Program

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 2017
09.00 – 09.30  Registration
09.30 – 09.45  Welcome and Introduction
09:45 – 11.15  Opening Keynote
  Gunnar Andersson,
  “Sweden 10 Million – with many well-recorded demographic events”
11.15 – 11.30  Coffee break
11.30 – 13.00  Parallel Sessions

SESSION 1 – FAMILIES & FERTILITY I
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Kathrin Morosow

Elena Chincarini
“The Loss of Job and the End of Love. Unemployment, Gender Relations and Separation in West Germany: a Couple Perspective”

Alina Pelikh
“Make up or break up? Union histories of young adults in England and Wales”

Giacomo Vagni
“All You Need is Love. Searching for Causal Effects of Spouse on Enjoyment.”

Jeylan Erman
“Marriage and Fertility Timing among Foreign-Born Women in West Germany”

The 25th Annual Population Postgraduate Conference
MAY 31ST – JUNE 2ND
STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY
SESSION 2 – MORTALITY & HEALTH
Room: William-Olssonsalen
Chair: Matthew Wallace
Hoang Khanh Linh Dang
“Risks of death for the oldest-old: First results on French, Belgian and Quebec centenarians”
Filip Wigselius
“Inequalities in the broken heart syndrome”
Natalia Permyakova
“Better off living with family or alone? Men’s living arrangements, partnership status and health in Russia”
Angela Wiedemann
“Do sex differences in diseases have a biological component? Evidence from religious orders in Germany and Austria”

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch – Fakultetsklubb
14.30 – 16.00 Parallel Sessions

SESSION 3 – STRATIFICATION
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Klara Capcova
Wentian Lu
“The relationship between educational attainment and healthy ageing trajectories after 60 years in the US, England, China and Japan”
Margarita Chudnovskaya
“Understanding trends in childlessness among highly educated men in Sweden”
Daniela R. Urbina Julio
“Changing Patterns of Educational Assortative Mating: Evidence from Chile 1990–2015”
Anni Erlandsson
“Do men favor men in recruitment in the Swedish labor market? A field experiment”

SESSION 4 – DATA & METHODS
Room: William-Olssonsalen
Chair: Hernan Mondani
Anna Dimitrova
“Multi-state population projections of Bulgaria: 2010–2060”
Ankita Siddhanta
“Applying Respondent Driven Sampling for Surveying Cross Border Undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants in India”
Francesco Rampazzo
“Fertility: what can Facebook’s Advertising Platform tell us?”

16.00 – 16.30 Coffee Break
16.30 – 17.30 Workshop I
Wendy Sigle
“Gendered knowledge in Demographic Research”

18:30 Dinner at Herman’s
THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 2017

08.30 – 10.00 Parallel Sessions

SESSION 5 – MOBILITY
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Andrea Monti
Javier Sebastian Ruiz Santacruz
“Latin American Migration System”
Marine Haddad
“Migrant selection, networks and public policies: the case of overseas migration to mainland France”
Lena Imeraj
“Population dynamics and ethnic geographies in urban areas: How do migration and natural change impact population composition and segregation?”
Rosa Weber
“The Dynamics of Circular Migration between Finland and Sweden”
Maria Franco Gavonel
“Effects of Internal Migration on Youth’s Cognitive and Psychosocial Skills in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam”

SESSION 6 – FAMILIES & FERTILITY II
Room: William-Olssonsalen
Chair: Chiara Commoli
Ana Vrbnik
“Demographic Overview of Fertility in Finland – The Case of the Swedish speaking Finns”
Janna Bergsvik
“Female main earners – why are they a threat to union stability?”
Sara Kalucza
“Intergenerational Patterns of Early Family Formation in Sweden.”
Polly McKinlay
“A longitudinal analysis of the relationship between family forms, ethnicity and life chances”

10.00 – 10.30 Coffee break

10.30 – 12.00 Parallel Sessions

SESSION 7 – MORTALITY & HEALTH
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Linus Andersson
Matthew Wallace
“Comparing migrant mortality to both origin and host populations”
Jonas Schöley
“Selection and Adaptation Components of Infant Mortality”
Jesus Adrian Alvarez Martinez
“Is mortality in Latin America converging?”
Ahbab Mohammad Fazle Rabbi
“Mortality and Life Expectancy Forecast for (Comparatively) High Mortality Countries: A Comparison of Existing Methods.”

SESSION 8 – INTEGRATION
Room: William-Olssonsalen
Chair: Louisa Vogiazides
Nodira Kholmatova
“Changing the Face of Labor Migration? Feminization of Labor Migration from Tajikistan to Russia”
Hanna Brenzel
“Labor market integration of migrants: Does marital status at the time of migration matter?”
Louisa Vogiazides
“Migrants’ residential trajectories in Swedish metropolitan areas: An exploratory study”
Ionut Foldes
“Highly Educated Romanian Migrants and Intergenerational Solidarity: How Educational Mobility and Separation Influences Parent-Child Ties”

12.00 – 13.30 Lunch – Lantis
13.30–14.30  Workshop II

Ben Wilson
“Improving your image: Visual rhetoric and data visualization”

14.30–16.30  Poster Session & Coffee break

Sandra Jurasszovich
“Neighbourhood change and social housing development in the city of Copenhagen”

Chanchal Balachandran
“The price of equality? Female board representation and the invisible gender segregating mechanism in Swedish director boards”

Paul Henery
“Health, social care and multimorbidity: informal care in Scotland”

Andy Jolly
“Asking the oracle: The Delphi method as a tool to estimate numbers of undocumented migrant children in Birmingham.”

Joan Sales i Favà
“How Short-Term Rentals affect the population structure of a city: Estimating the impact in Barcelona.”

Daniel Brüggeman
“Reestimating the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Individual Income and Employment in Germany”

Linus Andersson
“Assessing competition and matching in educational assortative mating: A semi-experimental approach.”

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 2017

9.00–10.30  SESSION 9 – POLICY, WELFARE & POLITICS
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Anni Erlandsson

Klara Capkova (Marika Jalovaara)
“Are life-course trajectories of single fathers and single mothers shaped differently by educational attainment?”

Ilari Ilmakunnas
“Social assistance trajectories among young Finnish social assistance recipients – What are the determinants of welfare dependency?”

