correlation nowadays, whereas only- and one-children were also driving it sixty years ago. These results have to be detailed and confirmed using more sophisticated methods.

49-1. CHANGING IMPACTS OF PARENTAL DIVORCE

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There are reasons to suspect that the negative impact of parental divorce on children's outcomes has declined over time. One is a weaker stigma, another is that parents are better prepared for divorce, and yet another is that increasing interference by practitioners reduces harmful effects of parental divorce. Empirical studies fail to show a declining negative impact of divorce over time. We suggest that offsetting effects might be responsible. We examine two contrasting hypotheses that have the reversal of divorce risks by level of educational attainment (from a positive to a negative gradient) as their point of departure. Assuming greater selectivity, the shift in the composition of the group of divorcees from primarily most educated to primarily least educated should have increasingly negative implications because the highly educated divorce only under exceptional circumstances. An alternative hypothesis is that the highly educated are better aware of the consequences of divorce. Assuming protection by parents, the negative impact of divorce on the well-being of children should be smaller among those with well-educated parents whose marriage ended in divorce. A novel feature of our study is that we take the offspring rather than the parent perspective. Our data are from 15 waves (1994-2009) of the youth sample of the British Household Panel Study. We have reports from 3882 adolescents in 2830 two-parent households. Self-esteem is our outcome measure. The findings are based on multi-level models, where time is nested in children, and children are nested in households. Results show no support for a declining effect of divorce. The negative effect on adolescents' selfesteem is weaker if the mother is highly educated, consistent with the protection hypothesis. We find no support for the selection hypothesis. Thus children of highly educated do more poorly after divorce than children of less well educated parents-on the contrary.

49-2. CHILDREN AS FAMILY COMMUTERS: THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO PARENTAL HOMES AFTER UNION DISSOLUTION

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This study focuses on the increasing proportion of children living in separated households. The analysis is based on administrative register data from Norway, covering the entire resident population. From the population register, mothers with at least one child aged less than 18 years by the end of 2012 were selected. The sample was then reduced to couples that once lived together with their child or their children, but were separated in 2012. This means that the child was registered either in the maternal or in the paternal household by the end of 2012. The geographical distance between the separated parental homes is the dependent variable of the analysis. It is based on the latitude and longitude of each address, which allows exact measures of distances between family members. In contrast to earlier research in the field, the here proposed approach is not bounded to defined geographical units as municipalities or regions and uses longitudinal instead of cross-sectional data. From the child's perspective, the distance between the two parental homes is a time-space restriction, which affects the amount of time that can be spent with each parent. Besides describing how far the parents live from each other, possible factors that might shape the magnitude of the distance are investigated. This includes the sex, number and the age of the children involved, the type of the dissolved union, the age and educational background of the parents, the time since the break-up, and possible new family events after the dissolution (re-partnering, birth of new children). In addition, the distance between the two households might depend on if one of the parents still lives in the originally shared dwelling or house, if

children are registered with the mother or the father and if the children moved between the two parental households after the separation.

49-3. MOTHERS' MOBILITY AFTER SEPARATION: DO GRANDMOTHERS MATTER?

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Starting from a life course perspective this study aims to gain more insight in mobility patterns of recently separated mothers, focusing especially on moves to the location of their own mother: the maternal grandmother. Separated mothers may benefit from practical and emotional support of their mother. Also, the grandparents' home can be a (temporary) place to stay shortly after divorce. Data come from the Social Statistical Database of Statistics Netherlands. This unique dataset combines longitudinal data from a vast number of administrative registers. It covers the complete Dutch population making it exceptionally well suited for life course research, including spatial patterns. We study mobility of all mothers with minor children for two years, starting from 2008 up until 2010. Our study includes 600 thousand mothers of which about 9 thousand (1.5%) experienced a separation in 2008. Separated mothers moved to the grandmother's municipality selectively more often than nonseparated mothers, which seems to be partially motivated by the need for child care. Separated mothers also coresided with the grandmother more than non-separated. Most of the coresiders had a vulnerable socio-economic position. Although coresidence was often temporary, it appears to have a prolonged impact on the mothers' location choice since mothers frequently stayed in the grandmother's municipality after moving out of the parental home. Finally, some mothers seemed to use the parental home as a stepping stone and moved on to cohabit with a new partner.

49-4. WHO LEAVES THE MARITAL RESIDENCE AFTER DIVORCE? THE ROLE PLAYED BY HOMOGAMY AND HETEROGAMY

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In case of a union dissolution, at least one partner has to leave the joint family home. We investigated the role of heterogamy between two former partners on the likelihood that the female partner has left the marital residence around separation between 1981 and 2010. Many demographic and social trends point to changes in spouses' relative positions with respect to age, education, earnings, labor force participation, preferences for mates, childcare and housework. These trends may also have led to changes in the relative positions of men and women in their likelihood of leaving the joint home. We used data of 2948 divorcees from the "Divorce in Flanders" survey and logistic regression models. Heterogamy was measured by constructing two indicators of relative resources: the age difference and the difference in education between the two former partners. Changes through time were estimated by making a distinction between three separation cohorts: 1981-1990, 1991-2000 and 2001-2010. Preliminary results suggest a changed relationship between the types of heterogamy and whether the woman versus the man moved out around separation. During all three separation cohorts, the woman moved out particularly frequently if the man was considerably older than she was. Only in the most recent cohort, women had a lower likelihood to move out if they were older than their husbands. Educational differences were significant in the two first cohorts, but in a different way: women with lower educational resources than their husbands had a slightly lower chance to move out in the oldest cohort, while in the next cohort the woman had a higher chance to move out if the man was more

educated than equally educated. In the next version of the paper, we will apply diagonal reference models that have been shown to yield better estimates of the effects of homogamy and heterogamy.

49-5. CHILDREN AND FAMILY DISSOLUTION IN CANADA

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Western Europe and North America have seen the emergence of more fluid and idiosyncratic family forms that are associated with greater gender equality within families as well as higher levels of women's participation in the paid labor force. Elevated levels of divorce mean that children are at higher risk of experiencing the separation of their parents, an event that may have become less traumatic for the child as it has become more common and as local systems of family law have been reformed. Similar observations can be made with respect to the dissolution of common-law unions and the experience of children born into such families. This paper reports research on recent birth cohorts of Canadian children born to co-resident couples and demonstrates a greater risk of parental separation in Quebec that is linked with its higher incidence of common-law unions but is also related to a greater social provision for lone parent families in that Province, most notably a highly subsidized system of day care for working parents. Analysis of national Canadian samples shows that lower risk of parental separation is correlated with Asian ancestral origin while higher risk goes with having fewer siblings, being born to young mothers or into a step-family and to being of Aboriginal or African Canadian origin. Event history analysis shows that children in low income households and children of couples who rent rather than own their homes as well as the children of parents with depressive symptoms and low levels of family functioning are more likely to experience subsequent separation of their parents. Many of the factors predictive of parental separation have also been established as correlates of children's cognitive and behavioral outcomes so some care is necessary before parental separation is considered to be an independent cause of such outcomes.

50-1. EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENTIALS IN ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS ACROSS THE EUROPEAN UNION: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND FIRST RESULTS

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Comparing the magnitude of the socioeconomic (SES) differentials in health across countries is challenging due to issues in data comparability and due to country specific association between health and SES. Social, health and educational systems have been developing differently across European countries and generations, inducing country-specific and generation-specific associations between health and SES categories. In this paper, we use EU-SILC 2009 dataset to discuss results on educational differentials in the global indicator of activity limitation (GALI) across Europe. We describe the variation in the differentials and use a logistic regression to highlight (1) the overall effect of level of education; (2) country differences in health and social context; (3) the interaction between the country and the levels of education and whether health differences are due to country specific effect towards high and/or low educational groups. The model is run for three age groups/generations to show the variation in the parameters. We found a large variation in the magnitude of the educational differentials. The distribution of the EU populations between educational groups impacts the observed level of health. The logistic model demonstrates a combination of effects; on the top of the overall effect of education, a country specific effect can be observed. For instance, higher educated have a relatively smaller health advantage in Denmark and Bulgaria; lower educated group have a relatively reduced disadvantage in

Finland; southern European countries tend to have a relatively greater disadvantage for the lower educated groups. These results should be confirmed by testing other models, such as multilevel analysis to further account for contextual variables. But these first results indicate that the interaction of education in with country-specific contexts should be accounted for when interpreting educational differentials and to understand the mechanisms behind social determinants of health within the EU.

50-2. IS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT A CAUSE OF BETTER HEALTH? A TEST OF CONVENTIONAL WISDOM

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Research routinely finds a strong association between educational attainment and better health. The conventional interpretation of this association is causal, premised on basic ideas of education and human capital enhancement. An alternative perspective views educational attainment as somewhat endogenous given cognitive and non-cognitive skills that are formed early in the life course. By implication, this perspective would view the association between educational attainment and health as spurious. Using data from the NLSY97 and dynamic measures of both educational attainment and self-rated health, we evaluate these two perspectives. Specifically, we fit conventional ordinary least squares and maximum likelihood, fixed effects regression models where the latter can control for time-stable, unmeasured heterogeneity such as cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Contrary to conventional wisdom, results provide little support for the human capital and causation interpretation. Specifically, once controlling for unmeasured heterogeneity, the effects of education are either eliminated or reduced such that they would be deemed trivial to small. These conclusions are reinforced when we include a set of time-varying covariates that are robust predictors of health and when we examine such effects for six race-sex subgroups. We conclude by discussing the implications for future research on socioeconomic stratification and health.

50-3. DIFFERENCES IN AVOIDABLE MORTALITY ACCORDING TO EDUCATION ATTAINMENT: SITUATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The Czech Republic is typical for its huge differences according to education attainment. The aim of the paper was defined as follows: to find and quantitatively describe the differences in mortality according to education levels in the case of the Czech Republic. The research question entering to our research was whether there still could be found significant differences according to education attainment and moreover, whether there are differences also according to causes of death. Two types of analysis were used – the correspondence analysis and multinomial logistic regression. Thanks to the correspondence analysis the differences according to groups of causes of death are described, the multinomial analysis quantify the differences according to various factors (not only education, but also age, sex, etc.). In the analysis 3 groups of causes of death were distinguished: amenable (treatable), preventable and non-avoidable causes of death. The correspondence analysis proved relations between education level and groups of causes of death – lower education status (basic or vocational) is more connected with preventable or amenable causes of death while higher education (university) is more often tied to the non-avoidable causes (above all at lower ages). Results of the multinomial regression revealed highly unfavorable position according to risk of death of males with only basic education among other education levels. Their mortality is almost triple in comparison to males with vocational education,

above all in the case of preventable causes of death. All the results confirm significantly different mortality pattern according to education attainment for males and females in the Czech Republic. Moreover, differences according to causes of death were revealed, especially for males. It corresponds to the assumption that level of education is connected with the life style, care for own health and proper treatment.

50-4. EDUCATIONAL HEALTH INEQUALITY IN GERMANY: CUMULATIVE ADVANTAGE OVER THE LIFE COURSE AND RISING IMPORTANCE ACROSS COHORTS

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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 become stronger across cohorts. Empirical evidence in these directions is largely limited to the United States, whereas German studies have reported health gaps to remain stable or even to converge with age. This study presents a more rigorous test for the hypotheses of cumulative advantage and rising importance in the German context, drawing on longitudinal data from the German Socio-economic Panel Study (N = 9,615 respondents comprising 68,865 panel observations) to disentangle age and cohort effects on trajectories of self-rated health and physical health. Our results contradict previous findings for Germany. As predicted by both hypotheses, health gaps between high and low educated people widened with age, and this divergence was most pronounced among recent cohorts. We conclude that educational health inequality in Germany is profoundly – and increasingly – shaped by processes of cumulative advantage.

51-1. PARENTHOOD AND HAPPINESS: EFFECTS OF WORK-FAMILY RECONCILIATION POLICIES IN 22 OECD COUNTRIES

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In contrast to widespread cultural beliefs that parenthood improves the health and happiness of adults, research finds that parents report lower levels of emotional well-being than non-parents in many developed countries. However, we currently do not know whether the parenthood penalty in personal happiness is smaller in economically advanced countries where public policies intended to reduce the stress associated with parenthood are more generous. Drawing on Link and Phelan's (1995) argument about social conditions as fundamental causes of health inequalities, we examine whether the disparity in happiness between parents and nonparents is smaller in countries that provide more resources and social support to families than in countries that provide less assistance. Our analyses reveal that the parenthood gap in happiness is greater in the U.S. than in the other 21 OECD countries in our sample; they also indicate that larger disparities in happiness between parents and non-parents are due to less generous family policies, especially subsidized child care and paid leave. Our results shed light on macrolevel causes of micro-level emotional processes and have important implications for public policy.

51-2. THE LABOUR MARKET INTENTION AND BEHAVIOUR OF STAY-AT-HOME MOTHERS IN EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA

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The labour force participation of mothers has increased in all European countries in recent decades, approaching or even surpassing the target set as part of the European Union's Lisbon Strategy. Yet, obstacles to the combination of work and family responsibilities still persist resulting in major gender inequalities. In this paper, we examine the case of stay-at-home mothers and more specifically their intention to join (or not) the labour market in the foreseeable future, and their actual realization of these intentions three years later. In doing so, our aim is to identify the individual- and country-level characteristics most strongly associated with the intention of stay-at-home mothers to remain temporary or more permanently out of the labour force, as well as the factors that facilitate or prevent mothers from realizing these intentions. We do so using data from the Generations and Gender Survey. We use data from wave 1 for twelve countries for mothers' labour market intention, and wave 2 data for a smaller set of countries to study their realisation. Preliminary results reveal that about half of the stay-at-home mothers said that they were intending to take up a job within the next three years but with very large within- and between-country differences. In particular, stay-at-home mothers in Eastern and Central Europe appear to be more likely to intend to return to work within a three-year period than their counterparts in Western Europe thus suggesting the possible role of economic needs and welfare support. The role of these possible determinants is examined further in the paper.

51-3. ATTITUDES TOWARDS PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT

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Gender roles and values of children play an increasingly important role in terms of explaining cross cultural differences in fertility decisions. With the beginning of the Second Demographic Transition the traditional male breadwinner model is being transformed into more gender-equal family models. Especially in terms of education and market employment women have opportunities nearly equivalent to those of men. Although more mothers with young children are in paid work than in the past, the employment rate of mothers varies within Europe. Only if the model of the working mother is largely accepted in a society and under condition of favourable institutional framework there would be high level of gender equality in families and fewer difficulties in reconciliation of work and family. Acceptance of the model of the working mother and availability of childcare facilities are crucial for gender equality. Based on the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data this paper studies attitudes towards parental employment in twelve European countries and Australia. In a multivariate framework we examine how the acceptance of external childcare differs according to gender and stage of Second Demographic Transition in a country. We focus on individuals up to age of 45 years and analyze 66,455 men and women in total. Analyses are carried out for men and women as well as for both sexes separately and for all countries as well as for each country separately. The country-specific ranking in terms of traditional attitudes goes along with the expectations derived from the Second Demographic Transition theory concerning the stage of SDT in a country. We find large diversity in the level of traditionalism among the eastern European countries and large gender differences. The individual characteristics confirm the findings from previous literature. Analyses carried out for each country separately shows differences in the effects of socio-demographic characteristics.

51-4. TOWARDS AN ADULT WORKER MODEL? MOTHERS' EMPLOYMENT BEHAVIOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN. EASTERN AND WESTERN GERMANY

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The influence of welfare state policies on maternal employment decisions has been a well discussed topic. Welfare state researchers have postulated the shift towards an adult worker model, meaning a model in which all capable adults are regarded as potential earners during the last decade. Great Britain and Germany are interesting countries to analyse this topic since they have been labelled as male breadwinner regimes in the past and have partly changed their policies within the last years towards more individualising measures which support the employment of mothers. Due to their low labour market participation and high welfare dependency lone mothers had become a specific target in Great Britain. In contrast, western German lone mothers were not on the political agenda in the same way. Since lone mothers are earner and carer in one person they are an interesting group from a theoretical perspective with regard to the recognition of paid and unpaid labour and the question to what extent the welfare state should assume responsibility for families. Based on pooled German microcensus data and data from the British Labour Force Survey multinomial logistic regressions are estimated to investigate, to what extent the introduction of activating labour market policies has changed eastern and western German as well as British mothers' employment participation. The focus is on the question which differences can be found regarding the partnership status and education. The results for Britain show that lone mothers increased their employment participation, in particular in long part-time and full-time employment after 1997. In western Germany one could observe an increase among married and lone mothers but not among cohabiting mothers after the implementation of unemployment benefit reform while in eastern Germany no change or even a decrease among married, cohabiting and lone mothers was found.

51-5. WORK-LIFE CONFLICT IN BRITAIN: DEMANDS, RESOURCES AND FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

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Changes in the structure and organization of paid work and women's rising labour-force participation have led to a keen interest in the tensions between paid work and family life among researchers and policy makers. In recent decades, changes in the nature of work and family have arguably led to a blurring of the boundaries between work and family, increasing opportunities for flexible adaptations to work or family demands but also increasing the risk of stress. The paper draws on 'border theory' (Clark, 2000) to conceptualize the relationship between the two life domains of family and work. It focuses on the role of family circumstances for the conflict between work and family in addition to the characteristics of paid work. It addresses the interdependencies between work-to family and family-towork conflict by simultaneously modelling these two processes. The Working in Britain 2000 (WIB2000) survey provides information for a representative sample of employed or self-employed people aged 20 to 60 in Great Britain. The analyses are based on all employed respondents in the WIB2000 survey who lived with a partner at the time of the interview. Initial analyses suggest that women's work-to-family and family-to-work conflict is strongly affected by the presence of children but not by characteristics of the partner whereas men's work-to-family and family-to-work conflict is not affected by the presence and age of children. There are some weak indications that both types of conflict are the more likely for men the lower their partners' engagement in paid work. These latter findings are predicted by

border theory because wives with few or no hours of paid work might defend the family border more strongly than other wives.

52-1. CHILDBEARING INTENTIONS AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

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This paper examines the interplay between societal economic conditions, individual economic uncertainty and short-term childbearing intentions in ten European countries representing different institutional contexts and fertility regimes. Using data from the European Social Survey (2004 and 2010), we study i) aggregated short-term childbearing intentions of childless men and women, and of one-child parents in relation to changes in unemployment, employment protection and work-family reconciliation policies and ii) the micro-level association between childbearing intentions and perceived economic uncertainty. Our results indicate that changes in the economic conditions in the society and in work-family reconciliation policies influence people's short-term childbearing intentions across welfare states, but the effects vary by gender and parity. The micro-level analysis indicates that job security is more important than income security for women's fertility plans. For men, regardless of parity, income security is more important than job security.

52-2. WOMEN'S HOUSEHOLD INCOME CONTRIBUTIONS AND HIGHER-ORDER BIRTHS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Women's labor force participation has risen dramatically in the United States over the last fifty years. As more women continue working after marriage and childbirth, they contribute a rising share to household income, which likely influences decisions regarding timing and likelihood of second and third births within marriage. This paper uses data from the NLSY1979 to capture longitudinal variation in women's and men's income contribution to the household, and relates these income differences to fertility progression. We study the effect of women's household income contributions in relative (to their partner's income) and absolute (income measured yearly) terms. Event history analysis shows that female-breadwinner families behave similarly to dual-income earner families with regard to second and third births, and that both of these groups have lower fertility than male-breadwinner households when other family characteristics are adjusted for.

52-3. THE EFFECT OF WORK-RELATED ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS ON FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT CHILDBEARING

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We investigate the link between intentions and realized fertility by focusing on how employment and career related activities, expectations and attitudes interfere with an individual's fertility decisions and modify corresponding behavior. Our study draws on the framework provided by the theory of planned behavior (TPB, Ajzen 2002; Ajzen & Fishbein 2005) and studies of Barber (2001) and Philipov (2009). The TPB posits that socioeconomic and cultural background conditions are reflected in fertility decisions via attitudes and norms as well as beliefs of personal control over individual's behavior. According to this view, attitudes towards childbearing and children predict fertility intentions, which

then predict (fertility) behavior. Barber (2001) expanded this to include the impact of attitudes and intentions related to competing behaviors, such as educational attainment and employment, and proposed that attitudes towards competing behaviors may affect the fertility intentions-behaviors link via all three dimensions-fertility attitudes, intentions, and perceived (or actual) behavioral controlwhich define fertility behavior. Philipov (2009) further examined also the impact of competing intentions as well as corresponding behavior on fertility intentions and subsequent births. We expect that positive attitudes towards work and career will negatively affect fertility intentions and, independently, their realization, the impact being stronger for women than for men. We examine if attitudes influence intentions and behavior once we control for background factors. We also expect that the impact both supportive and conflicting attitudes will be stronger for childless persons than parents. We use data from a survey conducted in 2008 among 25-39-year-old Finnish men and women with 0 or 1 child, linked with register data on births during 2008-2011 allowing us to investigate shortterm realization of fertility plans. We apply logistic regression to analyze how attitudes and expectations towards employment/career are associated with parity-specific fertility intentions (differentiating between general fertility desires and short-term intentions) and subsequent childbearing.

52-4. HAVING JOBS OR BABIES? A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RECENT TRENDS IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

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This paper investigates the hypothesis that the fertility-work nexus is more "polarized" in Germany than in France, this polarization being one reason of low fertility in Germany. Trends over the last decade are also scrutinized, to assess whether differences in fertility behavior were or not increased by the reforms made in employment and family policies. Data from EU-Labour Force Surveys and going from 2002 to 2011 are used to make this comparison. The evidence shows that differences in employment situation according to household composition have increased in Germany while it decreased in France. Then, logistic regression childbirth shows that being employed lowers the chances to experience childbirth in the two countries in comparison to inactive women. However, being on a full-time or log part-time job seems to affect fertility to a lesser extent in France compared to Germany, as expected.

52-5. THE IMPORTANCE OF JOB CHARACTERISTICS TO WOMEN'S FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN RUSSIA

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Increasing women's employment and fertility rates are both primary political goals of ageing European states, including Russia. As women have increasingly taken on dual roles of earner and carer in the household, how easily these dual roles can be combined has become a central theme in discussions surrounding women's fertility and employment. We focus this study on the case of Russia, in which low fertility is a pressing issue and work has been a central part of women's lives for many years. The labor market in Russia dramatically changed after 1991, however. We explore how work conditions vary across branches and assess whether job-specific benefits and conditions are related to childbearing decision-making in the low-fertility context of Russia. We study both intentions and transitions to the first and second birth. Our analysis is based on the pooled cross-section data of three waves of Russian Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS), conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2011, as well as on the

retrospective biographies from Education and Employment Survey data, conducted in 2005 on GGS sample. We use ordered logistic regressions for studying intentions to have children in 3 years, and piecewise constant event history model for analyzing transitions to the first and second birth. Our findings show that occupational characteristics appear more related to the timing of entering parenthood than to having a second birth. Differences by occupational branch were few, but we find evidence that family-friendly job characteristics influence first and second intentions and conceptions. Attitudes toward work and family roles do not mediate this relationship. Women who change occupational branches after entering parenthood are less likely to continue childbearing.

53-1. RETURN OF THE 'RACE RELATION CYCLE'? AN AUTOREGRESSIVE PANEL ANALYSIS ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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In migration research there is an on-going controversy about the sequence of immigrants' adaption process. In general, economic attainment is considered the most crucial stage of incorporating into the host society. In both the original- and revised formulation of assimilation theory this stage precedes the development of interethnic contacts. Nevertheless, the approach of social capital as well as more recent empirical publications point to the importance of social networks in facilitating occupational advancement. The German literature on this topic mostly highlights a larger importance of social bonds to members of the majority (bridging networks) than to own ethnics (bonding networks). This is mostly due to low occupational stratification levels in ethnic enclaves and a large importance of formal qualifications in the German labour market. Up to date, there is a lack of thorough longitudinal analyses on the interrelation of socioeconomic and social integration. Therefore, it remains unsolved whether occupational or educational attainment facilitates social contacts to members of the host society, or whether a reversed linkage exists. This paper tackles these methodological gaps by performing autoregressive cross-lagged panel models on data of the German Socio-economic Panel study (GSOEP). The chosen method is especially appropriate for testing reverse relationships. Furthermore, due to the longitudinal design of the data strong arguments of causality may be derived from the study at hand. The paper closes with a theoretical framing of the results and an outlook for future research.

53-2. RURAL OR URBAN ORIGINS: ECONOMIC ASSIMILATION OF TURKISH AND IRANIAN IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN, 1968-2001

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This paper aims to address this gap in our knowledge, by examining two comparatively disadvantaged groups in the labor market, combining it with unique information pertaining to the individual's premigration experience. More specifically, we examine a sample of immigrants from Turkey and Iran, arriving in Sweden between 1968 and 1994, and followed until 2001, using the Swedish Longitudinal Immigrant database (SLI). The uniqueness of the paper comes from the data containing information on the individual's place of birth, implying that we can differentiate geographically between individuals originating from the same country of birth, the level of aggregation typically encountered in existing research. Thereby, using GIS software, we are able to account for within-country-of-origin differences in population density and level of economic development, potentially relevant determinants of labor market outcomes after arrival in Sweden

53-3. DIMENSIONS AND DETERMINANTS OF IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION: THE ROLE OF ORIGIN AND SETTLEMENT

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The difficulty of arriving at a definition of the concept of fully shared integration of immigrants certainly has not been exceeded; the debate is still open, even if there is the common consensus on the dynamic and multidimensional nature of this important social process. Starting from the literature, this paper aims to define a reasonable indicator of the immigrant's integration in the host country. Promoting the idea that the integration is a two way process, where both the immigrants and the context of arrival are involved, the results of this paper will not only contributes on measure the immigrant's integration, but it will also underline the importance of the nested structure of the subject of interest. Using the sample survey promoted by the Foundation ISMU, the aim of this paper is to study the impact of individual and contextual characteristics on the levels of integration of immigrants in Italy.

53-4. MATERIAL DEPRIVATION AMONG FOREIGNERS IN ITALY

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In all European countries, migrant populations tend to have worse living conditions than native; this is particularly true for those born outside the EU. This paper proposes a new way to look at the relative living conditions of foreigners by looking at non-monetary (or 'direct') indicators of material deprivation in Italy-a country characterized by the presence of a wide range of nationalities. To examine differences in economic integration of foreigners, the paper documents deprivation differentials across groups of foreigners. In particular, we measure differences in material deprivation between groups of foreigners once we control for the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of each group using a flexible standardization methodology. Our results show that, in Italy, foreigners from African and Mediterranean countries and to a lesser extend from South Asia are most deprived and that the construction of the counterfactual distributions (considering age, gender, household composition, education, labor market position, household income, tenancy status and integration) only marginally explain the gap between different foreigner groups.

53-5. WEALTH INEQUALITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS: THE ROLES OF RACE/ETHNICITY AND IMMIGRANT STATUS

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Much of the research on immigrants' economic well-being demonstrates a disproportionate concentration of immigrants near the bottom of U.S. society. A neglected aspect of immigrant economic well-being is wealth or net worth. We use assimilation theory and data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation to explore immigrants' wealth attainment and highlight how racial/ethnic realities in the United States provide differential opportunities and constraints for immigrants of different racial/ethnic backgrounds, net of factors such as length of U.S. stay, English fluency, and nativity status. We apply quantile regression to analyze net worth and logistic regression to explore immigrants' investments, including homeownership and investment in stocks and bonds. Results provide evidence of a racial divide in wealth attainment. This study furthers our understanding of how

long-lasting racial/ethnic inequalities in the United States influence diverse immigrants' integration patterns.

54-1. DOES COHORT SIZE MATTER TO RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY? THE CASE OF BARCELONA'S CENTRAL CITY

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Following up Easterlin's arguments about the impact of cohort size on demographic issues, the paper aims to explore the implications of cohort size in the specific context of residential mobility. The research is based on the case of the inner city of Barcelona. There are three elements that make this case study relevant. First, fertility decline was extraordinary fast in Spain. That produced big size differences among cohorts born within a short period of time. Second, the intensity of residential mobility in Spain is low and very concentrated in the household formation ages. This characteristic emphasizes the importance of cohort size in terms of competition: after members of large cohorts have moved they no longer cause a strong pressure on the housing market. And third, the territorial and the housing market characteristics of Barcelona's urban core. The urban fabric of Barcelona's inner city is extremely saturated and few units have been added to the housing market since 1970. The paper looks for differences in patterns of residential behavior between baby-boom and baby-bust cohorts in two main aspects: the calendar of the residential movements and the territorial distribution within the Metropolitan Area of the individuals moving from the central city. According to the literature, large cohorts face greater competition than small cohorts in multiple aspects and the housing market is included among them. Thus, it is expected that boomers will move later and farther than smaller cohorts. The study relies on annual relocation data covering the period 2000-2010, which not only allow us to track the pathways of boomers and busters through the ages of higher mobility, but also to identify the impact of the economic crisis on their residential behavior.

54-2. LONG-TERM TRENDS IN SPATIAL MOBILITY IN SWEDEN: AN ORDER-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION OF YOUNG ADULTS

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The aim of this study is to investigate spatial mobility of young adults (aged 18 to 29) in Sweden over time. By using Swedish register data we will first calculate annual age standardised migration rates for young adults over the last three decades (from 1980 to 2009). We will then disaggregate mobility rates by calculating order-specific migration rates. We will next standardise order-specific mobility rates for place of residence and for changes in other life domains of individuals (education and family) to determine how much changes in various life domains of individuals explain the change in mobility levels over time. The analysis shows that spatial mobility of young adults significantly increased in Sweden in the 1990s and that increased enrolment in higher education largely accounted for elevated mobility rates.

54-3. COMMUTER MOBILITY: AN INDICATOR OF MUNICIPALITY ATTRACTION

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In the present paper, we study the behavior of commuters in the Mälar region that surrounds Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The purpose is to get better insight into what factors that may be related to municipalities' different levels of attraction. We study individual commuter behavior by means of Swedish register data on place of residence and place of work place for all residents in the region. Our baseline year is 2005 and we study the extent to which commuters change their behavior during a one-year follow up. Longitudinal micro-data on place of work and residence, and commuters' various individual socio-demographic characteristics are linked to data on a range of municipality characteristics. Our data are complemented with standardized data on travel distances and travel times. We analyze the propensity of commuters to end commuting - by means of change of residence to the municipality where their workplace is located or by changing the workplace to the municipality where they live – by means of multinomial logistic regression. Migration rates and change of workplace rates are shown to decrease with the number of years being a commuter. The relative risks of domestic migration are strongly related to socio-demographic variables, whereas the relative risks of change of workplace mainly vary with individuals' economic variables such as earned income and commuting distance. The relative risks of migration and change of workplace also vary with the characteristics of the municipalities involved. We demonstrate that the attraction of a municipality in terms of residence increases with the general accessibility to workplaces in the municipality and decreases with its level of housing prices. An increased supply of new dwellings in a municipality has a greater impact on the capacity to increase its population than has an increased supply of workplaces.

54-4. SPATIAL MOBILITY AND THE GENDER PAY GAP WITHIN GERMAN FAMILIES

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In international comparison, the gender pay gap in Germany is exceptionally large and persistent since the mid-1990's. Despite a vast literature on this topic, the impact of internal spatial mobility attracts comparatively little attention. Especially for Germany evidence is rather scarce. The contribution therefore aims at closing this research gap and adds to the existing literature in two ways: At first, the distinct and likewise interrelated effects of two forms of spatial mobility, long-distance migration and commuting, on individual wages of men and women as well as the gender wage gap within families are assessed. Secondly, the mediating influence of the family and work history on gender differences in pay through spatial mobility is taken into account. Theoretically derived hypotheses are tested on basis of the German Family Panel pairfam ("Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics").

54-5. FAMILY MIGRATION IN CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: PROJECT AIMS AND FIRST RESULTS FOR AUSTRALIA, BRITAIN, GERMANY AND SWEDEN

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There has been a long-standing debate on the gendered determinants of family migration and the asymmetrical impacts that family moves exert on the lives of men and women. Generally speaking, male partners are more likely to move for their own careers and female partners are more likely to follow them. In turn, men reap the benefits of migration while women experience lower occupational returns

or even losses. Although the gendering of family migration is pervasive and persists across developed societies, variations in the way its determinants and outcomes intersect with gender may vary along institutional structures. This expectation is supported by a large literature depicting cross-national differences in other realms of gender relations at the household level such as family formation or distribution of paid and unpaid work. This literature highlighted the role of national institutions filtering the ways in which couples negotiate their life courses. Despite that, cross-national variation and institutional effects received poor attention by family migration scholars, as the bulk of the associated literature has limited itself to the study of a single national context. The goal of this presentation is twofold. First, we present a new unprecedented cross-national comparative project that explores cross-national variation and examines the role of national institutions in relation to gender asymmetries in the determination and the work related outcomes of family migrations initially considering, but not restricted to, the cases of Australia, Britain, Germany and Sweden. The project is groundbreaking in that it integrates a cross-national comparative design with core life course concepts and quantitative methods for the longitudinal analysis of micro-level processes using large-scale datasets. The second part of the presentation revolves around an empirical application where we investigate national level variation on the factors contributing to family migration in the four countries.

55-1. WELFARE STATE AND DISABILITY. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STROKE AND DISABILITY DEPENDS ON THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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Europe will be faced with an aging population, and thus with a growing incidence of stroke, which often causes serious physical limitations. Reducing the impact of stroke on limitations in daily activities is important when dealing with the challenges associated with future demographic shifts, as it would help to minimize the increase in the number of older people with these disabilities. This is the first study to investigate country-level differences in Europe in the effect of stroke on disability in activities of daily living using multilevel random effects logistic regression models with data from the fourth wave of SHARE. The pattern of the disabling impact of stroke is mostly clustered regionally. The western and southern European countries form distinct groups. Western European countries perform better than southern European countries. Sweden shows the best results, but Denmark's performance is more similar to that of the southern countries than to the western European countries or Sweden. In Italy, stroke is associated with nearly four times the disability risk as in Sweden; and in Spain, the disability risk is three times as high as in Sweden. Even in countries like Germany or the Netherlands and the remaining western European region, stroke is associated with more than double the risk found in Sweden. Other causes of disability besides stroke, e.q. other chronic diseases or socio-economic status show far less variation on the country-level. Future research should concentrate on investigating the causal pathways in relation to the specific properties of health care systems, thereby identifying opportunities for targeted reform. This may help to decrease the inequalities found in the disabling effects of stroke, especially in the southern countries. To address the causes of disability in addition to stroke, efforts of policy makers could be rooted in preventing the further spread of socioeconomic inequity and inequality.

55-2. AN ANATOMY OF OLD-AGE DISABILITY IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES: TIME USE, EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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The main goal of this study is to describe the association between disability and experienced wellbeing among older persons from different low- and middle-income countries. Specifically, we apply the Day Reconstruction Method (Kahneman et al., 2004) to examine differences in the assessment of experienced wellbeing, emotional experiences during activities and the allocation of time between persons with and without disabilities. Persons with disabilities report lower emotional experiences during all activities. In addition, disability is associated with more time spent in leisure and self-care activities and less time in work-related activities. We then combine the results on the association of disability with the allocation of time and emotional experiences during different activities in order to analyze their interrelationship with experienced wellbeing. Average experienced wellbeing is lower for persons with disabilities. The results provide evidence that lower emotional experiences during all activities are associated with lower experienced wellbeing, while differences in time allocation are associated with higher experienced wellbeing of individuals with disabilities. We show that the substitution of less pleasant work-related activities by more pleasant leisure activities associated with disability partially compensates the negative effect of lower emotional experiences on experienced wellbeing.

55-3. IS PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT DAMAGING TO HEALTH? A LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON ITALIAN WORKERS

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Forms of insecure employment have dramatically increased all over Europe in recent decades. These changes are sometimes viewed in terms of benefits for workers, when they allow controlling work time, sampling a variety of work experience, preparing for permanent employment, and positively combining work and family life, particularly for women. This vision is contrasted by other scholars, who argued that flexible employment could have negative consequences for both occupational prospects and private life since it is often associated with greater insecurity and poorer working conditions. It has been suggested that temporary employments can damage health, whatever measured: psychological distress, depression, physical health, morbidity, chronic diseases, self-rated health. This paper contributes to the topic of social consequences of precarious employment by investigating the relation between temporary contracts and self-rated health, posing the following research question: are workers on a temporary contract more likely to report poor health than those who are employed in permanent jobs? Most of previous research addresses this topic simply examining associations, where health and employment are measured at the same time and without considering selection effects. In this study, applying the method of inverse probability treatment weights on EU-SILC Italian 2007-2010 panel data, we estimate the causal effect of temporary contracts on self-perceived health. This method enables to control for the potential endogeneity between employment status and health, addressing the problem of self-selection. Our results show that precarious contractual conditions have a negative influence on health, also once controlled for previous health status and endogeneity. Moreover, we find that the negative impact of precariousness is damaging particularly for women's self-perceived health.

55-4. A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND PERCEIVED NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE AND SAFETY: EVIDENCE FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL INCOME DYNAMICS STUDY

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While South Africa undergoes the gradual economic and political transition from apartheid to non-racial democracy, the troubled history of violence persists in many neighborhoods, which we argue has had an enduring negative effect on mental health. However, the extent to which perceived neighborhood crime and safety issues are associated with depression in South Africa is unknown at the populationlevel. Data from the second wave of the South African National Income Dynamics Study (SA-NIDS) was used to investigate the aforementioned relationship. The SA-NIDS is the first longitudinal panel survey of a nationally representative sample of households in the country. Approximately 6,800 household were successfully interviewed, with nearly 18,400 adult residents aged 15 years old and older having successfully completed the interview. Depression outcome was assessed using the 10-item four-point Likert version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. The main covariate of our study, perceived neighborhood violence and safety, was assessed using 6 items, each scored with a five-point Likert format. A multilevel mixed-effects regression model adjusted for socio-demographic and health status factors was used to examine the association between perceived neighborhood crime/safety and depression. Adjusted regression analysis (n=12,799) indicated that perceptions of poor neighborhood violence and safety were associated with higher depression symptom scores (adjusted OR = 1.04, p<0.001). Female gender, older age, black ethnicity, lower educational attainment, urban informal residence, non-married, and poorer overall health status were also significantly associated with higher depression outcomes. The cross-sectional design of this study limits our understanding of temporality in relation to perceived neighborhood violence and safety and depression; further research utilizing a longitudinal study design is warranted. While individual factors remain relevant, the legacy of violence in South African neighborhoods remains an important social determinant of depression rates in a postapartheid era.

55-5. TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE "MALE-FEMALE HEALTH-MORTALITY PARADOX": FIRST RESULTS OF THE HEALTH SURVEY OF THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN CLOISTER STUDY

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The purpose of this paper is to advance the understanding of the still unexplained male-female health-mortality paradox that is that women live longer than men but experience worse health. Investigating this phenomenon is always difficult since many biological and non-biological factors influence the health and mortality of women and men and the differences between them. The aim of this study is therefore to gain clearer insights to the complex health-mortality relationship by comparing the health of Catholic nuns and monks to women and men of the worldly population. The characteristics of cloistered life provide an ideal setting for this research because socio-economic conditions and many other non-biological factors have no direct impact on the health of female and male order members. Our analyses will be based on the first wave of the Health Survey of the German-Austrian Cloister Study. In total, 1,158 order members (622 nuns and 536 monks) of 16 different orders from Germany and Austria participated to the survey, including 142 religious communities and 69 brothers and sisters who live on their own (response rate 68.8%). Information for the worldly population stems from several surveys,

including SHARE, the German Aging Survey, and the Austrian Health Survey. We will base the study on different indicators for the health status, including self-rated general health, limitations in activities of daily living (ADLs) as well as instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), the complete SF-36, and others. This paper will include the first analyses of this specific and new health survey data. We expect important insights to better understand the complex mechanisms behind the male-female health-mortality paradox.

56-1. DECOMPOSING MORTALITY CHANGES: TOWARDS COMPRESSION OR SHIFTING MORTALITY

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We study two components of mortality change: the modal age at death and the rate of increase by age. These two components inform us about the timing and age patterns of mortality respectively. The aim of this study is to decompose changes in life expectancy into effects due to changes in the modal age at death and in the rate of increase by age. Our approach allows to differentiate between the two underlying processes in mortality and their relevance to understand the dynamics of mortality.

56-2. ONE RATE OF AGING FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS? STATISTICAL EVIDENCE FROM CAUSE-OF-DEATH DATA

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Vaupel's hypothesis (Vaupel 2010, Nature) suggests that the individual rate of aging, defined as the relative derivative of the baseline hazard of death, might be constant for every species. We test this hypothesis on human mortality data by estimating the rates of aging by cause of death.

56-3. VISUALIZING MORTALITY DYNAMICS FOR CAUSES OF DEATH

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Life expectancy increased in countries like Sweden, France or Italy at a steady pace during the past half century. The development in some other countries (e.g., Denmark, the US or East Germany) can be characterized by periods of stagnation and subsequent years of catching up to other countries. The underlying dynamics for the comparable trends in life expectancy in the latter group can be quite diverse, though. We present Lexis maps of rates of mortality improvement, which depict the timederivative of age-specific death rates, to illustrate those dynamics. We suggest that the resulting maps are easily understandable and interpretable. By analyzing selected causes of death in the United States, we argue that the identification of major developments, such as period- and cohort effects, is straightforward. Although circulatory diseases are the largest cause-of-death category, they were not the reason for the slow development of life expectancy among women in the US. Our visual analysis suggests that behavioral factors are mainly to blame: The main driver for the slow increase in life expectancy during the 1980s and 1990s was death from malignant neoplasms. The maps show a cohort pattern for all cancers combined, primarily shaped by lung cancer mortality. With increasing death rates at virtually all ages (=period effect), diabetes contributed also to this problematic trend in the US during the last two decades of the twentieth century but the pattern has reversed in recent years. Our goal in subsequent steps is to conduct a comparative analysis across several countries to gain a broader and

deeper understanding of the underlying mortality dynamics. A preliminary figure for all-cause mortality shows, for instance, that Hungary's mortality dynamics differed considerably from the ones observed in the US and Denmark - despite comparable trends for life expectancy in general.

${\bf 56\text{-}4.} \, RENEWAL \, AND \, STABILITY \, IN \, POPULATIONS \, STRUCTURED \, BY \, REMAINING \, YEARS \, OF \, LIFE$

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We transform data classified by chronological age into data classified by remaining years of life (thanatological age). A model for population renewal and the corresponding projection matrix are presented for populations structured by thanatological age. Period results are derived using all available data from the HMD and HFD. We compare the intrinsic growth rate, r, as derived from the classic Lotka equation versus that derived on the basis of thanatological age. We also compare some transient indicators between the two models. Empirical results suggest that r from the thanatological model tends to be less erratic than Lotka's r, and the trajectory to stability tends to be faster with less oscillation.

56-5. LIFE HISTORIES: REAL AND SYNTHETIC

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Life history data are generally incomplete. Respondents enter observation late (left truncation) or leave early (right censoring). In survival analysis, these limitations are considered in the estimation of hazard rates. Rates are estimated from data on different respondents with different observation periods (observation windows). In multistate modeling, transition rates also integrate information on different individuals. By combining data from different but similar individuals, life histories can be modeled. The life history that results is a synthetic life history. It is not observed and it does not tell anything about a particular individual. It tells something about the population the individual is part of. A synthetic biography summarizes information on several individuals. The collective experience is summarized in transition rates. The individual is a fictitious individual, referred to as virtual individual or statistical individual (Courgeau, 2012). A population of virtual individuals is a virtual population. The life history of such an individual is not directly observed but is an outcome of a probability model, the parameters of which are estimated from empirical data. Life histories are generated from models using microsimulation in continuous time. Several life course indicators may be derived from transition rates. They include probabilities of significant transitions, probabilities of having reached particular stages in life, expected durations of stages of life, and expected ages at significant transitions. The methods are illustrated using data from the German Life History Survey (GLHS). It is a subsample also used by Blossfeld and Rohwer (2002) in their book Techniques of Event History Modeling. In the paper, references are made to R packages for multistate modelling and analysis, in particular mvna, etm, msm, mstate, ELECT and Biograph.