Kathrin Morosow
“Cash-for-Care Use and Union Dissolution in Finland”

Long Li
“Demographic Consequences of the Universal Two-child Policy in China”

10.30–11.00  Coffee break

11.00–12.15  Panel Discussion
“Migrant Integration in Times of the Radical Right”
Chair: Sarah Valdez
Panelists:
Adrian Favell, Maureen Eger, Jens Rydgren and Peo Hansen

12.15–14.00  Lunch – Gamla Orangeriet

19.00  Conference Reception hosted by the City of Stockholm
SESSION 10 – LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES
Room: Nordenskiöldsalen
Chair: Rosa Weber

Naka Shuhei
“Trends of Self-employment Income Structure in Japan: Inequality between Professional and Other Occupations”

Jenny Chanfreau
“Changing work-family trajectories: On inferring gender equality from trajectory convergence”

Ann-Karin Nylin
“Trends over time in his and her earnings following parenthood in Sweden”

Cristina Samper
“Female Employment after Migration: Evidence from the Recent Immigrant Sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel”

15.30 – 16.00 Coffee break
16.00 – 17.30 Closing Keynote

David Card
“The Economic Impacts of Immigration: A Guide to the Literature”

DEMOGRAPHY PROFESSOR GUNNAR ANDERSSON
is head of Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA) and associate Director of Stockholm University Linnaeus Center on Social Policy and Family Dynamics in Europe, SPaDE. Before his time in SUDA Gunnar spent seven years as a Research Scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock. He has also been working with population forecasting and demographic analyses for the County Council of Stockholm.

Gunnar’s research centres on family policies and fertility behaviour. More specifically, it includes analysis on: child care, parental-leave policies and childbearing dynamics in Sweden; pathways to highest-low fertility in universalistic welfare states; childbearing and migration; family dynamics and life course perspectives in Europe; the demographics of same-sex partnerships; sex preferences for children and family dynamics; and advanced demographic methods. His research has made important contributions to the understandings of the relations between policies and fertility behaviour and the relatively high fertility in Sweden.

Gunnar is a passionate expert on Swedish and Nordic register data and coordinator of Stockholm University Node for “Demographic Research in the Swedish Initiative for research on Microdata in the Social and Medical Sciences” (SIMSAM). The initiative advocates an interdisciplinary and innovative use of register data, including collaboration and shared graduate courses between social and medical sciences. Among other appointments, his current work additionally includes being the PI of the Forte program “Ageing well – individuals, families and households under changing demographic regimes in Sweden” and Steering committee member of the Forte program “Migrant Trajectories: Geographical Mobility, Family Careers, Employment, Education, and Social Insurance in Sweden 1990–2016”.

Gunnar is known for his commitment to research and the research environment in which he operates. During his time as head of SUDA the unit has broadened its demographic expertise to now include research on migration, aging and mortality as well as family dynamics. Without his expertise, energy and cheering voice in the corridors, SUDA would not be the same.
**Workshops**

**BEN WILSON, STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY DEMOGRAPHY UNIT (SUDA), SWEDEN**

Ben Wilson is a post-doctoral researcher at the Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA) and a visiting fellow in the Department of Methodology at the London School of Economics. He is also an affiliated member of the Department of Social Policy and a member of the LSE population group. Prior to completing his PhD, he worked as a senior researcher in the demographic analysis branch of the Office for National Statistics. Since that time, he has also worked as a consultant on a range of projects, most typically providing advice on research design and analysis for large-scale evaluation projects.

His research focuses on a range of topics, including the demography of migration, families, and fertility. His latest projects examine the impact of residential concentration (and segregation) on the demographic life course of immigrants and their descendants in the UK and Sweden. This is in addition to research that explores the demographic consequences of the recent refugee crisis in Europe, as well as several new studies that examine links between demography, development, and reproductive health.

**PROFESSOR WENDY SIGLE, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, UK**

Wendy Sigle is Professor of Gender and Family Studies at the Gender Institute and has worked on a variety of issues related to child fostering, child health and single parenthood in historical and contemporary societies. She is also interested in issues surrounding men’s unpaid work and care. Her ongoing work considers the interaction of family structure and ethnic status in the production of child health outcomes in the US and the UK. Her recent publications have focused on the potential impact of proposed welfare reform policies in the US and the living arrangements of new parents.

Professor Sigle’s research interests include the social networks and social isolation of young adults who have been in care as children or who became young parents, with a particular emphasis on the differences by gender. She has also carried out comparative work on lifetime gender and motherhood gaps in pay and on policies that attempt to address work life balance. She is an editor of Population Studies.
Panellists

PROFESSOR ADRIAN FAVELL
Professor Adrian Favell is an interdisciplinary sociologist working currently at the University of Leeds. He is also associate editor of the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies. Adrian’s research interests cover a broad scope, from the philosophical foundations of research design to studies of mobilities, migration, nationalism, neo-liberalism, rural-, regional- and global studies, and analytical- and critical social theory. As if that not was enough, Adrian is also an expert in Japanese contemporary art and architecture!

MAUREEN A. EGER
Maureen Eger is a sociologist at Umeå University in northern Sweden. She is also affiliated with the Berkeley Center for Right-Wing Studies at the University of California as well as the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington. Maureen’s research and expertise concern political attitudes and behaviour, political institutions and welfare states, immigration, integration, nationalism and comparative studies. Recent publications focus on immigration, attitudes and the welfare state in Europe. The world needs her!

SARAH VALDEZ
Sarah Valdez works as a Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Institute for Analytical Sociology (IAS) at Linköping University. In her research Sarah studies the implications of diversification in contemporary Europe, such as the impact of ethnic enclaves, educational assimilation, effects of immigrant visibility on far right voting, and the evolution of anti-immigrant parties in Western Europe. Sarah will chair the Panel session.

JENS RYDGREN
Jens Rydgren is Professor of Sociology at Stockholm University. His main areas of interests are political sociology and ethnic relations. Previous research projects include studies of radical right-wing parties in Europe, local elite networks and beliefs and belief formation. Current research projects include studies of the role of personal networks and social capital for the life chances of young adults in Sweden, social networks effects on immigration-related attitudes, ethnic relations in Northern Iraq and social explanations of fanaticism. Jens Rydgren graduated from Stockholm University in 2002, and he has been a visiting scholar at Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris, Copenhagen University, and Utrecht University.