57-1. PARENTAL LABOR MIGRATION AND LEFT-BEHIND CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL CHINA

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Employing data from the 'Basic Education in Western Areas Project implemented from 2004 to 2009 in five poorest provinces in western China, this study aims to evaluate the impact of parental labor migration on left-behind children's academic and non-cognitive skills. This paper also explores three possible sources of heterogeneity: (1) whether boys and girls have different outcomes when they are left behind. (2) whether the length of time since parents' migration affects left-behind children's outcome. (3) whether "who migrants" (both of parents, only father or only mother) makes a difference in children's outcomes. The dependent variables in our model are children's academic performance and non-cognitive skills(school adjustment including teacher-student relation, emotion & behavior, selfconcept and school-attitude). The explanatory factors can be categorized into four groups:(1) Personal characteristics of migrant parents and their children; (2) Family factors; (3) School factors; (4) Macroeconomic factors. First, we use the Probit model to determine variables added in the migration decision model. Second, we do the propensity score estimation and get the "p-score". Third, we match the left-behinds with the non-left-behinds employing three different matching methods mentioned above. Lastly, we compare the mean outcome of both groups and get the average treatment effect. Our results show that parental migration has a significant positive impact on boys' math score and girls' language score. However, left-behind boys show timidity, anxiety and aggressive or disruptive behaviors, while there is no effect of short-term parental migration on academic performance, overthree-year migration benefits the left-behinds' academic scores, but harms their emotion and behaviors in school. The comparison of parents', father's and mother's migration shows that father's migration benefits left-behind boys' academic scores while parents' migration benefits girls significantly. Furthermore, the non-cognitive development of left-behind children are negatively affected only when both parents are out.

57-2. DOMESTIC SECTOR, MOBILITY AND SEGREGATION OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS: THE CASE OF ITALY

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This paper analyses the working trajectories of foreign-born women who entered the Italian labour market as domestic workers. Our results show low exit rates from the domestic sector. However, working experience in the host country, even if unskilled, has a positive effect on the transition, whereas professional and educational training in the country of origin have no effect, and ethnic networks limit the access to other occupations. The aim of the women's migration project is strongly associated with occupational mobility. Finally, we find empirical evidence of the existence of a "U-shaped" pattern in occupational mobility for this subpopulation of workers

57-3. CHANGES IN JOB STABILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE "QUALITY" OF THE WORKING LIFE: AN ANALYSIS BY GENERATION

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Whether job instability has increased has been widely debated in developped countries since the 1990s. There is a strong belief of a major turning of occupational trajectories to greater instability compared to the post World War period. However whether it is a real increase in job instability is yet unclear, as many studies don't find any significant rising trend of instability. This partly comes from the lack of long-term data on past careers. Research on job mobility are thus often based on the examination of changes in the distribution of elapsed duration of ongoing jobs, use retrospective questions or study crosssectional job changes. Moreover, scope is often limited to job mobility of male workers inside the private sector. In addition, previous research gives little information on the "quality" of the job mobility. Mobility may indeed be positive when it leads to a better match between the firm and the worker. We use French data (EIC2005) from the pension contribution records matched with administrative data on wages and unemployment. They have several advantages over datasets generally used in research on mobility: they avoid recall errors problems; individuals are followed throughout their career from the 1950's; they allow to identify all the transitions, including to self-employment, public sector or unemployment; wages are precisely measured, which allows to assess the quality of trajectories; they include male and female workers. We describe the evolution of the instability in France by comparing the different cohorts, specially by assessing the prevalence of positive and negative transitions; by examining the evolution of intragenerational inequalities; by comparing male and female careers. Next, we assess the impact of mobility on the quality of trajectories, by measuring the effects of transitions on wages and pension rights.

57-4. THE RECENT DECLINE IN WORKER MOBILITY

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Using the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) infrastructure files developed and maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau, I analyze recent trends in worker mobility by focusing on the accessions and separations of workers. The matched structure of LEHD allows me to decompose total separations into separations to another employer and separations to nonemployment. Total accessions can be decomposed in a similar fashion. One striking feature of the data is that while the movement of workers to and from unemployment has not changed drastically over the last two decades, this is not the case for the movement of workers between employers. In particular, I find evidence in line with the literature that, since the mid-1990s, the United States labor market has seen a secular decline in worker mobility that accelerates during downturns. The concern is that workers who rely heavily on on-the-job search to improve match quality may now find it increasingly more difficult to find, let alone climb, this job ladder. Therefore, to better understand the causes of this decline in mobility, I analyze the hazard function of the two types of separations across a wide set of worker and firm characteristics. I find that this decline in mobility has been concentrated among young, low-skilled, and low-to-middle income individuals.

57-5. TIPPING POINTS -- THE DYNAMICS OF WORKPLACE SEGREGATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

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Using a regression discontinuity (RD) design, I exploit the variation in base-year minority shares across single-establishment firms to document the dynamics of establishment-level segregation in two five-year intervals: 1995-2000 and 2000-2005. Using the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) infrastructure files, I first show that systematic establishment-level segregation still exists in all industries. Then, I show that the dynamics of segregation among these single-establishment firms are non-linear and exhibit "tipping" patterns in both five-year intervals, although the magnitude is much larger in the earlier time period. The observed tipping pattern is primarily driven by non-Hispanic whites leaving. The effect due to minorities entering is much smaller. Alternative explanations such as non-linear changes in establishment characteristics or omitted variables do not explain the observed changes in minority shares. Finally, I find that, unlike the 1995-2000 period, during which tipping behavior seems to have been driven equally by blacks and Hispanics, Hispanics are the sole driving force in the 2000-2005 period. Taken together, this paper provides the first suggestive evidence that the dynamics of establishment-level segregation are highly nonlinear and exhibit a tipping pattern that is largely consistent with the Schelling (1971) social interaction model.

58-1. EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS IN MACEDONIA REGARDING ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTION

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The transition process creates challenges for professionalism of health staff and training programmes. Providers' and clients' perceptions of what the tasks of health workers are changed considerably, so that established norms and habits need to be reinvented, and knowledge and educational curricula need to be innovated. In Macedonia, especially medical education regarding contraceptive practices and communication with patients, is outdated. The present study takes up the challenge of obtaining an emic view of ideas, practices, and dilemmas of professionalism among health practitioners dealing with contraception and family planning practices in Macedonia. The study aims to get insight into the: -Perceptions, motives, experiences of health care practitioners and their clients dealing with contraceptives and family planning practices, especially in the context of very high rates of abortion. -How the health care professionals (especially relating to abortion, contraceptives and family planning) view the challenges facing their profession, its shortcomings, and options for change towards norms and practices of a professionalism that respond to the needs of patients and the broader community. The study uses an explorative approach with qualitative methods. In order to understand practitioner's perceptions and experiences, we use in-depth-interviews, observations and focus groups discussions with women in reproductive period how they perceive the professionalism among health care professionals dealing with abortion and contraception. Data is collected from September 2013 -November 2013. This will include 4 focus group discussions with women and 24 in-depth interviews with health care professionals who are dealing with abortion and family planning based on a semistructured interview. We use the findings from the in-depth interviews and focus groups to learn more about the range of professional integrity and professionalism validate the domains that will be included on our study...

58-2. HOUSEHOLD BARGAINING POWER AND BIRTH OUTCOMES: THE JOINT EFFECT OF PARENTAL PREGNANCY INTENTION ON VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY PREGNANCY LOSS IN THE UNITED STATES 2006-2010

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Pregnancy behaviors offer a unique opportunity to examine household decision-making, as fertility choices are determined at the couple level. Intention to become pregnant associates strongly with prenatal behaviors and consequently health outcomes of the fetus, child, and mother. The role of couple agreement is largely ignored in the literature on pregnancy intentions, with marital status often serving as the only indication of couple context. Union formation and fertility are drastically changing in the American family, with more couples childbearing out of wedlock. This paper utilizes detailed couple pregnancy intentions from the 2006-2010 National Survey of Family Growth to evaluate consequences of parental pregnancy intentions on the birth outcomes of pregnancy loss, both involuntary and voluntary. Couple pregnancy intentions associate significantly with the probability of pregnancy loss, particularly induced abortion, with the lack of paternal intention increasing the risk of pregnancy loss. The loss of mother intent appears seems more detrimental than the loss of father intent. In the decision to abort a pregnancy, paternal intention appears to play a reduced role relative to the maternal intention suggesting that access to family planning services has increases female empowerment over fertility control.

58-3. CROSS-NATIONAL VARIATIONS IN BIRTH CONTROL OF EUROPEANS: DIVERGENCE OR CONVERGENCE?

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In the late 1980s the East-West division by birth control was identified in Europe as the characteristics of women who had abortions differed sharply between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe. In the Eastern European countries abortion rates were high and abortion was used to limit family size once certain parity had been reached .Thus it was requested by married women with two or more children. In Western European countries most women who had abortions were young, childless and unmarried. Since the early 1990s the incidence of abortions in Eastern European countries rapidly decreased although with different intensity. As a result, cross-national variations in abortion level have been reduced by 2009. Has the East-West division remained or has a new one emerged? Can we distinguish new patterns of abortion behaviour? What was the role of birth control method in transition of reproduction patterns? The relationship between the changes in abortion and contraceptive behaviour in EU countries was studied. 21 EU members were selected for comparative analysis. Cluster analysis of birth control indicators and multivariate statistical analysis of GGS data was used to give more detailed insight into current typology of birth control. Finally, factors behind the recent diversification were identified. The main results could be summed up as follows: The East-West divide has disappeared although the former Eastern and Western patterns have remained in some countries. The new "transitional" pattern has emerged. There is a pattern of convergence as regards trends towards lower abortion level, but a pattern of divergence as regards structure of abortions and use of modern contraception. The use of modern methods of contraception rather depends on structural macro-level factors and cultural traditions as the impact of individual characteristics on the use of contraception do not differ much between countries under study.

58-4. INDUCED ABORTION DURING LIFETIME: A COMPARISON BETWEEN WOMEN LIVING AND NOT LIVING WITH HIV

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Background: Studies aimed at understanding the association between induced abortion and HIV are scarce and differ on the direction of the association. This paper aims to show the prevalence of induced abortion in all pregnancies of women living and not living with HIV/Aids, determining variables associated with pregnancy termination and linked to the life course of women and to the specific context of the pregnancy. Methods: Data came from a cross-sectional study, using intervieweradministered questionnaire, developed with women that attended public health services in Porto Alegre, Brazil. A generalized estimating equation model with logit link measured the association between determinants and abortion. Findings: The final sample was composed of 684 women living with HIV/Aids (2,039 pregnancies) and 639 women not living with HIV/Aids (1,539 pregnancies). The prevalence of induced abortion among pregnancies in women living with HIV/Aids was 6.5%, while in women not living with HIV/Aids was 2.9%. Among women living with HIV/Aids, the following were associated with induced abortion in the multivariable analysis: being older, having a higher education level, having had more sexual partners (i.e., variables linked to the life course of women), having had children prior to the index pregnancy and living with a sexual partner during pregnancy (i.e., variables linked to the context of each pregnancy). On the other hand, among women not living with HIV/Aids, only having a higher education level and having had more sexual partners (i.e., determinants linked to the life course of women) were associated with voluntary pregnancy termination in multivariable analysis. Conclusion: Although determinants are similar between women living and not living with HIV/Aids, prevalence of induced abortion is higher among pregnancies in women living with HIV/Aids, pointing to their greater social vulnerability and to the need for public policy to address prevention and treatment of HIV associated with reproductive issues.

59-1. THE BORN AND UNBORN CHILDREN OF THE 1989 TRANSITION: EFFECTS OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF CHILDBEARING

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In 1989 the Sociological Institute initiated a longitudinal panel study among parents expecting their first child in the southern region of the Budapest agglomeration in Hungary. In the first phase of the study 300 pregnant women were asked to fill out standardized questionnaires. In the second phase, the families were revisited 3-13 months after giving birth. Then altogether 193 families (both mothers and fathers) filled the questionnaires plus 50 in-depth mother interviews were made. From 2011 the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund has funded a research to (re)continue this special family panel data, to follow up the life history of the families taking part in the research 20 years ago. In the current research we have interviewed members from 117 families (mothers, fathers and the grown-up children) and through their different perspectives we tried to reveal and explain the socio-demographic and personal factors behind the life course decisions. Since in the last few decades Hungary has been facing a permanent decline in its fertility figures, The aim of our presentation is to reveal those personal turning points that might influence the propensity of childbearing. Like the majority of the Hungarian women, mothers participating in the first wave of our research began their adult life with the intention of having a family with 2 children. Analyzing the data of the birth-panel study it is evident that the

decision on the birth of the second and further children depends on several factors such as social support, quality of personal relationships, financial situation, crises and coping strategies. In the focus of our interest is not only to describe the characteristics of those families who initially had the same intentions but eventually either had only one or more than two children but to explain the influencing factors behind the different childbearing behaviours.

59-2. KIN INFLUENCES ON FERTILITY: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TESTED WITH A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Far from being an asocial process, reproductive decision-making in humans is affected by family and other social networks. However, the direction and strength of kin effects is inconsistent across studies. Explaining this variation requires a better understanding of what various fertility outcomes mean functionally and of each individual's strategic interests. A previous review demonstrated that kin have a beneficial impact on one aspect of childbearing: the survival of a woman's children. The influence of family on fertility is a little more complicated to study, however, since decisions regarding age at first birth, the pace of reproduction, and total number of births can be made independently of one another. Further complicating matters, woman and her kin do not always have the same strategic considerations, so that kin may hinder, rather than help, fertility. In this paper we develop a framework for comparing various accounts of why kin affect fertility. We test these possibilities by compiling and analyzing a database of kin effects on fertility from the literature. Focusing on how parents and in-laws might affect different fertility outcomes, we find that parents are more likely than in-laws to have antinatal effects on a woman's total fertility, and age at first birth, but not on inter-birth intervals.

59-3. THE ROLE OF HUSBAND, MOTHER-IN-LAW AND SOCIAL NETWORKS ON FERTILITY PATTERNS IN RURAL INDIA

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The stubbornly elevated patterns of fertility among rural Indian women characterized with too many, too often and too closely spaced children contests the available demographic propositions. This paper aims to provide novel empirical evidence on the role of social networks in determining fertility of women in India using ego-centric social network data collected in 2010 covering 567 women aged between 18-35 years in rural Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. We investigate: 1) whether actual and desired number of children of social networks are associated with fertility controlling for demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, their husband, mother-in-law, and biological mother; and 2) what explains the influence of social networks on fertility patterns. The paper demonstrates that social networks play a key role, through social contagion and social pressure, in driving fertility behavior of sample women. However, the role of mother-in-law dissipates once characteristics of husband and networks are controlled for.

59-4. MALE FERTILITY DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AND SOCIAL NETWORK USING RETROSPECTIVE DATA

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This paper explores the importance of social network on male fertility. We investigate the decisionmaking process of having a first child by use of individual's network of informal relationships. Philipov et al., 2006; Billari et al., 2009 draw upon the theory of planned behavior in relation to fertility intentions by emphasizing the role of social network. We extend the existing research on fertility intentions by providing an analysis based on retrospective data. Drawing from a new study on Czech men aged 40-55, we examine how pressure from social network influenced male fertility intentions to have a first child. Given the retrospective aspect of data, we do not use directly the intentions to have a first child. We constructed a variable that measures the time elapsed from the age at which men considered to have a first child until the age they really have a first child. We recoded time as follows: no plans - first child was born (almost) unplanned, standard term -2 to 4 years between considering to have a first child and the birth of the first child, and long term, 5 or more years between considering to have a first child and the birth of the first child. Socio-demographic, attitudes, ideational and perceived control factors are used as background determinants in our analysis. Results show that social network has a positive effect on having a child within the standard period of time (fulfilling the standard term). Regarding the perceived control variables, Income played no role in men's decision to become a parent. High importance of having a job, being educated and importance of housing had all positive effects on fulfilling fertility intentions within the standard period of time, whereas the rise of importance of health for childbearing came along with higher chance to become a father unplanned.

59-5. DO INTERGENERATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CHOICES AFFECT FERTILITY?

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Support from parents or parents in-law has been shown to influence fertility in some studies, but other research contradicts this. We aim to assess how residential closeness to own parents or parents-in-law influences the fertility of cohabiting and married Norwegian mothers. We also examine possible effects of relocations towards or away from parents or parents-in-law prior to possible childbirths. We employ discrete-time hazard regression models to estimate the probability of becoming mothers for the second, third or fourth time from 2000 through 2012 for all women age 20-44 in Norway, utilizing rich registry data on more than 500 000 women, their parents, their partners and their in-laws. Preliminary results indicate that intergenerational support, measured indirectly through common residential location, appears to be slightly fertility enhancing, net of individuals' other characteristics. In preliminary models not fully adjusted, the effects appear somewhat stronger for third- and fourth-order child births, and for individuals who relocate closer to their parents or in-laws shortly prior to a possible child birth. Grandparents' resources in terms of age, education, marital status and work engagement appear to modify effects on their children's fertility. Preliminary results appear to be somewhat stronger for co-location with parents than in-laws. The increased mobility and the relatively high degree of centralization observed for younger cohorts often results in relocations in geographical areas different from that of their parents or in-laws. As such, our findings may suggest that the current development may be slightly unfavorable for future fertility. From a policy perspective, ensuring perceptions of social support and child care possibilities for couples in childbearing ages may help counteract such possible

consequences. However, more research on future developments, mechanisms involved as well as possible policy measures is clearly warranted before conclusions may be drawn.

60-1. LATIN AMERICAN FAMILY SYSTEMS: COMPLEXITY AND HETEROGENEITY

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While the basic outline of family systems in Europe is fairly well known, our understanding of families in the Latin American continent pales by comparison. At first glance, families appear to be destructured and dysfunctional, characterized by extremely high illegitimacy (even in the remote historical past), serial relationships and household structures that resist any straightforward definition. Adding to the complexity, it is also likely that family patterns in Latin America varied substantially across the continent though the basic spatial and regional dimensions of this heterogeneity are not well-understood at all. At present, it is safe to say that our understanding of Latin American family systems is far from adequate. In this paper, analytical instruments and perspectives that have proven useful when sorting through family systems in Europe will be used. Key life transitions to adulthood and to old age and dependency, the process of forming and raising families, the ability of the family to generate support for its members that are vulnerable for different reasons and household and marital stability are all component parts of this analytical framework. Our analysis will be based on the first round of census micro data to be available for the region (normally the 1970s) because at least plausibly it should mirror historical patterns of family organization fairly adequately. Our main result will be that there is a veritable kaleidoscope of patterns of family organization on the continent that can be explained by the ethnic and historical diversity characterizing the region. While none of the observed patterns fit any European model for family systems, on the whole the reveal a potent, unique and often efficient form

of human organization that continues to be relevant until recent times. 60-2. DOES THE HAINAL LINE PERSIST IN 21ST CENTURY EUROPE?

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Running diagonally through Europe from St. Petersburg to Trieste, the "Hajnal line" illustrates the centuries-old geographic division in European marriage patterns. No study has empirically tested whether this geographical division persists in the 21st century. Furthermore, no study has taken a cross-national, over-time approach in looking at changes in family values. We use latent class analysis to dichotomize individuals based on responses to a set of categorical questions from the European Values Survey (EVS) pertaining to views on family formation. This procedure gives us two important sets of results: the item response probabilities conditional on class membership and the estimated class membership proportions by year and country. Our findings illustrate that a division in values related to marriage analogous to the Hajnal line persists in Europe in the 21st century. In addition, our temporal analysis finds increasing deinstitutionalization of views on marriage in every country analyzed.

60-3. NEW PATTERNS IN FIRST MARRIAGE FORMATION IN SOUTH KOREA

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Since the 1970s, South Korea (or Korea) has experienced dramatic economic and social changes. The country has transformed into a developed society; education has been dramatically expanded; women

have become more strongly attached to the labor force; marriage and childbearing have been delayed and declined; and pre-marital cohabitation has become more common. Previous studies related to family formation in Korea mainly focus on the role of education expansion on the decline of marriage. We have little knowledge about how women's new life behaviors may have contributed to the patterns in marriage formation. In this study, we explore how the marriage trend and assortative mating in Korea has developed by factors such as women's employment and pre-marital pregnancy. Data used for this analysis come from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) waves 1 to 10. We first apply event history analysis to explore general patterns in marriage formation. Calendar years, woman's age, education, employment status, pre-marital pregnancy, and background factors are considered. Then we estimate the competing risks of a woman marrying someone of similar, higher or lower educational level. We find a clear-cut decline of first marriage trend since the 1970s. Withdrawing from the labor force before marriage, which was a prominent pattern of marriage entry in the 1970s-1990s, has substantially lost its prevalence from the late 1990s. The marriage trend of employed women has remained very stable over time. Pre-marital pregnancy increases the likelihood of getting married, especially at the turn of the new century when there appeared an upsurge in this marriage behavior. Educational homogamy has been a main-stream marriage behavior. In the 1970s and the 1980s, hypergamy was very prominent in women's marriage. However, with women becoming highly educated since the 1990s, the probability for them to marry someone of higher education substantially decreased.

60-4. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF THE FAMILY AT THE TRANSITIONAL STAGE IN GEORGIA

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Over the past 25 years, Georgia, unlike the countries of Eastern Europe and the Baltic states is still in political and socio-economic crisis. Such situation was conditioned by the global fundamental factors along with the specific problems of local nature (civil war, the loss of territorial integrity and the wrong management of economic programs in the conditions of market economics and etc.). Modernization the Soviet authoritarian family into liberal-democratic one is going on. Traditional, socio-economic, national, cultural, and psychological factors of local nature lengthens the formation of new family types and it may be seen as Famili transpormatikus. In 2013 the survey was conducted to show the current transformation process of the family, where material support to the family level was taken into consideration. The survey was conducted in large, medium and small cities and 1200 family members were interviewed. The conducted survey allowed us to study financial condition of the family according to sex and age, education and work activities, which will be presented in the paper. Based on the results of the study we may say that family transformation is taking place in conditions of poverty, which prevents establishment of liberal-democratic values in the family and encourages migration processes of young family members. Demographically old family could not support itself materially, not to mention the small and medium business. Based on the survey results, we believe that, the government should pay particular attention to employment and family incomes for overcoming poverty and growing income, for that it should develop the family business. Otherwise, we do not exclude not only impeding establishment of liberal - democratic values, but also increasing social tensions, which will have unfavorable political consequences.

60-5. THE NEW SOCIOECONOMIC MARRIAGE DIFFERENTIALS IN JAPAN

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The new socioeconomic marriage differentials are international phenomena. Women with high education or high income used to be less likely to marry than their lower educated or less waged counterparts in the past. However, the trends are now opposite in the US, Australia and New Zealand, some of European countries, and most recently reported in Taiwan. The new socioeconomic marriage differentials are enforced by a raising trend in female tertiary education and increasing educational homogamy. It also reflects the trend toward more egalitarian spousal role sharing. In particular, a wife's economic contribution through employment becomes important strategy for a couple to achieve higher living standards. In Japan, previous studies showed that women's economic well-being was negatively associated with marriage. Women with higher education and higher income tended to marry later and were less likely to marry. More recent studies, however, demonstrate that this relationship has reversed in the 2000s. However, much less is known about the new relationship between women's economic standing and the likelihood of marriage in Japan. First, whether these new evidences are truly a population trend as they are based on panel data analysis of rather selective cohorts. Second, whether the emerging marriage pattern suggests an increasing trend of socioeconomic homogamy in Japan. These are crucial questions to assess the social impacts of the recent marriage trends in Japan. This study will be the one of the first studies to provide insights into the emerging patterns of Japanese marriages based on high quality multiple data sources from census, vital statistics and nationally representative large scaled surveys. By employing Schoen's harmonic-mean model, my analyses of Japanese marriage market will seek to uncover the structural and behavioral changes in patterns of overall marriage and assortative mating, i.e., who marries with whom with respect to educational and occupational characteristics.

61-1. DOING RESEARCH ON AGEING MIGRANTS: A METHODOLOGICAL DISCUSSION ON LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF STUDYING AGEING MIGRANTS

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The paper aims to circumcise and define the population of ageing migrants. For a long time, the buzzword has been the ageing of societies in Western Europe and North America, and to address this issue, there were attracted migrants. Over the past decade we are facing the ageing of the migrant population itself. Moreover, some people decide to migrate after reaching retirement. Most often this population is generically named "ageing migrants" or "elderly migrants". To study this population it is necessary to clearly define it and explore its heterogeneity. First this paper is going to propose a typology of ageing migrants based on a review of the relevant literature and on fieldwork research coordinated in Portugal and in Switzerland in two different projects between 2010 and 2013. This typology will aim to identify the main characteristics of ageing migrants, among which type of residence permit, and duration of stay at the destination and transnational mobility. Second, there will be done a review of the literature in order to identify the groups of ageing migrants that are studied by the literature, the themes that are studied in relation to this population, and the research methodologies that are employed. The review of the literature is going to cover a large area of disciplines as well as interdisciplinary work from anthropology, demography, education sciences, geography, medical sciences, psychology, political sciences, social psychology social policy, social work, sociology, urbanism, as well as ethnicities, international migration, gender studies and so on. In the analysis the paper will

bring together two aspects – the themes of research and the research methodologies employed. This will to give us the possibility to discuss the methodological implications of studying ageing migrants, the areas that are little explored and new lines for further study.

${\bf 61-2.\,PROJECTIONS\,OF\,AGEING\,MIGRANT\,POPULATIONS\,IN\,FRANCE\,AND\,ENGLAND\,AND\,WALES}$

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Migrant populations are considered to reduce ageing, therefore, there is little work carried out on migrant ageing. However, the large migrant cohorts who entered in the 1960s and early 1970s are arriving at retirement ages. Projections of older migrants are necessary to assess their impact on ageing and future needs in social and health services for linguistically and culturally diverse populations. We carried out projections of older migrants by origin for France using the component method, with emigration and late immigration rates, including the so-called 'O Generation'. Origin of migrants is important because the various migration waves often consisted of specific origins, following decolonization and later the opening of labour markets to other migrants from Southern, Eastern Europe or Asia. Trends will also be affected by migration policies. The closed border policy in France from 1975 to the mid 1980s, with a halt in entries of labourers and the development in family reunification, will impact differently on male and female migrant ageing in the near future. We intend to compare French results with those from other EU countries. Projections are currently available for England and Wales (Lievesley 2010). Other papers by European scholars will provide data for comparisons with other countries. In the next 20 years, the numbers of older Sub-Saharan/Black African migrants will increase almost six folds in both France and, England and Wales, while Chinese and other Asians in E&W, and Turks and 'others' in France will increase 3 to 4 folds. More ancient migrants will see slower increases: between 2 and 3 folds for Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Indians and Moroccans, and by 30 percent to 50 percent for Algerians, non-EU Europeans and Black Caribbean. Increases will often be more rapid for females than for males, owing to family reunification and higher return migration of lone males.

61-3. LOW IMMIGRANT MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES: SELECTION OR DATA ARTEFACT? FINDINGS FROM THE ONS LONGITUDINAL STUDY 1971-2001

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Previous research shows low mortality for some migrant groups compared to natives in the host country. This advantage is often attributed to health selection processes in immigration, emigration and re-migration, and to protective health behaviours among migrants. Little research has examined the role of data issues, especially the registration of moves. If return migration from the host country is under-recorded, the moves produce a numerator-denominator bias leading to under-estimation of migrant mortality ('data artefact'). The paper investigates the mortality of immigrants in England and Wales from 1971-2001 using the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (ONS LS), a 1% sample of the population of England and Wales (sample size: 450,000 individuals). We apply parametric survival analysis with a Gompertz specification of baseline mortality. We conduct a series of sensitivity analyses to assess the impact of both entry and exit uncertainty on immigrant mortality rates. The analysis shows that most international migrants have lower mortality than England and Wales natives. Differences largely persist when we adjust models to entry and exit uncertainty and they become pronounced once we control for socioeconomic characteristics. This study supports low mortality among immigrants in England and Wales and importantly, shows that results are not data artefact.

61-4. WHEN ELDERLY MOBILITY IS LINKED TO LIFE COURSE: THE EUROPEAN RETIRED MOVING TO SPAIN

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Being mobile at older ages is a process in which previous mobile experiences, family arrangements, consolidated behaviours, individual expectations, etc., linked to the life-course, are playing all an essential role for the decision-making process. It is not a matter of economic reasoning only. Other situations such as the transnational mobility of the retired when living abroad or moving back home when they become older, frail or dependant could be ruled by similar conditions. The main objective of this paper is to depict the scenarios and conditions European retired people declare when asked about the mobile life since they thought to move to retire in Spain to think about return their home back. Primary data from the MIRES project survey in 2010 are deployed for this analysis. A representative survey about those European retired over 50 living at least 3 months a year in the main destination areas in Spain was carried out by a self-administered questionnaire (in English, German and French) to get 720 valid documents. A set of in-depth interviews are also analysed to ground the reasons given. The main topics were decision-making process, everyday life in Spain, travel patterns, social networks, social and political participation and identity and belonging issues. Initial analysis confirms that the decision to move at old ages is a selective process in which demographic features, previous mobile behaviours, retaining housing at origin, developing a quasi-tourism way of life, or building (transnational) networks are, among others, playing an outstanding role in the retired daily life. Last but not least, national backgrounds could also condition the way the European retired in Spain live as foreign citizens as many indicators demonstrate when the consequences of their presence in municipal settings are studied.

62-1. SOCIAL EMBEDDEDNESS IN A HARMONIZED EUROPE: EUROPEAN BINATIONAL COUPLES IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Internal mobility is getting ever more important in Europe. Although the migration move might be easier to realize for European migrants compared to those from outside the EU, it can still be experienced as socially disruptive. This paper for the first time studies social networks of European migrants in comparative perspective. First we question how European migrants succeed in inserting themselves into the social fabric of their new European home country. Second we relate the latter to the investment in transnational networks in their European country of origin. The national and transnational networks and its links are studied from the perspective of European nationals with a native partner in Belgium and the Netherlands. We apply structural equation models on unique survey data from the international EUMARR project including 728 Europeans for our study. We find clear differences in networks between traditional labor migrants, recent migrants and migrants from neighboring countries.

62-2. THE TRANSITION TO FIRST MARRIAGE AND PARTNER CHOICE OF MIGRANT AND MAJORITY POPULATIONS IN SCANDINAVIA

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Using high-quality administrative register data, we study the marriage behavior of all migrant- and non-migrant-background individuals born between 1972 and 1989, who grew up in Sweden and Norway. Patterns of endogamy and exogamy, as well as the relative timing of union formation may be informative as to the socio-cultural distance between majority and migrant-background subpopulations. We begin by analyzing differential hazards of marriage by migrant generation and (parental) region of origin. We then demonstrate how the hazard of marriage varies by the endogamy or exogamy status of the union in a competing risk framework (multinomial logistic regression). Results will provide deeper insight into the family dynamics of migrants and their descendants, across countries with similar family formation regimes but different histories of migration. Moreover, we demonstrate the unique position of the second generation with respect to union formation behaviors relative migrants arriving as children and majority populations across these contexts.

62-3. AFTER SWEDISH INTERMARRIAGE

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This paper starts from the assumption that divorced individuals bring with them the experience of a failed marriage which may shape their future choices on the marriage market and aims to contribute to our knowledge of intermarriage, and social interaction in a multiethnic society in general, by comparing the subsequent partner choices of immigrants and natives in Sweden who had made what still is considered an atypical choice of entering intermarriage with the partner choices of natives and immigrants whose previous union was not exogamous. The empirical analysis in this paper is based on the Swedish register data from the STAR database (Sweden over Time: Activities and Relations) and covers the period between 1990 and 2007. All the analyses in the paper only include individuals who are between 20 and 55 years of age at the time of divorce. Descriptive statistics indicate that, regardless of the partner's nativity and ethnicity in the previous union, natives tend to choose a native partner the second time around, and that this pattern is especially pronounced among women. The outcomes are more heterogeneous for immigrants who remarry. The multivariate analysis is based on event history models of competing risks or, more precisely, discrete-time multinomial logistic regression and it shows that for all groups defined by sex and nativity (native men, native women, immigrant men, immigrant women), the risk of entering one of four types of union (as defined by the ethnicity and nativity of the partner) is the highest for individuals who previously were in the same type of union. Also, the results indicate that the stronger the social boundary that was crossed when the previous marriage was formed, the lower the likelihood of marrying endogamously the second time around.

62-4. WHO MARRIES FOREIGN-BORN? THE PARTICULAR CASE OF SPAIN AND ITALY

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The number of immigrants has been substantially increasing in the past ten years in countries of the European South, which were traditionally migrant-sending rather migrant-receiving countries. Intermarriage is also gaining importance. Of all marriages celebrated in Italy and Spain at the end of the

2000s, about 15% are mixed marriages. This paper analyzes intermarriage from the native's perspective in Spain and Italy, two countries of recent immigration which share many social and demographic characteristics. Our results show that intermarriage is becoming an option for men and women who are not "attractive" partners in the natives' marriage market. We interpret the increase in intermarriage as a response to the difficulties to find a partner in the national marriage market.

62-5. ETHNIC ENDOGAMY IN CROSS-NATIVITY MARRIAGES.

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A substantial percentage of immigrants in the United States have native-born American spouses. The goal of this paper is to investigate whether cross-nativity marriages such as these are ethnically endogamous, i.e., the foreign-born spouse and American-born spouse have the same ethnic or national origins. In general, the results of the analyses, which rely on U.S. census data, show that levels of ethnic endogamy in cross-nativity marriages are low although levels vary widely across ethnic (or national origin) groups. The variation is partly attributable to structural factors put into place by the group's demographic history in the United States but individuals' characteristics, such as educational attainment, also play a role. The paper then discusses the implications of the results for understanding processes of ethnic assimilation through intermarriage in the United States

63-1. THE IMPACT OF FAMILY POLICIES ON THE PROVISION OF MARKET AND FAMILIAL CARE IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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Recent decades have seen vast changes in how care for the young and the elderly is provided, both within the household by family members and in the marketplace by paid workers. Some of these changes are based in changing gender roles. Family policies have reacted to and been a part of these changes. This paper examines international differences in the provision of child and elder care by comparing the U.S. and Germany, two countries with very different institutional arrangements for care provision and support, with the U.S. providing very little public support for care and Germany having much more substantial in-kind and cash transfer programs. We examine the empirical record to see whether those different policies are reflected in different patterns of care provision in the two countries. Results are examined in the market and in the household, by age and gender.

63-2. FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDCARE IN ITALY: THE ROLE OF COHABITATION

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This paper considers whether (and how) Italian married and unmarried fathers differ in childcare involvement. The reason of this analysis are twice: the relatively recent increase of non-marital unions also in Italy and the importance of paternal involvement in childcare for children's development. If some differences exist, indeed, the diffusion of non-marital union could have important consequences for children. With data from two rounds of the survey "Family and Social Subjects" conducted in Italy in 2003 and 2009, the present study analyses i) the differences between married and unmarried fathers in the involvement in childcare activities for babies aged 0-3 years, and ii) whether the differences are attributable to the characteristics of the individuals selecting into particular family forms. The detailed

data allow also to distinguish among married fathers those experiencing pre-marital cohabitation, thus identifying an intermediate couple typology. Results confirmed one of the main perspective suggested by literature, according to which unmarried fathers are more involved in childcare than their married counterparts, and this is true also for fathers experiencing pre-marital cohabitation. In fact, these results are due to selection; significant differences disappear, indeed, when some controls are taken into account. In particular, selection seems to operate differently for unmarried fathers and those who got married after a pre-marital cohabitation.

63-3. A TRANSACTION COST APPROACH TO OUTSOURCING BY HOUSEHOLDS

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Important demographic trends (e.g., sub replacement fertility, late marriage) reflect, in part, the incompatibility of women's family and paid work roles. The outsourcing of childcare and housework to market and state service providers offers a strategy for reconciling work-family conflicts. Thus, it is important to understand the factors that facilitate or impede outsourcing by households. By referring to the household as an organizational unit, I use the transaction cost approach (TCA) of the organizational economists to discuss these factors. My analysis demonstrates that 21st-century households mainly "make-and-buy", and that the frequency, specificity and uncertainty level of the transaction, as well as normative and social beliefs, can facilitate or impede the household's decision to outsource. Monetary considerations, preferences, and government policies might moderate the effect of the transaction cost on this decision. My analysis further demonstrates that gender is an important factor, because transaction costs are not necessarily distributed equitably within households.

63-4. EGALITARIAN GENDER ATTITUDES WITHIN RELATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON FERTILITYGustav Feichtinger, Jon Caulkins, Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz, Andrea Seidl and Stefan Wrzaczek E-mail: qustav@eos.tuwien.ac.at

A decline and subsequent recovery of fertility was observed in several industrialised countries during the last decades. Parallel to this development significant social changes occurred particularly with respect to the roles of women within families and society. In the present paper we propose a mechanism that provides an explanation for the fertility development associated to the diffusion of egalitarian family values. More specific we set up a two-sex model where each sex is composed of egalitarian versus traditional individuals. The level of fertility is determined by the specific combination of the partners. When an egalitarian female (who pursues a career outside the home) marries a traditional male (who does not help with housework) they will have fewer children as compared to a couple where both are egalitarian or traditional or she is traditional and he is egalitarian. Thus, over the course of the transition from a traditional to an egalitarian society, when females first adopt the egalitarian value and males lack behind, fertility will inevitably fall. During time when the share of egalitarian females and males increases fertility will recover again. We show that the quantitative effect of the decline of fertility as well as the timing of recovery of fertility substantially depends on differences in the adoption speed of egalitarian family values between males and females.

63-5. GENDER DISPARITIES IN HOUSEWORK IN THE LONG RUN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FRANCE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE U.K. FROM THE 80S

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Individuals' use of time has dramatically changed across the last decades in most industrialized countries. However, women still perform the bulk of non market work. This paper analyses the persistence of the gender gap in housework and parenting over the long run. The aim of this study is twofold. First it intends to describe the long term evolution of male and female involvement in housework and parenting in France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. Second, it aims at disentangle factors in favor or against the gender gap in housework and parenting, i.e. technical progress, changes in family structure, changes in labor force participation, social changes and changes of norms. Based on two time-use surveys for each country from the mid-80ies, we show that there is a slight decrease of the gender housework time gap over time, mainly due to the decrease of female participation in domestic tasks. On the other hand, both men and women increase childcare time over decades. These trends are observed in average, but also at top and lower deciles. The decomposition of the gender time gap over decades using the extended Oaxaca method shows that these trends are due to changes in practices rather than changes in structural factors. Among these structural factors, the decrease of the share of inactive women, the progression of unmarried couples and of female education level, and the increase of externalization -to a lower extent- have driven the decrease of housework for women. The increase of childcare for women is driven by the progression of their education level and the higher externalisation of housework.

64-1. SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN THE PREVALENCE IN STATUTORY LONG-TERM CARE AMONG THE GERMAN ELDERLY

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In a view of recent and future demographic changes, the provision of long-term care for the elderly becomes increasingly challenging. The development of the policies and programs attempting to offer the cost-effective care requires a sufficient amount of information not only on the macro but also on the individual level. Utilizing the German Micro Census data (2005-2009), the paper estimates an impact of socioeconomic (by means of education) and environmental (by means of the size of the district) factors on the prevalence in statutory long-term care (SLTC) among people aged 65 years and above. Marital status is also used in the analysis to approximate the effect of social network and living arrangements on care utilization. The analysis considers individuals living in both private households and institutions. Particular attention is paid to the disparities between sexes and the residents from East/West Germany. Being assigned to one of the three care levels ('Pflegestufe') is considered as a proxy for SLTC utilization, the eliqibility to which depends on the physical evaluation of the applicants. The logit regression model is applied to study the direction and the strength of the relationship. The preliminary results reveal the strong impact of education on prevalence in care in a way that the highly educated people have lower risk of using the long-term care services. Educational differentials decrease over time among women while they remain unchanged among men. This is contrary to the trend in educational differentials in German mortality. There, recent research has shown an increase in educational differentials over time.

64-2. SPATIAL PATTERNS IN LONG-TERM CARE IN GERMANY AND HOW THEY ARE LINKED TO SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS. A STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY

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The ongoing rise in life expectancy means that the number of people who will be at increased risk of experiencing a severe loss of physical functioning and mobility at advanced ages will also rise, which could in turn lead to increased demand for long-term assistance and care services. This study explores spatial disparities in long-term care in Germany using the following indicators; disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), life expectancy with disability, and the health ratio, the proportion of DFLE to life expectancy. These indicators are combined measures of mortality and morbidity. Disability is defined as receiving benefits from the statutory long-term care (SLTC) insurance system. Data from the official census of all beneficiaries, the German SLTC census 2009, are combined with county-level lifetable estimates. In addition, socioeconomic indicators from the regional database of the German NSO are analyzed as determinants of disability disparities. Based on the health ratios observed, it is clear that there are pronounced spatial clusters which extend beyond the borders of federal states and are linked to the socioeconomic conditions in the respective counties. Results from meta-regression suggest there is a significant relationship between a county's health ratio and the county's socioeconomic performance, socioeconomic composition, level of urbanization, and health structure. A high household income per capita, a low long-term unemployment rate, a high population density, and a low level of premature mortality in a county are significantly linked to a high health ratio. This is the first study that shows the existence of spatial differentials in care need and the linkages of these differentials to the socioeconomic structure and performance of the county.

64-3. HEALTH EFFECTS OF THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS: HAS WEALTH LOSS CONTRIBUTED TO CHRONIC DISEASE TREATMENTS AND OUTCOMES?

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The recent financial crisis was of a magnitude not seen since the Great Depression. Despite its magnitude, the health effects of the recent recession have not been fully understood, particularly with respect to chronic health outcomes. Using panel data available from the United States Health and Retirement Study, we examine the effects of the recent recession on changes in individual chronic health conditions, namely hypertension, diabetes, and psychiatric problems, and chronic disease treatment (medication use and physician visits). Our analytic approach is innovative in two ways. First, using an instrumental variables approach, we establish the causal effects of the recession on health outcomes. Second, using biomarker data, and thus not solely relying on self-report data, we are able to assess changes in health more objectively. Overall we find that individuals who experience substantial losses in financial and housing wealth due to the recent recession are more likely to reduce their medication use for hypertension and psychiatric problems. Consistent with these reductions, they are more likely to report deterioration in their chronic disease status. Our results suggest that for U.S. individuals aged 50+ the recent recession increased the probability of worsening hypertension by 10% and psychiatric disease status by 12% and lowered the medication usage for hypertension by 15% and psychiatric diseases by 8%.

64-4. PREDICTORS OF ADOLESCENT FRIENDLY HEALTH SERVICES IMPLEMENTATION IN TWO ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF THE EASTERN REGION OF GHANA

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Adolescents are special, but vulnerable with special healthcare needs, which are mostly ignored on the presumption that they are healthy. Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS) aim at providing accessible, developmentally appropriate and comprehensive evidence-based promotional, preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative health care to adolescents through well-trained professionals and well-equipped health facilities. Using a cross-sectional study design with a multi-informant and mixed method survey, adherence to AFHS criteria was assessed in health facilities providing AFHS-oriented care in the Akwapim North and South Districts of Ghana. Early adopters (health facilities trained in AFHS) had significantly higher AFHS implementation outcomes compared to late adopters (not trained in AFHS implementation). Location (urban or rural) did not influence AFHS implementation outcomes. Three (clinical care infrastructure, logistics monitoring and capacity building) and not the fourth (administrative functions) of 4 organizational characteristics were significantly associated with implementation outcomes (equity, accessibility, acceptability, appropriateness and effectiveness). Major barriers to AFHS implementation included care provider attitude/behavior towards adolescents, community attitudes about adolescents receiving sexual and reproductive health services and health care costs.

64-5. UNMET NEED FOR HEALTH CARE: THE CASE OF FOREIGNERS LIVING IN ITALY

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Italy has a public and universal health care system that covers -in principle- both regular and irregular migrants' health care demand. However, the concrete shows that migrants in Italy experience specific inequalities in health and access to health care, that overlap the existing geographical disparities in the access to care across the country. This study aims to compare self-perceived unmet need among foreigners living in Italy assessing whether it varies from one foreign-national group to the other. In particular, we study the self-reported unmet need as an indicator of access to health care, exploring its reasons. Data used for the analysis come from the Italian special Survey of Income and Living Conditions (IT-SILC) carried on households with foreigners in 2009.

65-1, EDUCATIONAL ASSORTATIVE MATING AND DIVORCE

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In this paper, we investigate the impact of educational assortative mating on divorce by using new life course data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Based on a new theoretical model, we show that there are not only benefits from division of work but also benefits from communication within married couples. The empirical results show that the combined gains and losses of division of work and communication are different for educationally married up, homogamous or down women. Women's upward marriages are the most stable ones, with homogamous marriages ranking second, followed by the least stable marriages, those where women married educationally down. Our

analysis also demonstrates that there is no "success" penalty in terms of a higher divorce rate for highly educated married down women.

65-2. RECENT TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ASSORTATIVE MATING IN EUROPE

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While men have always received more education than women in the past, this gender imbalance in education has now turned around. For the first time in European history, there are more highly educated women than men reaching the reproductive ages and looking for a partner. This paper investigates implications for recent trends in educational assortative mating. To this end, we use pooled data from five rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS1-5) as well as education-specific sex ratios calculated from the IIASA/VID population projections by education in addition to age and sex. Descriptive results point to a leap from female hypergamy to hypogamy over just one generation. Preliminary regression analysis indicates that the reversal of gender inequality in education has been a driver of this leap. In contrast, our results suggest that the earlier rise of educational homogamy was largely driven by rising levels of educational attainment per se rather than by education specific sex ratios.