PEO HANSEN
Peo Hansen is Professor of Political Science at REMESO, Linköping University, Sweden. His research interest lies in the contemporary as well as historical development of European integration. Peo Hansen has written extensively on the questions of migration, citizenship and identity as these relate to the current project and political economy of European integration. He has also explored the significance of colonialism and decolonization for the historical development of European integration and the current politics of European identity. He received his Ph.D. in Political Science at Umeå University in 2000. He was, moreover, awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship as a Visiting Scholar at the Institute for the Study of Europe at Columbia University, in 2002 – 03, and a Senior Fellowship at the Remarque Institute at New York University, during the spring semester of 2006.
DAVID CARD
is the Class of 1950 Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley and Director of the Labor Studies Program at the National Bureau of Economic Research.
His research interests include inequality, racial disparities, education, and immigration. He has studied core labor-market issues such as trade union bargaining, inequality, minimum wages, unemployment benefits and welfare programs. He has also looked at the effects of immigration on local employment and at the relationship between educational level and wage disparity. His work on minimum wages, immigration or returns to education is highly relevant and useful for the policymaking process.

David Card (Guelph, Canada) started out studying chemistry, physics and mathematics, and only picked up an economics textbook to help out his girlfriend at the time. He quickly realised that not only was he gripped, but that what he was reading had implications stretching to agriculture, which as the son of farmers was a subject close to his heart. He continued from there to do a PhD in Economics at Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1983. After a short spell at the University of Chicago, he returned to Princeton where he kept researching and teaching for the next fifteen years. In 2001 he joined the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley where he is now professor.

Author of seven books and over 100 published papers and book chapters, he has served as coeditor of Econometrica and the American Economic Review. Moreover, he co-authored the 1995 book Myth and Measurement: The New Economics of the Minimum Wage, and coedited The Handbook of Labor Economics (1999 and 2011), Seeking a Premier Economy: The Economic Effects of British Economic Reforms (2004); and Small Differences that Matter: Labor Markets and Income Maintenance in Canada and the United States (1992). His distinctions include the John Bates Clark Prize of the American Economic Association, the Frisch Medal of the Econometric Society and the IZA Labor Economics Award. In 2015, he also received the BBVA Frontiers of Knowledge Award for his contributions to evidence-based economic policy.

SESSION 1:
FAMILIES & FERTILITY I
(Wednesday, May 31, 11.30 – 13.00, Nordenskiöldsalen)

The Loss of Job and the End of Love. Unemployment, Gender Relations and Separation in West Germany: a Couple Perspective
Elena Chincarini

This paper investigates the relation among unemployment, division of labour and marital separation in West Germany using a couple perspective. Particularly, we ask whether marriages are more likely to dissolve when the male partner is unemployed or the female one. Secondly, we aim to explain the possible gender differences in the relation between job loss and marriage instability. Particularly, we test how economic factors, such as partners’ employment arrangement or economic resources, or cultural factors, such as values and cultural norms, might influence the interplay between (non-)work and family stability. Empirically, panel data from the 31st wave of the German Socio Economic Panel (1984 – 2014) are used. We analyze marital separation or divorce with discrete time event models. Our preliminary findings show that both partners’ job loss increases the risk of separation but the male job loss leads to higher risks of separation compared to the female’s one. Furthermore, we found that while wife’s unemployment leads to higher chances to divorce only when her involvement in paid work and her economic power is equal or greater than the husband’s one, the husband’s unemployment is such a counter-normative event that prompts the divorce risk regardless to his economic and working power.
“Make up or break up? Union histories of young adults in England and Wales”

Alina Pelikh

First union formation is considered to be one of the most significant markers of the transition to adulthood, together with leaving the parental home, completing education and entry into the labour market. However, due to the increased prevalence of cohabitation and living-apart-together relationships, the traditional pattern of direct marriage followed by childbirth has been replaced by less standardised partnership trajectories. This paper focuses on studying union histories of young adults by cohort and gender, adjusting for socioeconomic characteristics and changes in other life domains. We combine data from the British Household Panel Survey and the UKHLS Understanding Society study and apply multistate event history analysis to individuals from three birth cohorts (1974 – 1979, 1980 – 1984, 1985 – 1990) observed between 1991 and 2015 in England and Wales. We find that young adults are most likely to experience cohabitation as a first union. The levels of union formation are the lowest among the youngest cohort, whilst separation and repartnering levels are the highest. The majority of cohabitating unions among the younger cohorts are more likely to separate than to marry. We find that females form 1st unions earlier than males; however, there are no gender differences in cohabitation outcomes or rates of 2nd union formation.

All You Need is Love. Searching for Causal Effects of Spouse on Enjoyment.

Giacomo Vagni

This paper explores the causal effects of the presence of the spouse, children and others on individual enjoyment. Using the latest United Kingdom Time Use Survey (2015), this paper demonstrates that the spouse significantly increases the enjoyment of the moment, regardless of the activity performed. The effect holds for both men and women. However, I show that couples with low conjugal satisfaction tend to enjoy the presence of the partner less. Moreover, I have found that for women the average causal effect of children impacts negatively on enjoyment. I also demonstrate that “others” (friends, acquaintances, kin) have a larger (positive) impact on enjoyment than the partner. The paper discusses potential mechanisms and concludes on the relevance of enjoyment for the study of marital quality.

Marriage and Fertility Timing among Foreign-Born Women in West Germany

Jeylan Erman

In a growing literature on immigrant fertility, authors have found a rise in fertility soon after arrival, which they attribute to a close link between migration, marriage and childbearing. However, more systematic work is needed in understanding the role of marriage in the migration-childbearing link. This paper investigates how the timing and sequencing of marriage and migration affects fertility timing among immigrant women in Germany as well as differences across origin countries. Using German Socioeconomic Panel Data from waves 1984 to 2014, I focus on women from Turkey, Ex-Yugoslavia, Spain, Italy and Greece in West Germany. I find that marriage mediates the transition into first birth prior to migration and after arrival. Furthermore, I find little variation across countries of origin both before and after migration, after controlling for age of migration, marital status and demographic variables. Marriage/migration pathways account for some of the variation across origin countries after migration.
SESSION 2: MORTALITY & HEALTH I
(WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 11.30 – 13.00, WILLIAM-OLSSONSALEN)

Risks of death for the oldest-old: First results on French, Belgian and Quebec centenarians
Hoang Khanh Linh Dang

Confronting to a new age – class of centenarians that have taken place statistically, the central question lies on the validity of diverse laws of mortality at extreme old ages. In other words, it is to know whether the mortality increases with age exponentially until a given cohort disappears completely or whether it slows down, halts or declines. Multiple studies are conducted on the form of mortality curve at extreme old ages, however give out uncertain results, firstly due to the quality of death records at old ages, the latter suffers largely from the exaggeration of self – reported age. Hence, this communication aims to tackle the problem of quality by working on data received from three populations (France, Belgium and Québec) that are validated accordingly in each country. After a presentation about data sources and methods used for the validation of age at death for each population, a preliminary estimation of mortality rate by age will be performed for those whose age at death exceeds 100, allowing by terms to test different models of adjustment.

Inequalities in the broken heart syndrome
Filip Wigselius

Excess mortality after widowhood differs for men and women. Previous studies also have shown that socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with factors, e.g. access to social and other types of support, which have a bearing on widowhood mortality. I argue, that theory indicates an interaction between gender and SES. As both the number of widows/widowers and the diversity in SES is increasing, it is necessary to examine these factors jointly. First results using panel data of from the Swedish Panel Study of Living Conditions of the Oldest Old (SWEOLD), confirm the hypothesis that the relationship between SES and the widowhood effect differs between women and men. The widowhood effect was relatively larger among women with higher socioeconomic status among those with lower, while no differences were found among men.

Better off living with family or alone? Men’s living arrangements, partnership status and health in Russia
Natalia Permyakova

In comparison to the West, Russian men tend to have poor health. They also rarely live alone and are more likely to live in intergenerational households. We examine whether men’s living arrangements may be associated with poor health and what mechanisms account for this association. We test whether: unpartnered men are unhealthier than partnered men; unpartnered men living alone are unhealthier than other men; among those living in intergenerational households, unpartnered men are the least healthy group compared to partnered men or others. Using the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS 2013 – 2014), we estimate multinomial logit models for self-rated health.

The addition of covariates eliminates differences in men’s health by partnership and living alone statuses, but remains significant for partnered men from intergenerational households compared to unpartnered men. Results suggest that living arrangements could be markers for characteristics of men’s health disadvantage in the Russian context.
Do sex differences in diseases have a biological component? Evidence from religious orders in Germany and Austria

Angela Wiedemann

Today women outlive men on average. Prior research has suggested that about one to two years of the sex gap in life expectancy are due to biological differences between the sexes. But what about health indicators beside mortality? And would an inherent advantage favor women or men? The intended analyses involves the challenge to isolate the influence of biological factors from others. In the present paper this problem is addressed by studying sex differences in various diseases in members of Catholic orders in Germany and Austria. They are special as their lives take place under similar framework conditions and they are less diverse than the general population regarding a number of behavioral, environmental, and socioeconomic characteristics. Thus, by means of the study design it is controlled for major individual and sex-specific variations in many factors relevant to health. To further reduce influences of non-biological factors multivariate models are adjusted for additional potential confounders. Consequently, persistent health differences would point towards biological causes. For the majority of diseases studied there was no indication that health differences between women and men result from inherent sex differences. Nevertheless, results suggest a biological disadvantage of women with respect to cataract and common muscoskeletal conditions.

SESSION 3: STRATIFICATION

(WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 14.30 – 16.00, NORDENSKIÖLDSALEN)

The relationship between educational attainment and healthy ageing trajectories after 60 years in the US, England, China and Japan

Wentian Lu

Background: Healthy ageing is a process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age. This work aims to detect the longitudinal relationship between educational attainment and healthy ageing in the US, England, China and Japan. Methods: Sample included 29748 respondents (≥60) at baseline in HRS, ELSA, CHARLS and JSTAR. A harmonised health ageing index (HAI), International Standard Classification of Education and covariates were used. Multilevel models were employed to predict healthy ageing trajectories. Results: Participants with lower educational qualifications had lower HAIs at 60 in each country. For participants with upper secondary education or above, 75 year-old Americans had similar HAIs to English respondents aged 87 – 93, or Japanese aged 73 – 80. Before 70, HAIs among the English or Japanese ranked first and second, while Americans and Chinese ranked third or fourth. Conclusion: Educational attainment is a sensitive contributor to healthy ageing in each country. At 60, people with lower educational attainments were ageing less healthily in each country. Even among ageing populations with the highest educational attainment, healthy ageing in America is falling behind England and Japan. In early old age, English and Japanese may age better than Americans and Chinese.
Understanding trends in childlessness among highly educated men in Sweden

Margarita Chudnovskaya

This study examines trends in the proportion of highly educated men who remain childless at the end of their reproductive careers using a cohort approach and Swedish register data. Over the last fifty years, tertiary education has expanded dramatically, which means childlessness among the highly educated has a larger impact on total fertility levels. A major feature of the expansion of higher education is the gender imbalance: many more women than men achieve a higher degree. Following traditional partner market theories, the childlessness rate of highly educated men should have decreased as they have a favourable position on the partner market and are highly sought after. Contrary to these expectations, the rate of childlessness among men has increased slightly. In this study, I examine the changes in men’s field of study, exposure to potential partners, and economic returns to their degrees, in order to explain these developments in childlessness.

Educational Assortative Mating in Chile 1990–2015: An Application of Lasso Regularization to Model Selection

Daniela R. Urbina Julio (with Mauricio Bucca)

This article studies patterns and trend in educational assortative mating in Chile between 1990 and 2015. We focus on this country because its reduction of income inequality together with its rapid growth in educational attainment -especially post-secondary education-, provides a unique scenario to describe how assortative matting changes under these transformations. Our analysis makes two contributions. First, to our knowledge this is the first study documenting educational assortative matting trends in any Latin American country. Second, we introduce an innovative approach to model selection based on a variant of lasso regularization applied to mobility-like contingency tables. We claim that, analogically to the theory-driven specification of log-linear models, model selection via the lasso accomplishes the same purpose but the shrinkage decisions are data-driven, preventing over-fitting and allowing the emergence of patterns otherwise silenced with more rigid specifications. Our method is consistent with earlier attempts in sociology (e.g. Hauser 1980).

Do men favor men in recruitment in the Swedish labor market? A field experiment.