65-3. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS MATING MARKETS

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Educational institutions are important settings in which future partners meet and where inequalities in the current and next generation formed. Yet there is little research on educational institutions as mating markets, partly due to limitations with existing data. In this study, we use population register data to follow the educational histories of an entire birth cohort of Swedes, born in 1970. We are able to identify the educational institutions the members of this cohort attended, and assess whether their partners overlapped in these institutions. We focus on high schools (Gymnasium) and universities. As the outcome, we focus on first births and analyze assortative mating through the characteristics of the parents. We estimate which share of our cohort members overlapped with ("met") their partner in high school or university and use contextual level information on the structure and social compositions of the high schools and universities attended to analyze the probability of meeting one's partner in these institutions, and on the probability of assortative mating according to age, ethnicity, and class background. Our preliminary results suggest that up to 40 % of tertiary educationally homogamous couples have met in university, and that the social and demographic compositions of both high schools and universities shape meeting chances and mating along demographic and social lines.

65-4. CHANGING EDUCATIONAL GRADIENTS OF U.S. PARTNERSHIP FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION? A MULTILEVEL MULTISTATE COMPETING RISKS ASSESSMENT

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The effect of female education on partnership formation and dissolution in the United States is a widely investigated topic in the literature. However, several questions remain unanswered to understand how the role of education has changed in predicting entry and exit into partnership in the past decades. The objective of this article is to investigate the changing effect of female education on partnership formation and dissolution taking into account interrelationships between partnership dynamics and

educational choices. Using data from 1968 – 2011 of the Panel Survey of Income Dynamics (PSID), we take a multilevel multistate competing risks approach to model jointly partnership transitions and education outcomes across women's life course. Our preliminary results suggest that after correcting for selection into partnership, college education increasingly predicts women's higher risk of entry into any type of partnership, but a lower risk of separation from marriage. However, we do not find a significant or changing relationship between college education and the outcomes of cohabitation, i.e. marriage or separation. These findings provide only partial support for McLanahan's argument about changes in the impact of women's educational attainment on family transitions.

65-5. CHANGING MARRIAGE DIFFERENTIALS BY AGE AND EDUCATION IN TAIWAN, 1980-2010

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Using nationwide marriage registration data and the census, this paper applies Schoen's (1988) harmonic-mean two-sex propensity score model to investigate the changing age and educational patterns of marriage during an era of family decline from 1980 to 2010 in Taiwan. The findings show that the tremendous drop in prime-age marriages has not been compensated with higher rates of nuptiality at later ages. In addition, an emerging trend toward more female age hypogamous marriages and fewer traditional male hypogamy has taken place since the 1980s, especially during the post-millennium years. The proportion of educationally homogamous marriages of all unions has increased from 39% in 2000 to 43% in 2010. While the retreat from marriage is observed across all educational groups for both sexes, the drop in marriage rates is particularly drastic among the least educated. Marriage has become more prevalent and affordable for the better educated sector of the Taiwanese population.

66-1. THE EFFECT OF MANDATORY RETIREMENT ON MENTAL HEALTH IN JAPAN

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This paper analyzes the effect of mandatory retirement on elderly's mental health in Japan. As broadly known, Japan's population is rapidly aging. The rapid aging makes a serious problem on public pension system. To deal with this problem, Japanese government decided to extend the pensionable age 60 to 65. In most Japanese companies, however, its compulsory retirement age is 60. Retirees have to live five years without pension. Japanese government, therefore, is trying to extend compulsory retirement age 60 to 65. This change possibly affects the mental health of elderlies. In this paper, we use Japanese panel data, National Family Research of Japan, 2008-2012 Panel Study (NFRJ-Panel08). We estimate the effect of mandatory retirement on CES-D. Our estimation suggests that mandatory retirement deteriorates elderly's mental health.

66-2. ANTIDEPRESSANT SALES AND THE RISK FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED AND NON-ALCOHOL-RELATED SUICIDE IN FINLAND-INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL POPULATION STUDY

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A marked decline in suicide rates has co-occurred with increased antidepressant sales in several countries but the causal connection between the trends remains debated. Most previous studies have focused on overall suicide rates and neglected differential effects in population subgroups. Our

objective was to investigate whether increasing antidepressant sales have reduced alcohol- and non-alcohol-related suicide risk across population subgroups. We assessed suicide risk in 1995-2007 according to regional antidepressant sales using Finnish individual-level population register data (n=950,158). Fixed-effects Poisson regression models controlled for regional and temporal trends that may influence suicide risk irrespective of antidepressant sales. Regional per-capita antidepressant sales and prevalence of antidepressant users were unrelated to male suicide, whereas higher proportion of antidepressant users receiving minimally adequate treatment reduced non-alcohol-related male suicide risk. This effect only occurred among men with high education, high income, and employment, men without partner, and not owning their home. Antidepressant sales were unrelated to female suicide. The fall in suicide rates in Finland seems to be independent of the overall rise in antidepressant sales. However, rise in the proportion of antidepressant users receiving minimally adequate treatment may have prevented non-alcohol-related suicides among men.

66-3. OBESITY, BODY SELF-PERCEPTION AND MAJOR DEPRESSION: DIFFERENTIALS BY SEX IN BRAZIL

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The objective of this paper is to examine the association between obesity, body self-perception and major depression among men and women in Brazil. This study uses data from the National Survey on Social Inequality (2008) conducted by the Center for the Study of Wealth and Social Stratification (CERES), the Institute of Social and Political Studies (IESP). This survey collected information from 8,048 households and 12,326 individuals throughout Brazil. The Body Mass Index (BMI) (underweight = 18.5, normal weight = 18.5-24.9, overweight = 25-29.9 and obesity = BMI of 30 or greater) and self-perception will be used as the main independent variables. The dependent variable is the presence or absence of depression, which is attested by a health professional. Our results indicate the existence of an association between obesity, overweight and depression among men and an association between body self-perception and major depression among women.

66-4. THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC POSITION, SUBSTANCE USE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION

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Emerging adulthood is an especially vulnerable period in terms of health risks. Amongst other diseases, psychiatric disorders are common. Research has shown that mental health problems are related to other health and developmental concerns in young adulthood and in later life, such as school dropout, job insecurity and dependency disorders. Furthermore, many studies found a link between mental health problems and substance use. In this study, we wish to focus on the complex interplay of mental health and substance use with socioeconomic position among young adults in the metropolitan context of the Brussels-Capital Region. Although an inverse relation between socioeconomic position and health has been established for many health indicators and in most age groups, the direction of the relation between socioeconomic position and mental health in young adulthood is not clear-cut. To probe into these relations, we used pooled data of three waves (2001, 2004 and 2008) of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) Belgium, selecting only persons aged 18 to 30 (N=1,187). Multinomial and binary logistic regression analyses were conducted, with substance use and psychological distress as the dependent variables. In line with previous research, we find a strong association between substance

use and psychological distress. Furthermore, abstinence levels are high in our study, and especially apparent among lower educated persons of foreign descent. Tobacco use is very high among the lower educated, while alcohol and cannabis use are more common among the higher educated. As for psychological distress, no significant relation was found with educational level after controlling for substance use.

67-1. ASSESS THE PRESENCE OF DISRUPTIONS IN CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY SERIES

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Time series of mortality by cause of deaths may present, in the year of ICD revision, disruptions which are undue to variability in the mortality trend. Assessing the presence of these eventual disruptions is of great help for drawing conclusions on redistribution of death counts among other causes of death and, consequently, for the estimation of continuous mortality series. Our approach aims to detect statistically significant discontinuity in an ICD-revision year by the mean of (back-) forecast the estimated trend in the revision year. The estimation of the trends is done via smoothing techniques on the standardized deaths within a Poisson framework for accounting the variability of the phenomenon. A simulation study is given to demonstrate the performance of the method. An actual application on West German cause-specific mortality data illustrate the outcome of the approach.

67-2. RECONSTRUCTION OF COHERENT CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY TIME SERIES FOR RUSSIA AND ITS REGIONS

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The analyses of long-term trends in cause-specific mortality is complicated due to changes in international classifications of diseases. Such changes often produce discontinuities in trends in mortality rates by cause of death. The most proper and comprehensive approach for overcoming the problem is reclassification (reconstruction) of all death in time series according to one and the same classification system (ICD). Vallin and Meslé proposed the reconstruction method based on transition coefficients calculated for each change of classification for each cause of death. (Vallin and Meslé, 1988; Meslé and Vallin 1996). This method was used for recalculating Russian series of mortality by CoDs for years 1956-1998 (Meslé et al. 1996; Meslé et al. 2003). The year 1999 mark a new methodological challenge because of the introduction of the ICD10 in Russia. Therefore, in this paper new algorithm for transition from ICD9 to ICD10 for Russia is presented and discussed. In order to solve this methodological task, we analyze specific features if this transition with particular focus on unique experiences of different regions in implementing new classification. We found that the ICD10 in some regions was implemented in 1999, while in some other regions it was postponed for 1-3 years. As a result, Russian mortality statistics by causes of death show some inconsistences for the period 1999-2002. In order to account for such methodological challenges we propose several complimentary modifications of the original reconstruction method by F.Meslé and J.Vallin which allow to produce continuous series of causes of death for Russia.

67-3. SEX DIFFERENCES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN TWO CAUCASUS COUNTRIES AND IMPACT OF THE ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY

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In the framework of the unfavourable mortality trends observed in the former Soviet republics, Caucasian countries experience specific evolution. In this region, civil registration of vital events remains not complete. We re-estimated mortality levels and trends in Armenia and Georgia since the early 1980s, confirming specific mortality patterns, but similar in both countries. However, gender differences are greater in Georgia than in Armenia. The aim of this paper is to explore the reasons for these differences: looking at all ages, but more specifically at adult mortality for which data are more reliable and where we suspect a major role of alcohol-related mortality that is higher in Georgia than in Armenia.

67-4. CHANGES IN DRINKING HABITS AND ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY IN EASTERN EUROPE

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Excessive consumption of alcohol is one of the main reasons for lower life expectancy at birth in Eastern Europe, in former European USSR republics in particular, compared to Western countries. In former Soviet Union states, the Gorbachev anti-alcohol campaign showed an enormous dependence of adult mortality on alcohol consumption and a very wide range of causes of death linked to this habit. However, not all post-Soviet countries experienced the same drinking habits in the common Soviet past, and not all of them followed the same path after the collapse of the communist regime. For Russia and Ukraine, the traditional representatives of the Nordic type of alcohol consumption, mortality from violent deaths plays the leading role in alcohol-related mortality, while Moldova that is much closer to Mediterranean drinking culture experiences much less problems with acute alcoholism but by far much higher mortality from liver cirrhosis. Based on continuous cause-of-death time series available for a few ex-Soviet countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Russia) since the mid-1960s and the official statistical data on alcohol consumption, we analyse the different patterns of alcohol-related mortality in relation to the changes in drinking habits in these countries.

67-5. DETERMINANTS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AND MORTALITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

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Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading causes of death for both sexes in all European countries. The aim of our study is to identify important determinants of long-term changes in the prevalence of CVD and all-cause mortality among elderly individuals who were socialized in western and eastern European regimes, respectively. We use the two-wave panel of the German Life Expectancy Survey to analyse the impact of specific life conditions at 1984/86 in western and 1991/92 in eastern Germany and life course experiences on changes in the self-reported prevalence of CVD at baseline and at follow-up in 1998 as well as on all-cause mortality between the survey waves among individuals aged 50 and older. We used binary logistic regression models stratified by sex and country of residence. The results show that CVD at baseline is primarily related to age in eastern as well as western Germany. Whereas

among western German women and men the occurrence of CVD at baseline is also significantly related to lower social class, such an effect was not observed in the eastern German subsample. But it is very interesting that in all four subpopulations mortality is significant related to age, sportive inactivity and smoking. We found significant similarities as well as differences in the drivers of CVD and mortality among individuals whose life courses were determined by eastern or western European background. Thus, our study indicates that past influences of the different political systems have at least partly different effects on the wellbeing and the longevity of individuals.

68-1. THE PATRIARCHY INDEX: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POWER RELATIONS ACROSS HISTORIC EUROPE

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The notion of 'patriarchy' has pervaded the scholarly descriptions of peasant families in preindustrial Europe. In using the term, however, scholars have referred to many different elements (e.g. the dominance of patrilineal descent, domination of men over women and of the older generation over the younger generation). Combinations of these elements have been used in a manner that generally does not allow researchers to measure comparatively the 'intensity' of patriarchy across time and space. In this paper, we propose a handy tool for comparative studies of power relations in historical families, and argue that 'patriarchy' can be meaningfully measured in quantitative terms. We also suggest approaches for measuring patriarchy, and provide a list of numerical variables easily derived from census microdata that can be used for measurement purposes. To illustrate how these comparative studies can be conducted, we use information from census and census-like materials for a sample of over one million individuals from historical Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. For all available datasets from the Mosaic Project (www.censusmosaic.org) and the North Atlantic Population Project (https://www.nappdata.org/napp/), we compute a list of well-specified variables and based on these variables an index of patriarchy is proposed. The index allows us to identify regions with different degrees of patriarchy within one country and a map of patriarchy within Europe.

68-2. DIFFERENT CULTURAL PATTERNS IN DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY MODERN HUNGARY

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The lecture would like to present a comparative analysis on demographic characteristics as well as family and household systems of the different cultural groups living in Early Modern Hungary. The basis of the work is the "Hungary 1760" micro data-base built up from mid-eighteenth century list of inhabitants.

68-3. PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY STRUCTURES, DRAWN FROM THE AUSTRIAN CENSUS 1910. A REGIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPARISON

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Within MOSAIC-project (MPIDR) a sample of communities, covering the recent Austrian territory in 1910 was compiled. A database in SPSS-format was created, containing the lists of persons as registered in the census 1910, following their assignment to communities, houses, households and families. With the

help of this database it is possible to examine size and personal composition of households resp families. The main questions are: can we detect significant regional patterns in household resp. family structures and can we prove if these patterns are in line with differences in regional socio-economic structures? To which extent are general categories like "agrarian" and "industrial" sufficient to explain differences in these patterns or do we have to differentiate variations like pasturing and arable economies or light and heavy industry resp. small and large farms, workers households and those of white-collars, craftsmen etc.? Can we prove if there were regional patterns, driven by dominating socio-economic groups, if there was a kind of communicative and imitating across-effect or did "agriculture" always differ from "industry" or "service"? Can we find thus regional patterns, socio-economic patterns or regional socio-economic patterns?

68-4. MIGRATION AND NUPTIALITY: 'EUROPEANS' IN A COLONIAL CONTEXT - ALGERIA, 1830-1871

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The northern part of the present Algerian Republic, conquered by the French army from 1830, saw a flood of settlers from Europe as early as the 1840s. During the first decades of the European presence on Algerian territory, French people represented a minority among the immigrants, the majority hailing from Spain, Italy, Malta, and other European countries (German territories, Switzerland ...). The balance was reversed later on, and around 1872 there were 164000 French people for 116000 other Europeans. The registers of births, marriages and deaths recorded the marriages involving people from Europe and lews, whether they were born in Algeria or in Europe. During the first decades of the European presence, men outnumbered women, which provoked an unbalance on the marriage market, as well as a certain pressure on young women to get married. The purpose of the present research is to study the choice of a spouse according to nationality, geographical origin or social background. Did nationality play a major part in the way couples were formed? What was the proportion of marriages between spouses of different nationalities? Which nationalities were concerned by these mixed marriages? Did any national or local endogamy appear in this migratory context? It must be pointed out that marriages between European, Jews and « Natives » are practically inexistent. To answer these questions, we will use a database including 5000 marriage certificates, formed by going through the registers of marriages of the main cities of Algeria between 1830 and 1870. These observations will be matched with the evidence given by contemporaries, and with the analyses carried out in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by administrators and university members, our aim being to understand the part played by marriages in the birth of a European population on Algerian territory.

68-5. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF SOCIAL STATUS AND OCCUPATIONS AT THE BARCELONA AREA, 16TH - 17TH CENTURIES

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The intergenerational transmission of social status in preindustrial societies was mainly determinate by blood (nobility), by land inheritance (peasantry) or by bequest of the means of production (artisans). In order to assess those issues, we propose to analyze how in ordered Catalan society the integration in a certain social group of the sons were conditioned by theirs father's social group. For this purpose we are going to use the marriage licenses issued by the Diocese of Barcelona from mid sixteenth century to mid seventeenth century, collected into the Barcelona Historical Marriage Database (within the

framework of the project "Five Centuries Marriages" directed by Professor Anna Cabré). The level of transmission was around 66% using HISCLASS and 69% using SCOPCO (n=30,000). The probability of a son of a noble to remain in his father social group was 46%, for a son of a farmer was 39%, and for a son of an artisan, 26%. The analysis is going to be completed with individual data, spitted in two parts. Firstly, we are going to model the son's probability of remaining or not at the same father's social group, controlling for the period and place of residence by logistic models. Secondly we try to know the extend of the parents (peasants and artisans) use of parity to transmit their occupation or to diversify their own economy, applying logistic regression models to genealogies of brothers built adhoc with record linkage using a software created in the project (n=13,251).

69-1. FCONOMIC PRECARIOUSNESS AND LEAVING THE PARENTAL HOME

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The housing and family transitions of young adults in the UK have been affected by recent increases in housing costs, economic uncertainty, and reductions in welfare support. Although these changes affect all young adults' transitions to residential independence, those in economically precarious situations are particularly affected. In this paper we operationalize different dimensions of economic precariousness; employment status, contract type and duration, income, and occupational class. These measures are used to examine how types of economic precariousness relate to living arrangements in 2009/10, and to the likelihood of making the transition out of the parental home in subsequent waves. Secondary analyses of the first two waves of UK Household Longitudinal Survey are used to follow young adults aged 18-24 to investigate the following research questions: Are economically precarious young adults more likely to be living in the parental home in 2009-10? Among those living at home, is economical precariousness associated with leaving the parental home in the subsequent year? Our preliminary findings show that distinguishing different types of economic precariousness is important. Different indicators of economic precariousness show varying associations with the likelihood of leaving home, and the relative importance of these indicators changes according to gender.

69-2. TRANSITIONS TO FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND CRISIS: THE CASE OF LATIN-AMERICAN MIGRANTS IN SPAIN

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Female Latin-American flows in Spain are highly related to the labor demand for domestic workers and care-givers. The main aim of this research is to analyze the prevalence, evolution and composition of Latin-American economically female-headed households in Spain and how they are facing the current economic crisis. Preliminary results suggest that unemployment is affecting men more so than women. As a result there is an increase in female-headed households. We will use data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey (SLFS) between 2005 and 2012. Female-headed households are defined as those nuclear households where women serve as the unique working member. We will explore how these household structures are, its changes in parallel with the economic context, and its socio-demographic and labor market characteristics. Additionally, we will longitudinally explore transitions from husband-wife households to female single parent households, and transitions from households where two-parent work to households maintained exclusively by women.

69-3. HOW FAMILY NETWORKS OF WORKING MOTHERS ARE CHANGING IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC RECESSION

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Work/family reconciliation is one of the most discussed matters in the national and international debate on welfare. In this study the attention is focused on the Italian case drawing the instrumental networks of working mothers with children aged 0-2, the group of women more in need of a support network. The general idea is to carry out an exploratory study in order to illustrate the different aspects characterizing the everyday life of working mothers in their usual tasks of family care. In times of economic recession it seems to be very interesting to study how changes the complex mosaic of childcare strategies of working mothers according to different characteristics of mothers and households. To accomplish this task, networks will be displayed focusing to two different year of reference (2011 and 2005), during the widespread economical crisis and in the pre-crisis period. Individual data were provided by the Istat Sample Survey on Births (2005 and 2011 edition). In our analysis we consider a sample of around 17,000 births enrolled in the Population Registers in 2003 (2005 edition - long form questionnaire) whereas in 2011 survey were interviewed 18 000 mothers of newborns enrolled at the Population Register during 2009-2010. Mothers were interviewed through C.A.T.I. (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) technique; a little sub-sample consisting of 1600 foreign mothers in couple with foreigners were interviewed by P.A.P.I. technique (Paper And Pencil Interviewing). Focusing on ego-centered networks of mothers graphs are displayed and the main network measures are calculated in this application for each group of mothers we detected, first of all, the different kinds of instrumental support, given and received (type of relation), then the people involved for each relation (composition of the network) in order to display and try to measure the 'instrumental networks' of mothers (size of the network).

69-4. "FAILURE TO LAUNCH"? EXAMINING AGE-PERIOD-COHORT INFLUENCES ON YOUNG ADULTS' LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IN THE U.S., 1974 - 2013

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In this analysis I use data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) to examine changes in young adults' living arrangements from 1974 through 2013. Further, I estimate hierarchical age-period-cohort models to determine the extent to which changes in living arrangements reflect cohort or period effects. Preliminary results for the period 1995 to 2012 reveal significant period effects, particularly for the period 2007-2011, highlighting the role of the recent recession in 2008-2009 in dampening household formation and residential independence among young adults. I find less support for cohort change, but cultural shifts leading to a longer transition to adulthood likely preceded the time period under examination on the preliminary analysis.

69-5. UNCERTAIN LIVES. INSIGHTS INTO THE ROLE OF JOB PRECARIOUSNESS ON FAMILY FORMATION PRACTICES IN ITALY

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The diffusion of temporary job contracts in contemporary European societies has raised concern that these jobs may constitute a source of insecurity and precariousness for young workers and their

families. Little is known about its possible social and demographic consequences, especially as regards family formation. We focused on this knowledge-gap by examining how job precariousness may affect union formation practices in Italy. We study both genders and we combine the empirical evidence from both qualitative and quantitative research. The qualitative research provides an in-depth understanding into the mechanisms of how uncertain forms of employment and atypical jobs may affect the individual decisions on union formation. By means of quantitative analyses we test how strong these mechanisms are in the general population. Our results suggest that cohabitation can be linked to the growing labour market uncertainty while marriage to stability.

70-1. DO MATERNAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN MATTER TO UNDERSTAND OFFSPRING'S BIRTHWEIGHT? A MULTILEVEL STUDY

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Objectives The dominant approach in demography and social epidemiology is focused on identifying differences in health indicators (e.g., risk factors) between populations (e.g., countries of birth) without much consideration of individual variation within populations. This focus on differences between population averages is justified by the demand of public health interventions aimed to shift the whole population distribution of the health indicators in the right direction. However, the approach based on population averages compromises our understanding of individual risk heterogeneity around the averages. In fact, population-level intervention may be ineffective if individual heterogeneity is high. Focusing on perinatal health, this study investigates to what extent individual (i.e., offspring) explained by differences in population averages (i.e., maternal countries of origin). Methods We perform a multilevel linear regression analysis with babies (N= 757,811) at the first level, mothers (N= 537,093) at the second level, and maternal countries of origin (N= 68) at the third level. Results Although there are differences in the mean birthweight between maternal countries of origin, this population level variance only accounts for 4% of the individual differences in birthweight. Conclusions Maternal country of origin does not provide accurate information for determining individual offspring birthweight. Therefore, public health strategies directed to mothers from specific countries of origin (e.g., those with the lowest average birthweight values) will be pointless for many individuals. Analogously, many mothers from countries with the highest average birthweight values will deliver babies with low birthweight. Information on population averages is insufficient.

70-2. THE REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR OF THE ROMANI POPULATION LIVING IN ITALY

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Studies of Romani reproductive behavior are very rare in Europe, and totally absent in Italy, where the Romani population has grown after the Balkan Wars and the entry of Romania in the EU. We use original individual data for estimating fertility during 1997-2011 of Romani population living in four cities in Italy. Data comes from data-bases built in 2010-12 by the Municipalities of Rome, Milan, Naples and Padua about Romani population living in the legal camps. The interest is twofold. We study a population of high fertility and early union formation within the Italian context of lowest-low fertility and latest-late leaving the parental home. Moreover, a wider knowledge of the reproductive behavior of the Romani people allows to think about possible health interventions for mothers and children. As only data on population is available, for estimating fertility we use the own-children method for Rome, and population by sex and age-groups for the other cities. General fertility of Romani declines in Rome, Milan

and Naples (although levels of fertility and the pace of decline are not the same). Fertility of Romani living in Rome in 1997-2011declined from 5 children per woman to about 3.5, and the mean age at birth increased. Fertility at young ages is very high, even if far from the "natural" level, and it declines strongly after age 35. Wide differences are highlighted by place of birth. Differences among the cities should be better understood, considering socio-economic and housing conditions, level of integration, access to social and health services. Fertility decline at young ages and low fertility after 30 should be better understood. Some in-depth interviews to health and social workers do not suggest a widespread use of birth control nor induced abortion. Other intermediate variables should be considered (age at marriage and the frequency of sexual intercourses).

70-3. CORRELATES OF POSTPARTUM COMPLICATION AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED INDIAN WOMEN

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The complication of the postpartum complications started with the delivery and it is severe after the two month of the delivery and it is related to a variety of personal, family and social economic variables. This paper makes an attempt to present a model that describes women's health over the first/last postpartum year and the relationships between health changes and other variables. The core model's dependent variable is combination of the two variables which describes PPC i.e., high vaginal bleeding and high fever after two months. The independent variables within the model include, social/health support, complication of the child birth, mother use of alcohol and chewing tobacco, beetle leaf, smoking cigarettes, and the economic and demographic characteristics. This model proposed as a research tool for future investigation in Postpartum Complications and as a conceptual framework to enhance our understanding of the relationships between Postpartum Complication and other important variables. Key words: Age of the mother, Body Mass Index, Wealth, Habit, Religion, Delivery Complications, Region.

70-4. A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON SKEWED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH IN AZERBAIJAN

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Skewed sex ratio at birth has emerged in the 1990s in the wide territory including Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan's sex ratio at birth has increased from the reasonable margins (103-106) to as high as 120-124 during the last 20 years. The paper aims to present some insights about the mechanisms behind the high sex ratio at birth in Azerbaijan based on the data from the qualitative research conducted with the support of UNFPA Azerbaijan in 2012. During the qualitative research, a variety of information related with perceptions, experiences and opinions of people on son preference, number of children, practices of contraceptive use, abortion, sex-selective abortion and sex diagnosis are collected with a number of focus groups and in-depth interviews. The study uses the theoretical framework borrowed from Guilmoto (2009) suggesting three mechanisms behind the sex selective induced abortions. The first one is the supply factor which is the availability of technologies capable of determining the sex of the foetus. The second one, the demand factor is related with the existence of son preference in the society. The third mechanism is the low fertility rate to the extent to force parents for sex preference. The results of the study put forward a strong son preference among both men and women from different generations, socio-economic background and regions of the country. Women are typically seen as birds of passage in Azerbaijani culture moving from their own family to another. Furthermore,

females are regarded as "guests"; while males are seen as "lasting" element of their families. The roles attributed to males include the followings: "sustaining the family", "bringing honour to his family" "protecting the property and honour of his family", "protecting his country as soldiers", "earning money", "taking care of his parents when they are old", "carrying the coffin of the family members".

71-1. HOW DID CHANGES IN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE AFFECT FERTILITY IN STATE SOCIALISM? EVIDENCE FROM SEVEN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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This paper shows that cohort fertility decline and a strong negative educational gradient in completed fertility had been present behind the Iron Curtain long before the collapse of communism. In order to study the macro-level relationship between women's educational expansion and completed fertility under state socialism in Europe, I address two broad questions. The first one concerns the role of education in fertility decline. I examine trends in completed fertility by education, cohort and country, I analyse changes in women's educational structure and quantify their effect on cohort fertility. The second question refers to trends in childlessness and parity-specific fertility (net of the structural shifts). Again, I look at their variation between educational groups, cohorts and countries. I use data on completed fertility by level of education from population censuses and one large-scale survey in the following countries: the Czech Republic (1991, 2001), Croatia (2001), Hungary (2001), Poland (Fertility Survey that accompanied the 2002 census), Romania (1992, 2002), Slovakia (2001) and Slovenia (2002). I include in the analysis women aged between 40 and 75, i.e. whose whole or main part of the reproductive careers took place in the times of state-socialism. To answer questions mentioned above I employ the decomposition analysis: I decompose the fertility changes into structural and direct components. Complementary, I use direct and indirect standardisation to develop different fertility scenarios. Results suggest that a common "socialist" completed fertility pattern did not exist. Although changes in educational structure seem to have pushed fertility down in all analysed countries, there were substantial differences both in general fertility trends and in the importance of educational changes for completed fertility. Also, completed fertility net of structural changes varied by country.

71-2. FERTILITY IN FORMERLY SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF FAMILY POLICIES AFFECTING CHILDBEARING

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This is the second paper emanating from a collaborative project of scholars from 18 Central and East European (CEE) countries. The project aims to (a) describe and analyze fertility trends in the formerly socialist countries of CEE since the demise of communism around 1990; and (b) identify and analyze family policies and their impact on fertility in these countries. The first paper presented at the May 2014 Meeting of the Population Association of America concluded that period total fertility rates and completed cohort fertility rates, levels and trends, are becoming similar to those in Southern Europe and the German-speaking countries where fertility is among the lowest in the world; and that childbearing is being postponed which is reflected in major changes in fertility age patterns. Within the context of developing political, social and economic conditions, this second paper will provide an overview of the range of varying family policies in CEE countries. We will discuss the characteristics of the policies as well as the objectives, social and demographic, as they vary from one country to another. Also, the extent to which family policies have affected fertility to date will be evaluated. Finally, we will

attempt to utilize the analysis to speculate whether CEE cohort fertility is likely to decline further, stabilize or increase in the foreseeable future.

71-3. WHERE HAVE ALL THE CHILDREN GONE? A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY POSTPONEMENT: THE CASE OF HUNGARY SINCE 1988

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What are the main social factors that help us to understand Hungary's fertility trend as reflected in the total fertility rate (TFR) since 1988? Since its democratic transition in 1989, Hungary's fertility trend has been characterized by rapid fertility declines. Coupled with a significant rise in mean age at childbearing by birth order, this indicates a trend of fertility postponement. Outlining various fertility measures, this essay uses demographic methods based on the total fertility rate (TFR) to explore the changing fertility rate of Hungary since 1988. Switching to a sociological viewpoint, the essay explores how the problems and changing social context of a post-transitional Hungary can help us to understand this trend. This essay finds that large-scale change in further education enrolment and evidence of a society burdened by anomie (lack of social norms), coupled with a chronic lack of social capital, are likely to be the main social factors responsible for its fertility trend. Hungary's fertility history is compared with other former socialist countries with "lowest-low" (TFR<1.3) fertility levels, where common themes of social and economic turmoil are observed. Based on these findings and assuming long-term political stability, this essay concludes that Hungary's ageing population is unlikely to reach replacement level again in the near future, with minority integration playing a key part in Hungary's demographic and social future.

71-4. EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION, "DOUBLE STATUS POSITIONS" AND THE TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD IN HUNGARY

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It is commonly shared notion that educational expansion contributed to the rapid fertility decline in post-communist countries. We argue that this explanation should be re-assessed because (i) educational expansion was carried not only by increasing participation in full time education, but also by expansion of "double status positions" (people who are enrolled and employed at the same time); and (ii) the incentives to postpone the transition to motherhood might be different between women enrolled only and women in double status positions. Hypotheses about the fertility implications of double status positions are formulated. The hypotheses are tested using event-history data from the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey. We find that the conception hazard of women in double status positions is significantly higher than that of women enrolled only. We do not find significant difference in the conception hazard between women in double status positions and women employed only. Our findings imply that the conflict between the role of a mother and the role of a student is mitigated in double status positions, and the fertility effects of educational expansion were overstated in previous studies.

71-5. HAVING THE NEXT CHILD IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS? MOBILE AND NON-MOBILE EASTERN GERMANS AROUND UNIFICATION

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In this study, we analyze the impact of the economic crisis in the former German Democratic Republic following German reunification on family extension. We differentiate between women who have stayed in the region and those that have moved to the more prosperous region of western Germany. These women could profit from more favorable economic circumstances than the non-mobiles but at the same time suffered from disruption of their social networks. Western German women are included as a control group. We focus on second births because economic disruptions show more clearly in second birth patterns than in first births. Our research questions are whether we can confirm a negative impact of reunification on family extension in eastern Germany, whether recuperation took place, and whether mobility to western Germany could serve as a tool to escape the crisis and promote recuperation of family extension? We use data from BASiD, a large scale longitudinal data set linking information from the German employment and pension registers. While surveys cannot supply sufficient sample sizes of the latter mobile groups, BASiD allows for separate analysis of mobiles. The analyses focus on women born between 1955 and 1974, who had their first child between 1980 and 2000. We apply event history models to analyze the transition to the birth of the second child. Results show that reunification impacted second birth risk of eastern German women negatively, especially if they had their first child around 1990. For those who experienced family formation following reunification, second births recuperated, but did not reach either the western German level or the eastern German level of the 1980s. Mobility of eastern German women had a positive impact on second birth risks, likely owing to the more advantageous labor market situation in the receiving region.

72-1. HOW ARE THE CHILDREN? CHILDREN'S SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES

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The aim of this paper is to examine children's well-being in different family types, namely nuclear families, lone-parent families, stepfamilies, and blended families (stepfamilies with common children and stepchildren). Common children in blended families are often described as a "bonding factor", or the ones who provide a biological link to each family member. Most studies rely on data reported by parents; we know little form the children's perspective. The Survey "Growing up in Germany", 2009 provides data where children aged between nine and twelve report themselves. This allows us to shed light on children's well-being in those families. We use a subsample with 2.173 girls and boys who answered the children's questionnaire. As an indicator for children's well-being we use the childrens' responses of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) with the subdimensions externalizing and internalizing problems as well as prosocial behavior. Results show that child adjustment for children living in blended families is lower than expected. This is somewhat intriguing. Common children in blended families have the most internalizing problems and stepchildren living in blended families have the most externalizing problems compared to children living in lone-parent families, stepfamilies and especially in nuclear families. These results suggest that the "bonding factor" seems to be a burden for the child. Thus, the results highlight the importance to distinguish between different types of stepfamilies because children in blended families are often neglected in research. Further, the results point out the importance to take the children's point of view into account.

72-2. PREDICTED HAPPINESS FROM CHILDBEARING AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

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Using longitudinal data from the Generations and Gender Surveys (for Bulgaria, France and Italy) we study the determinants of predicted happiness associated with childbearing and then its role for explaining the extent to which childbearing is realized. "Expected happiness" as declared by individuals, is indeed a powerful predictor of their fertility behavior. Those who expect to be happier from childbearing, have indeed a much higher probability of having a child within the next three years. But the results also show strong gender and country differences in the level of expected happiness and its effect on fertility behavior. For instance, in Italy we see that individuals tend to have a strong association between happiness and childbearing, whereas realized fertility is low. What separates this study from recent papers considering happiness and fertility, is that in the GGS the question about happiness is specific with respect to childbearing. Previous studies tend to focus on overall happiness, which has the drawback of first - having relatively low variation in responses, and second - it refers to the general level of happiness, which incorporates a whole range of factors - not only children.

72-3. DO PARENTS HAVE A HAPPIER LIFE THAN NON-PARENTS? THE ROLE OF GENDER ATTITUDES

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This paper aims to investigate whether there is a causal relationship between parenthood and subjective well-being, studying the effect of first childbirth on an individual's life satisfaction. Specifically, we aim at answering to the following research question: Is an individual who has a child more satisfied than his/her childless counterpart who has the same socio-economic characteristics and attitudes? Existing longitudinal studies only look at parents, not comparing them with their non-parent counterparts. At the same time, previous studies do not take into account that people might have different values, attitudes and expectations about childbearing. These cultural differences might shape how life satisfaction is affected by parenthood. We therefore adopt a longitudinal approach, within which we compare parents with their childless counterparts, who share not only the same socioeconomic characteristics but also the same attitudes. Using the British Household Panels Survey and engaging in a propensity score matching, we show that parents are significantly more satisfied than non-parents. This effect is found to be stronger among men than among women. However, the positive effect of childbearing seems to be mostly limited to the year before childbirth, which can be interpreted as a strong anticipation effect. Almost no long-lasting positive effects on life satisfaction after childbirth are found. We moreover find that more traditional women are those who benefit more from childbearing in terms of increased life satisfaction. Mothers with more gender egalitarian attitudes show a decrease in life satisfaction in the long-run compared to non-mothers with the same attitudes. Life satisfaction of women who have adaptive gender attitudes is barely affected by childbearing.

72-4. IF YOU ARE SATISFIED WITH YOUR LIFE YOU HAVE THE SECOND CHILD. THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING ON FERTILITY, CONTROLLING FOR PERSONALITY TRAITS: EVIDENCE FROM THE GERMAN SOCIO ECONOMIC PANEL DATA

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We contribute to the still limited literature concerning the role of individual subjective well-being (SWB) on fertility, conducting a study by child parity with the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) data. The analysis shows that the impact of SWB on childbearing decisions is only significant (and sizeable) for the second child. This result is relevant not only because confirms that in a context such the German one, where Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is now as low as 1.4 (and been so for the last decade), the decision to have the second child is the crucial one for the targeting of family policies, but also because it shows the relevance of SWB in the design of these policies.. Furthermore, our findings are particular robust: thank to the rich and long longitudinal data of the GSOEP, we are able to measure the effect of SWB on the temporally subsequent fertility behavior, eliminating the tricky issue of the reverse causality and carefully controlling that such effect would not be caused by the effect of personality traits (the "big five" traits, here PT) both with SWB and fertility. This specific result assures that – nevertheless PTs are a strong component of SWB variability – the effect of SWB on fertility is not determined by PTs, leaving therefore room for adequate policy measures aimed to rise individual SWB, which in turn would sustain fertility.

72-5. REFLECTIONS ON THE SEARCH FOR FERTILITY EFFECTS ON HAPPINESS

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There have been many studies of how the number of children in a family affects the parents' or the children's lives. One strand of this research focuses on the implications of fertility for the parents' level of self-reported well-being or happiness. It is argued in this paper that an overall "happiness effect" is not very informative because of the presumably large variation in individuals' perceived gains from having children. Furthermore, it is explained that such an effect would be difficult to estimate. Most importantly, the highly varying ideas about how a child will affect life quality are important for the decision about whether to have a child. Many of those who have few or no children have chosen this because they think their life will be best this way, and their happiness therefore tells us little about how happy their more fertile counterparts - who to a large extent have other preferences - would have been if they had few or no children. This estimation problem that arises because expectations about the effects of a certain behaviour (here childbearing) are heterogenous, and also affect that very behaviour, is acknowledged in the economics literature, but there is little consciousness about it in the fertility-happiness research. In addition, there is a more "standard" selection problem: factors with implications for childbearing desires, or for the chance of fulfilling these, may also affect or be linked to happiness for other reasons. Unfortunately, even the most advanced statistical approaches that have been used in this research area fail to handle all these problems, so reported results should be interpreted very cautiously.

73-1. IMMIGRANTS' DEPENDENCE ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN SWEDEN 1950-1968

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Today immigrants, and especially refugees, are dependent on economic assistance to a relatively higher extent than natives in Sweden as well as in many other countries. There is a nostalgic perception that this was not the case in Sweden during the 1950's and 1960's when the demand for labour was huge and anyone who wanted a job could get one. Hence the immigrants' dependence on economic assistance in Sweden should then be relatively low. The aim of this paper is to discuss the immigrants' dependency on economic assistance in Sweden for the years 1950, 1959, 1964 and 1968. The immigrants will be analysed in two groups: Nordic citizens, who were labour immigrants, and non-Nordic citizens, in which the share of refugees was huge. The results of these two groups will be contrasted against the results for all recipients of economic assistance in Sweden during the same period. Not only the duration of dependence, but also to what extent the economic assistance was an income supplement or the only source of income will be analysed. The empirical material consists of the annual reports on poverty and economic assistance (SOS Fattigvård, SOS Socialvård, SOS Socialhjälpen), a special examination 1950 by the Royal Board of Social Welfare (Kungliga Socialstyrelsen), two major investigations on social help made in 1959 and 1968 by the Royal Board of Social Welfare. The theories used in the analysis are the New Economics of Migration and the Dual Labour Market Theory.

73-2. WORK OR SOCIAL TRANSFERS - THE SOURCES OF INCOME AND CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM POLAND TO FOUR EU COUNTRIES BASED ON SURVEY INFORMATION

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In many EU countries the abuse the social systems by immigrants became one of the topics of political agenda. This kind of discussion base sparsely on solid evidence. The aim of this paper is the presentation of selected results of the survey of Polish immigrants in four EU countries: United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands and Germany carried out in 2012 by SMG/KRC for National Bank of Poland. According to the results of the survey great majority of immigrants worked (over 90%). It can be also estimated that only a limited percentage of immigrants was employed in informal sector and avoided paying taxes and social contributions as most of them had health insurance. Majority of immigrants were young persons who didn't use any kind of social transfers (63-85% of answers). Despite the fact that in the past short-term migration strategies prevailed among immigrants from Poland and still relatively high percentage of immigrants that left their families in Poland more recent observations suggest the change of attitudes. Majority of emigrants declare that they want to stay more than three years.

73-3. POVERTY AND PENSION PROTECTION AMONG ELDERLY IMMIGRANTS IN BELGIUM

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After the Second World War, Belgium – as other Western countries – welcomed a large amount of immigrant workers. These post-war immigration waves of mainly Italian, Turkish and Moroccan 'guest workers' are now retiring in large numbers. Previous studies show that these former guest workers have higher poverty risks on old age than non-immigrant elderly. This is especially true for immigrants coming from North-Africa and Turkey. Their former labour market position seems to only partly explain these differences. In contrast to non-immigrants, intergenerational household composition seems to

have a protective function against poverty for immigrants coming from Turkey, North Africa and Congo. These differences might however be very related to the poverty measure in place (eligibility to social assistance) and hide actual differences in poverty. For example, as the eligibility to social assistance is determined based on the household income, older people living in intergenerational households might be ineligible to receive social benefits, while the household income per capita is very low. Further, living together with others reduces poverty risks, but might increase the dependency of these immigrants upon others in the household. Therefore, we want to measure the individual income-situation of these people in order to have an idea on their dependency. We will also include a measure of poverty based upon 60% of the median household income and compare the poverty risks according to these different standards. Our main focus is whether social assistance benefits are able to reduce poverty risks for immigrant groups that seem to be protected against poverty at first sight and to what extent these immigrants are dependent on others in the household. For this investigation, we make use of an administrative data set of 93.657 people (of which almost 20.000 with migration background) 65 years and older in 2008 and living in Belgium.

73-4. BORDER CONTROLS, BENEFITS, AND RIGHTS: HOW STATES SHAPE MIGRATION PATTERNS IN A WORLD OF MULTIPLE ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

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The literature on the determinants of migration flows highlights different pull and push factors to explain the direction and strength of those flows. Here we analyze whether migrants are more likely to choose destinations in which they will have greater economic, social and political rights (and receive more generous benefits) as some of the recent literature on the "welfare magnet" hypothesis posits. We estimate a gravity type model of migration flows using: (1) annual data on international migration flows and foreign population stocks in 30 OECD countries from 223 countries of origin for the period 1980-2010; (2) indices of social, economic, and political rights for migrants arriving to OECD countries from every source country for the years 1965-2009; (3) data from the OECD Social Expenditure Database SOCX 1980-2010 and (4) indices on the restrictiveness of immigration policy. Social expenditures are relevant for individuals' migration choices only as long as they are entitled to receive them. The focus of our paper is precisely to understand the nuanced relationship between, on one hand, migration flows, and on the other hand, the rights of immigrants (depending on their countries of origin) and the generosity of different benefits at destination (either as share of GDP or in per capita terms). Eligibility criteria should be taken into account when measuring whether welfare expenditure is indeed a pull factor for immigrants. Finally to account for the potential endogenous relation of immigrant rights laws and policies, as well as the generosity of the welfare state, we use both GMM and IV estimators to check for robustness of our results.

73-5. INTERGENERATIONAL CONTACT IN EUROPEAN TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES: A CASE STUDY OF BELGIUM

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This paper focuses on transnational family relations among European migrants in Belgium. European migrants represent a large and growing share of immigrants in many European countries including Belgium. Although they have been at the hearth of EU mobility policies for many years now, this group of migrants has been studied scarcely. Very little is known on European migrant families and the impact

of European mobility and transnationality on these families. Knowing more about the ways in which mobility within Europe affects family life is crucial within the context of an aging European population. The current paper aims for the first time to provide insight into the family relations of European migrants by studying this group of migrants in Belgium. More specifically, it focuses on the intergenerational contact between individual migrants and their parents. The central first question is what the effect is of the different context for migration and mobility of European and non-European migrants concerning their intergenerational contact. Second we investigate the diversity within the group of European migrants. Third we explain main determinants for intergenerational contact of European migrants building on insights of family sociology and migration studies. We use the first wave of the Belgian Generations and Gender Survey. The data include information on contact of individual migrants with their parents (both type and frequency of contact) and includes a wide range of relevant individual and family background characteristics that will be used for explaining transnational contact among European families in the multivariate analyses of the study.