Anni Erlandsson

Utilizing a field experiment design, this paper examines whether discrimination based on any combination of job applicant’s gender and recruiter’s gender occurs in the first stage of the recruitment process, i.e., selecting applicants to be contacted for interviews. A correspondence test was conducted in the Swedish labor market, the gender being randomly assigned to job applications, and the callbacks by employers were observed. This study looks at 1643 jobs applied for which the gender of the recruiter is recorded. Based on the callbacks received, male recruiters are found to contact male applicants more often than their female counterparts, and this difference is statistically significant. This finding provides support for the hypothesis that men favor men over women in recruitment, which can be taken as an indication of men discriminating against women. Yet, no significant gender differences in callbacks by recruiter’s gender are found in male- and female-dominated occupations.
Multi-state population projections of Bulgaria: 2010—2060
Anna Dimitrova

The population of Bulgaria is among the most rapidly shrinking and aging in the world due to low fertility, high mortality and high emigration. In the near future, this combination of population shrinking and aging is expected to undermine the economic development of the country by reducing the share of the economically productive population and putting a strain on public finances. This paper investigates the demographic prospects of the country by constructing population projections for the period 2010 – 2060. The innovative method of multi-state cohort-component projection is applied, which allows reconstructing the population by multiple categories of education, to which specific fertility, mortality and migration rates apply. The inclusion of educational dimension improves the accuracy of the projections by capturing the effect of education on the fundamental demographic components. It also gives a hint on the scope of human capital formation for mitigating the negative effects of population aging and shrinking. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to build population projections for Bulgaria by incorporating simultaneously scenarios for education and migration in addition to the fertility and mortality components. All scenario combinations point towards a strong population decline by 2060 (between 16 % and 41 %).

Applying Respondent Driven Sampling for Surveying Cross Border Undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants in India
Ankita Siddhanta

Specialised surveys targeting migrants are sometimes challenging as there are few sampling frames available that enable us to identify migrants and distinguish from non-migrants. Respondent Driven sampling is a widely used method for sampling from hard-to-reach human populations, especially from groups that are the most at-risk. It combines “snowball sampling” with a mathematical model that weights the sample to compensate for the fact that the sample was collected in a non-random way. The present study applied RDS on Cross border undocumented Bangladeshi migrants at Kolkata, India. Recruitment of respondents for the present study was initiated with a small, diverse and influential group of both male and female migrants called ‘seeds’. Each seed received a set of recruitment coupons to recruit his/her peers. Eligible recruits who finished the survey process were also given a set of coupons to recruit their peers. The recruited peers of seeds who completed the survey became Wave 1 respondents, and the recruits of the wave 1 respondents became Wave 2 respondents. This process continued till Wave 3 in which the sample size of 400 migrants was reached. RDS proved to be very useful tool to map and survey the undocumented Bangladeshi migrants in Kolkata.

Fertility: what can Facebook’s Advertising Platform tell us?
Francesco Rampazzo

Since Malthus’ publication Essay on the Principle of Population in 1798, demographers have focused, and continue to focus, on levels of fertility (de Brujin, 2006). There has been a shift from the concerns of overpopulation to the concerns of low-replacement levels. Gary Becker’s New Home Economics (Becker, 1960) and the Second Demographic Transition (van de Kaa, 1987) are two of the theoretical perspectives that most focus on explaining the drop in fertility. However, fertility patterns in European countries are heterogeneous. The pioneer countries of the Second Demographic Transition, France and Sweden, now have the highest levels of fertility replacement (Esping-Andersen and Billari, 2015). Was this turn-off predictable? The study and forecasting of fertility is not easy, but it is particularly important for understanding the well-being of a country and for policy design. The aim of this paper is to study fertility through an untapped data source: Facebook’s Advertising Platform.
Latin American Migration System

Javier Sebastian Ruiz Santacruz

Migratory systems have been studied from a demographic perspective involving classical measures of propensities to migrate and taking into account the effects in two particular points of origin and destination, giving information about the main characteristics of the specific choice of countries. For migratory systems, Social Network Analysis provides a tool to study relationships between countries, the importance of each country within the network and the influence of country’s variables the general or universal patterns in a specific network as well as contribute to describe the structural mechanisms of migration instead to focus on the feedbacks. From a demographic point the aims to understand are: i) What are the main countries that intervenes in the network Latin-American network? ii) Which socio-demographic variables can affect the general patterns of migration? iii) How the social network analysis contributes to the study of the migration systems?

Migrant selection, networks and public policies: the case of overseas migration to mainland France

Marine Haddad

This paper sheds new light on migration mechanisms, investigating the combined roles of kin ties and public policies on migration from the overseas departments to mainland France. I analyze a detailed survey documenting within-household migration decisions (Migration, family and ageing, 2012). I use mixed-effects methods and discrete-time hazard models, which allow me to examine the role of family networks, correcting for endogeneity. In addition, the period of observation (1960–2012) was marked by a shift in state-level migration programs, which enables me to factor the effects of migration policies. Differentiating migration with and without public funding, both for individuals’ potential migrations and their migrant networks, offers a unique empirical setting to assess how these two determinants interact. My findings show a positive effect of mobility programs and migrant networks on the probability to migrate. This effect is stronger for women, confirming the gendered dynamic at work behind migration decisions. Although subsidies reduced social selection until the 1980’s, they have mostly benefited middle-class families in the recent period. While we could expect a complementarity effect between kin ties and public subsidies, this research shows cumulative patterns. The network effect is self-sustaining, whereas the policy effect adds to the network effect.
Population dynamics and ethnic geographies in urban areas: How do migration and natural change impact population composition and segregation?

Lena Imeraj

Western European cities show persistent levels of spatial segregation. The role of cities as ports of arrival for international migrants, suggests this influx to act as a fundamental mechanism for population change and spatial fragmentation. Importantly, however, natural population change might shape the distribution and composition of urban populations to a greater extent than is often given credit for. Given the diverse cultural and social characteristics of ethnic minorities, natural change within these subgroups feasibly has a differential impact upon the ethnic composition and hence the ethnic geography and segregation. Research on population change and spatial segregation that includes internal and international migration as well as natural population change remains scarce. This study addresses this lacuna by assessing the impact of each of these components on the observed changes in population composition and ethnic segregation levels. Drawing on interlinked Belgian 1991, 2001 and 2011 census data and National Register data (up to 1/1/2010), urban population change is decomposed for the largest Belgian cities and the main ethnic minority groups. With this, we aim to contribute to the theoretical and empirical comprehension of drivers of urban population change, urban geography and spatial polarisation, thereby providing a base for future urban policy interventions.

The Dynamics of Circular Migration between Finland and Sweden

Rosa Weber and Jan Saarela

Circular migration in a setting of free mobility has received increasing attention among policy makers over the last two decades. However, to date we know relatively little about the mechanisms underlying circular migration. In this paper, we try to fill the gap in the literature by analysing circular migration between Finland and Sweden using detailed linked register data. The data set covers the years 1987 – 2005 and provides information on individuals in Finland and Sweden, thus allowing us to follow migrants across national borders. Finland and Sweden are both members of the common Nordic labour market, which means that migrants can move freely between the two countries. We use event history analysis to assess the effect of social ties or cultural affinity and human capital characteristics on the likelihood to initiate movement or to go back and forth. Our study shows that mechanisms underlying moves to the host country are similar and return moves are alike. Moreover, we find that migration in the same direction becomes self-perpetuating over time, i.e., the second move to the host country is less selective than the first. Regarding the mechanisms underlying these selection patterns, our study indicates that gender, cultural affinity and skills are important factors in the migration decision.

Effects of Internal Migration on Youth’s Cognitive and Psychosocial Skills in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam

Maria Franco Gavonel

Internal migration has been widely studied as a central issue of labour economics in developing countries. Primarily based on the conceptual framework of the Roy model, previous work conclude that individuals sort themselves spatially mainly on the basis of skills. However, little is known about whether there is upskilling or deskilling as a result of migration. This paper aims to address this gap by drawing on data from Young Lives, a unique longitudinal study on young people born in 1994 – 95 in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Peru, and Vietnam. I estimate the causal effect of migration on a set of cognitive (Mathematics and Reading) and psychosocial (Agency, Pride, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Esteem) skills using household shocks as instruments for migration. I find that in all countries, except for Peru, there is positive sorting on Maths skills and migration has a significant effect on Math scores. In Ethiopia and India, there is also positive sorting on Reading skills, but migration does not have any effect on Reading scores. Regarding the psychosocial skills, migration has no impact either on agency or on self-efficacy, whereas it has a positive effect on pride in India and Vietnam and on self-esteem in the latter only.
SESSION 6:
FAMILIES & FERTILITY II
(THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 08.30 – 10.00, WILLIAM-OLSSONSALEN)

Demographic Overview of Fertility in Finland – The Case of the Swedish speaking
Ana Vrbnik

In this article, a demographic perspective is used to provide an overview of fertility changes through history in Finland. In focus are Swedish-speaking Finns, who are compared with Finnish-speaking Finns and the total population in Finland. The first part follows the growth of the Swedish-speaking population in 1610 – 1980. It gives an historical background to movements in fertility and differences between the Swedish-speaking and Finnish-speaking population groups at the start of the demographic transition. The second part studies newer trends in fertility in 1980 – 2015. In focus are similarities and differences between Finnish-speaking, Swedish-speaking, and ethno-linguistically mixed families. The main data sources are vital statistics and population censuses, but longitudinal intergenerational samples based on the Finnish population register will also be used. Standard demographic methods are used for the purpose of exploring key factors that affect births in Finnish-speaking, Swedish-speaking, and ethno-linguistically mixed families. In an international perspective, the causes behind variation in fertility, such as differences across periods, regions, and parental economic status, educational attainment, profession and marital status, are of utmost concern.

Female main earners – why are they a threat to union stability?
Janna Bergsvik

This study deals with the consequences of income differences within households for union stability. It is a widely found phenomenon that couples with female main earners have higher dissolution risks. The mechanisms behind are however not yet completely clear. Inspired by studies by Bertrand, Kamenica and Pan (2015) and Pierce, Dahl and Nielsen (2013), I want to examine whether gender identity norms on income provision in households form an important explanation for increased union instability in couples. Using Norwegian administrative data on income in married and cohabiting couples covering the years 2005 to 2015 and a regression discontinuity (RD) design, I will explore whether couples where females contribute slightly more to the household income than their male partners suffer from higher instability than couples with a female income share just below the income-equality threshold. Studying the impact of just overstepping this threshold may enhance present knowledge greatly. Apart from a small difference in the relative income contribution of each partner, couples close to the income equality point should not be systematically different from each other, enabling us to get around typical confounding mechanisms as one partner’s economic dependency or general financial strain.

Intergenerational Patterns of Early Family Formation in Sweden
Sara Kalucza

Early family formation is related to parental family and social background. In this research, we shed more light to these associations by acknowledging family lives as biographically constructed processes when studying of intergenerational patterns of early family formation. More concretely, we examine the alignment of entire sequences of family events during the teenage stage and the early young adulthood of parents and children. To this end, we deploy extensions of optimal matching analysis (a.k.a. sequence analysis) to analyse patterns in joint early family formation trajectories for parents-child dyads, and regression analysis to assess the correlates of intergenerational family patterns. Analyses are performed on a person-year dataset of union and family transitions between ages 14 and 24 derived from Swedish population register. Results of this study fill gaps in knowledge on the depth of the regularities in parent-child family lives, and the associated determinants.
A longitudinal analysis of the relationship between family forms, ethnicity and life chances  

Polly McKinlay  

This paper will examine the differences in partnership status at birth for women in different ethnic minority groups in the UK, using data from the longitudinal census. The paper builds on earlier work by Berrington (1994) and Kiernan and Smith (2003) which was based on the Labour Force Survey and Millennium Cohort Survey respectively. It extends the trajectory of knowledge to 2011, and draws upon a much larger sample size so that smaller and more precise ethnic groups can be examined. We show that Asian groups demonstrate consistently very low rates of childbirth outside marriage, that remain low for second and third generation migrants. Mixed and Asian ethnicity groups however deviate from this and show broadly the same patterns as the White British group, of an increasing rate over time. This could be taken to suggest that integration has been more successful for happened differently for this group. As we might expect, African Caribbean groups have a much higher proportion of births taking place outside marriage and outside of partnership. The mixed African Carribean group, rather than being closer to the average however, has an even higher proportion of births taking place outside marriage – perhaps suggesting that a “double disadvantage” is occurring.