74-1. THE CHANGING MEANING OF COHABITATION. A SEQUENCE ANALYSIS APPROACH

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The diffusion of cohabitation during the last decades is one of the most striking aspects of wider social changes that have taken place throughout the industrialized world. In the course of its development, the meaning of cohabitation has changed from being a deviant behaviour up to an almost fully accepted one. Some typical phases in the development of the phenomenon have been underlined in literature, according to its growing social acceptability, the increasing acceptance of childbearing in cohabiting couples, and the increasing difficulty to tell cohabiting couples apart from married ones. However, previous research started from a pre-defined ideal type of cohabitation. In this paper we apply sequence analysis techniques on GGS data in order to produce grouping that are suggested by data reducing the influence of researcher. Focusing on the chain of events that links the start of a union, the birth of the first child and the (possible) end of a union, we can better understand the different meaning giving to cohabitation in five different countries (France, Italy, Norway, Romania, and U.S.) and changes occurred over cohorts. Our results suggest a generalized decreasing trend for the cohabitation as a trial marriage and an increasing trend for cohabitation as an alternative to singlehood, i.e. with no other commitments like marriage or children. However, differences among selected countries seem to persist suggesting that cohabitation still means something different in the considered countries.

74-2. THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE VIS-À-VIS CHILDBEARING IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

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Across the United States and Europe, increasing shares of births occur outside of marriage. Consequently, some have suggested that marriage is decoupling from the childbearing process and may be becoming an outmoded institution. However, it is likely that the presence of children is still linked to marriage. Moreover, across Europe and the United States, even when children are born to unmarried parents, a large proportion will experience marriage of their parents (Heuveline and Timberlake 2004; Perelli-Harris et al. 2012). This paper extends Holland's (2013) marriage typology, linking the timing of marriage, childbearing, and cohabitation. The meaning of marriage is organized around six ideal types: Direct Family Forming, Post-Cohabitation Family Forming, Conception-Related Legitimizing, Birth-

Related Legitimizing, Reinforcing and Capstone marriage. Using data from the Harmonized Histories, covering 12 European countries and the United States, I demonstrate both continuity and change in the context of marriage in cross-national perspective.

74-3. ARE COHABITING COUPLES "BETTER" PARENTS THAN THE MARRIED ONES? EVIDENCE FROM THE ITALIAN TIME USE SURVEY

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The process of union formation and, consequently, the context of childrearing has deeply changed in Italy in the last decades. The increase in non-marital cohabitation has been accompanied by an impressive spread of out-of wedlock births. The possible consequences of these changes on gender roles set within couples are quite unknown in this country. Moreover, there is no clear evidence whether (and how) Italian married and unmarried parents differ in childrearing practices. In this paper, we aim to verify whether a more egalitarian gender roles set is found among childless cohabiting couples in Italy and if this is true also for those having a pre-school child. The use of the most recent data, of the Italian time Use Survey (2008-09) allows to obtain an up-date picture of the Italian context. Our analysis shows that cohabiting women reduce the time devoted to housework compared to the married ones, while for men no significant differences are observed, net to the other characteristics (such as education, employment status, area of residence, economic situation). Unexpectedly, both cohabiting men and women seem to dedicate more time to childcare, than the married parents, ceteris paribus.

74-4. A DIRTY LOOK FROM THE NEIGHBORS. DOES LIVING IN A RELIGIOUS NEIGHBORHOOD PREVENT COHABITATION?

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The aim of the paper is to provide insights into how religion influences the family formation process. In particular, we analyze the impact of a neighborhood context religiosity on an individual decision to enter cohabitation. We use the data on two European societies where secularization and individualization have not yet reached momentum: Italy and Poland. We combine the empirical evidence from both qualitative and quantitative research. The qualitative research provides an in-depth understanding on the mechanisms of how the neighborhood may affect the individual decisions on union formation. By means of quantitative multilevel analyses we test how strong these mechanisms are in the general population. The qualitative analysis identified several different mechanisms of how religiosity of the respondents' surrounding may influence their decision to marry instead of cohabiting. They are related, among others, to a lack of social recognition of cohabiting couples and with ostracism in the neighborhood. The quantitative outcomes confirmed that individuals living in social environment where people are very religious tend to make life choices consistent with the norms and beliefs supported by the dominating religion, even if they are not very religious themselves. However, after controlling for the territorial characteristics, the role of neighborhood-specific religiosity weakened in the magnitude in Poland and lost its statistical power in Italy. This may indicate that social norms and traditions that are shaped by religion, rather than religious dogmas themselves, have a direct effect on the observed union formation behaviors.

74-5. COHABITATION IN BRAZIL: HISTORICAL LEGACY AND RECENT EVOLUTION

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The paper makes use of IPUMS micro-data of successive Brazilian censuses since 1970 and of multi-level logistic regression to document the effects of individual and contextual covariates on the incidence of cohabitation among young women, age 25-29. Not only levels of cohabitation for 136 Brazilian meso-regions are investigated, but also the differential pace of the rise of this phenomenon since the 1970s. In addition, also the changes in educational profiles over time for successive cohorts are considered in greater detail. The results indicate that historical regional patterns still clearly prevail after controls for all individual characteristics, and that the rise in cohabitation occurred in all regions and all social strata, be it at slightly different paces. White and Catholic meso-regions are catching up, and only urban areas exhibit a slower pace of change. In other words, substantial contextual effects have to be added to the individual level ones. These findings are consistent with the interpretation that a new "layer" of cohabitation inspired by a "second demographic transition" has been added on top of the pre-existing and still persistent historical spatial pattern. The findings also indicate that, despite a major de-stigmatization of cohabitation, the "willingness factor", i.e. religious and cultural acceptability, is still playing a major differentiating role in the various Brazilian social strata and regions.

75-1. FAMILY FORMATION AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT: THE EDUCATIONAL GRADIENT IN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORK IN 10 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Over the last decades the participation of women in the labour market has risen sharply in Europe because of better female education and increased rates of maternal employment. However, maternal employment rates show considerable variation between countries. Combining micro-data from the Generations and Gender Survey with contextual information from the OECD Family database, this paper uses multinomial multilevel regression to analyse the effects of micro and macro level characteristics on full-time and part-time employment among women in 10 European countries. We investigate the educational gradient in the effect of union formation on female activity status and how this differs between and within the countries considered. We also check whether cross-national differences in the availability of formal and informal childcare can explain cross-national differences in the effect of union formation. The results indicate that within country variation in activity status is largely overshadowed by the strong cross-national differences in female employment. Between-country variation in female employment is very small among childless women but increases rapidly after they have made the transition into motherhood. The number of children and the age of the youngest child in the household have a clear effect on female employment rates, but the size and the direction of the effects are different for full-time and part-time work, interact with educational attainment and further vary between countries. Between-country differences in the effect of union formation can be partially explained by differences in childcare use. Between-country variation in formal childcare has a larger impact on female activity status than between-country variation in informal childcare. Finally, both formal and informal childcare have a positive effect on both full-time and part-time employment in all educational groups with the effect being more articulated among higher educated women.

75-2. WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF COHABITING AND BEING MARRIED ON JOB SATISFACTION?

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In this paper I investigate the effect of being in a union (marriage or cohabitation) on job satisfaction using all 18 waves of the British Household Panel Survey (1991-2008). The paper is motivated by the fact that family context is a factor largely understudied among the determinants of job satisfaction, while it is conceptually interesting because it broadens our understanding of workers' well-being. I find that married women are more satisfied with their jobs than their single and cohabiting counterparts. The effect of cohabitation on job satisfaction of women instead depends strongly on the degree of career continuity - and possibly work orientation. Partnership status instead is not a significant factor in explaining job satisfaction of men. Moreover, it is the legalisation of union through marriage that matters for job satisfaction, not just shared living arrangements.

75-3. SONS, DAUGHTERS, AND PARENTS' DIVISION OF PAID WORK AND HOUSEWORK

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Children play an important role in shaping the division of labor within couples. This study examines whether the impact of parenthood on the household division of paid work and housework is moderated by child gender, and thereby extends previous work on the effect of child gender on family life. The empirical analysis used fixed effects models and data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2011, N = 7,572) to estimate the effect of child gender on the parental division of labor. It showed that both fathers and mothers of boys spend more hours on paid work than parents of girls. However, this effect of child gender is much stronger for women than for men. With regard to housework, parents of a same-sex child spend more time on household work than parents of an opposite-sex child. Overall, the analysis reveals that having a daughter is associated with a more traditional division of labor than having a son. However, the results show that the child gender effect on time spent on paid work and housework attenuated over time.

75-4. EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS ON PARTNERSHIP AND PARENTHOOD ENTRY IN DIFFERENT FAMILY-POLICY REGIMES

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We explore how women and men's employment interacts with family policy and social norms to produce differences in gender inequalities in the relationship of employment to partnering and first birth. Using comparable panel data from the 2000s across eight high-income countries, we estimate identical models of individual employment on women's and men's partnership entry and their transition to first parenthood, including for women unpartnered first births. Two countries are from 'dual-earner' (Norway and France), and three each from 'liberal' (Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), and 'conservative' (Germany, Italy, and Switzerland) family-policy regimes. We test three hypotheses generated from theory of reproductive polarization, in which family policy is claimed to play a central role in generating or mitigating socio-economic heterogeneity in family formation. We find support overall for our hypotheses. Women and men in 'dual-earner' regimes, in particular, have higher rates of entry to first parenthood when 'full-year, full-time' employed in the year prior to fertility

exposure compared to those employed little or not at all in the year prior to fertility exposure. We find substantial variation between 'liberal' and 'conservative' regimes in fertility responses to employment, with unexpectedly positive relationships of being 'full-year, full-time' employed to first birth rates among German women, in contrast to expected negative relationships of employment to first birth rates among Australian women, especially when unpartnered. Partnered women's proportions in full-time, full-year employment are surprisingly as much as 15 to 25 percentage points lower than partnered men's proportions across the five countries for which we made this comparison. Later partnership entry in 'conservative' and 'liberal' regimes is an additional "regime" difference, offsetting the unexpectedly faster first entry to parenthood among employed partnered women and men especially in Germany.

75-5. EDUCATIONAL HOMOGAMY AND INCOME DIFFERENTIATION ACROSS EUROPE

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This research examines cross-national variation in the potential effect of educational homogamy among married and cohabiting couples on family income inequality, using data from the 2004-08 European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. We test the theoretical expectation of a positive association across contemporary Europe between the strength of the link between education and partners' individual earnings and the potential contribution of educational homogamy to educational differentials in family income. First, we confirm the existence of a strong link between education and men's and women's individual earnings in Eastern Europe, and a somewhat weaker link in Anglo-Saxon, Continental and, especially, Northern Europe. Next, we find that regional variation in the strength of the link between education and earnings is positively associated with regional variation in the potential contribution of educational homogamy to family income inequality across Europe. That is, a general shift towards educational homogamy would contribute most to differentials in family income by education in Eastern Europe, and least to differentials in family income by education in the Nordic countries. We relate these regional patterns to the general characteristics of welfare state regime types, focusing mainly on the degree of social stratification and the level of gender equality.

76-1. THE HEALTH OF GRANDPARENTS CARING FOR THEIR GRANDCHILDREN: THE ROLE OF EARLY AND MID-LIFE CONDITIONS

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Background: Grandparents are an important source of childcare. However, concerns have been raised that caring for grandchildren may come at the expense of grandparents' own wellbeing. Our study examines the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between various types of grandparental childcare and grandparents' own physical and psychological health, and focuses on the extent to which such associations are directly and indirectly affected by cumulative advantage/disadvantage across the life course. Methods: We used a sample of grandparents aged 50+ from waves 1-3 of two nationally representative longitudinal studies of older people from selected European countries, i.e. the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, and the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Both datasets provide detailed retrospective life histories, including childhood characteristics (such as health and socio-economic position), and adulthood conditions (marital history, unemployment spells, adverse life events such as bereavement). Health outcomes considered were self-rated health, depressive symptoms and physical health. Both logistic regressions and structural equation models were used in order to disentangle how and whether childhood and adulthood factors interact –both directly and

indirectly— with grandparental childcare to affect grandparents' own health. Preliminary results: We found little evidence to suggest that intensive grandparental childcare provision has negative effects on grandparents' health. We also found some evidence to suggest health benefits to grandparents who provide occasional childcare. Grandparents who co-reside with grandchildren (either in skipped- or multi-generation households) are more likely to experience negative changes in self-rated health and functional limitations. However, such health differences are largely associated with grandparents' prior characteristics – particularly childhood circumstances and work history. Discussion: Preliminary findings suggest that poorer health among grandparents who provide intensive grandchild care, or who coreside with their grandchildren, do not appear to be a consequence of care provision per se, but rather of their initial health and socio-economic disadvantage.

76-2, DOES TAKING CARE OF GRANDCHILDREN AFFECT GRANDPARENTS' COGNITION?

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Using the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) baseline data, we explore to what extent grandparental care influences grandparents' cognition, by considering two dimensions of cognitive ability. In order to address the endogeneity of providing childcare, we adopt an instrumental variable approach. We find no evidence to suggest that care of grandchildren has a positive effect on grandparents'cognitive ability. On the contrary, for one of the considered dimensions, episodic memory, we find a substantial negative effect.

76-3. EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATION AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION ON PARENTS' HEALTH IN EUROPE

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The role of adult children in the provision of care and informal support for their elderly parents remains fundamental in today's ageing societies despite family members are less likely to co-reside or to live in close proximity than in the past. While support from adult children to elderly parents is partially rooted in family experiences and sociocultural attitudes towards family support, we still know too little about some important aspects of intergenerational support such as the effects of children's education on parents' health. The aim of this paper is to try to shed some light on this complex relationship in the European setting on the ground of the existing evidence for other geographical regions. In doing so, we provide evidence on whether highly-educated children affect elderly parents' health positively, after controlling for potential confounding variables. In addition, we assess the effect of health-knowledge from highly-educated children to parents by including specific information on their geographical location. For this purpose, we use data from the Survey on Health, Age and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Preliminary results signal that elderly parents clearly benefit from their adult children's education and such effect is also found after controlling for potential confounding variables as well as co-residence and geographical proximity between highly-educated adult children and their elderly parents.

76-4. PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS: HOW MUCH DOES AGE-DISTANCE BETWEEN GENERATIONS MATTER FOR FERTILITY?

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Since women have acquired a new role in society, they have to struggle to reconcile career with family life. The general aim of this paper is to explore the dynamics within the extended family, focusing on the role of grandparents in different contexts. I investigate the relationship of the age-distance between grandparents and the adult child at the moment of (first) birth on the probability of having the second child. The key idea is to consider the age distance as a proxy for expectations about the future childcare supply by grandparents. Further, this measure provides a quick indicator for the trade off between postponement and aging. Although individuals are living longer and, to some extents, better, they can be too old to look after grandchildren especially when the middle generation is made by "great postponers". I expect to find a non linear relationship between age-distance and transition to second child. I expect also a cohort effect due to the evolution of wellbeing overtime. I use data from SHARE (Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe). In particular, I will use wave1,2 and 4. Methodologically, I will combine survival analysis, namely duration models, with a Propensity Score Matching approach.

77-1. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CZECH POPULATION IN A CROSS-AGE PERSPECTIVE

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The present paper tackles the issue of health and well-being of the Czech population in a cross-age perspective. It explores the association between well-being and perceived health condition. The wellbeing indicators are choice variables included in the European Value Survey conducted in 2008 on a representative sample of Czech people aged 18+. The issue of well-being is investigated both at the subjective and social level: subjective well-being is measured using the personal evaluation of life satisfaction and happiness in life, whereas social well-being includes general trust in people and participation in different voluntary organizations/activities. First, it presents the main indicators used in the analysis by means of descriptive statistics. Second, it explores the relationship between perceived health condition and well-being from an age and gender perspective. Further on, it explores the relationships between perceived health condition and different elements of well-being by employing binary logistic regression procedures controlling for various socio-demographic covariates (age, gender, marital status, education, employment status, number of children and religiousness) and other correlates (control in life, trust in health care system and place of residence). The primary model resulted from the binary logistic regression shows that some of the socio-demographic variables were determinants of the proportion of individuals that reported good health condition - age, marital status, education, employment status. The second model introduces in the analysis the other covariates such as subjective and social well-being, control in life, trust in health care system and place of residence. The results indicate that subjective well-being is a relevant and significant explanatory variable of the perceived health condition. The third model included the interaction between social and subjective well-being measurements, but it did not bring any supplementary explanation in the model.

77-2. DOES THE CONTEXT AFFECT HEALTH RATING? AREA OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCES ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PERCEIVED HEALTH IN ITALY

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Health represents one of the main dimensions of personal well-being, sensitive to both individual determinants and contextual factors. This research investigates the influence of context on physical and mental perceived health in Italy, defining context on two levels: (i) geographical, i.e. Aggregated Local Health Units (ALHU), and (ii) relational, i.e. households. The study is cross-sectional with data from the Italian Health Survey (2005), Outcome variables were: Physical Component Summary - PCS and Mental Component Summary - MCS, quantitative assessments of physical and mental health conditions as perceived by the respondent through a standardized questionnaire (SF-12). PCS and MCS were studied adjusted for objective health conditions, in order to isolate their perceived component. Data presented a hierarchical structure: individuals (level 1) living in different households (level 2), located in different "ALHU" (level 3). We adopted a multilevel approach in order to evaluate the proportion of variance on each level and to gain unbiased estimations of covariates' effects. We documented a very limited, although significant, impact of ALHU on physical and mental perceived health (proportion of variance: 0.3% for PCS, 0.6% for MCS, adjusted for individual covariates). By contrast, the relevance of household was fairly substantive (proportion of variance: 15% for PCS and 33% for MCS). However, household covariates explained only a very limited part of this variability. This means that people in the same household tend to exhibit similar levels of health. We hypothesized this could depend on mutual influences of perceived health itself within households. Analyzing health homogeneity by family structure we found that similarity in perceived physical and mental health was indeed higher in those households where the links between members were supposedly tighter (2 components, couples, mono-nucleus families). These results parallel findings from social psychology, consistently documenting a similarity in mental illness, depressive symptom and distress between spouses.

77-3. STRUCTURAL AND INTERMEDIARY DETERMINANTS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN THE MENTAL WELL-BEING OF EUROPEAN WORKERS: A RELATIONAL APPROACH

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Background: The objective of this study is to examine social inequalities in employee mental well-being, using relational social class indicators. Relational social class indicators are based on theoretical insights about the mechanisms generating social inequalities and social health inequalities. Additionally, it will be examined whether the psychosocial work environment and employment quality act as intermediary determinants of social class inequalities in mental well-being, simultaneously testing the mediation (differential exposure) and moderation (differential vulnerability) hypotheses. Methods: Data from the European Social Survey Round 2 (2004/5) and Round 5 (2010) were analysed. Mental well-being was assessed by the WHO Well-being Index. The measure for social class was inspired by E.O. Wright's class scheme. Three-level multilevel modelling was used to account for clustering of employees within research years and countries. Results: We found social class inequalities in mental well-being in the European working population for both men and women. Compared to unskilled workers, managers reported the best mental well-being, while supervisors held an intermediary position. As regards the mediation hypothesis, an unfavourable psychosocial work environment and low quality employment conditions mediated the relation between social class and poor mental well-being in both men and women. However, low quality of employment relations only mediated the "social class-mental well-

being" association in the male sample. As regards the moderation hypothesis, modification effects were seen for the psychosocial work environment and employment conditions in both men and women. Conclusion: Relational indicators of social class are related to mental well-being in European employees. The relational social class approach provides a complementary approach to stratification indicators in social epidemiology. From a policy perspective, better employee mental well-being and less social class inequality could be achieved through initiatives addressing the unequal social relations generated by structural positions in the labour process.

77-4. WHY SELF-RATED HEALTH PREDICTS MORTALITY LESS WELL AT OLDER AGES: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CORRELATES OF SELF-RATED HEALTH

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Research on population subgroup differences in the predictive power of self-rated health (SRH) on mortality has largely neglected age-related patterns. This is a critical omission given the systematic age-related changes in underlying health and the need to correctly measure the health of the aging U.S. population with simple measures like SRH. We address two issues. 1) Using the NHIS-Linked Mortality Files 1989-2004, we examine how age modifies the SRH-mortality links. Age-related changes may occur if older respondents weigh the health dimensions differently. 2) To test this possibility, we use 1999-2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys and examine how age modifies links between biomarker profiles, health conditions, limitations, health behaviors, and mental health. Preliminary results indicate that the predictive power of SRH declines significantly from middle to old age; we also find that SRH is more closely determined by mental health for older respondents, while physical health becomes less critical.

78-1. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS): MEASURING WITHIN-COUNTRY INEQUALITIES FOR SELECTED INDICATORS USING IPUMS-INTERNATIONAL DATA (1990-2010)

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The objective of this paper is to determine if achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for a country has an impact on the geographical disparities, for some selected indicators, within the country. IPUMS-I data provide variables comparable between countries (while the sources traditionally used by the UN are not) and allow examining differences for lower levels of geography and between urban and rural settings. We measure indicators related to education, gender equality, and some for poverty and maternal health. For all of them, we will be primarily interested in gender disparities across geographical units. Changes for these indicators will be tracked for all available census rounds since the 1990s. In addition, we explore demographic factors related to higher disparities for these indicators.

78-2. EDUCATIONAL MISMATCH, GENDER AND RACIAL WAGE INEQUALITY: EVIDENCE ON THE PERSISTENCE OF HIGH-SKILLED BLACKS AND WOMEN IN LOW-SKILLED JOBS IN BRAZIL

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Drawing on Brazilian evidences spanning an interval of the last three decades, regularities and disruptions in the incidence of over- and under-education are outlined, as well as consequences for individual earnings. This paper studies the impact of increased schooling in the labor market between

1982 and 2012, from the perspective of occupational allocation, and uses data from large Brazilian database. We compute indicators of mismatch, trying to interpret whether this reflects over-education or increased skills requirements. Hierarchical regression models are estimated to capture the effects of mismatch on individual wage returns by gender and race, controlling for occupational characteristics. Preliminary results indicate both an increase of mismatch over the period and suggest increased skills requirements. And it was found that the wage returns are lower among the overeducated and higher for undereducated when compared to similar individuals in the same occupations, over the entire period.

78-3. AN AGENT-BASED COMPUTATIONAL MODEL OF ASSORTATIVE MATING AND THE REVERSAL OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION IN EUROPE

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In Europe, higher education was mostly a male domain until the 1970s. Since then, the gender gap has decreased and by now, women largely excel men in terms of educational attainment. To date we know little about how the reversal of gender inequality in education (RGIE) might have affected demographic decisions such as union formation, union dissolution, and fertility. With this paper, we provide one of the first steps towards filling this lacuna. We develop an agent-based computational model that enables us to study the mechanisms that link RGIE to patterns of assortative mating across European countries. Our model builds on the notion that mate search is an adaptive process. In this view, individuals have aspirations for partners with certain characteristics. These aspirations develop and change in response to experiences during partner search. For instance, individuals who fail to find a partner with a desired tertiary degree might relax their aspirations and might become willing to accept partners with lower degrees. We argue that this process is a key mechanism that links RGIE with observed patterns of assortative mating. We use empirical data (e.g., from the European Social Survey) for constructing target patterns of assortative mating and for initializing our model. The central outcomes are patterns of female educational homogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, and the share of never-married men and women in a cross-temporal and a cross-national perspective. The simulation process is scaled in years. This enables us to initialize exogenous model aspects as to resemble observed data over time. For instance, assuming that the simulation starts with a cohort born between 1948 and 1952, we can initialize key demographic characteristics (e.q., distributions of educational degrees) of this and successive cohorts based on empirical data. This enables us to show how RGIE is linked to patterns of assortative mating across Europe.

78-4. NEW GLOBAL ESTIMATES OF MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING FOR 171 COUNTRIES

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The frequently used indicator of mean years of schooling (MYS) has the advantage of expressing the distribution of educational attainment in a single number. It is therefore often used for cross-country comparisons as well as in economic and environmental models as the unique indicator of educational attainment and human capital stock. The computation of MYS from a given educational attainment distribution is complex for two main reasons. First, the standard duration of different levels of schooling varies from country to country, and within countries each school level can have different lengths in different studies, for example, studies of general secondary as opposed to vocational secondary. Secondly, the calculation is biased by the presence of pupils/students who do not complete the full

course at any level, which can amount to a substantial share in some countries. To contravene these difficulties, the methodology used and detailed in this paper computes MYS as the weighted mean of six educational levels based on ISCED 1997 - no formal education, incomplete primary, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and post-secondary education - and the procedure takes into account country-specific educational systems as well as changes in these systems over time. We developed regional sets of regression models to improve estimates of MYS for the incomplete primary category and a set of correction factors to adjust higher levels. The models are built using detailed data on duration of schooling by grades completed level for 57 countries (using micro-data from the IPUMS and DHS). We apply the method to estimate MYS for 171 countries in the WIC dataset on educational attainment as well as to the new set of the Wittgenstein centre human capital projections. In the paper we also compare our results and method to the widely used Barro and Lee data and explain the differences.

78-5. MEASURING EDUCATION IN THE CENTURY OF CHANGE

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This paper describes our approach to establish a Historical Human Capital Database based on two major efforts: First, the collection, harmonization and validation of datasets on educational attainment by age and sex in the 20th century and second, the reconstruction of the gaps in the data time series based on the multi-dimensional cohort-component projection method, that can be used for back-projecting populations. The resulting database shall help in assessing the role of education in the major transformations witnessed during the 20th century whether they were political, social, economic, or demographic. Beside the expected output of the Historical Human Capital Database we will present our methodological approaches, like the multi-dimensional cohort component model, the validation and harmonization procedure for selected countries: Austria, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom & USA With the establishment of this database we aim to provide a more comprehensive picture of the global educational composition of the past to give a better picture about the future developments.

79-1. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPATIAL FOCUSING AND MIGRATION INTENSITY - HUNGARIAN COUNTY LEVEL EVIDENCE

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We analyze the relationship between different dimensions of the internal migration, mainly the intensity of the flows and the concentration of those (spatial focusing) by applying an advanced time-series method (VAR model) on the county level data between 1980–2012. The study of long-term processes suggests some conclusion regarding the evolution of internal migration in Hungary after the transition from communism to democracy. Plane and Mulligan (1996: 1-2) defined spatial focus as an aspect of migration connectivity: "... mean the inequality that exists in the relative volumes of a set of origin-destination-specific migration flows. A high degree of a spatial focusing means that most migrants are moving selectively to only a few destinations and that most out-migrants are leaving only a few origins. A low degree of spatial focusing means that migrants are moving among all possible origins and destinations in relatively equal numbers". There are more possible solutions to evaluate the concentration of migration. Plane and Mulligan (1996, 1997) suggested Gini indices, while Rogers and Sweeney (1998) created less complicated and less computational intensive coefficient of variation

(ACV) measurements. We developed a package in R (Daróczi and Bálint, 2013) to calculate different spatial focusing measurements. According to our experiences, the row- and column-based Gini and the ACV indices consider the system-wide differences similarly. We found that indices on spatial focusing were able to point out the changes in migration's spatial structure, although it should emphasize that the Hungarian migration system exhibits considerable inertia and stability despite of eruptive societal changes. We also found that the increase in the intensity of migration is associated with more focused spatial streams. One possible explanation would be that the financial crisis reduced the opportunities all over the country. So migration intensity decreased, just like the concentration of movements.

79-2. RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY AND ECONOMIC CRISIS: NEW ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS WITHIN THE BARCELONA METROPOLITAN REGION

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These last few years, the Barcelona metropolitan region has had two main distinct residential mobility flows, each defining their own spatial patterns. On the one hand, there has been that made up by Spanish people who, since the late 1970s, are moving from the dense metropolitan centre towards its periphery, where they can find middle sized towns and small municipalities to which they are attracted to. On the other hand, since early 21st century, there has also been that of foreigners, who are moving from Barcelona to the densest neighbouring central cities. This paper analyses recent intensity and spatial pattern changes due to the economic and housing market crises. Focusing on the 2009 to 2012 period, it is compared to two previous decades lasting from 1988 to 2008. Our main hypothesis would be that, these last years, flows have slightly diminished but they have had a stronger geographic impact, as spatial trends existing before the economic crisis have become increasingly blur.

79-3. THE INTERNAL GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY OF LATIN AMERICANS IN SPAIN, IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

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An analysis of the evolution of spatial patterns of internal migration of Latin Americans in Spain between 1998 and 2012 from the Residential Variation Statistics (E.V.R.) and the Municipal Register. The aim of this paper is to present changes during these years and the effect that has produced the economic crisis. In this sense, I propose an approach to analyzing migration flows before and after the economic crisis, the effect produced on geographic patterns and internal migration covering the entire Spanish territory. The first part of the article shows the results from a descriptive statistical analysis allows you to see the changes in the two types of flows (intra and inter provincial). The second part delves into the study of the results by determining the effect on the distance and the spatial focus (spatial focus). These two analyzes allowed to determine the course of internal migration and intensity of flows of Latin Americans in Spain. Keywords: Internal migration, Latin American, foreign population, spatial distribution, Spain.

79-4. DO MODERN FAMILIES MIGRATE LESS? AN ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION, HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYMENT BIOGRAPHIES ACROSS THREE WEST GERMAN BIRTH COHORTS

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Over the last few decades developments in the employment and family roles of women have been claimed to be driving forces of declining internal migration rates in contemporary societies. Persuasive micro-economic perspectives predicted that the economic empowerment of wives would prevent long distance migrations of family households. Accordingly, labour market participation increases opportunity costs for wives to unconditionally follow their husbands. Despite a blooming life course literature seeking for micro level foundation to explain social change, to date empirical analysis on the intertwining between migration, employment and family only covered single transitions during short observation periods. Thus, no conclusive empirical proof exists to say female employment trends equate decreasing migration rates holds at the household level. To tackle this gap of knowledge, we look into migration biographies, instead of transitions. We particularly tackle their evolution across birth cohorts facing changes in the way cohort incumbents negotiate their employment and family biographies. To this end, we use retrospective records of partnership, parenthood, employment and residential histories for cohorts born around 1940, 1950 and 1964 from the German Life History Studies. We analyse biographical interdependences across these life domains by comparing sequences of states during the young adulthood stage (i.e. age 16 to 30) using Multichannel Sequence Analysis. Preliminary results indicate cross-cohorts variation on the intersections between migration trajectories with both, family and employment trajectories. The younger the birth cohort, the more poorly mobile biographies intersect with traditional single earner households. The increasing proportion of dual earner couples among movers is conditional on, but not limited to, structural change on household compositions and female employment rates. However, migration biographies diverge across individuals in dual earner couples. This variation might depend on other sources of couple heterogeneity that deserve further examination such as occupational features of partner's employment and gender roles within households.

79-5. ECONOMIC CRISIS AND INTERNAL MIGRATION OF FOREIGN-BORN IN SPAIN

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Spain, a country of emigration for decades, has rapidly become one of the world's main countries of immigration. In January 2013, Spain hosted 6.6 million foreign-born persons, according to the population register; they represented 14.1 per cent of the total population of Spain. This paper describes the repercussion of the change in the economic cycle on the internal migration of the foreign-born population in Spain, adding an approximation into the recent flows of immigration, their settlement processes in the territory and their subsequent internal/domestic geographic mobility. In sum, it consists of an analysis of all the migratory processes, which are taken into account as an interrelated unit, which responds to the recent economic situations, that are radically different from those experimented during last decade, when the immigration boom and the redistribution of the foreign population along the territory coincided with a phase of continuous economic expansion. This paper describe the internal mobility of the foreign-born population in the recent times of crisis, identifying the new socio-demographic and territorial factors that explain it, dedicating a special attention to residential mobility and also the mobility that is related to the work market and closely associated to those movements of medium and large distance, so as to observe which migratory processes

consolidate and which ones revert. The study of all these differentiated processes by nationality/place of birth will be, at all time, compared to what happens with the Spanish population, which will be considered as the group of reference. The analysis is based on data from the Population Register Microdata files (Residential Variation Statistics) and the Padron Continuo which provide information on individuals changing place of residence by basic demographic characteristics (citizenship, age, gender, country of birth and origin and destination of internal migration) for the period 1998-2012 and the population at risk.

80-1. ANALYZING THE TRENDS OF THE MODAL AGE AT DEATH FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND JAPAN USING THE LD MODEL

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Recently, the modal age at death has been paid more attention as an indicator of longevity. Although many studies have discussed the modal age at death, there have been few articles that examined decomposition analyses of the change of the modal age in terms of the shifting and/or the compression of the mortality curve. The author has proposed the Linear Difference (LD) model that is a shift-type adult mortality model and shown that the model has some advantages for the modeling of adult mortality for Japan and several EU countries compared to the decline-type model such as the Lee-Carter model. In this paper, we propose a new decomposition method for the modal age at death using the LD model, and give decomposition analyses with the method for several European countries and Japan.

80-2. AN INDEX OF INEQUALITY IN AGE-AT-DEATH DISTRIBUTIONS ACROSS A GROUP OF COUNTRIES BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF THE EQUIVALENT LENGTH OF LIFE

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We propose a new method to quantify in a single measure differences in distribution of ages at death across a group of countries and further decompose to a contribution of selected parameters of the distribution to the total inequality. The proposed measure applies the concept of Equivalent Length of Life (ELL), as proposed by Silber (1983), to summarize distribution of ages at death in single countries. Advantage of the EEL over previously used indicators lies in the fact that it allows to compare distribution of ages of death taking into account two parameters of the distribution at the same time, that is life expectancy and dispersion of ages at death. We quantify differences between the values of the ELL in a group of countries by either standard deviation or Theil Index. We apply the proposed method to study differences in age-at-death distributions and their convergence/divergence across the countries of the Human Mortality Database in 1970-2010.

80-3. INFERRING MORTALITY DECELERATION PATTERNS FROM A GAMMA-GOMPERTZ-MAKEHAM FRAMEWORK

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We calculated life-table aging rates (LARs) for overall and cause-specific mortality by estimating a gamma-Gompertz-Makeham (GGM) model and taking advantage of LAR's parametric representation by Vaupel and Zhang (2010). For different HMD countries we study how the evolution of estimated LAR patterns (for all or specific causes of death) could explain observed 1) life expectancy dynamics, and 2)

mortality improvement or deterioration at different ages. We compare our findings across countries (data from HMD) and major causes of death (data from WHO). Preliminary results reveal that GGM model-based LAR fits well the observed LAR, capturing simultaneously, a shift in the age of mortality deceleration with time. Across the studied countries and between sexes, it's also identifiable different ages of mortality deceleration, what suggests a connection between the rate of life expectancy increase and the estimated LARs. Summing up, we intend with this study answering the following questions: 1) can we identify a similar pattern across countries, sexes and CODs? 2) can ages of mortality deceleration be associated with the pace of life expectancy increase? 3) speaking statistically, does the LAR approximation of Vaupel and Zhang (2010) provides a good fit to the observed LAR?, and 4) can we find a more pronounced pattern according to different CODs?

80-4. DIVERGENCE IN MORTALITY CHANGE DRIVES DIVERGENCE IN THE VARIANCE OF AGE AT DEATH

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In the past six decades, lifespan inequality has varied greatly within and among countries even while life expectancy has continued to increase. How and why does mortality change generate this diversity? We derive a precise link between changes in age-specific mortality and lifespan inequality, measured as the variance of age at death. Key to this relationship is a young-old threshold age, below and above which mortality decline respectively decreases and increases lifespan inequality. First, we show that shifts in the threshold's location modified the correlation between changes in life expectancy and lifespan inequality over the last two centuries. Second, we analyze the post Second World War trajectories of lifespan inequality in a set of developed countries, Japan, Canada and the United States (US), where thresholds centered on retirement age. Our method reveals how divergence in the age-pattern of mortality change drives international divergence in lifespan inequality. Most strikingly, early in the 1980s, mortality increases in young US males led lifespan inequality to remain high in the US, while in Canada the decline of inequality continued. In general, our wider international comparisons show that mortality change varied most at young working ages after the Second World War, particularly for males. We conclude that if mortality continues to stagnate at young ages, yet declines steadily at old ages, increases in lifespan inequality will become a common feature of future demographic change.

80-5. SMOOTHING OF PROBABILITIES OF DEATH FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN LIFE EXPECTANCY TABLE

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In 2012, Statistics Sweden conducted a review of the calculations for the Swedish life tables. The project had two main objectives: 1. A quality assured production system, and 2. Review of the handling of mortality risks for very old persons at the national and regional levels. This paper focuses on the changes that were made in the handling of mortality risks for persons in the highest ages, where the population is small and mortality risks are high. It also shows how the changed method has affected the estimated average life expectancies at the national and regional levels. Over the years, Statistics Sweden has used various methods to handle the weak relationship between mortality risks and age at the highest ages. Up to 1986, Wittstein's equalisation was used. which overestimated the mortality risks for the oldest persons. Therefore, Statistics Sweden created a method which basically used a "universal" smoothed curve that adjusted the level at the age of 91; thereafter a smoothing took place.

Over time, did that method result in a systematic underestimation of mortality risks and thus an overestimation of the life expectancy for newborns, e0. The revised smoothing method involves a procedure in SAS that adjusts the smoothing function to the observed mortality risks. The procedure uses a least-squares method to adjust the specified function to the specified data material. By also taking into account the number of deaths by sex and age, the procedure assigns varying significance for the different age groups for the adjustment. Mortality risks for the oldest persons were previously based on the national mortality risk regardless of the regional level. The disadvantage of this approach was that regional differences for people in the highest ages were thus ignored. Nowadays the regional life tables are based on observations at the regional level.

81-1. NORWAY'S NEW PUBLIC PENSION SYSTEM: IS IT ROBUST AGAINST UNEXPECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY DEVELOPMENTS?

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Norway introduced a new system for public old age pensions in January 2011. The new system leads to lower pension expenditures than the old system, because annual pension benefits under the new system are inversely proportional to the remaining life expectancy of those who retire. We can expect public pension expenditures equal to 170 billion Norwegian crowns (NOK) in 2030 and 286 billion NOK in 2050. But expenditures will be larger if retirees live longer than expected. It is uncertain how fast mortality will fall in the future. Therefore we have computed a probabilistic population forecast for Norway to 2050 and analysed the consequences of population growth for public old age pension expenditures. A new insight is that the new system is much less robust against unexpected longevity shocks than what was assumed earlier, in spite of the longevity adjustment. The reason is that annual pension benefits are determined when new cohorts retire. After retirement, a retiree's benefits remain unchanged.

81-2. ECONOMIC COSTS OF PRESENTEEISM IN HUNGARY

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General health status of people has a deep impact on a country's economic performance. When calculating the economic cost caused by ill health, the economic effects of "presenteeism" - when people attend work in not perfect health condition and therefore their productivity and efficiency rates fall behind the potential level - also has to be taken into account. According to an earlier estimation that was using productivity loss data from the United States and health status data and wage rate from Hungary, the economic costs of presenteeism - that is lost production - was around 1,5% of the annual GDP in Hungary in 2011 (Orosz - Kollányi 2012). In my presentation I introduce the results of a new empirical research focusing on the frequency, the economic loss caused by, and other attributes of presenteeism in Hungary. Using the data of around 1600 respondent it will be estimated how frequent it is in Hungary that someone attends his or her workplace in not fully perfect health condition, and what impact it has on his or her work performance. It will also be revealed what health conditions are the leading causes of presenteeism. It will turn out what differences are in this regard between people with different age, gender, education, working in different sectors of the economy, or holding different positions at their workplaces. Finally, knowing their wage rate and using it as an approximation of the economic value of their work production, we can also give a more accurate estimation for the economic loss caused by presenteeism in Hungary.

81-3. DEMOGRAPHICS OF ADULT EMPLOYEES OF AGE 55-70 IN EUROPE

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Population ageing is one of the most significant demographic features of western societies nowadays. Within this context, labour participation has been one of the emerging topics related with old population which is stated in the Active Ageing Paradigm, supporting the idea that working longer has a positive impact on their well-being and for the society in general. This paper aims to identify socio-demographic determinants that influence exits from employment of adult population in Europe, with a comparative perspective that takes into account the different context within each country. The data for the analysis will be drawn from the four waves of SHARE. This survey provides data about work and residential careers of older Europeans (50+), allowing linkages between later life spheres. The methods used are event history analysis and sequence analysis. The data for the analysis will be drawn from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), using those European countries that have participated in the fourth waves of the survey between 2004 and 2011 (Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria and France). This paper uses pproportion of employment within each wave will be analyzed for each country and changes in the individual characteristics and of the household. Logistic regression for Panel Data will be used to draw the employment patterns of adult population.

81-4. WHY DO MANAGERS BACK AWAY FROM DEMOTION OF OLDER WORKERS? A VIGNETTE STUDY

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Why is demotion - a reduction of an employee's rank and salary - of older workers used so little in actual practice and why is often mentioned as a measure to increase the employability of older workers? This paper takes a fresh look at these questions by the use of a vignette study among Dutch managers (N = 651). Approximately 40 percent of the managers is in favor of demotion. But when asked about the consequences of demotion most managers expect adverse consequences of demotion: work motivation and loyalty towards the firm will seriously diminish and on the plus side managers expect that the employability and the willingness to participate in training courses will improve. In evaluating choices in the work place age does not seem to play a role of some significance. Obvious character traits of workers (not willing to participate in training, bad health, not motivated, overpaid) or the firm (financially vulnerable) are substantial reasons for considering demotion. But when it comes to making actual choices the financial situation and the worker characteristics are considered far less important. It appears that there is a strong divide among managers: believers of demotion who see the incentive effects of demotion; and the non-believers who take a broader view and who expect that demotion will disrupt the functioning of their own organization. Demotion may perhaps solve one focused problem but the indirect effects on worker motivation, loyalty and solidarity between young and old employees will diminish. This divide is of substantial importance in explaining the gap which lurks between the desirability and the practice of demotion.

81-5. THE IMPACT OF POPULATION AGEING ON POTENTIAL ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EUROPE

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In the coming years, the share of the working-age population in the total population will start to decline in all countries of the European Union. All other things remaining equal, this so-called demographic burden will have a downward effect on economic growth. Labour input to economic growth, however, is not only determined by the size of the working-age population but also depends on labour market participation and the average number of hours worked per employee. To anticipate demographic burden, increasing employment rates is a central theme in many labour market policies in European countries, and is one of the headline targets of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. In this paper we discuss recent and future developments in the contribution of labour input to potential economic growth in the European Union in the period 2000-2020. Point of departure is the prospect of a declining working-age population. The main objective is to study the impact of population ageing on labour input and to examine to what extent employment rates should raise in order to compensate for demographic burden, and whether the Europe 2020 employment targets are sufficient to reach these levels. The results show that raising employment rates to the Europe 2020 targets can restore positive opportunities for economic growth, but not in all countries and only to a limited extent.

82-1. DIRECT AND INDIRECT PATHS LEADING TO CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN URBAN AFRICA

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This study examines contraceptive use in the capital cities of four African countries, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Morocco, and Senegal. In particular, the article has two objectives: (i) to consider the hierarchical ordering of causal relationships among the individual factors involved in the use of contraception in the four urban populations considered, by way of a secondary analysis of DHS data, and more particularly (ii) to test two main indirect pathways (a union-reproductive path and a socio-cultural one) leading from woman's education to contraceptive use that have been proposed in the literature, as education is a major factor of fertility transition. The methodology is based on recursive structural models represented by directed acyclic graphs. The empirical analysis highlighted a structural union-reproductive path linking female education and contraceptive use, showing that the effect of the former on the latter can be the reverse of what was expected. On the contrary, the analysis has lead us to reject the socio-cultural path, as this latter model is falsified by the data.

82-2. CONDOM USE CONSISTENCY AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS IN THE CAPE AREA OF SOUTH AFRICA: DYNAMICS AND DETERMINANTS

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This paper examined the dynamics and determinants of consistent use of condoms among youths in the Cape Area of South Africa. A longitudinal data of 3,210 young people collected between 2002 and 2005 was analysed using Stata/SE version 12 with Generalised Linear Latent And Mixed Model (GLLAMM) for multi-level modelling based on Social Cognitive Theory. Findings reveal that median age at first sexual intercourse remains at 16 years during the study period. The respondents who always use condoms decreased from a high of 69% at the baseline to 47% at the third wave in 2005, while

inconsistent users of condoms at their most-recent sexual intercourse increased from 31% at the baseline to 53% in 2005. Self-efficacy of using condoms at first sexual intercourse, positive school attitude and participation in prosocial activities increased the odds of consistently using condoms at the event of most-recent sexual intercourse, while childhood place of residence being rural reduces the odds of consistently using condoms at the event of most-recent sexual intercourse. At the second wave of data collection in 2003/2004, those out of school were significantly less likely to consistently use condoms at the most-recent sexual intercourse (OR: 0.90; p<0.05) while at the third wave of data collection in 2005, age, sex, population group, degree of happiness, expectation to live long and school attendance predicted condom use consistency. Those adolescents who used condoms at their first sexual intercourse, those who believed in condoms as a way of protecting against HIV/AIDS, those who were Christians and those with external monetary support were significantly more likely to consistently use condoms at their most-recent sexual intercourse in 2005. Therefore, program and policy interventions must be designed to encourage consistent use of condoms in the study area.