SESSION 7: MORTALITY & HEALTH II  
(THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 10.30 – 12.00, NORDENSKIÖLDSDALEN)

Comparing migrant mortality to both origin and host populations  

Matthew Wallace  

The Migrant Mortality Advantage (MMA) posits that migrants have low mortality compared to natives in the origin and host country. But while studies frequently find an MMA relative to the host population, few studies compare migrant mortality to origin country. Consequently, migrants are considered to experience an advantage or not based solely on comparisons with natives in the host country. Additionally, a central explanation of the MMA is the presumed selection of atypically healthy people from the country of origin. However, studies which only compare migrant mortality to natives in the host country do not provide insight into selection effects because they fail to make the relevant comparison to the population migrants are purported to have selected from. This article addresses these concerns by studying migrant mortality in England and Wales relative to mortality among natives in the origin and host countries. The article uses unlinked death and exposure information by sex, age (5-year groups) and country of birth for 2010 to 2012 to calculate age-adjusted and age-specific mortality ratios relative to the two comparison groups. The study finds that migrants’ experience of an MMA can differ depending on the comparison group and extensive variation in the MMA by age.

Selection and Adaptation Components of Infant Mortality  

Jonas Schöley  

We test the selection hypothesis of infant mortality against the adaptation hypothesis by decomposing the mortality age pattern over the first year of life into an adaptation- and a selection component. We show that the population level decline in mortality over the first hour of life is significantly influenced by mortality selection, i.e. the frailest infants leaving the population shortly after birth. The subsequent mortality decline predominantly results from mortality changes observed in homogeneous sub-populations. This confirms the common view of the infant mortality age pattern being caused by adaptation on an individual level. The analysis is informed by detailed micro-data on births and infant deaths in the United States including more than 25 million births and 162,546 deaths. No parametric assumptions were necessary.
**Is mortality in Latin America converging?**

*Jesus Adrian Alvarez Martinez*

During the twentieth century, a major decline in mortality took place all around the world, mirrored in the outstanding raise of the world life expectancy at birth. Despite the fact that developing countries suffered less improvements, it seemed that the mortality gap between the developed and developing world has gradually being narrowed, particularly in Latin America. However, during the last decades, some reversals in life expectancy have taken place due to the inefficiency of health care systems and prevailing diseases. Thus, it is not well known whether the mortality gap between the developed and developing countries has indeed shortened or not. In this study, I addressed this issue by analyzing the differences in the age-at-death variances between each Latin American country and a benchmark that reflects the mortality trajectories encountered in the developed world over the last 15 years. Moreover, I decomposed such differences by causes of death and by the effects these causes have over the lifespan. Preliminary findings show evidence of mortality compression in the majority of the Latin American countries as well as convergence in those countries that have been successful in reducing mortality attributable to amenable diseases to health care.

**Mortality and Life Expectancy Forecast for (Comparatively) High Mortality Countries: A Comparison of Existing Methods**

*Ahhob Mohammad Fazle Rabbi*

Extrapolative methods like Lee-Carter method and its later variants are widely accepted for forecasting mortality and life expectancy in industrial countries for simplicity and availability of long time series data with better quality. We compared and contrast the mortality and life expectancy forecast using 7 different variants of Lee-Carter methods for 9 comparatively high mortality countries than industrialized countries along with UN forecast method. The forecast provided by the estimated models were underestimated for the high mortality countries, whereas the models performs better for the countries those have comparatively better mortality patterns. Diverging mortality pattern was observed in these countries which is also reflected in future mortality and life expectancy pattern. None of the models gives better fit uniquely for all the countries. In the same context, use of probabilistic forecasting technique from Bayesian framework provided better forecast than some of the extrapolative methods. Country specific forecast indicates better fit of certain extrapolative methods may occur in part of the life span rather than that of the whole life span. These findings imply necessity for invention of new forecast method in context of high mortality countries which will be more flexible on observed mortality pattern.

**SESSION 8: INTEGRATION**

*(THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 10.30 – 12.00, WILLIAM-OLSSONSALEN)*

**Changing the Face of Labor Migration? Feminization of Labor Migration from Tajikistan to Russia**

*Nodira Kholmatova*

In the context of developing economies where societies and states are becoming dependent on the work of women in the labor force, the purpose of this study is to understand the discrepancy between traditional and patriarchal societies and the feminization of labor migration. Feminization of immigration is defined as a growing emigration of women from all over the world looking for economic independence, mainly through working in the domestic and care sector, but often assuming an invisible social role in destination societies (Montefusco, 2008). The issue of whether an increased feminization process creates new social tensions, especially within families, among children and gender relations is clouded by the fact that feminization contributes to changing socially constructed and traditional status of women in patriarchal society (Khusenova, 2007; Lindio-McGovern, 2003; Gündüz, 2013). This study seeks a more comprehensive definition of the process and urges to have an in-depth study of feminization of labor migration and its various patterns.
Labor market integration of migrants: Does family status at the time of migration matter?
Hanna Brenzel

The residential mobility of international migrants is a growing research area in Europe. Many studies assess the validity of the classical spatial assimilation theory which contends that migrants, who initially settle in rather deprived and immigrant-dense neighbourhoods, later move to more affluent areas when their socioeconomic position permits it. Despite time being a key element in migrant integration theory in general, and in the spatial assimilation in particular, the temporal dimension is largely neglected in existing empirical research. Most previous studies are based on cross-sectional data and analyze discrete moves between different types of neighbourhoods at one single point in time. This paper combines elements from the life-course approach and time geography to explore the long-term residential trajectories of international migrants in Swedish metropolitan cities. Applying sequence analysis to the rich Swedish longitudinal register data, it identifies seven typical residential trajectories followed by migrants in Sweden’s three largest cities – Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Continuous neighbourhood semi-deprivation appears to be the most common residential trajectory, followed by continuous neighbourhood affluence. Trajectories involving a transition toward more affluent neighbourhoods are rather rare. The paper applies regression analysis to assess how various demographic, socioeconomic and contextual characteristics explain the identified trajectories. It finds that the characteristics of migrants’ initial place of residence in Sweden and their period of immigration influence their residential trajectories.