82-3. PREDICTORS OF REPORTED SIDE EFFECTS FROM CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG FEMALES IN PREDOMINANTLY RURAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL GHANA

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Side effects from their use, societal stigma and providers' relationships to clients are among reasons attributed to females' poor use of contraceptive methods. Though known to significantly prevent maternal deaths, contraceptive use among females is poor in low and middle-income countries. In order to identify predictors to reported side effects, a cross-sectional study design was used to collect data from females in rural communities in Central Ghana currently using contraceptives. Univariate logistic analysis yielded relationships of statistical significance between the dependent variable "reporting side effects from current contraceptive use" and 6 independent variables. Multivariate logistic analysis however produced a statistically significant relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable "ever told by a health worker about anticipated side effects". It could be inferred from results of the study that previous information on anticipated side effects received by females from health providers could be protective against reported/experienced side effects.

82-4. LEVELS AND DETERMINANTS OF UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION AMONG KURDISH WOMEN IN MAHABAD, IRAN

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The changes in the concept of unmet need for family planning over time have led to inconsistent results across surveys. In a recent attempt, the MEASURE DHS program revised the definition of unmet need. Applying the revised and original definitions, this study measures the unmet needs for family planning in a representative sample of 700 Kurdish married women at the reproductive ages, interviewed in the 2012 Mahabad Fertility Survey (MFS) in Iran. Based on the revised definition, 10.8 percent of women faced an unmet need for family planning, including 7.7 percent for birth spacing and 3.1 percent for birth stopping proposes. The corresponding estimates for the original definition were respectively 9.6, 6.0 and 3.6 percent. Also, about 10 percent of women who used traditional contraceptive methods, largely withdrawal, wished to use modern methods. Taking into account this unmet need for modern methods, we estimate an overall 20.8 percent of unmet needs for family planning in the city of Mahabad based

on the revised definition that is 1.3 percent more than the estimate based on the original definition. According to this study, women's fear of side effects of contraceptive devices has the largest contribution in their no use of contraception. Results of multivariate analysis shows that costs associated with social and familial opposition, women's autonomy, and childbearing desires, have been effective in projection of probability of having unmet need for contraception. Based on these results, in order to meet women's demand for family planning, it is necessary that in addition to continuation of family planning program and improvement in the quality of services, sociocultural costs associated with the use of contraceptive devices reduced by improving in women's status.

84-1. ACCULTURATION, TRANSNATIONALISM AND MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF THE TURKISH SECOND GENERATION IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: EXPLORING MECHANISMS

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There is little disagreement about whether international migration, acculturation, and transnationalism are related. Yet, the interplay between these processes is not yet well understood as conceptual models and empirical studies are scant. This paper aims to contribute to this line of research by examining these relations using survey data of descendants of Turkish immigrants born and raised in EU countries (i.e. the Turkish second generation). Data come from The Integration of the European Second Generation project (TIES). Among others, the Turkish second generation was sampled and interviewed in areas where most Turkish community members live, which are the main cities of Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. In this paper we study (1) how acculturation preferences, involvement in transnational activities, and intentions to emigrate to Turkey are related, and (2) to what extent selected psychosocial factors (perceived exposure to discrimination, perceived religiosity, perceived self-efficacy) affect involvement in transnational activities and intentions to emigrate to Turkey, and whether such effects are mediated by acculturation preference style. We developed two conceptual models, including hypothesized causal pathways between model variables, and transformed these into a series of simultaneous regression equations. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) results confirm various of the postulated effects and pathways between acculturation, transnationalism and migration intentions, and also that acculturation preference style indeed mediates part of the effect that some of the psychosocial variables have on involvement in transnational activities, and on emigration intentions.

84-2. TACKLING GERMANY'S DEMOGRAPHIC SKILLS SHORTAGE: PERMANENT SETTLEMENT INTENTIONS OF THE RECENT WAVE OF LABOUR MIGRANTS

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Confronted with structural demographic challenges, European countries have adopted new labour migration policies during the last decade. The sustainability of these new policies is largely dependent on the intentions of migrants to stay in their new country of destination with a permanent or at least long-term perspective. Despite this growing dependence on additional skilled labour migrants very little information exists about the dynamics of this new wave of migration and existing research findings with their focus on earlier migrant generations are hardly applicable today. The article comparatively tests major theoretical approaches accounting for permanent settlement intentions of Germany's most recent labour migrants on the basis of a new administrative data set. Although the recent wave of labour migrants is on average a privileged group concerning their human capital, fundamentally

different mechanisms are shaping their future migration intentions. Whereas economic factors determine temporary stays of a creative class profiting from the opportunities offered by an increasingly international labour market, socio-cultural and institutional factors shape permanent settlement intentions of migrants.

84-3. INTENDING TO RETURN AND RETURNING TO SENEGAL AND DR CONGO: CHOICES AND CONSTRAINTS IN MIGRANTS' LIFE TRAIECTORIES

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Focusing on Senegalese and Congolese who have migrated to Europe, this study examines the factors determining their initial intention to return and their eventual return. It compares the case of migrants from these two African countries with different political and economic backgrounds. This comparison is based on the biographic dataset of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project, which includes surveys in origin countries and Europe, as well as qualitative interviews with returnees in Dakar and Kinshasa. The study takes into account migrations occurring in different periods, for various reasons, and through more or less complex routes. Results reveal that contexts in origin and destination countries have an impact on the migratory projects of individuals and on their return. Analyses reveal that migrants have less intention of returning at their time of arrival and are less likely to return during times of instability in their origin country, in particular in DR Congo. It also appears that the hardest it is to migrate to Europe and the less migrants intend to return and do return.

84-4. SHOULD I STAY OR SHOULD I GO? EXPLORING MIGRANTS' INTENTIONS: THE CASE OF ITALY

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In this paper we analyse re-emigration intentions using a pooled dataset on a sample of more than 22,000 migrants. The results show that while onward migration appears to be a quest for better conditions on the part of migrants with the best potential, going home seems to be related to giving up on the part of individuals with lower capabilities. Family network, gender, ethnic niche, legal status and the economic crisis also emerged as having a significant role in the decision process.

84-5. MIGRATION INTENTIONS - BETWEEN DREAMS AND DEFINITE PLANS. THE IMPACT OF LIFE-COURSE EVENTS ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIGRATION POTENTIAL

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In Hungary a significant increase in out-migration (reflected in mirror statistics of main destination countries) came about in the late 2000s, and a growing trend of migration potential could also be observed in the past few years. The migration intentions are especially prevalent among the young people. Based on the approach that the primary determinant of migration behaviour is previous migration intention, the paper analyzes the determinants of migration intentions measured in 2013 among 18-40 aged population in Hungary. Different types of migration intentions are identified, taking into account the timing of migration, the actual steps already taken towards migration, the respondents' presumed likelihood of realizing the move, the expected job and wage abroad etc. The paper focuses on the following questions: 1) what are the characteristics of people with different type

of migration intentions; 2) what are the major individual determinants of different migration intentions; 3) how are different types of migration intentions related to life-course events? Migration decision-making (the stage between considering and definitely planning migration) are assumed to be influenced by life-course events, especially during life-course transitions (Kley 2011). A number of studies have proved that while realisation of migration plans is determined primarily by financial, network and psychological capital (which promote or hinder the realisation of intentions), the emergence of migration intentions are related to some events of the life-course (such as completing school, beginning or completing tertiary education, beginning a job, leaving parental house, getting married etc.). The impact of life-course events on the probability of different types of migration potential is analysed by logistic regression models, controlling for several other important explanatory variables (such as socio-demographic characteristics, financial and network capital etc). The hypothesis that the influence of life-course events is higher on planning than only considering migration is tested.

85-1. WHO PREFERS ZERO? ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDLESSNESS IN RUSSIA AND IN ITS CAPITAL CITY

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The current study provides new insights into explaining individual differences in the attitude toward childlessness in Russia. The main research aim is defining who are childless people in modern Russia and to what extent this status is compulsory (i.e. reproductive norms are lowered due to unfavorable life circumstances) or truly voluntary. Moscow is examined separately within the research as the most advanced in respect to the second demographic transition region of the country. Generally Russia is a country with prevalence of two-children family social norm, but recently a share of women remaining childless by the end of reproductive period started increasing. The statistical base of the research includes a) third wave of Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), conducted in Russia in 2011; b) second wave of Moscow and its Citizens Survey (MaCS), conducted in the Russian capital in 2013. Both our subsamples include childless men and women of 18-49 years. In the research we use binary logistic models. Dependent variables include "zero" as desired number of children. Main explanatory variables include age, gender, number of children in parent family, main socio-economic characteristics and personal values of the respondents. The results show that recently not only the prevalence of childlessness increased in Russia but also the societal acceptance of this status improved. Thus the portraits of childfree individuals in Moscow and in Russia differ a lot. The tentative conclusion is that the demand for the information about reproductive health and assisted reproductive technologies will be growing in the following years which should be factored into the Russian demographic policy.

85-2. PARENTAL SEX PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN AND PARITY PROGRESSION IN JAPAN: NEW PREFERENCE FOR DAUGHTERS?

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Parental sex preference for children has a pronatalist effect in post-transitional societies. To understand the change in the third birth fertility in Japan, I focus on the role of parental sex preference for children to parity progression. Using data from large national sample surveys including third birth events from the 1930s to 2000s, I estimate period parity progression ratios and multivariate survival models on third birth progression as a function of sex of previous children and socio-demographic factors. The risk of third birth progression among same-sex families is still higher than that for mixed-

sex families, suggesting that parental sex preference does inflate fertility. While the relative risk of two-girl families – indication of son preference – seems to decline somewhat, rise in the relative risk of two-boy families – daughter preference – became evident after the 1960s and finally it exceeds the level of son preference after the 1990s. Son preference is largely explained by the share of farming households, husbands of eldest son, and wives having their own brothers, suggesting that son in Japan is still expected to keep paternal lineage. Among wives without their own sisters or who have gender egalitarian attitude, the relative risk of third birth is much higher when they have only two boys (versus mixed-sex). Further investigation on such "new" preference for daughters may provide additional insight into future fertility trends in Japan.

85-3. FAMILY SIZE INTENTIONS OF CHILDLESS AUSTRALIANS: WHAT DETERMINES THEM?

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The contexts of 'low' and declining fertility in Australia, coupled with a structurally ageing population, have increased academics' and government interest in family size intentions. This study examines the determinants of childless Australian individuals' reported family size intentions. It seeks to contribute to research that has so far mainly focussed either on intended childlessness, or the determinants of the 'gap' between intended and achieved fertility. Using data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, this paper analyses the effects of sex, age, employment, partnership status and education on the likelihood of intending family sizes of zero, one, two or three plus children. Results demonstrate that for men, age, employment, partnership status and educational qualifications are all significant predictors of intended family size. However, only age and partnership status were found to significantly differentiate women's family size intentions.

85-4. TWO ARE BEST? THE PERSISTENCE OF TWO-CHILD FAMILY IDEALS AND PREFERENCES IN EUROPE

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How persistent and universal has the two child family ideal been in Europe during the last three decades? We analyse responses of women of reproductive age from 168 surveys conducted in 37 countries in 1979-2012. A two-child ideal has become nearly universal among women in all parts of Europe. Countries that used to display higher ideal family size have converged over time towards a two-child model. Six out of ten women in Europe consider two children as ideal and this proportion is very similar in different regions. The mean ideal family size has become relatively closely clustered around 2.2 in most countries. Gradual shifts can be documented towards more women expressing an ideal of having one child (and, quite rarely, having no children) and a parallel decline in an ideal of three or more children. An increasing number of European countries saw their mean ideal family size falling to relatively low level around 1.95-2.15. But with an exception of one survey for eastern Germany and a few additional surveys not included in our study due to high nonresponse, none of the analysed surveys suggests a decline of mean ideal family size to levels considerably below replacement, i.e., below 1.9 children per woman. Data for countries outside Europe suggest a global spread of two-child preferences, also in many countries where the fertility transition is still in progress.

85-5. SOCIAL DIFFERENCES IN SEX PREFERENCES FOR CHILDREN IN FRANCE

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Sex preferences for children may influence fertility behaviors in different ways. In France as in many developed countries, there is a marked preference for having at least one boy and one girl. The aim of this paper is Twofold. First, to check that no disequilibrium in the sex ratio at birth or in the sex structure of siblings is appearing in France. Second, to use the effect of sex composition of siblings on the progression to a next child to reveal sex preferences for children, and to describe the social contrasts in these preferences in France. A preliminary analysis on sex-ratio at birth by country of birth of the mother did not show any evidence of sex-selective abortion, but we still need to get access to data by birth order. No information on siblings is available in the civil registration data, but preliminary analyses based on a previous survey has shown that the progression to the third child is lower for couples with already one boy and one girl; among couples with two children of the same sex, farmers and self-employed prefer boys, while white-collar workers prefer girls. We will use three large data sources: French civil registration data, and two one-percent surveys conducted within the 1999 and 2011 population census, both including a fertility history of more than 230,000 women and 120,000 men. The first one has been used to build specific assumptions, which will be tested with the most recent one.

86-1. AFTER THE 'ONE CHILD POLICY'? FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND IDEALS IN CHINA

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In recent years, scholars have increasingly called into question the claim that the fall to low fertility in China was primarily driven by family planning restrictions; instead that economic development, urbanisation, and the development of improved educational and employment opportunities. In this view, China – and urban areas in particular – share more in common with other low fertility settings in Pacific Asia than perhaps previously recognised. Fertility preferences, as measured through ideal or intended number of children have been employed by demographers in a variety of ways. In Europe, fertility preferences have invariably been higher than actual fertility, suggesting that under certain policy/economic conditions birth rates could be raised. Such preferences also give a broad impression of general attitudes towards family sizes and help to test whether there are particular societal 'norms' (such as a 'two-child norm'). In this paper, we present the results of a meta-analysis of fertility preferences in urban and rural China covering the period from the implementation of the one-child policy in 1980 through to 2009. While there are a number of clear limitations to both the review and the constituent surveys, we find indicative evidence of widespread below-replacement level fertility preferences. These concur with other national level surveys. Finally, we consider the extent to which we can 'trust' the responses given in surveys. We conclude that if China were to relax its' 'One Child Policy', it is likely that only a relatively small number of people would take advantage of the change and have a second child. For those that do, there appears to be a strong bias towards having one boy and one girl.

86-2. FAMILY POLICY, FERTILITY AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

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The paper analyses the relationship between fertility and female labour force participation using register data from Norway. The approach is different from most previous studies on this topic, in that we provide an exact model of the Norwegian benefit system starting in 1987. Thus, an important contribution over most other studies, is that we are able to assess the impact of the overall benefit package as it unfolded over 25 years. We estimate hazard regressions for entering and exiting the labour force, and fertility, where regressions are done separately by parity. For every individual and for every year, we calculate the benefit, which is then included as a time varying covariate. In addition, we include individuals' predicted wage, again entering the hazard regressions as time varying covariates. Once the model is estimate, we will undertake a series of simulations to assess the importance of the policy package available with respect to the two outcomes of interest - namely fertility progression and labour force participation.

86-3. DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY INTENTIONS OF POLISH WOMEN: THE ROLE OF LOCAL CHILDCARE INSTITUTIONS

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The aim of our research is to explore the role of the availability of local childcare institutions on fertility intentions of Polish women in the broader context of work-family reconciliation factors. We observe a very high variability in the access to formal childcare in Poland at the local level. We expect that the lower the availability of institutional childcare, the higher will be the risk for a women to have no childbearing plans in future. The analysis is performed on the data gathered during the first round of the GGS-PL 2010/2011 supplemented with the information on the local institutional childcare provided by the Ministry of Education. Basic descriptive statistics and correlations will be presented to support the conclusions drawn from the estimation of relevant logit model.

86-4. UPTAKE OF PARENTAL LEAVE AND EFFECTS ON SECOND BIRTH HAZARDS IN BELGIUM, FRANCE AND GERMANY: A SHARED FRAILTY APPROACH

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The impact of policy uptake on childbearing has hitherto largely been neglected in most contributions. This paper studies the impact of leave-taking for the first child on second birth hazards in Belgium, France and Germany using a shared frailty approach which allows to control for unobserved heterogeneity. Results show a positive relation between uptake of leave policies and second births. Controlling for selection attenuates the positive association, but the effect remains significant. While leave-taking is much more prevalent among higher educated women, the effect of parental leave on parity progression is similar across educational groups. Although additional efforts are required to distinguish causal effects from self-selection, which presents an ongoing source of concern in research focusing on the effects of family policies, we also identify design features of parental leave schemes and differential uptake of family policies as relevant routes for future research.

86-5. EVALUATING THE CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA'S PRONATALIST FAMILY POLICY: EVIDENCE FROM DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND SURVEYS

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Concern for low fertility in Russia led to the implementation of pronatalist measures in 2007. In recent years, fertility has returned to the political center stage in Russia. In this paper I discuss the success or failure of pronatalist policies using cohort fertility rates, as well as period fertility rates. The latter can be misleading because many couples may react to birth incentives by lowering the age at childbearing and shortening of birth intervals rather than increasing the number of births per woman. A meaningful assessment of the impact of a policy change on cohort fertility can only be made with a lag of at least 10 to 15 years following implementation of the policy, meaning that the results presented for the 2007 measures must be interpreted as preliminary. Nonetheless, this preliminary analysis of age-specific parity progression ratios, estimated based on period and cohort age-order-specific fertility tables (life table technique) casts doubt on the effectiveness of those measures. The findings of the low effectiveness of the pronatalist measures confirm the data from three waves of Russia's Generations and Gender Survey carried out in 2004, 2007 and 2011. Despite the fact that financial assistance to families with children was substantially increased and other measures were adopted, intentions to have additional children did not change. Estimates based on the GGS 2011 round show that intentions to have another child were virtually the same as in the 2004 and 2007 rounds. Even though the 2007 policies had been in place for five years, women's intentions to have an additional child hardly changed. The fulfillment of intentions was also low and, more important, only marginally higher after 2007 than before. This comparison also appears to indicate a negligible impact of the 2007 policy measures.

87-1. GENDER DIVISION OF PARENT CARE: MORE EVIDENCE ON THE GENDER BIAS

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Previous studies on the gender division of parent care revealed a rather surprising pattern: the division of parent care between spouses is largely explained not by gender but by kin relationships, with both wives and husbands taking more care of their own parents rather than in-laws. Arguing that most of the gender division arrangements of parent care takes place among brothers and sisters rather than husbands and wives, this article shifts the focus from married couples to sibling groups and examines the gender division of parent care among adult children. Using a large U.S.-representative dataset, the author reports three sets of findings. First, time availability constraints and external resources reduce daughters' parent caregiving, while financial transfers from daughters to parents increase their care time. In contrast, almost none of the theoretically derived variables were significantly related to sons' time spent on parent care. Moreover, robustness checks suggest very little, if any, reshuffling of parent care responsibilities of married sons to their wives. These results imply that for sons, the gender norm of avoiding elder caregiving is so strong that the other factors of parent caregiving essentially do not matter. Second, sons were found to reduce their relative caregiving efforts when they have a sister, while daughters increase it when they have a brother. Furthermore, the analyses reveal that the division of parent care becomes less responsive to daughters' time constraints as they have more brothers. Finally, the author shows evidence suggesting that sons and daughters make caregiving decisions largely in isolation of the attributes of the opposite gender siblings. Taken together, these results lend more evidence for the gender bias in the realm of unpaid domestic labor, elder care.

87-2. CHILDHOOD MEMORIES, FAMILY TIES, SIBLING SUPPORT AND LONELINESS IN EVER-WIDOWED OLDER ADULTS

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The current study intended to shed light on the role of family relationships across the life course in coping with loneliness among ever-widowed older adults. Particular attention was paid to childhood memories, the evaluation of family ties and current support from siblings and adult children. We used survey data from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study and additional in-depth interviews from a subsample of 18 ever-widowed adults aged 50 years or more. Quantitative analyses examined the association among childhood experiences of relationship with parents, family ties, and sibling and adult child support with loneliness in later life. By using qualitative data we intended to elucidate how everwidowed older adults memorize childhood relations with parents and siblings in the parental home and how they experience current relations with family members. Both quantitative and qualitative data showed that emotional support from siblings was an important source in reducing loneliness of everwidowed older adults. Additionally, positive memories of childhood relationships with father and mother, and a positive evaluation of current family ties were negatively related to loneliness. Given the importance of social relationships for alleviating loneliness, especially during negative life events, research detailing how relationships in childhood and adulthood are supportive is a central issue on the social research agenda.

87-3. WHO VISITS WHOM? THE BALANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT

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We address the question: how is the effort of maintaining face-to-face (F2F) contact balanced between adult-children and their parents? Taking the Intergenerational Solidarity approach we hypothesise that the visiting and hosting balance is associated with two groups of factors: support needs, which include instrumental, health related and age related support, and opportunities for contact in the family network. We use data from the Netherlands on family networks and linear regression analysis to investigate which side of the intergenerational dyad travels (more) for F2F contact. We find that adult-children tend to visit their parents more than host them. The regression results suggest that adult-children who have siblings and those who have siblings that live close to the parents visit relatively more. Adult-children also visit more when their parents are 75 or older or chronically ill. Young adults, grandparents, parents who are car owners and those who provide instrumental support visit more. No significant differences between males and females were found.

87-4. YOU ARE MY FAVOURITE! PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND SATISFACTION IN LATER LIFE

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Intergenerational transfers measured in several currencies (e.g. coresidence, contact, proximity, support etc.) have been always considered as important indicators for family solidarity. Most of the studies on intergenerational transfers look at the structural characteristics of such exchanges (as distance, frequency, type, motives) emphasising the potential positive association between the structure and the quality of the parent-child relations. Additionally, while most of the surveys include

questions on the structural indicators of family exchanges, it is rare that they comprise assessments of the relations between parent and children as well. Using the Italian 2009 Gender and Generations Survey this study analyses the personal rating of the parent-child relations among parents aged 65 and older. Firstly, this paper examines the association of such variable with the structural indicators of intergenerational exchanges (frequency of contact). Additionally the individual factors associated with a good satisfaction of the relation with a child (using a multinomial logit model with robust option with the family as unit) have been analysed. Different models with both parents and for mothers and fathers separately have been performed. This study shows a general high satisfaction of Italian older parents in their relation with their children. Additionally a not strong, but statistically significant relation between structure (e.g. contact) and satisfaction has been found. This study shows that satisfaction is positively associated with being mothers, being married, living in Northern Italy, and with high parities. Some of these variables have a different impact for fathers and mothers. Additionally better relations with daughters than with sons have been found especially among fathers.

88-1. CHOOSING TO REMAIN CHILDLESS? A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FERTILITY INTENTIONS AMONG WOMEN AND MEN IN ITALY AND BRITAIN

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Since the 1970s several European countries have experienced an increase in the levels of childlessness. This may partly be a consequence of women progressively delaying procreation to later ages and the corresponding decrease in fecundity, and partly attributable to greater social acceptance of individual preferences for alternative, child-free life choices. This paper contributes to the understanding of recent increases in childlessness in two countries - Italy and Britain - with contrasting fertility and welfare regimes by focusing on intended reproductive behaviour. It identifies the micro-factors associated with the intention to remain childless among British and Italian women and men. Three main themes are addressed: (1) gender differences; (2) lifestyle geographies; and (3) national differences. The analyses use data from Famiglia, Soggetti Sociali e Condizioni dell'infanzia (ISTAT, 2009 edition) for Italy, and Understanding Society (2009-2010) for Britain. Our selected sub-samples are of childless respondents aged 20-40 living with partners. Multivariate models predicting intended childlessness are fitted separately for the two countries, and by gender. Descriptive analyses show a lower propensity towards childlessness - but a marked delay in union formation and childbearing - in Italy compared to Britain. Results from the models indicate the existence of gender differences in the socio-economic factors associated with intended childlessness, but not generally in demographic factors such as age or union type. Findings on life-style geographies associated with intended childless are less conclusive, and subject to the challenge of defining comparable geographies within the two data sets. Most importantly, the analyses confirm that intended childlessness is subject to distinct influences in the two countries. In Italy only demographic factors seem to matter; in contrast, socio-economic variables play a significant additional role in Britain. The paper concludes by drawing out the implications of these results for understanding contemporary fertility levels in both countries.

88-2. WHY CHILDLESS MEN AND WOMEN GIVE UP THE DESIRE FOR A CHILD

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We investigate why childless men and women who initially wanted to have children and have postponed the formation of a family finally give up the desire for a child. Although childlessness and low

fertility in the western world have been studied extensively, this particular question has rarely attracted attention in demographic research. Previous studies dealing with the stability and instability of the desire for children and childbearing intentions provide some - but still insufficient - evidence on why childless individuals abandon their desire to have children at a particular time. We test three types of explanations for giving up family plans: First, we propose that childless individuals become used to a lifestyle without children and are apprehensive that children may negatively impact highly valued routines in their lives (adaptation hypothesis). Second, men or women may think that they do not meet the prerequisites of parenthood (e.g. partnership) and may be discouraged when approaching the end of the fertile period (frustration hypothesis). Third, the strength of the individual's desire for children could matter. If, for instance, childless men and women had not really planned to have a child in the past, they could be more ready to give up the desire (persistence hypothesis. An analysis of possible effects of age norms must be left for later analysis at this point. To test our hypotheses we use data from the first four waves of the German Family Panel (pairfam) and three waves of a complementary sample of eastern German respondents (DemoDiff). The data cover a period of three years in the life courses of the members of two birth cohorts (1971-73 and 1981-83). Our findings provide new insights into how the process of giving up the desire for children might work. There is evidence that all three explanations play a certain role.

88-3. SERIAL MONOGAMY: AN INCREASINGLY COMMON PATHWAY TO CHILDLESSNESS

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Childbearing, union entry and union dissolution are strongly interrelated processes. A conventional finding in the literatures on union formation and fertility links remaining childless to never having entered a union. A new pathway to childlessness may emerge with increasing union dissolution rates. The increasing incidence of union dissolution means that more and more persons have the opportunity to enter multiple unions throughout their life courses. At the same time, dissolution is known to hinder realization of fertility intentions. This study addresses the link between having had a certain set of union experiences and childlessness. Using a combination of sequence and cluster analysis on union histories for men and women born 1927-66 from the Norwegian Gender and Generation Survey (N=8 493), I construct a holistic taxonomy of experiences with coresidential unions of all kinds, and assess the correlation between an individual having experienced a certain type of union history and the likelihood of remaining childless at age 40. Preliminary results confirm that never having entered a union is a strong predictor of childlessness for all cohorts. However, serial monogamy - having had multiple unions - emerges as a new route to childlessness in younger cohorts.

88-4. DO GENETIC MARKERS FOR INFERTILITY PROBLEMS PREDICT CHILDLESSNESS AND COMPLETED FERTILITY?

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We present a novel approach to examine the influence of biological limits to reproduction. We use a set of validated genetic markers from published GWAS studies on phenotypes related to infertility (endometriosis and (early) menopause) in order to create polygenic infertility problem risk scores. We hypothesize that women carrying more 'infertility risk' alleles are at increased risk of childlessness and decreased completed fertility. Second, we hypothesize that women from later cohorts and more educated women will be more vulnerable to genetically endowed infertility problems, as they may

postpone childbearing to a greater extent. Preliminary analyses using the Dutch LifeLines cohort show that a higher predicted genetic risk increases the likelihood of childlessness and lowers completed fertility, but only for lower educated women. Contrary to the postponement hypothesis, higher educated women are less affected by predicted genetic risk scores. We interpret these educational differences as protective effects because higher educated women may have better health, less stress, healthier lifestyle, and more access to health care. Future versions of this paper will replicate these analyses using the TwinsUK and HRS cohorts.

89-1. SIBLING SET ORDER AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: EVIDENCE FROM FULLY ADOPTED SIBLING GROUPS

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There is an extensive theoretical and empirical literature concerning the relationship between birth order and educational attainment and cognitive development. Most of these theories postulate that differences in educational attainment by birth order stem from intrafamily social dynamics, but there are also hypotheses that suggest that these differences may have biological underpinnings. This study uses Swedish administrative register data to construct full sibling data for cohorts born 1960 to 1977 for fully adopted siblings sets. Using a within-family comparison approach, I compare adopted siblings of different set order to one another to see whether set order amongst adopted children is associated with differences in educational attainment by age 30, and the likelihood of having entered tertiary education by age 30. These same within-family comparison analyses are also performed on siblings in fully biologically related sibling sets to serve as a comparison to the analyses of adopted children. I find that there is a negative relationship between set order and both educational attainment and the likelihood of entering tertiary education in fully adopted sibling sets, which is slightly stronger than that seen in fully biologically related sibling sets. These findings strongly suggest that differences in educational attainment by set order are driven by intrafamily social dynamics.

89-2. SIBLING GROUPS AND CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING: EXPLORING THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COMPLEX SIBLING GROUPS AND CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

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This paper examines associations between children's sibling groups and their well-being at the age of seven. The precise relationship between siblings, i.e. full, maternal half, paternal half and step siblings are the aspects of sibling group complexity under investigation. The measures of children's well-being used here are if they are displaying problematic socio-emotional behaviour and if they are a poor reader, both measured at the age of seven. The overall results suggest that the association between complex sibling groups and children's outcomes depend on the particular outcome in question as across the three models nine of the fourteen categories of sibling group emerge as significant and only two of those appear in more than one model, and one of those has a different direction of significance in two models. For the internalising scale there is a strong association between a range of complex sibling groups and poorer outcomes. For the externalising scale there is also a strong association between a number of sibling groups and poorer outcomes, but there is only one type of sibling group which appears as significant in both the externalising and internalising scale. For children's reading development only one type of sibling group shows a significant association with poorer reading outcomes, and this group

does not have significance in either of the socio-emotional well-being models. This evidence suggests that complex sibling groups are consistently associated with poorer outcomes across a range of domains of children's development, however the lack of overlap between significant groups discovered in this analysis strongly implies that there may not be a common mechanism linking sibling groups and children's outcomes.

89-3. CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES OF MOTHERS' PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION AND RE-PARTNERING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNION TYPES AND COHORTS

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The diffusion of non-marital cohabitation and childbearing are well-known phenomena of recent changes in fertility and partnership behaviour in Europe. Hungary has also witnessed profound demographic changes, especially after the transition. Partnership dissolution and the re-partnering of parents have important implications for the lives of children involved. We investigate changing partnership behaviour from the point of view of children and focus on children's experiences of single parenthood and stepfamilies. How often do children born in cohabitation or marriage experience the dissolution of their parents' union? How often do children live in stepfamilies due to the re-partnering of their mother? Have the experiences of children changed since the 1980s? The first and the fourth waves of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey (2001 and 2012) are used for the analysis. A child database has been created (n=8244) by restructuring the partnership and fertility histories of female respondents, and two synthetic cohorts (1981-1988 and 2005-2012) are compared. We look at the life course of children between aged 0 and 15 with the help of the life table method (cumulative survival functions). Our results show that changes in partnership behaviour have crucial impact on children's experiences of family life. During the analysed period the ratio of children born in cohabitation has increased from 3% to 35%. The ratio of children experiencing the dissolution of their parents' relationship has doubled since the 1980s (from 18% to 36%). Children born in cohabitation experienced partnership dissolution more often than children of married couples in both periods. Between 2005 and 2012, 40% of children experienced living in a single-mother family and 16% experienced living in a step-family, while between 1981 and 1988 the corresponding figures were only 21% and 12%, respectively.

89-4. IS THE STEP-FAMILY DISADVANTAGE IN EDUCATION STABLE OVER COHORTS?

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The paper looks at the educational chances of children in step-families across birth cohorts in 24 European countries. While it is well known that step-children have lower chances to obtain higher education in comparison to children from intact families, less is known about variations in this negative effect. Theory is inconclusive. On the one hand, one may expect declining disadvantage over cohorts as a result of growing incidence of step-families, their lessening stigmatization, growing legal recognition, increasing institutionalization, and declining selection into step-parenthood. On the other hand, one can hypothesize that the step-family effect would grow as a result of step-families more often following after divorce (rather than after the death of a parent). Since divorce is often caused and accompanied by conflict and the conflict may extend well into the post-divorce lives, increasing divorce and step-family entry rates may result in a stronger negative step-family effect. We carry out a comparative analysis using data from the 2005 EU-SILC module on the intergenerational transmission

of poverty. We model educational attainment (at least upper secondary education vs. less than upper secondary education) using binary logistic regression. The effect of growing-up in a step-family is negative in all cohorts and it tends to become more negative in more recent cohorts. We conclude that this results from step-families following more and more often after divorce (with its related persistent stress) rather than after widowhood.

89-5. FATHER ABSENCE AND AGE AT FIRST BIRTH: A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION

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Considerable research has demonstrated that the presence or absence of fathers in childhood is correlated with their children's reproductive development and their reproductive outcomes in adulthood. A number of hypotheses have been proposed to explain these correlations. These include the influence of the presence or absence of paternal investment; the influence of psychosocial stress caused by the lack of a father figure; as well as hypotheses which argue that father absence is a useful indicator of aspects of the environment. In order to tease apart these different (not necessarily mutually exclusive) hypotheses for how fathers influence their children's reproductive development, we review the existing empirical literature on whether father absence or presence influences their children's age at first birth. This includes literature from a number of disciplines, including demography, anthropology and psychology; and literature from all world regions. We find that studies of Western populations consistently show that father absence leads to earlier first births for both girls and boys (though the evidence for boys is limited). Studies in non-Western populations, however, show a more variable picture, with father absence sometimes accelerating first births, sometimes having no influence and sometimes delaying first births, especially for boys. We discuss the implications of these results for the hypotheses linking father absence to their children's reproductive behaviour.

90-1. DYNAMIC FORECAST OF IRREGULAR MORTALITY DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN A BAYESIAN FRAMEWORK

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Forecasting irregular mortality developments is challenging, especially when longtime mortality trends change in the forecast years. Many countries in Central and Eastern Europe experienced an unsteady mortality development during the last 50 years, often including periods of stagnating and even decreasing life expectancy at birth; for instance, male life expectancy in Hungary decreased between the mid 1960s and the early 1990s, and strongly increased thereafter. As many mortality forecasting approaches extrapolate past trends, they fail to predict such trend changes. We try to overcome these problems with our novel mortality forecasting approach, which combines objective and subjective information in a Bayesian framework, i. e. we (1) use rates of mortality improvement (instead of death rates) to capture dynamic mortality developments, and we (2) can optionally complement a mortality trend in a country of interest with those of selected reference countries. These methodological refinements enable us to (1) incorporate flexible mortality dynamics and to (2) supplement and/or adjust them with expert judgment. In addition to a prospective forecast until 2050, we demonstrate in a retrospective application for Hungary that our model would have estimated Hungarian life expectancy more accurately than the original Lee-Carter model and two of its refinements proposed by Renshaw and Haberman: While the other applied models underestimate the progress in Hungarian life expectancy in 2009, after only 20 forecast years, by 4 to 5 years for women and by 6 to 8 years for men,

we reduce this forecast error with our model to 2 years (for women and men) by only using the rates of mortality improvement; we then further improve the forecasting performance of our model by complementing the Hungarian mortality trend with that of West Germany, so that our forecasts exceed Hungarian life expectancy in 2009 by only 1 year for both sexes.

90-2. THE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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Any cohort-component projection can be written as an inhomogeneous (i.e., time-varying) matrix operator: n(t+1) = A[t] n(t) + b(t) where n(t) is the population vector, A[t] the population projection matrix, and b(t) the migration vector, at time t. The results of a projection depend on the time series of mortality, fertility, and immigration used to generate A[t] and b(t). Methods to extrapolate or forecast those vital rates, and to analyze the resulting projection, have become very sophisticated. However, methods to analyze the sensitivity of the results to changes in parameters are still in their infancy. Here, we present a complete sensitivity analysis for projections, using matrix calculus. This novel approach for the first time allows us to systematically analyse the sensitivity and elasticity of any projection output (e.g. population size, age distribution, dependency ratios, short-term growth rates) to changes in age-specific mortality, fertility, and migration, or to any parameters determining those schedules, and to do so for perturbations in any projection year. Sensitivity analysis provides valuable information on the effects of modifications of forecast scenarios, and on the consequences of uncertainty about the values of parameters. The effect of changes in policies and laws (e.g. introduction of immigration quotas) on population size or structure may also be estimated. We apply our methods to a projection of the population of Spain from 2012 to 2052, and identify the ages at which perturbations of mortality, fertility, and immigration will have the largest effects on population size, structure, and dependency ratios.

90-3. INCORPORATING MODEL UNCERTAINTY INTO FERTILITY SCHEDULE ESTIMATES FOR POPULATION FORECASTING

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Population estimation and forecasting via the cohort-component approach requires, as a key input, an estimate or projection of the age-specific fertility rates over the corresponding estimation or forecast period. A wide range of models have been proposed for estimating fertility schedules; however, different models not only yield different best estimates but also generate different prediction intervals. In this paper, we develop a Bayesian statistical approach to the quantification of fertility schedule uncertainty that incorporates model uncertainty. The Bayesian approach under model uncertainty updates a prior probability distribution over the models (in the form of probabilities or weights assigned to models) to a posterior distribution, in light of observed data. The posterior distribution accounts for how well the various models fit the observed historical data, and is used explicitly in weighting the models in projections. This approach is sometimes referred to as 'Bayesian model averaging'. Although the principles of Bayesian inference (including under model uncertainty) are straightforward, practical methodology for incorporating probabilistic model uncertainty into estimates and forecasts of fertility schedules is currently underdeveloped. In this paper, we provide such a methodology. Our approach is illustrated on data from England and Wales. Using a selection of different plausible models, we present the estimated fertility schedules provided by each model, and illustrate how the posterior model

probabilities are computed, together with the resulting forecast arising from integrating over the models to account for model uncertainty. The integrated projection uncertainty provides a coherent and more realistic assessment of uncertainty than any corresponding analysis based upon a single model. We also discuss how `model-averaged' fertility schedules can be combined with similarly integrated mortality forecasts in an overall probabilistic population projection.

90-4. SUB NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTION: HOW TO DEAL WITH HETEROGENEITY?

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This paper describes our approach to establish a method to downscale population data, from higher spatial units to smaller administrative units or grid level to conduct sub national population projections. Population projections are needed at the national and sub-national level even down to much smaller grid levels. Projections are simply a result of assumptions about the future, if the assumptions do not hold right then the projection is wrong. It is a common knowledge that the discrepancies between the projected population and the actual depends upon the level of aggregation or the size of the population. There are several methods of sub-national population projections and most of them do not consider demographic heterogeneity within a country. We propose to further investigate current practices and plan to propose a projection model based demographic tools that takes account the demographic heterogeneity and apply it to four countries: Austria, Nepal, Mexico or Turkey. The significance of this work will be most probably on the quality of the projections mainly due to the inclusion of demographics methods and science.

90-5. FORECASTING AGE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ADAPTING AND EXTENDING THE LEE-CARTER MODEL TO DIFFERENT DATA TYPES AND TIME SERIES

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Migration is often considered the most difficult demographic component to forecast. The reasons are due to the vast heterogeneity of migrants, the lack of a clear observable event and the levels are influenced strongly by economics and politics, which are also difficult to forecast. Because of these reasons, there has not been much success acheived in migration forecasting. Instead, national statistical offices tend to rely on very simple assumptions regarding net migration based only on a few recent years or that with future net migration set to zero. Age and sex patterns are either ignored or kept fixed over time. This is unfortunate because migration is often the most influential component of population growth, especially in developed societies. In this paper, we adapt and extend the Lee-Carter (1992) model to demonstrate its usefulness for forecasting age-specific immigration and emigration for the United Kingdom, Sweden and Australia. These three countries all have time series of migration but at different measurements and levels of quality. The results demonstrate the promise of this approach as well as directions for further research.

91-1. TIME-OF-SURVEY DEPENDENCE OF APPARENT EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

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While seemingly straightforward, many common indicators of educational participation, such as net enrolment ratios, are subject to distortions that are transparent from within a demographic framework,

but generally neglected in the field of educational development. With a focus on the fact that the true school-age population is misidentified when age is measured in whole years in household surveys conducted some time after the beginning of the school year, and on the interactions of this effect with the cut-off date, population growth, and drop-out, it can be shown both analytically and through simulations that the errors induced in customary participation indicators - and potentially also in statistical analyses of the determinants of education - can be considerable. At the same time, approximate corrections are possible even with the data currently available, that is, when age is measured in whole years only. In addition, the demographic perspective adopted suggests an alternative interpretation of the out-of-school rate in terms of person-time rather than headcount.

91-2. BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS FOR SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOME COUNTRY

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The objective of this paper is to analyse the effects of migration on the factors of ecological resilience at the household level in two Ecuadorian provinces with a focus on three communities. The attributes of resilience that are treated here are: the diversity of interrelations (with redundancy of supply chains.), the tight feedbacks loops which control ecosystem services, the modularity seen as the ability to maintain its vital activities with local resources in case of systemic shock and the connectivity as the ability to trade at larger scales to cope with local systemic shocks. We assume that the whole interactions between socio-ecological systems and the rural households are modified by the departure of at least one of its member to abroad: decrease of the workforce, remittances, transfers of knowledges. The sources of data used are the census of INEC (2011), a qualitative survey (2010) and a quantitative survey (2011). Statistical tests are realized at the household level. We observe strong links between migration and left-behinds' lifestyle. These links appear in favour of a clear differentiation of left-behinds in terms on the ecological resilience: more diversity of sources of consumption, more connectivity but also a loss of modularity and therefore less resilience to shocks at the global scale.

91-3. DO PEOPLE LEAVE WHEN THE WELLS GO DRY? AN INTERDISCIPLINARY MODEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

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Rural depopulation has been the dominant demographic trend for agricultural regions in the United States for a long time. Farm consolidation and mechanization resulted in requiring fewer laborers, and agricultural dependence slowly displaced other industries providing employment. Modern migration to the cities has been going on since the 1950s. Yet, despite these trends, some rural places were able to turn their declining population trends around by aggressively extracting natural resources and developing value added industries. Such fortunes, however, last only until the natural resource is available. This paper discusses various scenarios of community development, natural resource use and their impact on population trends in the American Great Plains, using irrigation agriculture and meat processing in semi-arid Southwest Kansas as the case study. It utilizes a unique interdisciplinary framework, in which separate models of various dynamic components of the big picture (such as groundwater, agronomy, economics and demography) are put together to make an experimental assessment of future population trends. This paper discusses not only the scenarios and the results,

but also the theoretical and methodological challenges of linking population models to environmental change, particularly in an interdisciplinary context.

91-4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX-LIKE SMALL AREA ESTIMATES FOR AFRICA COMPUTED FROM IPUMS-INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATED CENSUS MICRODATA

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This paper analyzes 24 African census samples from 13 countries available via the African Integrated Census MicroData website (http://ecastats.uneca.org/aicmd) to illustrate how microdata may be used to assess development and pinpoint basic human needs at local administrative levels over time. We calculate a Human Development Index-like measure for small administrative areas, where much of the responsibility lies for executing policies related to health, education and general well-being. The methodological proposals introduced in this paper are particularly pertinent for the case of Africa. While it is true that data for much of Africa is not appropriate for economic growth rates or per capita income estimates, the analysis in this paper demonstrates that they are good enough for many other purposes. Indeed, a major aggravating problem that contributes to the 'African statistical tragedy' is the lack of accessibility to existing census microdata. This paper aims to illustrate the usefulness of census microdata – which are vastly underutilized in Africa – and hopefully contribute to make them transparent and freely accessible.

91-5. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CONVERGENCE OR DIVERGENCE PROCESSES?

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Recent years are characterized by both a rise in life expectancy and a further fall in fertility in the developing countries (DCs). These processes coexist with large heterogeneity according to the specific living conditions of countries. The aim of our research is to analyse the trends of specific demographic parameters regarding mortality and fertility, jointly with some socio-economic characteristics of more than 100 DCs, to assess if convergence patterns in demographic behaviours prevail or if marked differences persist. As the paths of mortality and fertility in fact differ deeply over space and time, we need a specific statistical multi-way analysis technique that consider the time series dimension. Thus, we apply Dynamic Factor Analysis and Cluster Analysis of trajectories in order to evaluate at macro-level the main demographic trends of DCs in the 1995-2010 period. Results let us reconsider the processes of convergence and enlighten the heterogeneity among clusters.

92-1. EXAMINING YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF HIV RISKS IN NYANZA, KENYA: THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVEL FACTORS

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Majority of studies examining the relationship between risk perception and sexual behaviors, have focused on the later with limited emphasis on the former as an outcome variable. More importantly, the few studies that examined risk perception and its determinants limited their analysis to individual-level measures failing to capture how school and community level factors contribute to shaping perceptions of HIV risks. Using data collected from secondary school youth in Nyanza, Kenya this study examined

the effects of both individual and school/community level factors on perceived risks of contracting HIV. For boys, high risk perception was associated with higher knowledge about HIV, rejecting myths surrounding HIV transmission, higher condom use self-efficacy and sexual risks. For girls, it was sexual pressure, sexual risks and knowing someone infected with HIV that resulted in increased risk perceptions. Boys and girls in communities with higher estimates of AIDS deaths reported higher risk perceptions.

92-2. DOES MIGRANT ELEVATE THE RISK OF HIV/AIDS? A SEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS OF LINKAGES BETWEEN MIGRATION AND HIV/AIDS IN DARIEELING, INDIA

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Does migrant elevate the risk of HIV/AIDS? Examining the specific context, study addresses two aspects of the link between migration and HIV/AIDS, (1) how does mobility and migration heightens the HIV related risk behaviour? (2) What are different pathways through which migrants and non-migrants are likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS? Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of various pathways linking migration and HIV/AIDS and the socio-demographic and contextual determinants of HIV seropositivity is critical for devising suitable programmatic response to curb the pace of epidemic. HBM and ARRM provide the theoretical orientation for this research. Use of case-control design, primary data of 700 samples has been collected. Composite risky sexual behaviour index and social influence (both by family members and friends) index has been computed to perceive the aspects of risky sexual behaviour of a respondent and to examine whether family members or friends with any risky sexual behaviour has any impact to amplify respondent's own risky sexual behaviour respectively. Difference in difference analysis illustrate that the treatment group (migrants &HIV positive) are 2.3 times more likely to indulge in risky sexual behaviour than their counterparts. Results depicted that the social influences of friend and family members have positive influence among the respondent to coddle into risky behaviour which leads to STI/HIV. The odds ratio clearly indicates that a significant increase in the number of male migrants adopting HIV high risk behaviours after migration, under the influence of drugs or alcohol and less condom use. Therefore, people must be encouraged to practice safe sex through education and the distribution of condoms. These interventions must be combined with care initiatives, with the prevention and treatment of STI and HIV. Community outreach programmes among migrants communities and work place interventions can be instrumental in reducing the vulnerability of migrant workers to HIV.

92-3. PREDICTORS OF HIV/AIDS STATUS DETERMINATION AMONG WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

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Little studies is known on why people go or do not go to know their HIV/AIDS status in North-central Nigeria. Hence, the study investigate the predictors for HIV status test determination in north central Nigeria The study was cross-sectional in design and utilized data originally collected by National human immune deficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS) in Nigeria. Data of 942 women from north central was extracted and analysed. Analysis was performed using Chi-square, and logistic regression (Alpha = 5%). The mean age was 27.87 \pm 9.41 (years). More than half (83.4%) of the women had not gone for HIV test. Age group, educational status, place of residence, current male condom user, and antenatal care attendance were major predictors of

HIV status determination. Women who were between 15 – 19 years were less likely to determine their HIV status (OR = 0.21: 95% CI = 0.07 – 0.67). Antenatal care clinic attendee were more likely to know their HIV status (OR = 9.12; 95% CI = 4.084 – 20.38). Urban women who reside in these states were more likely to have their HIV status determined than the women who live in the rural areas (OR = 2.556; 95% CI = 1.763 – 3.705). Women who were currently using male condom with their partners were more likely to have their HIV status determined than their contemporaries who were not using (OR = 2.02; 95% CI = 1.90–4.47). Majority of the women had not gone for HIV test and therefore do not know their HIV status. Counselling, testing units and antenatal care facilities should be strengthened to encourage women to go for testing.

92-4. DOMESTIC AND MARITAL VIOLENCE AMONG THE THREE MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN NIGERIA

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There is evidence that between half and two-thirds of Nigerian women have experienced domestic violence and that this appears to be higher in some ethnic groups than others. Yet studies that examine the ethnic dimensions of domestic and marital violence are conspicuously missing in the literature. We fill this void using data from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey. Results indicate significant ethnic differences with Igbo women more likely to have experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence compared to Yoruba women. Hausa women were however significantly less likely to experience physical and sexual violence but not emotional violence, compared to Yoruba women. Igbo and Hausa women with domineering husbands were significantly more likely to experience physical and sexual violence, compared to Yoruba women with such husbands. Also, Igbo and Hausa women who thought wife-beating was justified were more likely to experience marital violence, compared to Yoruba women.

92-5. KIN NORMS, POWER AND VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN IN GHANA

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The socialization of men and women in Ghana is understood as conferring either patrilineal or matrilineal rights, privileges and responsibilities. Yet, previous studies that explored the causes of domestic and marital violence in sub-Saharan Africa and Ghana paid less attention to kin group affiliation and how the power dynamics within such groups affect marital violence. Using the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey and applying OLS techniques, this study examined the causes of physical, sexual and emotional violence among matrilineal and patrilineal kin groups. Socio-economic variables that capture feminist and power theories were not significantly related to physical sexual and emotional violence. Variables that tap both cultural and life course epistemologies of domestic violence were significantly related to physical, sexual and emotional violence among married women in patrilineal kin groups. Policy makers must pay attention to kin group affiliation in designing policies aimed at reducing marital violence among Ghanaian women.

93-1. CHANGING ROLES OF MIDWIFERY IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN TURKEY

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Aim: This study aims to identify whether the assigned roles to midwives and the scope of midwifery practice regarding maternal health is narrowed down in Turkey. Materials and Methods: Descriptive analyses and statistical tests addressing the study objectives were done by utilizing data sets of demographic and health surveys conducted in 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008. Results: Private health sector has gained importance in Turkey in the last decades. The share of private facilities in delivery process has increased from 5% to 22%. The proportion of pregnant women seeking for antenatal care services (from 67% to 92%) and, the proportion of births attended by health personnel (from 80% to 94%) have risen significantly between 1993 and 2008. On the other hand, physicians have become main providers of antenatal care services during the same period and the percentage of certified midwife-attended births dropped noticeably from 43% to 26%. Vaginal birth in which midwives usually take the primary responsibility has reduced dramatically while cesarean rates have reached 40%, as of 2008. Discussion: There have been major alterations in Turkey's health system after 1990s. It is recognized that midwives are losing their autonomy and quietly disappearing in birth process.

93-2. MATERNAL CARE UTILIZATION AMONG ADOLESCENT MOTHERS IN URBAN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM DLHS-3

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Unacceptably high proportion of adolescent maternal deaths (9%) in total maternal deaths in India is a challenge for policy makers and government. Considering the lack of studies looking at factors associated with the utilization of maternal healthcare services among married adolescents in urban India, this study is an attempt to fill the gap using the data from District Level Household Survey-3. We used bivariate analyses including chi-square test to determine the difference in proportion, and logistic regression to understand the net effect of predictor variables. 23% women received full antenatal care (full ANC), 70% utilized safe delivery care and 65% had postnatal care check-up. The richest wealth quintile women (OR = 3.850, CI = 1.688-8.782), women with higher education (OR = 2.346 CI = 1.680-3.276) were more likely to receive full ANC. On the other hand, high parity women and Muslim women were less likely to utilize full ANC. Women from the richest wealth quintiles, with high school and above education, who had full ANC were more likely to go for safe delivery care. On the other hand, Muslim, low parity women were less likely to go for safe delivery. Women from the richest quintile (OR = 2.148, CI = 1.324-3.486), women with primary (OR = 1.341, CI = 1.029-1.747) and middle education (OR = 1.390, CI = 1.035-1.867), Muslim women (OR = 1.545, CI = 1.197-1.996), who received full ANC (CI = 8.191-12.371), and women with safe delivery were more likely to receive postnatal care. Promoting the use of family planning, female education and higher age at marriage, targeting vulnerable groups such as poor, illiterate, high parity women, involving media and grass-root level workers and collaboration between community leaders and healthcare system could be some important policy level interventions to address the unmet need of maternity services among urban adolescent women.

93-3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC GRADIENTS IN MATERNAL HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS IN EGYPT

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Background: Socio-economic inequalities in maternal health outcomes and coverage of essential interventions exist in most societies. In Egypt, their extent, determinants and consequences are poorly understood. We used data from the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (2008) to test the hypothesis that economic resources mediate the effect of socio-cultural capital on the progression of women through steps of health-seeking behaviour related to pregnancy and delivery care. Methodology: Factor analysis was used to capture two latent constructs of socio-economic position (SEP), individual socio-cultural and household-level economic capital. These two variables were entered into an adjusted mediation model, predicting progression through eight steps of maternal healthseeking behaviour. Results: Both individual and household-level SEP were directly and significantly associated with receiving any ANC and delivering in a health facility. The strongest direct effect of individual-level SEP was seen in models predicting the choice of private provider among ANC and delivery facility users. Models predicting the likelihood of obtaining free maternal services showed that free public ANC and delivery care was provided to women of lower mean household-level SEP. The costs of care reported by women differed depending on type of provider and care. A woman receiving minimum regular ANC care (four visits) and a c-section delivery would be expected to pay between 211 EGP (public care) and EGP 970 (private care) for the services. Conclusion: To our knowledge, this is the first analysis of socio-economic gradients in several consecutive maternal health-seeking behaviours in Egypt employing a formally specified mediation path analytic framework and adjusted for confounding. The results show that although Egypt accomplished commendable increases in the coverage of essential maternal health interventions in recent decades, cumulative socio-economic gradients in coverage of basic maternal health interventions remain.

93-4. DIFFERENTIAL UTILIZATION IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE: NORTHERN VERSUS SOUTHERN INDIA

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Utilisation of reproductive health care by women is intrinsically related with fertility and its outcome. The present paper therefore is an exploratory attempt to discover factors affecting utilisation of reproductive health care in four large states of India viz. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in North India and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in South India. While all four exhibit low female age at marriage, but fertility differentials reveal Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to lag much behind Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The prime objective of the study is to identify factors that lead to differential utilisation of reproductive health care facilities by married women, questions prevailing to norms and to focus on policy implications in the light of prevailing prejudices. The study shows, antenatal care practices are more prevalent than postnatal care practices in all the states among which the northern states practice the least while the southern states practice more.

94-1. UNION FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN THE BRITISH WELFARE STATE CONTEXT

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This study investigates union formation and dissolution among immigrants and their descendants in the UK. Although there is a growing literature on the dynamics of immigrant fertility and mixed marriages, partnership trajectories among immigrants and ethnic minorities are little studied. We use data from the Understanding Society study and apply the techniques of event history analysis. We contrast partnership trajectories of various immigrant groups and compare these with those of the 'native' British population. The analysis shows significant differences in partnership formation and dissolution among immigrants and ethnic minorities. Women of Caribbean origin have the highest cohabitation and the lowest marriage rates, whereas cohabitation remains rare among immigrants from South Asia and their descendants, as most of them marry directly. Immigrants from the Caribbean region and their descendants also show higher divorce rates than 'native' British women, whereas women of South Asian origin have a low divorce risk.

94-2. PARTNERSHIP FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN FRANCE

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In contemporary Europe, the integration of immigrants and their children is a major policy issue. The family formation behaviour is an important component of the integration of immigrants and second generation immigrants into their host society. It reflects the extent of maintenance of social norms, family values and cultural identity vs. adaptation to the host society. France has a long tradition of immigration. Immigrants living in metropolitan France come from an extremely wide range of geographical zones. In some of these, marriage may be almost universal and age at first marriage may still be very young, while in others unions may be formed very much on the model that prevails in France today. To what extent does migratory context influence couple formation? To what extent do they reproduce their parents' behavior, or that of the native population? For several decades, in France as in the rest of Europe, marriage has been losing ground to cohabitation, and the age at which first-time couples are formed has risen considerably, as a result of longer years spent in education and job scarcity. Moreover, family life courses have become increasingly diverse as the sequence of events and the pace at which they occur have become less standardized than before. Thus, we will study family changes among immigrants and their descendants over their life courses and not only one transition at a time. This paper examines partnership trajectories among immigrants and their descendants in France. We examine union formation and dissolution among immigrants and their descendants by comparing their patterns to those of the native population using the Trajectories and Origins survey, conducted in 2008 on a sample of 22,000 persons. The timing of first partnership, of first union dissolution and competing risk model for timing of first cohabitation/first direct marriage are estimated.

94-3. FAMILY DYNAMICS AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN ESTONIA

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Growing heterogeneity has become an important characteristic of European societies since the second half of the 20th century. This development has stimulated considerable interest in demographic patterns among the populations with immigrant background. This study investigates partnership formation and dissolution among immigrants and their descendants in Estonia born in 1924-1983, against the background of native population. It complements the existing literature by providing a case study of an East European country with a relatively long history of large-scale immigration that stretches back to the late 1940s. The processes covered in the analysis include the formation and dissolution of first and second unions. In addition, we distinguish between the entry into union via direct marriage and cohabitation, and the outcomes of consensual union (conversion into registered marriage and separation). Based on earlier studies, we formulate three hypotheses. According to first hypothesis, we expect that the new family patterns, in particular the shift from direct marriage to non-marital cohabitation, emerged somewhat later among the foreign-origin population. Considering the relatively slow integration of immigrants, we further hypothesise that differences between immigrants and their second generation are relatively small in Estonia. Finally, we are interested in the extent to which intergroup differences are manifested in different processes. We expect in family initiation that differences are more pronounced in first unions since the entry into second union is selective for the acceptance on non-traditional family behaviour (union dissolution) in the previous stages of the life course. The data for the analysis come from two nationally representative surveys: the Estonian Generations and Gender Survey conducted in 2004/2005, and the Estonian Family and Fertility survey conducted in 1994/1997. To analyse family dynamics, we use proportional hazard event history models. Besides single decrement models, we employ competing risk models that allow for direct comparison between different processes.

94-4. MIXED MARRIAGES AS A STRATEGY FOR NATIONALITY ACQUISITION? THE CASE OF RECENT IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN

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Although the Europeanisation of family immigration policies remains admittedly weak, a clear process of policy diffusion across countries has been ongoing for years now in this area. Fears about 'sham marriages' as a strategy to by-pass immigration regulations have grown almost everywhere (Kofman, Kraler et al. 2012). In France, for instance, bi-national marriage have been increasingly presented as a 'weak link' in immigration control and, in response, recent laws have been passed to make it ever more difficult for foreign spouses to obtain residence rights and citizenship (Neveu 2013). Spain, in contrast, has not made any legal reform in this regard in spite of having received the largest inflows in the continent, along with Ireland for quite a few years. This is particularly unexpected considering that naturalization through marriage in Spain is considerably easier than naturalization by residence, which requires 10 years of previous legal residence in general but only 2 for Latin-Americans, Portugueses and Philippines. By utilizing information available in the National Immigrants Survey (2007), we analyze the extent to which data on citizenship acquisition reflect a strategic utilization of mix-marriage as a shortcut to citizenship. Our results indicate a relatively low rate of naturalisation. Secondly, differences in that probability does not differ much between immigrants in mixed marriages and immigrants married to a non-Spanish citizen, with just a few exceptions, especially the Portuguese, who are much

more likely to become citizens if they are married to a Spaniard. In contrast, the Latin-American groups do not show relevant differences in their probability to naturalize depending on whether they have married a Spanish or not. The paper will explore in detail the reasons for these differences and try to understand the role that immigration and nationality rules applicable to immigrants from different origins play in these results.

94-5. RESPONSES TO ETHNIC NATIONALISM IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETIES: A POLITICAL DEMOGRAPHIC APPROACH

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In the 1970s, approximately twenty percent of Quebec's Anglophone population out-migrated from the province largely as a response to ethno-nationalist economic policies. While having positive economic effects for highly-educated professional Francophones, these policies increased the costs for highlyeducated, professional English-speakers of remaining in Quebec. Quebec ethnic nationalism is an important example of the ways in which the breakdown in the cultural division of labor led to important economic consequences shaping decisions to leave the province. But Quebec is a multicultural society embedded in a broader context of Canadian multiculturalism. What of ethnic minority groups who are neither Francophone nor Anglophone? How did they respond to Quebec nationalism? Bystanders those who are not directly implicated in ethnic conflict - are typically ignored in studies of ethnic nationalism particularly because most examples of nationalism are either not focused on multicultural societies or ignore the presence of other ethnic groups. Quebec ethnic nationalism is an ideal case for testing theories that link ethnic nationalism to non-violent reactions to nationalism like migration. In this paper, we examine the effects of ethnic nationalism on Allophones (non-Francophones or Anglophones whose mother tongue is neither French nor English). There are two possible scenarios when it comes to explaining migration patterns of Allophone "bystanders." The first possibility is that their patterns are completely unrelated to those of Anglophones and Francophones. The second scenario is one where ethnic minority groups mostly identifying with (or who have integrated into) the English-speaking community (such as Italians and Greeks) will experience similar migration patterns as Anglophones. Our paper contributes to the growing interest in political and social demography not only because it seeks to link theories of migration to political and sociological theories of nationalism, but also because it uses demographic methods (life tables survival rates) to test these theories.

95-1. CHANGING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND MORTALITY IN SOUTH KOREA: 1989-2012

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This study provides the first evidence on the effect of business cycle on health in South Korea that is comparable to the growing international literature. Mortality changes in South Korea were generally pro-cyclical between 1989 and 2012, as suggested by other studies. For the period between 2001 and 2012, however, a strong positive relationship between unemployment and mortality emerges. The positive effect of unemployment on mortality in recent years is strongly revealed only for individuals with low educational attainment. Cancers and diseases of the digestive system played particularly important roles in changing the direction of the effect of unemployment on mortality. We hypothesize that positive income effects of economic prosperity became strong enough to dominate negative influences of booms during the 2000s. We provide evidence suggesting that the extended protection

of the National Health Insurance during the 2000s was one of the contributing factors. This study suggests that the relationship between business cycle and health may differ across times and places, depending on institutional and environmental factors that are related to the relative strength of positive and negative influences of economic booms.

95-2. NEO-LIBERALISM AND LIFE EXPECTANCY: A STUDY IN THE POLITICAL-ECONOMY OF POPULATION HEALTH

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Recent decades have seen large-scale changes in social, political, and economic governance that is typically described as the rise of 'neoliberalism.' In brief, neoliberalism stresses free markets in the provision of social welfares, localization of services, and more minimalist nation-state government and its rise has spawned an extensive body of critique, particular in the realm of population health. At the same time, there is relatively little strong empirical evidence of its consequences. To fill this void, this paper examines life expectancy dynamics in relation to neoliberalism through complementary fixed-effects analyses of data from the Human Mortality Database (ca. 1970-2009) and World Health Organization life tables (1990, 2000, & 2009). Contrary to conventional wisdom, the results show little to no evidence that life expectancy is compromised with more extensive neoliberalism and some evidence that it has actually been enhanced, particularly in low-income countries. As such, this research contributes to long-standing interests in macro-economic conditions and their impact on population dynamics, as well as increased calls for attention to the social and political factors that shape economic inequalities and their consequences for population health.

95-3. EXPLAINING THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN IN U.S. WOMEN'S MORTALITY TRENDS

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The United States is experiencing a crisis in women's mortality. Since 1992, women's all-cause mortality increased in over 40 percent of U.S. counties, with the largest increases occurring in Southern U.S states. The reasons for these geographically-patterned trends are unclear but structural characteristics of the states likely play an important role. In this study, we investigate how state-level characteristics (economic, sociopolitical, infrastructural, tobacco) influence these trends. We hypothesize that women's mortality trends were most disconcerting in states with poor economic performance, regressive social policies, physical infrastructure that burdens the economically disadvantaged, and high tobacco consumption. We use data from the 1979-2008 National Longitudinal Mortality Study on women aged 35-84 years. We estimate multilevel models to partition the geographic variation in women's mortality trends due to state-level characteristics versus individual-level characteristics, especially educational attainment. The results will highlight strategies from the best performing states that may be implemented in underperforming states.

95-4. PARITY AND MORTALITY IN FINNISH MEN AND WOMEN: DO LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHILDHOOD AND ADULTHOOD EXPLAIN THE ASSOCIATION?

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Objective: This study examined whether the number of children ever born was associated with mortality in the post reproductive period among Finnish men and women, and whether the association could be explained by living conditions in childhood and adulthood. Methods: This study was based on a 10% household sample drawn from the 1950 Finnish census with a mortality follow-up from 1970 to 2007 and almost complete records on reproductive history. The childhood sample was linked with quinquennial censuses from 1970 to 1995 providing information from adulthood. Cox regression models were used. Results: The nulliparous men and women had the highest mortality followed by those with only one child, independent of education and marital status. Mothers and fathers of two or three children had the lowest mortality. Fathers of at least four children had excess mortality compared to those with two children, while respectively mortality of high parity mothers was not significantly elevated. The role of childhood living conditions in explaining mortality differences was modest, especially in women, while material living conditions in adulthood and early retirement had a larger role. In men, only the excess mortality of the nulliparous was significant net of all living conditions, while respectively in women also the excess mortality of those with only one child remained significant. Cause-specific analyses indicated that the excess mortality of childless men was largely related to circulatory and alcohol-related diseases. Conclusions: The modest contribution of childhood living conditions suggested that higher mortality of the childless, parents of only one child, and fathers of at least four children related more strongly to their material living conditions in adulthood than to those in childhood. The contribution of very early retirement suggests that also health selection is likely to have a major importance in understanding the elevated mortality of childless men and women.

96-1. DIFFERENCES IN FERTILITY PLANS OF ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN: THE ROLE OF ETHNICITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

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This paper aims to examine aspirations and expectations of adolescents in Spain with regard to fertility patterns, using survey data collected in Secondary Schools in Madrid. We are interested in the variability of these preferences across generations and between children of immigrants and their native peers. We look at fertility expectations to account for varying cultural backgrounds and for acculturation and/or integration processes. Furthermore, differentiated expectations of fertility tempo and quantum among children of immigrants and natives might be an indicator for segmented assimilation with regard to their or their parents' socio-economic status. For the empirical analysis of this paper we use survey data of 2,480 adolescents, including two thirds of native Spanish and one third of Latin American origin youths. Furthermore, the parents of about half of the adolescents were also interviewed. Besides aspirations and expectations linked to childbearing, the survey provides information about parents' labor situation and their educational levels, variables that are used as a proxy for their socio-economic status. First regression analyses indicate that adolescents' aspirations and expectations indeed reflect actual cross-country differences in age at first birth. Also gender, number of siblings and educational expectations seem to be important predictors for fertility preferences. Most theoretical approaches and empirical studies in this field concentrate on the U.S. Focusing on Spain as a relatively new immigration

country can give important new insights into another migratory setting, which may be valid also for other (European) immigrant-receiving countries.

96-2. ANALYSING INCREASING FERTILITY DIFFERENCES WITHIN METROPOLITAN AREAS. THE CASES OF BARCELONA AND MADRID

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This paper intends to analyse the causes of these growing geographic fertility differences within urban areas using the two main Spanish metropolitan regions, Barcelona and Madrid, as case studies. Our main hypothesis is that growing geographical fertility differences are caused by metropolitan municipality spatial specialisation. This would be basically due to: 1) suburbanisation, 2) the impact of international immigration and 3) the fact that large metropolitan cores act as a "demographic filter" because the Second Demographic Transition has had a much stronger impact on them and, subsequently, have lower proportions of couples-with-children household compared to suburban municipalities. Birth and Death Statistics microdata published by the Spanish National Statistics Institute, and more specifically births by age and nationality of the mother and her municipality of residence, are used. Descriptive results show that, when results from the two main metropolitan areas are compared and confronted to our initial hypothesis, it can clearly be observed that each of the three main elements differentiating fertility behaviour do not have the same relevance in both metropolitan areas. In Madrid, suburbanisation would have recently become the main explanatory factor as Spanish women who live in those periphery municipalities which have most grown in the 21st century have the highest fertility levels. In Barcelona, however, foreigner settlement patterns, particularly those of Africans, would be the main explanatory element. Indeed, in the Catalan province, municipal TFR are strongly positively correlated with their African resident shares. This is not so for Madrid municipalities. Finally, regression analysis has confirmed that Spaniards' residential moves towards small and medium-size municipalities, together with foreigner settlement patterns, are the main elements currently explaining TFR differences within metropolitan areas. Fertility is much higher in municipalities that have received large numbers of Africans and Asians than in localities that have more Latin-Americans or Europeans.

96-3. IMMIGRANT FERTILITY IN SWEDEN - A COHORT PERSPECTIVE

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Immigrant fertility has been a much studied topic the last few years. Much focus has been on the fertility behaviour after migration. Little attention has been given to cohort fertility of immigrants. In this study we attempt to measure cohort fertility of foreign born women for six different birth country groups and to compare it with cohort fertility of native born. To estimate cohort fertility for foreign born we need information both on childbearing before and after migration. Childbearing after migration is easy to calculate by using Swedish administrative registers covering vital statistics of the entire population. The childbearing for foreign-born women before migration to Sweden is more problematic. This is estimated by using the information on foreign born women's children that also have immigrated to Sweden. In the Multi-Generation Register there is a link between children and parents. This method has its limitations. Some foreign-born women may have children outside of Sweden. It is also possible that some children have died before the migration event. The results show that foreign born women have relatively few children at immigration while birth rates are relatively high after migration. In the cohort fertility measures these results are put together. The results suggest that the differences between foreign

born and native born are smaller than if the often used period measure TFR is used. The results shed some light on the quantum and tempo of immigrant fertility despite the underestimation of the figures for cohorts.

96-4. MIGRANTS' FERTILITY: THE INFLUENCE OF PARTNER CHOICE ON THE FERTILITY OF THE SECOND GENERATION IN BELGIUM

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While the reproductive behavior of first generation migrants is well documented in the literature, research on the fertility behavior of their descendants of diverse origins that goes beyond generational changes, is still rather scarce. This is especially true for studies that analyze how other life course decisions might influence and are linked to the transition to parenthood for the children of immigrants. This study examines how the partner choice of second generation migrants in Belgium is related to their fertility behavior. Second generation young adults face the option of forming a union with a native Belgian partner, a second generation migrant from their own origin group, or with a first generation migrant of same origin. We use data from the 2001 Belgian Census and our preliminary results show connections between the origins of different second generation migrant groups and their respective partner choices. Second generation European migrants decide more often to partner a native Belgian, whereas those of Turkish or Moroccan origin (the two most important non-Western groups in Belgium) are more likely to choose a partner from their own origin group: 54.9% second generation Turks form a union with a first generation migrant, 16.6% with someone of 1.5 generation, and 15.3% partner a second generation migrant. For Moroccans, these percentages are respectively 51.1%, 7.7%, and 18.3%. Interestingly, these differences are also connected with the average number of children per union. Mixed couples between a native Belgian and a second generation partner of European origin have quite similar average number of children compared to native Belgian couples. The average number of children of second generation Turks or Moroccans depends on the generation of his/her partner: the averages are the highest if the partner is a first generation migrant and the lowest when he or she is a native Belgian.

96-5. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MIGRANT FERTILITY

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Despite a long history of research on migrant fertility convergence (e.g. Hill 1913; Spengler 1931; Myers & Macisco 1975), it remains unclear how convergence should be defined, and how it should be investigated. This paper argues that empirical research on migrant fertility convergence (as well as assimilation and adaptation), is frequently undermined by a lack of explicit conceptual definitions. For example, recent research on European fertility states that a case of complete convergence has not been recorded (Sobotka 2008), but this observation seems at odds with the conclusions of earlier research (Coleman 1994). One reason for this is suggested by research on the US. Comparisons of different strands of research make it clear that conclusions about the convergence of Mexican and Hispanic fertility are dependent upon the way that convergence is defined, which in turn dictates the methods and measures used to compare the fertility of migrant generations (Bean et al. 2000, Frank & Heuveline 2005, Parrado & Morgan 2008). In order to provide a foundation for future research, this paper therefore undertakes a review of the concepts and methods that have been used to study immigrant fertility and that of subsequent migrant generations. The paper then proposes a conceptual

framework that accommodates different definitions of fertility convergence, and allows research to be compared and contrasted, not least through an assessment of whether researchers have chosen the right data, methods and hypotheses in order to evaluate their research questions. Although just a starting point, this new conceptual framework shows the limits of current knowledge about migrant fertility, and helps future research gaps to be identified.

97-1. PROBABILITIES OF TRANSITION AMONG HEALTH STATES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN OLDER IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE-BORN PEOPLE IN EUROPE

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We aim to investigate the probabilities of transition among health states for middle-aged and older adults and examine how they vary by age, sex and immigrant status. The longitudinal dimension acquired by the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement (SHARE) allows us to investigate how successful is the immigrants' aging with respect to natives. We hypothesize that immigrants are more likely to experience a deterioration of health during aging, that is, the probability that a foreign born living in specific countries will move from a "healthy state" to a "sick state" is higher with respect to non-immigrants, especially for older adults. The health measures included self-rated health, depression and ADLs. Preliminary results show that transition probabilities varied by age, gender and immigrant status. In almost all domains of health, the probability that older immigrants' health status deteriorated was higher with respect to natives, even if results emphasize a large heterogeneity found among immigrants' groups. The analyses of the changes over time in different aspects of immigrants health status is very interesting for policy makers so that clearly defined public interventions can be adopted to improve their health and planning relevant health services.

97-2. PERCEIVED LIFE CONSTRAINT, PHYSICAL HEALTH PROBLEM, AND POSITIVE AFFECT AMONG OLDER ADULTS FROM 16 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Objectives. The current study explores the role of physical activity among older adults. Research has supported the contention that the increased life constraint and physical debility among older population diminish the acquisition of life satisfaction and psychological well-being. This study provides the evidence of the positive contribution of physical activity that mitigates the effect of perceived life constraint and physical problem among older adults. Methods. This current study used the data released from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). A total sample of 3,845 male and 3,912 female ages between 65 and 103 years from 16 European countries was analyzed. A technique of structural equation modeling was conducted using Amos 18 to examine the hypothetical relationships between perceived life constraints, reported health problem, and positive attitude and emotion. The contribution of physical activity between the proposed relationships was also examined. Results. Results indicate (1) that perceived life constraints and physical problem significantly affect the acquisition of positive attitude and emotion among older adults; (2) that physical activity was found to have a significant path coefficient toward the measure of positive affect among older adults; and (3) that physical activity is a significant mediator between physical problem and positive affect. Discussion. Finding of the current study is consistent with existent literature by providing empirical evidence that physical activity engagement is a significant factor that mitigates negative influence of physical debility among the aged. Findings of the study also provide better understanding of the older adults' daily

experience, and suggests potential implications for designing effective social support to mitigate negative aspects of ageing among older adults through physical activity. Keywords: Older adults, perceived life constraint, positive affect, life satisfaction, psychological well-being

97-3. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND HEALTHY LIFE YEARS IN CZECHIA AND SLOVAKIA

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Population aging is a hot topic for developed countries during last 60 years. Slow renewal by reproduction of populations brings less children and more elderly people. Therefore, there is-ARE growing pressures to pension, health, and social system. Demography and economy disciplines are trying to find out THE economic burden of population aging (Fehr, 1996; Fornero, 2004; Grignon, 2008). THE-Decreasing level of Life Expectancy (LE) causes growing OF-the costs of pensions, moreover disability of seniors means high expenditure for hospitals and department of social welfare. The current question is whether the added years of life expectancy are in health or not. The Healthy Life Years (HLY), which is closely related to THE-life expectancy indicator, is based on combination of mortality tables and morbidity data such as prevalence of self-perceived health status. The main source of prevalence of health in society is THE-Minimum European Health Module (MEHM). Three global questions concerning 3 health domains: self-perceived health, chronic conditions and long-term activity limitation (also GALI - global activity limitation indicator) (Cox, et al., 2009) MEHM is also A- part of the sample survey of the Czech Statistical Office - The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2011, which is utilised in the research. This paper focus-ES on the gap between Czechia (CZECH+SLOVAK) and Slovakia HLY. Result of GALI in Czechia 2011 is 66.08 years at age 0 for males and 67.15 years for females. In Slovakia HLY for the years equals 52.75 years at age 0 for males and 54.91 years for females. By decomposition of Health Expectancy two kinds of effect were found: THE- effect of mortality and disability. Relatively high differences are caused from 90.2 % for male and 95.2 % for female(-s-) by disability. Is that gap possibly caused by cultural diversity of the countries?

97-4. WELL-BEING OF THE OLDER POPULATION IN EUROPE AND THE U.S.

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As longevity increases there is an increasing emphasis on understanding quality of life at older ages. Indicators of subjective well-being provide an indication of how people evaluate the quality of various aspects of their lives. Better understanding of how older people assess their lives is important in understanding the value of differing approaches to providing support for older populations. Because the broader social and economic context in which people live can have implications for quality of life in old age, this study explores variability in reported subjective well being in multiple countries belonging to different welfare regimes. Differences in subsidized services or cash transfer programs of welfare regimes are linked to variability in the resources available for citizens. The analysis uses nationally representative data for older Europeans and Americans to examine how life satisfaction, optimism, pessimism and depression differ among the oldest old living in 12 countries. Keywords: well-being, Europe, the U.S., older population

97-5. DISABILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN EUROPE BASED ON GALI AND SHARE DATA

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The present study uses data from two waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), carried out in 2004 and 2006/7, covering the 11 European countries participating at both waves, with the following main aims: first, to explore age-specific patterns of disability by sex among persons aged 50 or higher based on measures of activity restrictions and, especially, the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI) and, second, to examine changes in that period, based on age standardised disability rates by sex. Finally, the effects of established socioeconomic indicators (educational attainment and net wealth) and of risk factors (obesity, chronic conditions and physical activity) on GALI are assessed, using regression models. The cross-sectional age-specific rates of disability for both waves show a greater prevalence among women. Patterns differentiate for mild and severe disability; in the first instance, there is a fairly regular increase with age while, in the latter, rates are rather constant among younger persons but increase abruptly after age 70. The findings also indicate a decline in disability prevalence among older adults in Europe between the waves of the study. Finally, GALI, though based on a general question, seems a consistent indicator of both mild and severe disability, having strong associations with socio-economic indicators, risky health behaviours and chronic diseases.

98-1. DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF RECENT OUTMIGRATION FROM POLAND

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In May 2014 Poland will celebrate 10 years of membership in European Union. This has been a decade of intensive international outmigration of Polish nationals that contributes to depopulation and the process of ageing. In 2011 approximately 1,565 thousand persons have been abroad for at least 12 months, that is 4% of resident population. In some regions of Poland and in some demographic groups (i.e. persons aged 25-34) population loss amounts to 10% or more. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, we present demographic impact of the post-2004 outflow on Polish population, its age structure and natality in Poland. Second, we modify official forecasts made by the Central Statistical Office of Poland and by Eurostat by considering this outmigration. We also present three scenarios of forecasts allowing for possible returns. Preliminary findings show that due to the post-2004 outmigration the population of Poland will be in 2035 by 7% smaller than estimated by the CSO, and the process of ageing will be significantly more advanced.

98-2. INDIVIDUAL- AND CONTEXTUAL DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION EVENTS IN A MASSIVE OUT-MIGRATION SETTING: THE CASE OF LITHUANIA

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This project aims to improve our understanding how individual-level characteristics and spatial social contexts relate to out-migration events in a massive out-migration setting. We focus on Lithuania, which offers one of the rare cases where a country with relatively high standards in population statistics is subject to massive out-migration. Between 2004 and 2012 Lithuania experienced two big out-migration waves, in which the country lost approximately 10% of its population. We apply multi-

level models on census and vital registration data allowing us to control for individual and contextual-level characteristics. In this abstract we present preliminary findings for the period 2011/2012, which is part of the second out-migration wave. This out-migration wave is related to the severe economic crisis Lithuania experienced in the aftermath of the onset of the world economic crisis in 2008/2009. Our tentative findings suggest that there seem to be clear gender differences in how educational background and marital status are related to out-migration decisions. Females exhibit a positive educational gradient in the likeliness to out-migrate, while among males high educated have the lowest propensity. In addition, not being married has a much stronger effect among females compared to males. These findings suggest that the "geographies of opportunities" in Lithuania are particularly unfavorable for career-oriented females. They also contribute to our understanding why females are currently more likely to out-migrate compared to males. There also seem to be clear spatial differences as the western part of Lithuania registered much higher out-migration rates compared to the southeastern part around the capital of Vilnius. These differences prevail even after controlling for individual-level covariates.

98-3. New emigration flows from spain to Europe: the Path of Economic Crisis and Austerity Policies

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After a period of intensive economic growth and the immigration boom, Spain has been hit hard by the crisis. The impact has been particularly severe in the case of young nationals and immigrant workers, affecting migration trends and patterns. In line with this conjuncture, there has been a sharp decline in the inflows of foreigners followed by a progressive increase in return and re-migration. The deteriorating labor market situation, austerity measures and the lack of economic opportunities resulted in an increase in the outflows of Spanish nationals, both native-born and those foreign-born who acquired Spanish nationality, to other European countries, particularly the United Kingdom, France and Germany. At the same time, the so-called lifestyle migrants from northern and central Europe have also faced the recession, as shown by the decrease in inflows and the rise in departures from Spain. This study analyzes three concurrent migration patterns that characterize a new migratory phase, focusing on those flows with origin in Spain and destination in European countries: 1) Spanish emigration and neo-Hispanic migration; 2) Return of foreign nationals from northern and central European countries; and 3) Re-migration of foreign nationals. This paper adopts a path-creating path-dependence perspective to examine these new emigration flows through an analysis based on microdata from the Residential Variation Statistics of the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (INE).

98-4. FROM EMIGRATION, TO IMMIGRATION, AND BACK: DYNAMICS OF THE LUSOPHONE MIGRATION SYSTEM

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In the last twenty years the social and political production of a discourse on the absence of Portuguese emigration, and in particular, of ongoing emigration flows, contrasted with the size and social significance that this migratory movements registered during these years. Considered to be one characteristic of the past and associated with a reality marked by low levels of development, emigration could hardly fit into the dominant narrative of economic and social development during this period. Imagined as a country of the center, Portugal excluded itself from the group of countries of emigration.

However, as frequently happens, facts insisted in contradicting the dominant definition of reality. Through the analysis of recent migration flows Portuguese these article seeks to present the evolution of Lusophone migration system in an integrated reading of its belonging to different migration systems. It will be argued that the European nodule of the Lusophone migratory system is currently in a undefined phase marked by the simultaneity of moments of contraction and expansion, the African and South American nodules are in a period of expansion (albeit of varying intensity) and that the configuration and the relative importance of each of these three nodules are undergoing profound and important changes.

99-1. PARTICIPATION IN, AND UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCHES FOR, BRIDGE EMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF DUTCH RETIREES

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Empirical studies on the predictors of bridge employment often focus on the actual behavior, thereby neglecting the fact that some retirees may not be successful in finding a bridge job. This study aims to improve the understanding of the social forces that potentially sift and sort people into and out of the work force after retirement. We focus on socioeconomic factors, social circumstances and psychosocial factors to explain why some people fully retired after career exit, some participated in bridge jobs and others unsuccessfully searched for a bridge job. Using panel data of Dutch retirees, we estimate multinomial logit models to explain the post-retirement work status. While most respondents fully retired after career exit, descriptive results show that one in four retirees participated in bridge jobs. Seven percent searched for a bridge job but was not able to find one. The results of the multivariate models show that the variability in post-retirement work status can be particularly explained by socioeconomic factors, the retirement transition characteristics and psychosocial factors. We find that healthy retirees are more likely to participate in bridge jobs, whereas unhealthy people have a higher likelihood to be unsuccessful at finding a bridge job. In addition, it is shown that those who experienced an involuntary career exit have a higher probability to be unable to find bridge work, mainly when the transition was perceived to be involuntary because of organizational factors. The current study provides evidence for the impact of the social structure on the post-retirement work behavior, and suggests a cumulative disadvantage in the work domain in later life. Retirees who felt forced to exit the career job or suffered from health limitations appeared to have lower chances to successfully reenter the labor force.

99-2. INEQUALITY IN THE RISK OF JOB LOSS AMONG YOUNG AND PRIME-AGED WORKERS - IS IT EXPLAINED BY HUMAN CAPITAL OR STRUCTURAL FACTORS?

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We aim at identifying the determinants of the gap in the risk of job separation between the young and prime aged workers. Using a Oaxaca-Blinder type of decomposition for binary outcomes and data from Polish Labour Force Survey, we disentangle to what extent the age heterogeneity in the risk of job separation is shaped by differences in the composition of young and prime age workers with respect to their individual and job characteristics, and to what extent it is driven by different risks of job separation associated with those endowments. Our results show that the differences in the composition of young and prime age workers and differences in the returns to these characteristics in terms of employment stability contribute to similar extent to the gap between young and prime age workers. Differences in

the composition of workplace characteristics between youth and prime aged workers explain a considerable share of the overall gap in the risk of jobs loss, because young people tend to find jobs that are associated with higher risk of job security. At the same time, overall, the diverging effects of workplace characteristics close rather than raise the gap in job security between young and prime age workers. In other words, the jobs that are "on average" precarious, do less harm or provide more benefits to youth.

99-3. WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT - EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY

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In the light of future demographic ageing, extending working life at the end of the career is considered as an appropriate measure to reduce the financial burden for the social security system. Whereas working after retirement is a topic intensively discussed e.g. in the U.S., little empirical work has been conducted in this area for Germany. In this presentation we investigate the differences between (1) retirees who work after retirement; (2) retirees who do not work but intend to do so; and (3) retirees who withdrew completely from labour force and show no interest in paid work. Data were taken from a survey sample entitled "TOP – Transitions and Old Age Potentials" with 5,002 German speaking people aged 55 to 70 years. Roughly one of four retirees indicates that he or she works in retirement. Surprisingly, the actual household income situation represented by net equivalent income does not have a significant effect neither on the intention to continue working nor on the decision to work beyond retirement. Rather a negative subjective view on the economic situation is a major determinant for post-retirement employment. As expected, good health supports the intention as well as the decision to work after retirement.

99-4. THE ROAD LESS TRAVELLED? THE ROLE OF LABOR POLICIES FOR OLDER WORKERS' LABOR MARKET PATHWAYS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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The population and the workforce in European countries is ageing. It is often discussed that labor policies can aim at increasing individuals' labor market participation, and that older workers' pathways towards retirement seem to be increasingly disrupted. In this contribution, the link between those two topics is made by answering the research questions whether older workers' pathways differ in countries with dissimilar labor policies, and how labor policies relate to traditional and untraditional pathways. In the first step, we assess to which extent European countries apply flexicure labor policies and depict the individual pathways in five different countries using sequence analysis. It appears that more disrupted pathways are found in countries with more flexible labor policies. In the second step, we associate the fraction of older workers in traditional pathways, bridge employment and unretirement to three labor policies often used to 'measure' flexicurity. The results for more than 20 European countries support our hypotheses that policies aiming for flexibility relate to more disrupted pathways, while policies emphasizing security associate with traditional pathways. We discuss these results in the context of the ageing population and recent policy changes.

99-5. STAY OR LEAVE? OPTIMAL CAREER STRATEGIES IN ACADEMIA

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Some areas of science face the problem that the best people leave academia for the private sector. The present paper investigates by means of an optimal control model how the reward of competencies in research and teaching in the private sector affects investments into these skills as well as the decision on whether and when to optimally leave academia. We show that if competencies are well paid in the private sector, the most competent people will leave academia. We find scenarios in which a scholar will first try to improve his or her skills before leaving academia and scenarios in which it is optimal to become lazy and not put much effort into work. Even if professors are highly skilled and motivated to stay, if poor working conditions do not support knowledge acquisition, competencies will inevitabely fall and academia will only consist of mediocre people in the long run.

100-1. USING GENETIC MARKERS AS INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLES TO UNRAVEL THE LINK RETWEEN EDUCATION AND FERTILITY

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The relationship between education and fertility has been a central focus within demography and related social sciences. Higher education is often associated with higher age at first birth and lower number of children, especially among women. The goal of this paper is to dig deeper into the relationship between education and fertility and explore the causal relationship by using genetic markers as instrumental variables. Specifically, by using the genetic markers for educational attainment from a recent GWAS (genome-wide association study), we attempt to unravel the causal relationship between education, age at first birth (AFB) and number of children ever born (NEB). Our results using data from three large samples in contemporaneous western populations (LifeLines, TwinsUk and HRS) show that education is not causally linked to lower fertility or higher age at first birth. We suggest that the observed association between fertility and education is mainly affected by unobservable factors.

100-2. EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN TEMPO AND QUANTUM OF CHILDBEARING IN BRITAIN: A STUDY OF COHORTS BORN 1940-1964

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This paper examines the changing relationships between education and childbearing in Britain. The paper builds on earlier work for England and Wales, now a decade old, which suggested that higher education was associated with a postponement in fertility and faster subsequent parity progression among highly educated women (Rendall and Smallwood, 2003). We provide new insight by examining for cohorts born 1940-1964 the changing relationship between education and the timing of first birth, and progression to higher order births. The paper addresses the following research questions: How have educational differentials in completed family size changed for cohorts born 1940-1964? Has the increase in childlessness been concentrated among those with higher levels of education? Among those who become mothers, do those with higher education show a higher propensity to go on to have further births? How does the relationship between age at entry into motherhood and completed family size differ by education? Has this relationship changed over cohorts? Our data come from retrospective fertility histories collected in repeated British General Household Surveys 1979-2009. Unlike vital

registration data, these surveys provide details on highest educational qualification allowing us to examine educational differentials in fertility behaviour. The findings suggest educational differences in completed family size have remained remarkably consistent across cohorts. Among female graduates who enter motherhood, progression to higher order births is similar to those with intermediate levels of education, although both these groups have lower progression rates than those with the lowest levels of education. Within each educational group, higher order parity progression ratios have remained remarkably consistent across cohorts. We conclude that the overall reduction in mean family size across cohorts 1940-1964 is due in large part to the increased number of women entering higher education and the higher likelihood of remaining childless, or having a single child, among this group.

100-3. PATHWAYS TO FIRST BIRTH AND THE CHANGING ROLE OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

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This paper applies multistate event history models to study the educational gradient of five pathways to first birth for women born between 1950 and 1969 using harmonised retrospective union and fertility histories ("Harmonized Histories") from 13 European countries and the United States. Controlling for educational enrolment and birth cohort, we find a persistent negative educational gradient of first birth within cohabitation which remains negative even in countries where the transition into cohabitation has a positive educational gradient. Similarly, having a first birth while being never partnered is associated with low education in all countries. Moreover, on the pathway to first birth within marriage that was preceded by cohabitation, what seems to matter is that the more educated women have a higher risk to marry their cohabiting partner. Once they do so, they are, however, more likely to delay having a first child than their lower educated counterparts. Although the educational gradient of direct marriage shows less consistent results, the timing pattern of the transition to first birth within direct marriage resembles that of the transition to first birth within marriage preceded by cohabitation. All in all, the findings suggest that the meaning of cohabitation by socio-economic status is similar across most of the examined countries; for women from more advantaged background it is likely to be a step in the childbearing process which precedes marriage whereas for the more disadvantaged, cohabitation is more often a context for childbearing.

100-4. EDUCATIONAL FIELDS AND FERTILITY IN WESTERN GERMANY: AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN BORN 1955-59 WITH THE MIKROZENSUS 2008

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In recent years, research on education and fertility has been enriched by studies that take the educational field into account in addition the educational level. The aim of the present paper is to add Western Germany, a country with outstandingly high levels of childlessness, to the list of countries on which comparable research has been carried out. Using data from the German Mikrozensus 2008 the association between educational attainment, childlessness, and ultimate fertility among Western German women born between 1955 and 1959 is examined. The overall finding of the present analysis is that, despite the strong impact of the level of education, there is also a relationship between the educational field and childlessness in Western Germany. Consistent with previous findings from other countries, women educated in teaching and health-care are the group with the lowest rates of childlessness at each educational level, while those educated in administration, economics or social

science are the groups with the highest levels of childlessness. Educational field and level account equally for variation in ultimate fertility. In further analysis the differences between Eastern and Western Germany with regard to childlessness is confirmed. At the same time similarities are observed in comparison with other European countries.

100-5. A META-ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN'S FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

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Empirical evidence indicates that more educated women do not intend to have fewer children than less educated women but they end up with fewer children than their lower-educated counterparts. In a previous work based on a multilevel analysis of intended family size in Europe, I showed that a positive and statistically significant cross-country correlation exists between the women's mean intended family size and the country share of highly educated women of reproductive ages, relationship which is also robust to the inclusion of several individual and country-level confounders and to the use of different measures of education. In this paper, I aim to investigate the conditions under which this positive relationship between women's educational level and childbearing intentions is observed by using meta-analysis techniques. The meta-analysis will be conducted looking separately at the timing and quantum of fertility intentions. The main geographical scope will be the Western countries. The results of this analysis will help reconciling the contradictory findings indicating that higher educated want more children but have lastly fewer children than their less educated counterparts.

101-1. EMPLOYMENT TRAJECTORIES, UNION HISTORIES AND CHILDLESSNESS IN FRANCE AND ITALY

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Childlessness is now increasing in almost all European countries for birth cohorts born since 1945 to 1965. Italy and France represents two interesting cases to study the phenomenon: the first is characterized by a rapid increase in the prevalence of childlessness and by one of the highest level among women born in 1965 (24%), while the latter is traditionally characterized by low and almost stable level of infertility (around 10%). Childlessness is rarely the result of an early and ultimate decision, but rather the outcome of a continuous conditioned process throughout life influenced by many factors, including past experiences, different events, the context. In this paper we propose to supplement the "static" approach of the study of determinants with a life-course one. The primary focus is to shed a new light on the trajectories leading women and men who remain childless in Italy and in France. French data from Gender and Generation Survey's first and second waves (2005 and 2008) and Italian data from Family and Social Actors survey (2003 and 2009) will be used. Men and women aged 40 to 70 were selected and their working career (by distinguishing full-time employment periods, part-time employment periods and unemployment periods) and their marital history (by distinguishing periods during which individuals are in a couple and those during which they are without partner) have been reconstructed. The population is divided into two groups: parents and childless individuals. In each group we perform a sequence analysis using Optimal Matching tools. These two typologies will be compared in order to highlight features of paths leading to childlessness. Then, we will use variables which influence family size to consider to what extent they shape the likelihood of having a certain type of path. First results on a previous similar study on France are encouraging.

101-2. PATHS INTO CHILDLESSNESS: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OR UNIVERSAL?

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Childlessness is rarely an outcome of a single decision or can be attributed to one particular reason. Remaining childless should rather be seen as a process, influenced by continuously changing context and by many choices that an individual makes in various life spheres over the life course. A necessity to look at a childlessness in a dynamic way and to analyze it from the life course viewpoint has been already emphasized in the literature, but not many studies have adopted this perspective so far. Moreover, these studies focused mostly on the effect of accumulated experience of life events on a probability to have no children. Such an approach does not allow for capturing a whole variety of different roads to childlessness that are postulated in the literature. Our paper aims at filling this gap by applying an exploratory approach of sequence analysis. We employ sequence analysis to reconstruct the major life course trajectories of childless women in selected developed countries. Our approach allows for revealing the complexity of life paths leading to childlessness. Importantly, while some life course trajectories of childless women seem to be universal across the countries, there are also country specific patterns depicted. This finding opens considerations on universal versus context-specific paths to childlessness.

101-3. IMPACT OF BIRTH TIMING ON WOMEN'S CAREERS: CHANGES OVER GENERATIONS?

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It is now well-known that having children induces wage penalties for women. An emerging question is how the timing of motherhood and not only the number of children affects future labor market outcomes and whether it influences the magnitude of the penalties. Some studies find that postponement of births induces a significant increase in women's wages. Postponement of the first birth is indeed one of the main changes in the last decades, due to extended education and increasing difficulties to enter the labor market; a better fertility control; changing norms about parenthood; as well as the research of the "right time" in the career, in order to minimize the penalty. Securing a stable and well-paid job before having children might be an optimal strategy. Birth postponement has occurred in France as in other OECD countries, but fertility level is generally higher. Previous studies conclude that contrary to other European countries, there is no direct negative impact of children per se on mother's wages. However, having children has a negative indirect impact through career interruptions and statistical discrimination against mothers. The impact of birth timing is however yet unknown. We use French data (EIC2005) from the pension contribution records matched with administrative data on wages and unemployment. Those representative data include precise elements on careers and wages between 1968 and 2005 for several cohorts and are also matched with data on births and marriages. We use panel data models to assess the effect of the timing of births on wages. In particular we take into account the possible endogeneity of the motherhood decision. Moreover we extend the investigation to men, unlike the major part of the literature on fertility. We also adopt a generational perspective, trying to examine whether the effect of postponing is the same over generations.

101-4. RELATING MIGRATION AND COMMUTING HISTORIES TO FERTILITY HISTORIES USING MULTI-CHANNEL SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

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In the age of globalisation and increasing mobility demands within the labour market, work-related spatial mobility, like daily and weekly commuting, frequent business travel or migration, has become a widespread phenomenon in today's European societies. This paper examines the interrelations between such high mobility behaviours and family life events. The sample (N=1735) derives from the second wave of the "lob Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe" study, which was randomly selected from the residential population aged 25 to 57 in Germany, France, Switzerland and Spain in 2007 and 2010/12. The data feature retrospective information on work-related spatial mobility, fertility and partnership histories. In a life course approach, complete trajectories of spatial mobility and fertility were built using sequence analysis techniques. Sequences allow us to deal with four relevant dimensions of life trajectories simultaneously: the duration, the frequency, the timing and the type of mobility/family events. We used optimal matching analysis (OMA) to group together similar sequences and multi-channel sequence analysis (MCSA) to study how mobility histories relate to family development histories. Preliminary results using the German sub-sample reveal clear gender differences. In the case of women, patterns of frequent and long-term commuting which started early in the occupational career are associated with a low or absent fertility and postponed childbearing. In case of men, mobility histories are largely independent of fertility histories. These results point to a goal conflict in contemporary societies where the growing mobility/flexibility of workers challenges workfamily life balance and gender equity. The paper will present and discuss the findings across the four countries studied in light of their family policies.

101-5. CHILDLESSNESS IN LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN HUNGARY AND SWITZERLAND

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Although the childlessness rate has been increasing in most European countries this topic has received little attention within the literature related to fertility patterns so far. Based on macro level data analysis it turned out that there is not a strong relationship between low fertility level and childlessness. In order to understand the phenomenon of childlessness in more detail we should analyze micro data. This research investigates what kinds of life course developments lead to remaining childless. Previous research has shown that partnership, educational and employment histories are particularly important in this respect (Tanturri - Mencarini, 2008; Szalma - Takács 2012; Mynaroska et. al. 2013). The aim of this research is to explore paths to childlessness over the life courses of Hungarian and Swiss women and men. We pay attention to the incidence, timing, sequence and duration of these life events in the course of respondents' lives. The empirical base of our proposed presentation is given by the Hungarian datasets of the Gender and Generation Survey; its first three waves were carried out between 2001 and 2008. For Switzerland we used the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) which was carried out every year since 1999. We applied sequence analysis and explored biographies of childless women and men aged 30-49 in both countries. Tanturri, M. L. - Mencarini, L. (2008). Childless or Childfree? Paths to Voluntary Childlessness in Italy. Populaltion Development Review, 34(1), 51-77. Szalma, I. - Takács J., (2012): A gyermektelenséget meghatározó tényezok Magyarországon [Factors Influencing Childlessness in

Hungary] Demográfia 55(1): 44-68. Mynariska, M., Matysiak, A., Rybinska, A., Tocchioni, V., Vignoli, D., (2013) Diverse Paths into Childlessness over the Life Course. Working Paper, ISID No 34.

102-1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE FORMATION OF THE "NEW POPULATION" IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

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In the presentation which we are going to show at the conference the role of international migration in the formation of a 'new population' through the prism of the demographic transition in all its diversity will be discussed. The diversity of the transition is not only the transformations that had taken place within the classical demographic transition theory, but also in its modifications, which are reflected in the concepts of the second, the third and the fourth demographic transitions. All of these modifications except for the second demographic transition - the path that many developed countries are following right now, are only possible scenarios of the future demographic development. In the beginning of the 21st century international migration has become an important factor that contributes to a particular path of demographic development. In this case, it may have "negative" and "positive" effects, although we believe that migration of population - it is purely positive phenomenon, which may have negative influence only in consequence of a misunderstanding of its nature and the corresponding incorrect migration policy. Proceeding from this thesis, in 2010, Professor V. Iontsev proposed a different demographic scenario of the future demographic development, which was designated as "the fourth demographic transition" and was co-developed in scientific research with Y. Prokhorova. The main idea of the proposed concept is that migration can be positive phenomenon for the future demographic development, which takes into account national and global interests through promotion marriages between native people and migrants. We emphasize that we're not just talking about marriages between people of different nationalities, but namely about marriages between immigrants and the native population. The main criteria is that citizenship should be different. This new population should have high reproductive attitudes and relevant qualitative characteristics that meet all the requirements of contemporary development.

102-2. MIGRATION TRANSITION IN SERBIA: A REALISTIC FUTURE OR JUST A HYPOTHETICAL MODEL?

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From the demographic point of view, the future of the population of Serbia is relatively certain at least in the next three to four decades. Furthermore, the decreasing and ageing of the population are considered to be very certain processes in the much longer term. Although replacement fertility is an essential condition for long-term survival of any population, it is shown that an immigration impulse would be of vital importance for alleviation of the negative demographic trends in Serbia in the longer perspective. Such a migration transition (from net emigration to net immigration) would inevitably lead to increased socio-cultural diversity and require the development of integration strategies. Yet, if successful, policies to stimulate an increase in net migration provide an almost instant result. Apart from old immigration countries from Western Europe, this was the case with new immigration destinations located in Mediterranean and Central Europe, including some former socialist countries. In order to estimate the future trend of international migration balance of Serbia, the experiences of the latter countries were used. Two diverse migration patterns of the possible transition were formulated:

"Polish" and "Czech" scenario. The population dynamics model employed for evaluating different migration scenarios was grounded on the probabilistic concept of projecting vital components. The main conclusion is that there is no demographic alternative to the migration transition in Serbia when it comes to sustainability of the social security systems in the coming decades, but the possibility that such a scenario could be realized is still not clear from today's perspective given the existing limitations of the socio-economic nature.

102-3. POLITICAL TRANSITIONS AND MIGRATION TRANSITIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-SOCIALIST EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA

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The paper presents the historical trajectory of selected Eastern European and Latin American countries in a comparative way, focusing on political transition periods, implementation of new economic paradigms and – as a consequence of both – the changes in migratory flows, both inward and outward.

102-4. HOW TO GET BETTER DATA ON EMIGRANTS? LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE SEEMIG PILOT EMIGRANT SURVEY IN HUNGARY AND SERBIA

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Shortages of migration statistics and in particular shortages of emigration data are well-known from the literature. The proposed paper documents a pilot emigrant survey carried out in the frame of the SEEMIG project in Hungary and Serbia in the year 2013. It aimed at fulfilling some of the data-gaps in the field and also to develop an efficient research tool for surveying out-migrants. The study applied a two-phase research design. At first sample-members of a representative national survey (LFS) were contacted, their migrant acquaintances identified and then (in the second phase) these emigrants have been contacted directly and asked to complete an emigrant survey. The study aimed at producing a representative sample of out-migrants from Hungary and Serbia that would serve as a basis for a reliable estimate on the number and composition of emigrants and also for in-depth analyses on their migration-histories, employment situation etc. Although hindered by the low level of cooperation of the respondents and therefore it could not fully achieve its aims, the SEEMIG study has provided us with extremely valuable experiences. The paper will focus on the methodological lessons learnt, building mainly on the Hungarian experiences. At first we will introduce the research design and explain its innovative elements. As the estimate of emigrant stock from Hungary calculated on the basis of the SEEMIG study seems to underestimate the number of emigrants, we will systematically explore the potential reasons for this bias. Attrition rates in the various phases of the study will be shown, the process of selection analysed and also further lessons learnt from an external test discussed. In discussing the reasons for respondents' non-cooperation, we will also rely on the survey carried out among the interviewers. The paper will conclude by formulating key lessons and recommendations for future emigrant surveys.

103-1. THE COST OF LIVING LONGER: PROJECTIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF PROSPECTIVE MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT RATIOS FOR FOURTEEN MORE ADVANCED ECONOMIES

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The aims of this paper are threefold; (1) to forecast mortality for a wide range of more developed countries from 2010-2050, (2) to project the effects of the forecast mortality patterns on economic support ratios assuming continuation of current fertility, migration and labour force participation, and 3) to calculate changes to labour force participation which would offset these effects. The mortality forecasts are prepared for fourteen countries using the Poisson Common Factor Model proposed by Li (2013). The mortality forecasts show that the projected gains in life expectancy are greatest in Japan, Australia and East-Central Europe, and are least in Netherlands, North America and Sweden. Preliminary results for the projections show that the support ratios are projected to fall most over the period to 2050 in Japan, East-Central and Southern Europe, and least in Sweden and Australia. However, except for Poland, some recovery i support ratios is projected for the East-Central and Southern European countries post 2050. The dependency of the estimated effects of mortality improvement on support ratios and the initial age structure and the assumed levels of fertility, migration and labour force participation is discussed.

103-2. LONGEVITY OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN RETIREE BY INCOME AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Across Europe, governments are considering a major overhaul of public pension systems, because of doubts about their sustainability in a context of population aging and increasing government revenue reduction. Many of the arguments used to justify these reforms deal with the growth of life expectancy. However, there are few works which establish the possible relationship between the increase in the amount of the pension and increased life expectancy in southern Europe. This paper tries to quantify the combined effect on the longevity of income levels controlling by educational attainment and other socio-demographic and economic characteristics. We investigate the mortality experience of a cohort of 700,000 people over 65 years old living on the 1-1-2011, residing in Andalucía and receiving a lion share of their income from the Spanish social security public pensions system. We follow them to the end of 2012 using the Longitudinal Population Register of Andalusia which has the information of these individuals, pension levels reported by the Social Security and other socio- demographic characteristics derived from the population census. The results show the existence of a significant gradient in mortality associated with the amount of pensions for men. The gross effect of income is a reduction of about 1%in mortality for every increase of 100 € for the amount of the pension. The magnitude of the effect is halved, but remains significant (below 0.5 %), when controlling for other socio - economic and educational attainment. For women, the ratio of income to mortality, although statistically significant, is not as obvious or linear as in the case of men. The paradoxical effect of low female mortality associated with low levels of pensions is explained by the confounding effect of widowhood that influences both mortality risk and on the amount of pensions in the Andalusian female population.

103-3. THE TRANSITION TO AGEING

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Ageing may be broadly defined as an increasing limitation of capabilities due to the progressive accumulation of cellular damage; or, more strictly, as we do in this paper, as the increase of mortality risks with age. Several models that refer to vital functions, including Gompertz's exponential formula on the force of mortality, assume that ageing begins at a certain, if unspecified age. But this (often implicit) assertion is not so obvious as it may appear at first sight. There are two main questions. The former is theoretical: why should a "triggering" age for senescence exist at all? Why do mortality risks start to increase from a given age, and not before or, conversely, why do they not remain constant? In this paper, the conjecture is advanced that somatic damage, which accumulates probably since birth, starts to affect mortality risks only past a certain threshold age: only at that point does "latent" senescence become "observable" senescence. The second question is, instead, empirical: how can one determine this threshold age? To this end, Bai's approach to the study of breakpoints in time series is applied to a set of female cohorts (on data drawn from the Human Mortality Database), from 14 countries, over several years of birth (1850 to 1937). Results consistently suggest that an age at the onset of observable senescence can be identified. However, it is not stable: it has declined over time from about 48 years at the beginning of the period (cohorts born in 1850-1869) to about 32 at its end (cohorts born in 1920-1937).

103-4. HOW SHOULD POPULATION AGEING BE MEASURED?

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In 1950 people aged 65+ represented 1 in 12 of the European population. Today their share is 1 in 6. While declining fertility and infant mortality levels formed the basis for this growth from the late 1800s until WWII, e.g. through the defeat of child killing infectious diseases, since the 1970s falling old-age mortality has been an additional driving force. This 'population ageing' has worried policy makers because for every worker paying tax and national insurance there are more older citizens, with greater demands on social insurance, health and welfare systems and increasing volumes of morbidity and disability. The standard indicator of population ageing is the old-age dependency ratio (OADR). It takes the number of those who have reached the state pension age and divides it by the number of 'working age' adults to measure the dependent elderly population relative to those who pay for them. For instance, the OADR increased in Europe from 12 elderly per 100 of working age in 1950 to about 24 today, and could double again to 47 per 100 of working age by 2050 (http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm), thus increasing policy makers' concern. However, the OADR is not 'fit for purpose': It counts neither the dependent elderly nor those who sustain them, as many of working age are not employed. It merely takes a cut-off point (the state pension age) and assigns adults to the two sides of the ratio accordingly. Building on research by others, we therefore propose several alternative and more objective measures of ageing that consider improvements in old-age survival, time to death and the changing employed population. Results for several European countries, the US and Japan show that society is ageing far less than previously thought.

103-5. USING QUANTILE REGRESSION TO IDENTIFY LONGEVITY THRESHOLDS

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From the review of longevity studies emerges that there is not an agreement on age-threshold for the identification of long-lived populations and individuals. In general, longevity thresholds can be classified into two large groups, namely "fixed" and "relative" threshold. The first are identified in correspondence of specific ages and its choice may depends on specific research questions and/or may be instrumental to the identification of the population understudy or of specific population subgroups, that accordingly to the selected cutoff age are classified as long-living or not. The applications of "relative" thresholds are the same of the fixed ones, but what changes is the procedure according to which the cutoff age is chosen as the identification of the longevity threshold occurs according to the distribution of deaths and its cumulative percentages. Both longevity thresholds prove to have strengths and weaknesses. However, there are two aspects that deserve special attention: i) survival experience of a population along the entire life cycle can differ from another, despite for example reaching similar level of survival at older ages; ii) when analyzing differential mortality it could be useful to think in terms of population selection, devoting attention not exclusively to the robust component, but also to frail individuals. The questions that arise are numerous: why some people died earlier than others? Which variables are involved in the selection process? Do the estimated effect of variables vary accordingly to the longevity threshold chosen? In the attempt to give an answer, this paper proposes the use of Quantile Regression Models (QRM) as a useful method for the identification of longevity threshold as they allow to examine the evolution of survival and, in the meantime, to check the effect of covariates. The use of ORM is here applied to the study of Villagrande Strisaili (Italy) population.

104-1. A STOCHASTIC MULTI-REGIONAL MODEL FOR ITALIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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In this work we show the results that emerge from the first attempt to produce expert-based stochastic regional forecast of the Italian population for the period 2013-2065. We apply the method proposed by Billari et al. (2012), where the full probability distribution of forecasts is specified on the basis of expert opinions on future developments of the main components of the demographic change. In particular, we derive the joint forecast distribution of the pair Total Fertility Rate and Immigration, and of the pair Male and Female Life Expectancies at. The forecast distributions of Emigration and Mean Age at Birth are derived separately. The conditional elicitation procedure makes it possible to elicit from experts information on the future marginal behaviour of a single indicator in terms of expected value, variability and correlations. We designed a questionnaire according to such elicitation procedure and submitted it online to thirty Italian demographers (Billari et al., 2013) on the future national trend. The aim of this work is to asses this stochastic methodology in the framework of the so-called "multiregional model". The forecast of future regional trends of the above mentioned demographic indicators is derived in a framework of convergence scenario of the Italian regions towards the mean expert-based forecasts. It is also assumed that the relative variability and the correlations between indicators are constant across regions and equal to those derived at the national level from application of the elicitation procedure. Twenty-one regional forecast probabilistic distributions are so obtained for each summary indicator. Also internal migration are forecasted following a probabilistic approach by using a multiregional matrix. Finally 2,000 samples are drawn out from the corresponding multivariate distributions, so to obtain, in

a simulation based approach, the forecasts of the population sizes (by age and sex) for the twenty-one Italian regions.

104-2. SPATIAL PATTERNS OF DEMENTIA PREVALENCE AND ITS VASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN GERMANY

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This is the first study that explored spatial patterns in the prevalence of dementia in Germany. Results about sub-national differences in other countries have been inconclusive. We used health claims data from the largest public health insurer in Germany for ages 65 and above in the year 2007 consisting of 1,312,594 persons. Dementia diagnosis was defined according to ICD-10 codes G30, G31.0, G31.82, G23.1, F00, F01, F02, F03, and F05.1. We distinguished 95 regions according to the 2-digit postal code of the place of residence. Using meta-regression models we found significant geographical differences in age standardized prevalence rates of dementia. Dementia prevalence was higher in East than in West Germany. In East Germany the prevalence declined from the north to the south, in West Germany the prevalence was low in the north and particularly high in the north and eastern regions of Bavaria. The regional prevalences of dementia were significantly correlated with the regional prevalences of the three major vascular risk factors hypertension, hypercholesteremia, and diabetes. Together the regional variation in the three risk factors explained about 50% of the regional variation in dementia prevalence. The relationship between vascular risk factors and dementia has been repeatedly demonstrated on the individual level. Our results confirm that this relationship also exists on a regional level. We conclude by discussing possible limitations of the data and how they might bias the results.

104-3. A GEOGRAPHY OF UNMARRIED COHABITATION IN THE AMERICAS

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This paper presents the map unmarried cohabitation in the Americas. The map offers a large scale cross-national perspective together with small area estimates of cohabitation. Census microdata from 41 countries and more than 17,000 units have been pulled together to map the percentage of cohabitation among women in union aged 25 to 29. From Canada to Argentina, results show inter- and intra-national contrasting regional patterns. The highest rates of cohabitation are found in areas of Central America, the Caribbean, Colombia and Peru. The lowest rates are mainly found in the United States and Mexico. Brazil, Argentina and Chile occupy intermediate positions. In all countries, there is substantial spatial heterogeneity, as indicated by spatial autocorrelation statistics. Our results beg the question as to which forces have shaped these patterns and remind us that such forces need to be taken into account to understand recent patterns and rises in cohabitation.

104-4. MODELING INFANT MORTALITY IN A HIERARCHICAL BAYESIAN FRAMEWORK: SPATIO-TEMPORAL CONVERGENCE IN ITALY FROM 1990 TO 2010

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The main purpose of this paper is to define a statistical method to model infant mortality rates for provincial areas in Italy by using a Bayesian approach. Results of this analysis are used to detect the

convergence process of infant mortality at territorial level. As a matter of fact, when working on single small areas, direct estimates of infant mortality rate (henceforth IMR) can be affected by large variances. Since provincial sub-populations in Italy can widely vary, direct estimates of mortality rates can show evident uncertainty when considering smaller provinces. In a preliminary descriptive analysis, we clearly demonstrated the existence of specific spatiotemporal patterns which can be easily incorporated in a comprehensive Bayesian hierarchical model. Therefore, we propose a statistical model that allows area-level estimates of infant mortality to borrow strength from each other by exploiting spatial association of provincial IMRs and taking into account temporal correlation. This approach has become very popular in the disease mapping literature but, to our knowledge, it has not been employed for modeling IMRs in a demographic framework, Adopting a Bayesian approach, Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods are used to fit the model and to sample from the posterior predictive distribution. As a result, it appears that model based estimates are less variable than direct estimates. Indicators for assessing convergence and inequalities in infant mortality across provinces and time are also calculated. So measures of variability on direct and model-based estimates are taken into account. These preliminary results show the persistence of infant mortality inequalities, since an increasing trend of the coefficients of variation is observed.

104-5. DETERMINANTS OF THE SOCIOECONOMICS AND SPATIAL PATTERN OF MALNUTRITION IN INDIA: A GEOADDATIVE SEMI-PARAMETRIC REGRESSION APPROACH

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Childhood malnutrition is amongst the most serious health issues facing developing countries more specifically India. It is an intrinsic indicator of well being, but it is also associated with morbidity, mortality, impaired childhood development, and reduced labor productivity. Although there are health inequalities in child health and survival in India, the influence of distal determinants such as geographical location on children's nutritional status is still unclear. We, therefore, investigate the impact of geographical location on child nutritional status by mapping the residual net effect of malnutrition while controlling for bio demographic and socioeconomic risk factors simultaneously. This study utilizes the National Family Health survey data where individual data records were constructed for children. Each record represents a child and consists of nutritional status information and a list of covariates. A Bayesian geo-additive semi-parametric mixed procedure has been used, which provide coherent regression framework based on Markov chain Monte Carlo Technique. The findings reveal considerable geographical variation of childhood malnutrition across the states with distinct northsouth divide. Malnutrition has significantly high among male children as compared to female counterparts. In addition results showed that birth order, consumption of Vitamin A, Breastfeeding, caste, religion and wealth quintile have significant effects on malnutrition. Childhood malnutrition is spatially structured and rates remain very high in the central region as compared to other regions in India. More attention is needed in some areas which have high rates of poverty which includes north, central and some parts of east. These areas are more likely to have a higher proportion of undernutrition compared with other areas. Therefore, most important issues to address in these areas are health care, proper food, and raising the educational level of parents. Government should improve socioeconomics conditions.

106-1. ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY AND FERTILITY OUTCOMES IN GREECE: THE "STRUCTURAL"-"DISTRIBUTIONAL" EFFECT OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS ON MALE AND FEMALE FERTILITY LEVELS

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We use a combination of population and survey data sources to investigate fertility differentials by educational level and employment status (employed vs. non-employed) for men and women over the period 2000-2011 in Greece. We also estimate the effect of education-specific and employmentspecific distributions on male and female fertility rates, by emphasizing on the impact of the economic downturn (2008-2011). Our findings indicate that employment status tend to modify fertility patterns by educational levels, in particular for women. Although fertility decreases as the level of education increases, the picture changes when employment parameter is inserted. The total fertility rate of the employed and high-educated women does not differ from that of the employed women with medium education level whereas in addition it is significantly higher than that of the employed and loweducated women. On the whole, by the end of the 2000's fertility level of the employed women is higher than that of the non-employed and employed men continue having significantly higher fertility rates than the non-employed. Fertility behaviour per se is rather sufficient to explain trends in the total fertility rates over the period 2000-2011. Nevertheless, during the years of economic recession (2008-2011), male fertility declines exclusively due to the changes in employment-specific distribution, namely the decrease in employment rates. As for women, the impact of the changes in the educationspecific and the employment-specific distributions are rather significant, but those impacts move towards opposite directions and they are mutually off-set. The employment-specific distribution affects differently the overall male and female fertility. This is susceptible to indicate that, the effect of economic uncertainty and of restricted employment opportunities on fertility levels might be different between sexes, even if fertility behavior remains unchanged.

106-2. TEMPO AND THE ECONOMY: DECOMPOSING THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC SHOCKS ON BIRTHS INTO TEMPO AND QUANTUM

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What fraction of the decline in births rates during the Great Recession is due to postponement? It is difficult to obtain reliable estimates using existing methods, because noise tends to dominate signal in measured annual fluctuations in tempo effects. Indeed, the Bongaarts-Feeney method tells us implausibly that the intensity of fertility, adjusted for tempo, actually increased in Greece, Spain, and the United States. Our new approach incorporates information from economic time series to decompose short-term fertility change into tempo and quantum effects.

106-3. EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON FERTILITY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN SOUTH KOREA AND ITALY

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Over the past decades, economic downturns have affected fertility dynamics. Many scholars have shown that fertility levels have decreased in response to the crises in several countries, both in Asian societies and in European ones. The main purpose of this study is to perform a comparative analysis

between South Korea and Italy on the effects of the economic crises, started respectively in 1997 and 2007, on the levels and patterns of fertility. The interest in comparing these two countries is that they are both characterized by a "tight family system" but very low fertility levels. The data-sets used come from The 2006 Korean National Fertility, Family Health and Welfare Survey and from The 2012 Italian Multipurpose Survey on Aspects of Everyday Life. Our sample focuses on women aged 20-49 currently married at the time of the survey. We carried out analyses to summarize the distinctive patterns in the socioeconomic characteristics of the observed groups of women in Italy and South Korea. We also applied regression analyses to assess the changing effect of socioeconomic status on fertility. Our findings confirm that the economic crisis affected the causal mechanisms of fertility significantly both in South Korea and in Italy. Changes in reproductive behavior have been most evident among women characterized by a high level of fertility and among those who received junior high school education or lower. As the level of wife's education rises, the number of children ever born after the crisis tends to increase. This pattern is found to be consistent when the husband's occupation was introduced into the analysis.

106-4. MACRO-MICRO INTERACTIONS IN FERTILITY TRANSITIONS: DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES IN FIRST BIRTH BEHAVIOUR TO ECONOMIC RECESSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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External economic shocks have influenced birth rates throughout history, for example, following the Great depression or collapse of Eastern European socialism. However, while the UK experienced dramatic economic stress following the 2008 Great Recession, the demographic situation was somewhat different due to a prior upward fertility trend and increasing proportion of births in cohabitation. This paper therefore examines the effect of the Great Recession on fertility behaviour, recognising that the effect may result from economic influences at macro or micro level. We use a longitudinal sample from the BHPS and Understanding Societies surveys to track individual women and measure the correspondence between fertility preferences and outcomes. Latent Classes are used to evaluate differential effects across socio-economic groups at an individual level, while regression discontinuity establishes whether the 2008 crash had an influence on fertility behaviour. Initial results suggest some evidence of a changing fertility profile for younger cohorts, and evidence of a discontinuity in fertility rates following the 2008 crash.

106-5. THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT RECESSION ON FERTILITY IN EUROPE: A MULTI-LEVEL STUDY

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The global economic recession that started in autumn 2007 in the United States has hit almost all European countries, with many experiencing plummeting GDP and rising unemployment for most of the period of 2008-2012. In line with the past research, the worsening economic conditions and increasing economic uncertainty have been expected to affect fertility. Indeed, aggregate-level studies showed that fertility rates, which were increasing until around 2008 started to decline in most European countries after 2009. Nevertheless, up to now there have been no empirical micro-level studies that assess the effects of the Great Recession on fertility in Europe. This paper aims to address this research gap. In particular, we assess the impact of the aggregate adverse economic conditions caused by the recent economic recession on individual fertility behaviour in the EU member states, Norway,

Switzerland and Iceland. We also investigate how the effects of the recession differ by education level and whether the recession has led to widening socio-economic differentials in fertility. We use the EU-SILC survey which allows us to reconstruct birth histories of over 100,000 women in reproductive age with children still living in the household. Our main explanatory variables are country- and region-level indicators of economic uncertainty and employment instability which are merged with the individual level files. Multi-level event history models are estimated separately for childless women and mothers. We expect that the recession has discouraged childbearing, and that it has particularly affected first births. We also anticipate that highly-educated women have limited their childbearing more than the women with lower education during uncertain times.

107-1, UNION DYNAMICS AND FERTILITY

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The link between partnership instability and fertility is increasingly explored. How cohort completed fertility is affected by new partnership behaviours and how this has changed over time is however rarely studied. In an environment where cohabitation becomes a common context of births and people are more and more educated, these factors cannot be excluded from the study. We draw on Thomson and al.'s (2012) article, who find that in France, in the recent cohorts, completed fertility is less affected by union instability than in the past. They enlarge the prediction to the most recent cohorts using a microsimulation model. We extend this study by (1) adding marriages to the partnership history, (2) taking account of the level of education and time spent at school, (3) studying the mechanisms in other countries with different systems of value, the UK and later on Italy. In a first step, we describe the various changes in the countries under study: completed fertility, family trajectories, and the interrelationship between those. In a second step, we implement the microsimulation model that also includes levels of education. To do so, we use the coefficients from hazard regressions of transition to births (for up to 6 birth orders), to partnership (marriage or cohabitation as competing risks, on three orders), to separation and to repartnering. First descriptive results show that in the UK, women who separated by age 40 have continuously rather lower fertility than those in a stable union (birth cohorts 1940-1969). While repartnering enhanced fertility levels in the 1940s birth cohorts, it does not seem to be the case any more in the 1960s cohorts. Non-traditional family behaviours are still scarce in Italy in the cohorts described, but the microsimulation should unravel the most recent alterations.

107-2. FERTILITY IN COHABITING AND MARRIED UNIONS. A MULTI-PROCESS ANALYSIS OF FIVE COUNTRIES

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We examine how novel partnership forms influence the likelihood of having children. Based on GGS data for Austria, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain (for Spain the 2006 fertility and family survey) we focus both on first and second births. These nations represent quite well the major variations within Europe in terms of fertility levels and welfare state support to working mothers and families. As a first step, we estimate Kaplan Meier survival curves for both cohabiting and married couples. As expected, we find that cohabitation is generally associated with fewer births. But the impact is not straightforward. Fertility differentials are larger in some countries than others, and for second births the effect is actually the opposite in two cases. Our analyses of Spain yield surprising results. Here cohabitation has grown rapidly over the past two decades, and Spain now boasts rate that lies between Austria and

Germany, suggesting that it is no longer confined to an 'avant-garde' population. In addition, cohabitation in Spain is unexpectedly stable and, in terms of fertility behavior, is closer to Norway than to any Mediterranean 'model' (e.g. Italy). In Spain fertility behavior among cohabiting couples is basically similar to married couples - at least as far as first births are concerned. The second step utilizes a multiprocess approach to assess the relationship between selection into partnership and fertility taking into account selection and the correlation among the two different processes. We estimate two simultaneous processes: transition to partnership and transition to childbirth. In this way we account for the competing risks of the transition to marriage and cohabitation. Further, by estimating the covariance of both partnership and fertility we are able to account for how changes in sample composition over time affects the association between independent variables.

107-3. FERTILITY AFTER SEPARATION: SECOND BIRTHS IN HIGHER ORDER UNIONS IN FASTERN AND WESTERN GERMANY

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This paper uses recent data from the German family panel (pairfam) to examine the fertility behavior after separation. More specifically, we focus on the transition to the second child and compare the behavior of respondents in ongoing partnerships (couples who are still partnered with the mother/father of their first child) with those who have experienced family dissolution after the first birth. The investigation reveals strong gender differences in post-separation fertility behavior, with men being more reluctant to have a second child in a new partnership than women. We also find large differences between eastern and western Germany which we attribute to differences in institutional contexts that still prevail between the formerly two parts of Germany after reunification.

107-4. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND BEHAVIOUR IN AUSTRIA: A COUPLE ANALYSIS

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Using longitudinal data from the Austrian Generation and Gender Survey conducted in 2008 and in 2013, I investigate the effects of couple disagreement about short-term fertility desires on subsequent actual behaviour. The findings show that the perception of disagreement with the partner about wanting a(nother) child has inhibiting effects on the birth of a child and that these effects vary by parity, gender, and gender equality within the couple. Men tend to have more influence in the decision of a first child while women tend to prevail in the decision of a higher birth order child. At parity zero, the disagreement has an outcome in between that of agreement on yes and that of agreement on not having a child, at higher parities the conflict is solved more often with a lack of a birth. This paper calls for the collection of data from both members of a couple so that the analysis of the partner's actual desires can complement the analysis of the partner's perceived desires.

107-5. EXTRAMARITAL PREGNANCY AND TRANSITION TO MARRIAGE: EXAMINATION OF INTERGENERATIONAL EFFECTS IN SELECTED GGS COUNTRIES

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Paper aims at explanation of incidence of bridal pregnancies (premarital conception and marital birth) in the context of intergenerational relations (impact of parents on the process of decision-making). The paper strives for estimation of parental influence on the decision-making process while controlling for the effect of internal factors such as declared norms and values towards family formation and childbearing. The motivation for the analysis arises from observation that in some European countries bridal pregnancy still constitutes an important path of family formation. At this same time, observed changes in the share of extramarital births result the fact that increasing proportion of couples decides not to marry during pregnancy. Therefore, we find important to address the issue of factors responsible for decision concerning marriage during pregnancy. We aim at reaching this research goal by measuring parental impact while controlling for internalized norms and values. Parental effect (external factor) is operationalized as an impact of older generation via normative and economic pressure, whereas internal factors are defined as impact of norms and values internalized by decision makers. The study uses data from the GGS survey for countries with high (Poland, Spain, Italy) and low (Netherlands, France, Norway) incidence of bridal pregnancies in order to account for relative importance of external and internal factors. In the model (probit regression) we estimate the effect of both internal and external factors (controlling for other variables) on the outcome variable (bridal pregnancy). Preliminary results for Poland, suggest that there is a significant parental impact on the likelihood of entering marriage during pregnancy however significance of this effect seems to diminish over time. The effect of internal factors (as measured by declared norms and values) seems to be significant across analysed period with slight increase for those couples who have conceived a child after the year 2000.

108-1, UNION DURATION AND UNION DISSOLUTION

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This study examines the risk of separation over union duration. While previous research has shown the rising-falling pattern of divorce over marriage duration, little is known about the variation of the dissolution risk over cohabitation duration or over marriage duration if the length of partnership is measured since the beginning of union rather than marriage. We will use large-scale register data from Finland which include information on both marital and non-marital unions. We will first study the risk of separation both for marital and non-marital unions controlling for observed and unobserved characteristics of individuals. We will then examine the risk of separation over union duration when the episodes of cohabitation and marriage are considered as parts of the same union.

108-2. FAMILY COMPOSITION AND UNION DISSOLUTION AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN SWEDEN

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Partnership stability has decreased substantially in Europe, even among families with children. In parallel, new family forms in which not necessarily both parties of a couple are the biological parents of all the children, have become more common. In this paper, we seek to shed more light on the impact of

family composition on the dissolution risk among families with children. We focus on Sweden given its strong emphasis on gender equality also with respect to parenting, and generous family support system. We analyze data from the Young Adult Panel Study, conducted in 1999, 2003 and 2009. Piecewise constant proportional hazards model is our tool of analysis. Our results reveal that stepfamilies have an elevated breakup risk compared to intact families but also to blended families. The slightly higher disruption risk seen among blended families, as compared to intact families, is not statistically significant. Stepmother families and where both partners have children from previous partnerships but no joint children have the highest breakup risks. Among non-intact families, those with both joint children and the woman's children in the household are the least likely to break up, followed by blended families having also the woman's and the man's children living with the couple. Thus the results suggest that family compositions have a differential impact on family disruption, and it is important to distinguish by the gender of the stepparent as well as between step- and blended families.

108-3. CHANGE IN THE STABILITY OF U.S. MARITAL AND COHABITING UNIONS FOLLOWING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD

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The share of births to cohabiting couples has increased dramatically in recent decades. These families tend to be less stable than those formed in marriage, with potential implications for the well-being of parents and children. We use data from the 1995 and 2006-10 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to: 1) describe change in the characteristics of couples having children together, paying attention to trajectories of cohabitation and marriage around the couple's first birth; 2) compare change in union stability following the birth of a child across four distinct union-birth trajectories; and 3) illustrate change in patterns of stability using simple simulations. Relying on multivariate event history models, we find evidence of a weakening association between cohabitation and instability, given marriage occurs at some point before or after the couple's first birth. The more recent data show statistically indistinguishable separation risks for couples who have a birth in marriage without ever cohabiting, who cohabit and then have a birth in marriage, and who have a birth in cohabitation and then marry. Cohabitating unions with children are significantly less stable when de-coupled from marriage, although the parents in this group also differ most from others on observed (and likely, unobserved) characteristics.

108-4. DOES WAITING PAY OFF? THE EFFECT OF PARTNERSHIP DURATION PRIOR TO HOUSEHOLD FORMATION ON UNION STABILITY

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This article investigates how the length of the non-residential partnership phase, which is known as LAT (living apart together), relates to separation behavior. There is a large body of literature on the effects of cohabiting prior to marriage on union stability. However, relatively few studies have examined how the LAT period before moving in together influences separation risks. This is surprising, as this study has found that 90 percent of the unions were preceded by an LAT period. On the one hand, we might expect to find that a short LAT period has a negative influence on union stability, because the partners have relatively little information about each other, and mismatches are therefore possible. It is, however, also conceivable that a short LAT period prior to moving in together is indicative of the couple's commitment to the union. Data for the empirical analyses came from the German Family Panel.

The dataset includes 8,230 residential non-marital and marital unions of 2,899 men and 3,866 women born in 1971-1973 and in 1981-1983. Multilevel piecewise constant survival models were estimated to assess the influence of the length of the LAT (living apart together) period on stability. The results reveal that union stability is positively related to the length of the LAT phase. However, the separation rates of unions without a prior LAT period are also low. The LAT stage has a similar impact on cohabitations and on marriages. The findings suggest that the LAT period is a significant phase in the partnership which enables couples to acquire information about the quality of the partnership.

108-5. FAMILY DIVERSITY CHALLENGES DEMOGRAPHY: MEASURING AND MODELING THE TRANSITION TO SOLO PARENTHOOD

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Demographers' attention to measuring and modeling family diversity are challenged when it comes to family transitions. The multiplication of family forms and related legislations regulating the care and responsibilities of children makes it difficult to define the beginning and ending of solo parenthood. On the basis of 40 biographic interviews, we focus on the transition to solo parenthood reported by individuals living in Switzerland, having full custody and raising their children alone at the moment of the interview. First we identify a variety of objective and subjective markers of the transition to solo parenthood and show the ways in which such markers define different experiences of solo parenthood. Second, we analyze the way in which the multiple dimensions of the transition into solo parenthood (residential arrangements, legal responsibilities, relational adjustments) makes it difficult to identify the onset of a solo parent status and to model the transition to it. This is mostly experienced as a gradual, multidimensional, and ambivalent transition. The first characteristic makes it hard for respondents to give a precise date for it. The second characteristic makes it hard to identify the relevant marker or markers. The third characteristic makes it difficult to use retrospective data on solo parenthood. Our findings have important implications for measurements and modeling family transitions in a context of growing diversity.

109-1. FERTILITY AND FAMILY POLICY: AN INTERSECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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This paper considers how intersectionality, a key theoretical and methodological concept, can contribute to the way we, as demographers, understand and study the relationship between fertility and family policy in Europe. Intersectionality posits that different dimensions of social life are intersecting, mutually modifying and inseparable. Accepting the basic premise of intersectionality means acknowledging that it is potentially problematic to conceptualize or name women as a homogeneous group. This has two important consequences for the study of fertility and family policy. First of all, it helps us make sense of the cross-national evidence that, at first glance, is somewhat puzzling. Second, by drawing attention to processes of exclusion and its consequences, intersectionality highlights the need to critically question our own position and assumptions. An intersectional perspective requires that we take heterogeneity into account when we describe or endorse particular policy options as "woman" or "family" friendly.

109-2. FAMILY POLICIES AND FERTILITY: ANALYZING THE LINK BETWEEN FAMILY POLICY INSTITUTIONS AND FERTILITY RATES IN 33 COUNTRIES 1995-2010

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This study analyzes the link between family-policy institutions and fertility changes in 33 countries 1995 to 2010 using new institutional data. We use newly collected data on family-policy legislation covering not only the frequently analyzed old OECD member countries, but also including new EU member countries as well as Russia and Ukraine. In order to evaluate the link between family policy and fertility, pooled time-series cross-section regression analyses are used with the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) as outcome variable and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), female labor force participation, and unemployment rates as control variables. The results show that more extensive gender-egalitarian family policies, and female employment are linked to higher fertility, while policies supporting traditional family patterns or the degree of economic development produce no statistically significant results. Analyses of the interaction between earner-carer support and female paid work indicate that the impact of introducing more gender-egalitarian policies would be stronger in countries with lower levels of female labor force participation. Regressions with differenced data support ideas of earner-carer support being linked to increases in total fertility. Thus, the results lend support to McDonald's (2006) argument that work-family reconciliation policies might be a way to increase fertility rates of a country.

109-3. EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICITY OF THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON COMPLETED FERTILITY

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In this paper we aim at assessing to what extent completed fertility vary across contexts characterized by policies that support different gender division of labor models. We analyze key family policies and labor market factors, and additionally consider the dimension of gender norms, that can act both as a moderator and a confounding factor for policy effects. We argue that policies are likely to have different fertility effects across levels of education. This is due to differences in the costs associated with having children and to different family values. We utilize the European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) for 16 countries and apply multi-level models combined with country-level data. We find that reduced working hours for men and gender egalitarian norms have a positive impact on fertility. Furthermore, their positive impact is greater among highly educated women. Childcare enrollment and women's part-time also show the expected positive pattern according to education, but their overall effect is not significant. The influence of monetary transfers is negative, with a clear negative gradient according to education. Finally, we find that where gender norms are more egalitarian, fertility tends to be higher. In sum, policies that support gender equality in paid and unpaid work have a positive impact on fertility, while policies supporting gender role specialization in the family have a depressing effect.

109-4. THE "MISSING LINK" BETWEEN PARENTAL LEAVE POLICIES AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR: UNDERSTANDING POLICY EFFECTS THROUGH THEIR INTERACTION WITH FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

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Work-family balance policies are often hypothesised to be responsible for large fertility variation amongst developed countries. They are often analysed from a broader perspective and reflect merely upon cross-country variation. Less attention is paid to within country policy variation and how it influences fertility decision-making. Also, theoretical explanations of mechanisms through which policy may have an impact on fertility behaviour are rather scarce. This paper conceptualises the theory of gender equity as a multilevel theory which clarifies how parental leave characteristics may influence individual level fertility decision-making. The "missing link" in the title relates to eliqibility criteria which determine not only who is eligible for parental leave, but also how long the leave is and what the financial compensation will be. The analysis represents the first part of an agent-based model that aims to contribute to research on whether policy characteristics influence aggregated fertility variation across countries. Gender equity is not understood from the position of respondents and their perception of fairness as proposed by McDonald (2013) but as equality of opportunities. It evaluates policies according to their ability to ensure mothers employment after birth and fathers to actively participate in nurturing. Since gender equity in parental leave policies does not differ only in its characteristics, the degree of gender equity is also assessed from the position of various family circumstances. To do so the paper uses longitudinal EU-SILC data from 29 European countries. The analytical method applied is multilevel logistic regression. Preliminary findings suggest that being eligible for parental leave increases the likelihood of giving birth. However, the effect is not statistically significant in the transition to first birth, but appears to be important only in higher order births. The effect of eligibility for parental leave further seems to vary according to the degree of gender equity.

109-5. A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON GENDER ATTITUDES, FERTILITY INTENTIONS AND THE SUFFERING CHILD

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Since 70s a trend toward a more egalitarian division of labour has been registered. A similar trend have been also observed in gender attitudes, that became more egalitarian. Despite these progress, some authors observe that a few changes have occurred after the mid-1990. These same authors posit the emergence of a "new cultural frame": egalitarian principles had been interiorized, but prioritization of children makes couples to choose a non-egalitarian framework in the division of domestic labour and to express caution toward egalitarian statements. Our first aim is to explore at the individual level the existence of an "egalitarian essentialism" together with a prioritization of children through a qualitative analysis of 16 in-depth interviews with men and women of 8 couples. Interviewees are asked to express their agreement with several statements - the same employed in social surveys in order to measure gender attitudes. The preliminary results obtained with our qualitative approach show that the disagreement with some statements that are supposed to measure gender attitudes actually expresses the prioritization of children. Particularly, women with a greater attachment to work and feeling of professional fulfilment are more aware of consequences of their double role on children. The ambiguity of gender attitudes statements can also explain why previous studies present contradictory results as to the association between gender attitudes and fertility. Hence, the second aim of our study

is to describe through narratives of in-depth interviews the complex relationship between gender attitudes and fertility intentions of men and women.

110-1. THE EMPIRICAL INFLATION OF INTERGENERATIONAL FINANCIAL TRANSFERS: IS THE BANK OF MUM AND DAD TOO BIG TO FAIL?

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Intergenerational Financial Transfer research has developed considerably over the past decade and now forms a mature literature examining the extent to which financial assistance is given by parents to their adult children over the life course. Yet this paper argues that this literature has evolved on the back of a one-sided understanding of intergenerational transfers. One of the challenges of intergenerational studies in an ageing society is the need to answer questions that look beyond the nuclear family or the household as an economic unit to explore interdependency between generations. Analytical techniques need to be adapted to this new understanding of the social world (McDaniel, 1997) and this paper argues that existing research has not always used appropriate data for the research question at hand. Using data from the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), the analysis reveals that less than 7% of individuals aged 18-35 received financial assistance from their parents and this finding is stable across 10 countries and over time. These conclusions are supported through the analysis of longitudinal data from the GGP for 5 countries and preliminary findings suggest that a very small proportion of individuals receive financial assistance from their family over time. Furthermore this likelihood is not affected by the recipient's financial circumstances or other indicators of need. Substantively, the findings point to one of two conclusions: either intergenerational financial assistance is a marginal and rarely used means of intergenerational exchange or standard measurement practices in international surveys are failing to capture the large amount of intergenerational exchange that is referred to in fields such as housing, social policy and economics.

110-2. THE AGE-PROFILE OF INVISIBLE TRANSFERS: THE TRUE SIZE OF ASYMMETRY IN INTERAGE REALLOCATIONS

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We argue that the institutional composition of funding consumption in the two dependent sections of the lifecycle, childhood and old age, are different. To put it sharply, children are raised by their parents, the elderly rely on society. Since the reallocation of resources within households are not registered in National Accounts, the majority of the resources transferred to children are not visible in contrast to resources flowing to the elderly, which are almost entirely observed in public statistics. For our analysis we apply a recent extension of National Accounts, called the National Transfer Accounts, which include intra-household transfers; and a further, experimental extension, the National Time Transfer Accounts, which quantifies the value of time transferred among household members in the form of unpaid household labor. We show that about one third of the full transfer package flowing to children is registered in the National Accounts and another roughly one third is made visible by the National Transfer Accounts. The remaining one third, which is the value of parents caring for their children, is made visible by the National Time Transfer Accounts. The corresponding shares in funding old age are quite different: nearly 90 percent is observed in public statistics and the two accounting extensions unfold only a bit more than 10 percent.

110-3. THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ACROSS EUROPE

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We investigate the extent to which the intergenerational transmission of homeownership differs across countries. Our main hypothesis is that the impact of parental home-ownership on the likelihood of an adult child's entry into homeownership is stronger in countries where mortgages are less widespread, and where the family plays a bigger role in the provision of welfare. We perform discrete-time event history analyses of the transition to first-time homeownership using the retrospective SHARELIFE data for 10 European countries (Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Greece), collected in 2008/2009. We find that in most countries the likelihood of an adult child's entry into homeownership is 20-40% greater if the parents were owner-occupiers than if they were not. The few countries where the impact is smaller (Sweden, France and Spain) are not especially those where mortgage markets are restrictive or where the family is less important in welfare provision.

110-4. WHAT DO WE LEARN ABOUT GENDER INEQUALITY USING A NTA APPROACH? SOME EVIDENCE FOR FRANCE OVER THE 1979-2005 PERIOD

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The National Transfer Account methodology (NTA) allows to quantify transfers between age and generations. It includes consumption and income profiles, the difference between the two measures the lifecycle deficit. Recent improvements in the national accounts methodology suggest to disaggregate the NTA accounts by gender and to include the domestic production. The idea is to value domestic production in order to take into account the large quantity of goods and services produced by household members for their own consumption, without involving market transactions. In a gender perspective, this inclusion is highly pertinent as women do a large part of the unpaid work within the household. We compute all the profiles, covering the 1979-2005 period, relying for domestic production on French Time Use surveys. We observe that the inclusion of domestic production decreases the difference between the contribution of men and women at each age; the production of men is still higher than the production of women, except after 65 years old. The relation between the consumption profile of men and women is not significantly different including or not time use. Finally, the important contribution of women in time changes significantly the lifecycle deficit profile, because the deficit of men is more important with time use.

110-5. THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE ON INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS IN THE FORM OF BEOUESTS

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Transfers in the form of bequests have important implications for the intergenerational transmission of inequality. Demographic change has relevant consequences for the timing and size of bequests. For example, longer life implies that people receive bequests when they are older. Conversely, increasing generational length reduces the average age at which people are given bequests. In this paper, we analyze the consequences of demographic change in the United States for the timing over the life

course when individuals receive an inheritance and for the size of bequests. We evaluate trends in life expectancy at the mean age at childbearing as a proxy for timing at receipt of bequests by complementing classic demographic analysis with empirical estimates from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) inheritance data for 1987-2010. Findings show that the long-term trend of increasing age at receipt of bequests and of increasing size of per-capita bequests received might have stalled, mainly because of changes in the timing of fertility. In the long term, the upward trend in age at which people receive bequests may resume as the expected linear gains in life expectancy would more than counteract recent increases in the mean age at childbearing. As the need for economic resources varies over the life cycle, changes in the timing at receipt of bequests may have a differential impact on wealth inequality and affect patterns of multigenerational transfers of resources.

111-1. LIFE PATHS OF MIGRANTS: A SEQUENCE ANALYSIS OF POLISH LABOR MIGRANTS' FAMILY-LIFE TRAIECTORIES

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In the past decade intra-European migration has become more and more important. The Polish migration is an example of this large and growing group of immigrants in Europe including the Netherlands, for which not much is known yet. Using unique panel data from the Dutch population registers, we apply sequence analysis to explore and describe the variety of family life-courses among young adult (aged 20-30 at migration) Polish labor migrants in the Netherlands (N = 5,355). Each individual family-life career is followed for a period of five years on a monthly time base. Optimal matching analysis is applied to compute (dis)similarities between individuals, in order to group them into predominant life paths. A series of logistic regression analyses on the acquired typology shows a strong impact of partner origin for the type of union and likelihood of return migration. Furthermore, men are more likely to remain single and to leave the Netherlands, while women more often cohabit.

111-2. LONG-TERM INTERNATIONAL CIRCULAR MIGRATION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM HUNGARY

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The contribution provides empirical evidence relevant to the long-term international circular migrants admitted into Hungary. The principal aim of this research is to quantify the occurrence of circulation within international migration with the help of a case study. We measure the demographic and spatial patterns associated with international circular migration. First, we define the concept of circulation within the conceptual framework of transnationalism. Second, we create macro-scale data on long term international circular migrants based on an original statistical method. We seek to gain further insight into the composition of international circular immigrants by gender, age, family status and country of citizenship. The full paper relates to the before crises period of 2006-2008. The analysis of the crises data set (2009-2011)is now in progress. It provides unique opportunity to compare two periods examined and explore the effect of economic crises on the process of international circular migration and the demographic composition of circulars.

111-3. MAPPING CIRCULAR MIGRATION WITH REGISTER STATISTICS

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In July 2009 the Swedish Government decided to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to examine circular migration. The Committee was tasked with mapping out circular migration and identifying the factors that influence migrants' opportunities to move between Sweden and their countries of origin. Statistics Sweden has contributed with migration data from the national population register. The results of the mapping was published in May 2010 and is the focus of this paper. A broad definition where a circular migrant is a person that has moved across a national border at least twice since 1969 was adopted. The statistics over migration is dependent on national registration. All persons with the intention of staying in Sweden for a year or more are obliged to register at the authorities. The statistics is therefore limited to a certain time space and people moving to Sweden for a shorter period than a year is not included in the study. Persons moving from Sweden are also obliged to deregister at the authorities when planning to be abroad for a year or more. The statistics shows that more than 2 000 000 circular moves involving Sweden was made between 1969 and 2009. Women and men have generally made equally many circular moves and the most moves were done by persons in the working ages. A large part of the circular migrants are persons born in Sweden. Among the foreign born migrants Nordic background is the most common. The geographical vicinity is clearly of great importance but globalization has also made its mark. Until the 1990:s the Nordic circular migration dominated. Now it has decreased slightly and migration from the EU and countries like India and China has increased.

111-4. MOTHER TONGUE, HOST COUNTRY INCOME AND RETURN MIGRATION

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Using a unique database constructed through the merging of administrative records from Sweden and Finland, this study is the first to provide a detailed examination of differential return-migration risks by people's mother tongue within a given nationality. We estimate hazard models of the propensity to return migrate among Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking Finns in Sweden, accounting for income and standard socio-demographic variables. In line with previous research, Swedish-speaking Finns are found to have notably lower return-migration risks than Finnish-speaking Finns. Our primary aim is to study whether this divergence relates to between-group differences in host country income. The motivation is that labour market outcomes of Swedish-speaking Finns are known to be in parity with native Swedes, which presumably is because they have the same mother tongue. The research hypothesis is not confirmed by our analyses, however, since host country income and the other background variables only explain a modest part of the language-group difference in return-migration risk.

111-5. LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATORY TRAJECTORIES. THE CASE OF GERMAN MIGRANTS IN SWITZERLAND

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The principle of free movement of persons, which entails to all individuals the right to move, travel, study and work anywhere within the EU/EFTA, led to more temporary and circular forms of migration (e.g., Faist 2008). EU/EFTA citizens also have the right to settle and retire anywhere within the

EU/EFTA, raising the guestion of how temporary and circular the current migration patterns actually are. Surprisingly, migratory trajectories, in particular of recent migrants within the EU/EFTA, have rarely been studied. Yet, without an understanding of those dimensions we are left with an inadequate analysis of these new settling and migration dynamics. This study will contribute to the literature by examining the migratory trajectories of German migrants living in Switzerland. So far, no longitudinal data, covering recent migratory flows, was available in Switzerland. Together with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, we established a longitudinal database, using record linkage and a deterministic data matching approach of three official data sources; the Statistic of the resident population of foreign nationality, the Population and Households Statistics, and, due to a lack of socioeconomic and household characteristics in the first two sources, the Structural Survey (i.e. the new form of the population census). Our paper first presents the construction of this new database. Secondly, we analyse the migratory trajectories of German residents, who arrived in Switzerland between 2002 and 2011. Therefore, we consider the settling process and the demographic behavior of different types of migrants (students, workers, retirees, etc.), regarding civil status changes as well as internal migration. Finally, a special focus lies on emigration, in order to evaluate how temporary and, in case of recurrent immigration, how circular current migration patterns really are.

112-1. DEMOGRAPHIC RELEVANCY OF INCREASED USE OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Delayed childbearing in European countries has resulted in increase in the number of women who decided to have children later in their lifetime. As a result more women face the problem of infertility and cannot achieve their desired number of children. Fertility postponement belongs among the major factors of the increasing use of assisted reproduction technology (ART). Simultaneously, the availability of ART contributes to the rise in women's childbearing age. The main goal of our research is to evaluate demographic importance of increased use of ART and to examine the impact on both the fertility level and birth timing. A comparative analysis based on demographic and ART data collected by the ESHRE confirmed a positive correlation between TFR and the number of treatment cycles per million of women in reproductive age. A more significant impact of the ART use on fertility level was observed in the countries where couples were encouraged to seek help sooner rather than later. Despite the strong positive correlation between the degree of fertility postponement and the demand for ART among women aged 35 and older the highest share of children born after ART was not found in the countries characterized by very late childbearing pattern but in those countries with less advanced fertility postponement. ART can have a demographic impact when women take advantage of it rather early than late in their lifetime. Accordingly, it is suggested to promote rather earlier use of ART in order to fulfil one's reproductive plans and to avoid the higher risk of reproductive health problems resulting in low success rate of ART. However, such reproductive health policy should be a part of policies promoting early parenthood preventing further delay in fertility timing and enabling early diagnose of potential reproductive health problems requiring application of ART.

112-2. PUBLIC PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THIRD-PARTY REPRODUCTION IN IRAN

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Infertility treatment in the past two decades in Iran has been improved in such an unprecedented rate that perceived by experts as "the Iran ART revolution". Centres making use of assisted reproductive technologies are currently more than 70 clinics offering all forms of modern treatment including thirdparty reproduction: Gamete and embryo donation as well as surrogacy. Despite the fact that using donor gametes have been legitimized in Iran by religious authorities and passed into law, little is known about public attitudes towards the application of these methods. The present study uses inferential analysis to examine the Iranian public attitudes towards Gamete donation and surrogacy. This questionnaire based study conducted in 2012 and included 405 Iranian residents (276 women and 129 men) of nearly all ages selected through cluster sampling method. We found that, public is reluctant to practice Eqq donation and surrogacy. Moreover, they were more negative to the use of sperm donation, particularly men (nearly 70% of men rejected sperm donation). The explanatory variables including sex of respondents, marital status, age group, education, and occupational status are significant in the differences of public attitudes towards third-party donation. Results indicate that people in general are still conservative to the third-party donation methods. Therefore, Medical practitioners and legislators have to think about some precautions in order to reduce the diverse effects. Furthermore, public should be more informed of the procedures of Gamete donation and surrogacy. Key words: Infertility, Thirdparty Reproduction, Public attitudes, Iran

112-3. IVF TO HAVE A SECOND+ CHILD: NEW POSSIBILITIES OR NEW OBSTACLES?

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Subfertile women have various concerns in the matter of having more children, though lack of reproductive desire is not one of them. But economic reasons, as well as the issues of psychological adjustment, reproductive health and age/time remaining to grow children up, often overweight the desire. In October 2013 a survey of women in several IVF clinics of Moscow was initiated. Only those who wanted to have second+ children became respondents. By the beginning of November 2013, analysis of 296 medical cases has shown that there were 45 women in the studied sample (15,2% of all female IVF patients). They constitute one sixth of all IVF patients; typically, are 30-40 years old, they are married or cohabiting, and their existing children are older than 3 years. Differently from a situation with reproductive intention to have a first child, none single woman was present among IVF patients, wanting a 2+ birth. The majority of these women are housewives, but some are career oriented. The latter fact may be caused by the fact that birth of second+ IVF child is to be financed by patients themselves, so only the well-off can afford the treatment, i. e., couples where either a man, or woman, or both, have sufficient income. Possible future development of ART in Russia might be affected by conservative backlash of values which some state ideologists try to coerce onto people. Accordingly, there are suggestions to forbid surrogacy, coupled with questioning 'quality' of all IVF children. This might also have negative effect on numbers of ART-conceived children in Russia in near future. Still, the interests of infertile people and of doctors in this situation coincide, and help to form opposition to this possible development.

112-4. ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ITALY: BETWEEN THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Despite a restrictive legislation in Italy, ART has allowed new opportunities for many Italian couples previously considered sterile or desiring to have children at later age (72 thousands in 2011). The phenomenon – although still marginal (2.2% of births) – is having an impact on Italian fertility patterns (e.g. an increase of late fertility and of twin births) that in demographic literature on Italy is almost neglected. This paper tries to fill the knowledge gap using a combination of administrative data: Birth Assistance Certificate (CEDAP) data set and the Register of miscarriages (AS). Three are the research questions. First, we want to identify the differential characteristics (e.g. age, education, citizenship, residence) distinguishing mothers giving births by ART fecundation from those who have not used ART. Second, we evaluate whether the pregnancies and the deliveries when ART fecundation is used are different to a certain extent from the average (for instance in terms of duration of gestation, of medicalization of pregnancy, of the type of delivery). Finally, we investigate whether ART fecundation (according to different techniques) may influence the probability to have a live birth versus an adverse outcome (miscarriage or stillbirth). First results show that ART treatment is more often linked to mother's higher age at birth and childlessness. Unexpectedly, there is small effect of education and occupational status on ART conception. Conception by ART is linked to a (perceived?) more risky pregnancy, premature births and not physiological delivery. It is not found a significant effect of the method of ART used on the likelihood to have a live birth versus an adverse outcome. A younger age and no previous miscarriages are factors linked to reproductive success.

112-5. HOW OLD IS TOO OLD? A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCUSSION ON AGE LIMITS FOR ACCESS TO ART

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ART legislation varies considerably across Europe in relation to age limits. While women's age limit for treatment reimbursement from health insurance is essentially the same (usually between 38 to 42 years), the age limit for access to such treatment is rarely defined. There are three kinds of arguments used in all discussions of these age limits: biological and psychosocial arguments and the argument of the right to freedom of choice. The ART legislation takes into account the preferences of potential parents. Children's preferences, however, are not ascertained. What age do children consider as the preferred age of their parents and what are their main reasons for this? What position do our findings have, and how significant are they compared to other arguments on age limitation for access to ART? Data from survey amongst 1452 older children and young adults aged 11-25 years conducted in the Czech Republic was used. Based on the survey results a substantial proportion of older children and young adults would prefer younger parents than they have. The most important reasons for this preference are those connected with the fear of premature loss of parents. Our respondents do not think of loss only as death, but also as a significant loss of physical and mental fitness resulting in the loss of a parent as a self-contained entity. The presented findings represent another strong argument in the debate on age limits for access to ART. Nevertheless, setting an age limit for ART should be part of a policy that promotes early parenthood in order to prevent further delay in fertility. Young people should be informed that the ideal age to start a family is before reaching the age of 30.

113-1. IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PREDICTORS OF EUROPEAN HOME OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

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This paper focuses on the relationship between population and home ownership aiming to identify patterns of similarity and diversity in 29 European countries through sociodemographic predictors. Making use of the EU-SILC micro-data of 2005 and 2009, a two-level approach is applied. At the macro level, a cluster analysis highlights homogeneous groups in the European context. At the micro level, using logistic modelling, the homogeneous and heterogeneous features in home ownership are explored and their consistency with the clustering results is tested. The results identified four homogeneous groups that give to Europe a particular configuration: a north-western group formed by clusters with low and medium-low home ownership rates and a south-eastern group composed of clusters with high and medium-high home ownership rates. In clusters with low and medium-low home ownership rates to 'be owner' is a matter of the temporal and economic evolution of the household. In clusters with high and medium-high home ownership rates, this tenure status is so widespread that its explanation requires information that is difficult to measure, such as the effect of public policies or family support in the provision of housing. Consequently, in the access to home ownership, these features play an important role, diluting the importance of income, educational attainment and dwelling type. Due to historical differences in housing markets, cohort effects turned age into a major element of heterogeneity.

113-2. MIGRATION TRANSITIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: STATISTICAL MODELLING OF THE 'STUDENT RECORD DATA' IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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The number of students participating at higher education institutions (HEIs) in the United Kingdom over the past 15 years have rose sharply from 1.7 million in the academic year 1995/96 to 2.6 million in 2010/11. The latest figures indicate that the Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) for the 2011/12 academic year for English domiciled students was at a record high of 49%, this indicates that just under half of all 17 year olds that lived in England at the start of the 2011/12 academic year will participate in higher education by age thirty given the current age specific participation rates. Surprisingly, given the importance of higher education very little work has been conducted on the migratory patterns of students attending institutes of higher education in the UK. With the use of the Student Record Dataset of the Higher Education Statistics Agency - which contains detailed information on every student recorded as attending an institute of higher education in the UK - this paper uses a series of statistical techniques to gain an in-depth understanding of how student migration transitions are impacted by the student's characteristics (age, ethnicity, socio-economic status and parental education), the course they study and the institute they attended. The results indicate that there was a strong statistically significant relationship between student migration transition and socio-economic status and ethnicity. Students from lower income families and non-white ethnic groups were much more likely to attend a local university or commute than their richer white counterparts. The results also indicate that the distance migrated by students was impacted by the individuals ethnicity, socio-economic status, parental education and age. Distance was also affected by course studied and institution attended, with more prestigious and remote universities attracting students the furthest distances.

113-3. BELGIAN GRADUATES ON THE MOVE: DOES THE LOCATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION MATTER FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS?

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Research has shown that highly educated people are the most mobile in the first years after graduation, reflecting the search for a job and the process of family formation. It remains unclear however to what extent settlement patterns of young graduates are related to the location of the educational institution where they previously were enrolled. This paper investigates the internal migration of higher education graduates in Belgium. In particular, it probes the propensity of graduates who move to the city of tertiary education and the degree to which these cities are able to retain their graduates within the region in the subsequent 4-8 years. The analyses are based on the 2001 Belgian census data, linked with population register data containing information on geographical mobility for the period 2001-2010. This dataset is unique since it includes characteristics of the full population (i.e. not a sample survey). Between 15 and 20% of the 19-23 year old graduates who were in higher education in the metropolitan cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and Liège in 2001 (but were not domiciled there during their studies), were attracted towards the city and still resided there in 2010. 80 % of these migrations concern short-distance moves (less than 30km). Students residing in student accommodation during their studies are more likely than other graduates to move to that city after leaving the parental home. Binary logistic regression indicates that the location of the educational institution does matter for the attraction towards the city, even after controlling for individual, household and regional characteristics. The effect is largest for the Brussels-Capital-Region, Ghent and Antwerp. Multinomial logistic regression confirms the attraction of the capital city. Future survival analysis will additionally account for the duration of residence and thus elucidate to what extent the cities are able to retain their graduates.

113-4. THE 'GOING-NORTH STRATEGY' FOR SOCIAL MOBILITY. FAMILY RESOURCES AND INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG YOUNG ITALIAN STUDENTS

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Migration process from the southern to the northern regions still is a crucial aspect of the Italian society. Territorial mobility may provide opportunities to use education as a means of access for the more prestigious jobs, given the relevant differences in the labour market and returns on educational investments in different areas. However, student migration has additional costs and the family background may play a key role in this sense. The aim of this paper is threefold. Firstly, looking at the effect of parental resources on the decision to move to northern regions, we want to test if the territorial mobility may be seen as part of a strategy of social mobility among children of lower classes. Secondly, we evaluate the relevance of the recent changes in the tertiary system in Italy (decentralization, increased autonomy, 3+2 reform) in the propensity to move in general and in the scheme of relation between territorial mobility and family resources. Third, we check whether the recent economic crisis has strengthened the relevance of family resources relating the South-North student mobility. The research strategy consists in the application of logistic regression models to the ISTAT surveys on educational and professional paths of upper secondary school graduates (years 1998-2011). Our main results highlight an increased mobility for tertiary education between southern and northern regions over time and an increasing effect of parental resources. Thus, on the one hand, mobility for study is an additional tool for an upward social mobility only among higher, i.e. those with a

higher trust in education and with more economic resources, on the other hand, changes in the university system emphasized the relevance of family resources.

113-5. COHORT RESEARCH ON RUSSIAN YOUTH INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION

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As long as migration involves mainly young people, their relocation to the big cities has the strongest impact on sex-age structures both in core and peripheral areas. That's why we are focusing our biggest part of attention on this particular age group in this paper. Unfortunately, Russian migration statistics is quite unreliable. It has failed to record "student age" movement in the last decades. So we consider the best way to fill this gap is to use the Census data. In this paper we used the so called "method of shifting ages". The core idea is to compare cohorts in adjacent census years taking mortality into account. The discrepancy would stand for migration. The curtail advantage of this method is that, having appropriate data, we can evaluate migration losses and gains at any administrative level. Our data allows us to study intraregional population dynamics. As mortality is insignificant in youth cohorts, we are mostly dealing with migration. Our estimates show that during the last intercensus period (2002-2010) up to 70 percent of youth cohorts have left regional periphery for good after graduating school. For comparison, previous intercensus period (1989-2002) has shown only 40 percent decrease in periphery's youth cohorts. At the end of the research author's method of estimating the trend in regional center's migration attractiveness for the youths is presented.

114-1. SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL DATA FROM HISTORICAL PARISH REGISTERS: ANALYSIS OF POPULATION BORN FROM THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY TO 1830S IN IABLONEC, CZECH LANDS

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So far, works published in the field of historical demography have been commonly based on traditional methods of historical demography (family reconstitution method, simple descriptive statistics, etc.). However, historical data (most often individual records from parish registers) offer much more ways of analyses - including methods usually taken as representatives of (modern) methods of demographic analysis of contemporary data. The aim of the paper is to describe reproductive behavior from the end of the 18th century to 1860s using alternative analytical methods - above all the survival analysis. Survival analysis is an analytical tool contemporary used and very popular everywhere, where the time durations are the subject of study. The respond variable of interest is the time until a studied event occurred. In accordance to the aim of the paper, demographic events and their timing will be studied separately for groups of cohorts (birth- and marriage-cohorts) and changes in timing will be described not only from period point of view (comparison in time) but also from the cohort one. Data came from individual records from parish registers from Jablonec. Jablonec was a village in the northern part of the Czech lands typical for the manufacture of glass products in the second half of the 18th century, promoted to the township in 1808. Jablonec was one of the industrial townships in that time, manufacture of textile products developed there in the first half of the 19th century. The studied time period was very special thanks to the significant economic growth of the area and improvements of financial and social situation of the families or society in general. In the paper above all the time durations from birth to marriage or from marriage to the birth of the first child will be studied so as the family behavior could be described fully.

114-2. SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY TRANSITION: A COMPARATIVE MICRO-LEVEL STUDY FROM WESTERN AND SOUTHERN TRANSDANUBIA (HUNGARY), 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

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The analysis of fertility decline and its socioeconomic and cultural determinants during the demographic transition is a hardly researched topic in Hungary. By applying the processing of aggregated data previous research have examined the question only at country and regional level. Therefore, we can claim that, similar to the international historical demographic literature, little attention has been paid to non-aggregated data and to micro level. Previous family reconstitution studies, the most feasible method for micro-level analysis in Hungary, focused only on the analysis of pre-transitional fertility. The objective of this paper is to retrace, by using longitudinal micro-level data, reconstructed for several communities from Western and Southern Transdanubia (Hungary), the path towards fertility control followed by these populations. The analysis will cover the period before and during the fertility transition, mainly from the second part of the 19th century up to the Second World War, a period in the Hungarian demographic transition up to now never explored at the micro-level. We analyze the fertility differentials between various socioeconomic and religious groups over time using the method of event history analysis. Preliminary results from Western Transdanubia show that fertility decline started from the First World War. Roman Catholics had higher fertility than Lutherans, but these differentials merely reflected their socioeconomic features. Before the fertility transition High status families had higher fertility, but fertility decline started first in this group. In the first phase of fertility decline the socioeconomic differentials widened, than Artisans and Farmers followed the High status group. Unskilled Laborers were last in the process of fertility decline. The fertility decline by socioeconomic status was a process of divergence. During the period analyzed we could not see a process of convergence, the fertility differentials were high also at the end of the study period.

114-3. LATE FERTILITY TRANSITION IN SARDINIA (VILLAGRANDE, 1851-2013)

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Sardinian population experienced a late fertility transition and high level of marital fertility has been reported until the 1950's. For the village of Villagrande in Ogliastra still involved in agro-pastoral activities with traditional life style still prevalent, we reconstruct about one thousand completed families with mothers born between 1880 and 1965 and their children identified till 2013. The original results confirm that the natural fertility regime is prevalent till 1950 with a TFR25 of 6 children per mother. Thereafter the drop occurs in two steps, a fall to 4 children between 1952 and the end of the 50's and a more important fall starting in 1965 till 2 children per mother. Anthropological surveys allowed identifying the main drivers of these important changes: improved well-being associated with better social security and development of the pension system, opening of the village to the external world and later the impact of compulsory education till 14 years for children that were used to help their parents. This interesting demographic and anthropological investigation is dealing with one of the last European populations where the couples that reduced their fertility are still alive.

114-4. FERTILITY AND CHILD MORTALITY IN THE SARDINIAN DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION. MICRO-LEVEL EVIDENCE FOR ALGHERO (1866-1935)

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The reduction in infant and child mortality rates has been considered one of the key factors prompting fertility decline. However, our knowledge in this regard is still limited; the relationship between early life mortality and fertility, indeed, is complex since involves multiple dimensions that are difficult to disentangle. Furthermore up to now research on this topic has not permitted to measure adequately the interaction mechanisms involved, since it has mostly relied on aggregate data. This paper aims to explore this complex relationship during the Sardinian demographic transition on the basis of an individual level data set reconstructed for the north western community of Alghero for the years 1866-1935. Sardinian experience is particularly interesting because the island, where infant mortality rates were amongst the lowest in the country, has known the most delayed fertility decline process.

114-5. DIMENSIONS OF RATIONAL DECISION-MAKING DURING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION; ARANJUEZ (SPAIN) REVISITED

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Focusing on the issue of rational decision-making and human agency in historical contexts this paper investigates the influence of childhood mortality and the sex composition of the surviving offspring during the demographic transition in Spain. The main results show that parents adjusted their behavior in accordance with the number of surviving children and that child fatalities tended to stimulate further childbearing. Thus, parents seem to have actively regulated their fertility in order to achieve a minimum number of surviving children that would reach adulthood. Further, the results indicate that this active adjustment of fertility to compensate for child fatalities increased as the fertility transition progressed in the early twentieth century. As another indicator of agency in fertility decisions we use the sex composition of the surviving offspring. Also in this case, the results indicate that couples actively regulated their fertility to achieve a desired sex composition among the surviving children. Families that lacked surviving male offspring show a significant increase in the propensity for additional childbearing as compared to couples having a mixed or only boys sibset. Thus it seems, as the desire to have surviving boys was more important than having girls though the ideal sibset combination was one of each sex and that couples actively regulated their fertility to achieve this goal.

115-1. INTERMARRIAGE AND MORTALITY: EVIDENCE FROM SWEDEN

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The goal of this paper is to analyze the association between mortality and living in mixed marriage in Sweden and thus contribute to the knowledge on intermarriage by tackling a topic that has rarely been addressed in previous research. In this analysis, intermarriage is defined as a marriage between a Swedish-born and a foreign-born person. Linking the existing knowledge on intermarriage and socioeconomic determinants of mortality we propose two (not necessarily competing) hypotheses. The first hypothesis ("convergence hypothesis", a term borrowed from the research on divorce risk in intermarriages) is based on evidence showing ethnic differences in mortality and states that the risk of mortality for individuals living in a mixed marriage will be in between the mortality risks of the ethnicities

involved in the intermarriage. The second hypothesis is based on the evidence that intermarriages are on average characterized by a lower level of relationship quality and less social support from third parties and states that due to a higher level of marital stress individuals living in mixed marriages are exposed to a higher mortality risk, all else equal. The data are drawn from the Swedish registers compiled in the STAR ("Sweden over Time: Activities and Relations") database. The analysis covers the period between 1991 and 2007. Cox proportional hazard models will be used to examine the association between being in a mixed marriage and individual mortality. The principal variable of interest is the type of marriage, as defined by nativity of each partner (native-native, immigrant-immigrant or immigrant-native) and the reference category are Swedish-born individuals married to Swedish-born partners. The multivariate model controls for a wide range of individual socio-economic characteristics, partner's characteristics as well as for a possible influence of contextual factors (such as ethnic composition in the municipality of residence).

115-2. EXPERIENCING DEATH IN THE EUROPEAN FAMILY

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Death has been studied by demographers mainly from a macro point of view, through rates, probabilities and life tables, depicting the mortality of a given period or cohort. As researchers pointed out, death may also be approached from the point of view of the survivors, and death of a family member be considered as an event in itself (Monnier & Pennec, 2004). Previous researches have shown that the rise of life expectancy has postponed the experience of death of family members from one survivor's point of view (Monnier & Pennec, 2004; Uhlenberg, 1980). As a result, individuals from younger cohorts spend more time with their surviving kin than did their ancestors, know more of their ascending kin, but will have to mourn more family members than before. The present paper proposes to pursue this line of works by comparing how the experience of family members' death has evolved in cohorts born from 1850 to 2000 in European countries (France, Netherlands, Switzerland, England & Wales and Sweden). It focuses on the timing of deaths cohorts have been (or will be) confronted to and how it shapes the joint survival of individuals with their kin. Ages at family member's death are estimated for every type of kin (mother, father, children, etc.) or for kin sets as a whole (ascending, descending, lateral, nuclear family, etc.), as well as total number of deaths encountered during the life course. Our results show that the experience death in younger cohorts is not always higher than in older ones, a finding that is not suggested by previous researches.

115-3. ADULT MORTALITY IN CATALONIA IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

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Due to the lack or incompleteness of census data and death records, little is known about mortality patterns of Catalonia in the 16th and 17th centuries. The purpose of this paper is to present a methodology to estimate adult life expectancy with unknown ages-at-death, using data extracted from historical marriage licenses records of the Diocese of Barcelona. The analysis method to be used is the Bayesian Survival Trajectory Analysis (BaSTA), a software package for estimating age-specific survival from capture-recapture/recovery data under a Bayesian framework that was originally designed to study the survival in wild animals with unknown ages and unknown ages-at-death. Marriage licenses records from the Diocese of Barcelona between 1451 and 1905 are conserved in set of 291 books known as "Llibres d'Esposalles". The use of BaSTA is justified by the type of information registered in

each marriage record and by the fact that the age of the grooms remains unknown. Over the 31-year period from 1598 to 1629, additional information concerning the spouses' parents is available, including a notation indicating if they were alive or not at the moment of their children's marriage. This enables the realization of a nominal record linkage among marriage records to reconstruct individual's lifespans: there will be several observations for each individual (the own marriage, and the marriages of the offspring) knowing if he or she was alive at each observation. Our model uses parametric laws of mortality as Gompertz and Makeham, and also Model Life Tables that are introduced to select the best mortality pattern. Several simulations have been carried out, obtaining similar values of life expectancy at age 15 (around 30 years for both sexes), which are plausible according to previous literature.

115-4. PREDICTING MORTALITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN EUROPE EMPLOYING SHARE LONGITUDINAL DATA

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The study aims at assessing the relative importance of objective/specific self-reported versus subjective/general health indicators in predicting mortality among older adults and at exploring the potential value of the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI), a recently validated subjective measure of functional limitations, as predictor of death. Longitudinal data from two waves (2004 and 2006-07) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe were employed. The sample comprises 17,941 persons aged 50+ at baseline, representing 11 European countries. Associations between covariates and mortality were estimated by sex using Cox's proportional hazards regression models. Most objective and subjective indicators of health are strong and independent predictors of mortality. Subjective indicators add information on aspects of health and disability beyond the objective ones. There are disparities by sex; Self-Rated Health (SRH) is significant among males only while GALI is significant among women. A combination of objective and subjective measures is more efficient in predicting mortality than objective or subjective indicators alone. GALI emerges as a strong predictor of mortality. This matter deserves further exploration; observation over longer periods of time would help to clarify associations and reinforce conclusions.

116-1. UNDERSTANDING RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE PATTERNS IN THE CONTEMPORARY UNITED STATES

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Rates of unintended pregnancy are considerably higher in North America than in Western or Southern Europe. In the United States, nearly half of all recent pregnancies remain mistimed or unwanted. Yet within the United States' context, unintended pregnancy varies tremendously across racial and ethnic groups, with unintended pregnancies most common among women of color. Although black and Hispanic women are also less likely than white women to use the most effective reversible contraceptives, existing explanations for these differences fall short. We address two questions about contraceptive use differentials in the United States, using data from the 2006-10 NSFG. First, at what stage(s) of the contraceptive decision-making process do racial and ethnic gaps emerge? Second, what factors explain racial and ethnic group differences in contraceptive use? We consider differentials in: (i) use of any method, (ii) use of a reversible method, and (iii) use of a highly-effective reversible method. We also consider a far wider array of correlates of method choice than prior studies, including factors

associated with the risk of sexually transmitted disease infection and factors which increase the risk of negative health side effects associated with combined hormonal contraceptives.

116-2. CONTEXTUALIZING TEENAGE CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

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At 41 per thousand, the fertility rate for women 15 to 19 in the United States is the highest just after Bulgaria within a set of 38 high-income countries, while it is only 7 per thousand in France, a country typical of the situation in Western Europe. While sexual activity appears to be roughly similar in the two countries, abortion explains part of the difference and contraceptive practices most of it. In this paper, we compare contraceptive use among teenagers in the U.S. and France, using data from the U.S. 2006-2010 National Survey of Family Growth and the French 2010 Fecond survey. We find that not only are teenage girls in the United States less likely to use a contraceptive method than in France when they have sex but also that even when they do, their methods of choice are not as effective.

116-3. WHO IS USING LONG-ACTING REVERSIBLE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS? FINDINGS FROM NINE COUNTRIES

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Context: Long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods (IUDs and implants) remain the most effective, reversible methods available in preventing pregnancy. Examining how LARC users in the United States differ from those in other low-fertility countries may guide efforts to increase reliance on LARCs. Methods: Using data from married or cohabiting women in the 2008-10 National Survey of Family Growth and eight other low-fertility countries participating in the 2004-10 Generations and Gender Programme, bivariate and multinomial logistic regressions analyses were conducted to describe LARC use within each setting. Results: The proportion of contraceptive use accounted for by LARCs is much greater in Europe (10-32%), as compared to the United States (10%) and Australia (7%). Compared to other countries, U.S. LARC use is particularly low among women who are married, over age 40, or have 3+ children, yet comparatively high for women under age 25. U.S. women have higher odds of using sterilization versus LARCs if they are over age 40 (OR=3.0 for 35-39 years, OR=10.7 for 40-44 years) or have 3+ children (OR=4.9), and lower odds of using sterilization versus LARCs if they have tertiary education (OR=0.4). Conclusions: This cross-national comparison demonstrates a persistent reliance on sterilization among many subgroups in the United States for whom LARC methods would provide a less invasive option in effectively managing fertility, as well as a pattern of greater reliance on LARCs among more educated women. These findings also highlight greater potential for LARC use among nulliparous women across study settings.

116-4. UNION STATUS AND FEMALE AND MALE CONTRACEPTIVE STERILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

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Context: Diversity in the union context of contemporary decisions regarding female and male contraceptive sterilization is insufficiently understood, despite a puzzling dominance of female

sterilization and a persistently high level of post-sterilization regret in the U.S. Methods: Drawing on data from the 2006-10 National Survey of Family Growth and the 2005-06 Australian Generations and Gender Programme, I investigate the U.S. sterilization union context in comparative context. Eventhistory techniques are used to determine if demographic background factors such as age, parity, early childbearing, education, nativity, and race/ethnicity can explain differences in the prevalence of sterilization according to union context. Results: I confirm that gendered sterilization patterns persist in the U.S., and largely extend to Australia. Male sterilization stands out as the near exclusive domain of married men, with a low relative risk for single (RRs=0.3 for never- and ever-married single men) and never-married cohabiting men (RR=0.1) in the U.S. Female sterilization is mainly driven by parity and thus characterized by a more diverse set of union contexts - though remains less common among never-married single women (RR=0.7) and more common among women in higher-order marriages (RR=1.3) in the U.S. Conclusions: The union context of U.S. sterilization has changed surprisingly little since the 1980s - early 1990s. Gendered sterilization decision-making can only partly explain the persistent dominance of female sterilization. Unmarried individuals seeking sterilization - i.e., mainly women - may benefit from counseling about the possibility of changing childbearing desires in response to a new union status as well as from policy efforts aimed at increasing reliance on long-acting reversible contraceptives.

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