Migrants’ residential trajectories in Swedish metropolitan areas: An exploratory study.
Louisa Vogiazides (with Guilherme Kenji Chiñaya)

The residential mobility of international migrants is a growing research area in Europe. Many studies assess the validity of the classical spatial assimilation theory which contends that migrants, who initially settle in rather deprived and immigrant-dense neighbourhoods, later move to more affluent areas when their socioeconomic position permits it. Despite time being a key element in migrant integration theory in general, and in the spatial assimilation in particular, the temporal dimension is largely neglected in existing empirical research. Most previous studies are based on cross-sectional data and analyze discrete moves between different types of neighbourhoods at one single point in time. This paper combines elements from the life-course approach and time geography to explore the long-term residential trajectories of international migrants in Swedish metropolitan cities. Applying sequence analysis to the rich Swedish longitudinal register data, it identifies seven typical residential trajectories followed by migrants in Sweden’s three largest cities – Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Continuous neighbourhood semi-deprivation appears to be the most common residential trajectory, followed by continuous neighbourhood affluence. Trajectories involving a transition toward more affluent neighbourhoods are rather rare. The paper applies regression analysis to assess how various demographic, socioeconomic and contextual characteristics explain the identified trajectories. It finds that the characteristics of migrants’ initial place of residence in Sweden and their period of immigration influence their residential trajectories.
Highly Educated Romanian Migrants and Intergenerational Solidarity: How Educational Mobility and Separation Influences Parent-Child Ties

Ionut Foldes

During transition to market economy, Romania became one of the most important countries of origin concerning work-related international migration. According to the existing body of research, tertiary education along with high qualification leads to specific patterns of migration. Consequently, various studies on upward mobility show the negative effect of educational mobility on parent-child relations. However, little is known in what extent intergenerational family ties are weakened by these two transitions experienced (simultaneous or successive) throughout life course. Based on the theoretical framework of intergenerational solidarity, the paper aims to explore how different forms of support are influenced by migration and educational mobility. The primary question driving this research is whether highly educated adult-children from abroad have more cohesive intergenerational family ties when the level of education attained by either of their parents is similar or when they are educational mobile. Data collected among Romanian elderly parents aged 60 and above show lower odds ratio for remittances practices when parents have lower level of education comparative with their adult-children. Interestingly, there was no significant difference regarding the frequency of visits when controlling for educational attainment of dyads. Against this background that defines the potential for such research, different forms of support and the effect of structural variables remains a subject for further investigation.

POSTER SESSION
(THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 14.30 – 16.30)

Neighbourhood change and social housing development in the city of Copenhagen

Sandra Jurasszovich

The population composition of urban neighbourhoods is constantly changing as a result of residential mobility and other demographic events. Furthermore, it is also linked to planning practices and to the spatial distribution of housing opportunities. In the context of economic restructuring, demographic shifts and changes in urban policies, the spatial dimension of changes in the socio-economic composition of urban population is receiving increasing attention. Housing provision is one field of policy where socio-spatial inequalities can be reduced or at least damped by compensatory distribution. However, in tandem with the modification of the welfare state, the approach to social housing has undergone a significant change that resulted in a decline in the market share of social housing. The objective of this research is to compare spatial patterns of social housing developments and changes in the socio-economic composition of urban population between 1995 and 2015 on the basis of Copenhagen as case study. Based on this analysis, a typology of neighbourhoods will be introduced aiming at summarizing the various variables: change in age composition, in ethnic composition, in socioeconomic composition and in housing tenure. The findings are compared with current social and political debates about social mix in Copenhagen.
The price of equality? Female board representation and the invisible gender segregating mechanism in Swedish director boards

Chanchal Balachandran

In this study, we examine whether the sorting of women into subordinate ranks has an impact on the gender segregation within the leadership ranks in organizations. Specifically, we analyze 232,609 company boards in Sweden between 2004 and 2008. We found that the higher share of women among subordinate ranks is negatively related to the share of women in leadership ranks. This effect is robust to unobserved differences among organizations, since additional analysis using firm fixed effects found that a one percent increase in female representation among subordinate ranks decrease female representation among leadership ranks by roughly 11 per cent in a focal company board. The findings of this research suggest that sorting women into jobs with less decision-making power may dilute the “strength in number” hypothesis that Kanter (1977) believed will alleviate the gender inequality in higher ranks. Taken together with some observational evidence from other research that women are increasingly sorting into less prestigious and less powerful management jobs (Cohen and Huffman, 2007), our study calls attention to an important mechanism that contribute to the gender inequality in the top of organizational hierarchy.

Health, social care and multimorbidity: informal care in Scotland

Paul Henery

In Scotland, those aged 65 and above comprise 18% of the population with this predicted to increase (Scottish Government 2014) and more than half have more than one chronic condition (multimorbidity). Multiple conditions may be more debilitating overall than individual conditions, with problems such as polypharmacy (Tinetti et al 2004). Efforts have been underway to integrate health and social care into one joint authority with the aim of allowing older people receive care at home, improving their quality of life. In the UK, informal caregivers are most likely to be elderly spouses (Dahlgren et al 2007) caring for someone over the age of 65, by which age most are likely to have multimorbidity (Audit Scotland 2014). This study will examine the effect of provision of informal care on an individual from a member of the same household, and how it affects their health outcomes in conjunction with multimorbidity. The study uses data from the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) linked with health admissions data provided by the NHS. Principal variables used in the study will be informal care, admission to hospital/mortality (as primary health outcomes) and multimorbidity (measured via prescription use or identification of specific conditions). Analysis will consist primarily of logistic/Poisson regression and Cox regression (via survival analysis).

Asking the oracle: The Delphi method as a tool to estimate numbers of undocumented migrant children in Birmingham

Andy Jolly

This paper explores the difficulties inherent in quantifying the numbers of undocumented migrant children and using the Delphi method as a way of ‘visibilising’ them. It then outlines the findings of a Delphi panel to come to an expert consensus about the likely number of undocumented migrant children in the City of Birmingham in the West Midlands of England. There have been a number of estimates of the numbers of undocumented migrant children living in the UK – most notably Sigona and Hughes’s (2012) median estimate of 120,000 children. However, the data necessary to be able to disaggregate these figures to the local level using the residual method is not available (Woodbridge, 2005). This has consequences for safeguarding the welfare of undocumented migrant children. Child welfare services in the UK are organised at the Local Authority level, and without information about the size of the population, these children are ‘invisibilised’ and excluded from local services to safeguard their welfare. As a result, they are at increased risk of poverty and destitution (Dexter et al., 2016).
How Short-Term Rentals affect the population structure of a city: Estimating the impact in Barcelona

Joan Sales i Favà

Cities are becoming a preferred tourist destination and have recently experienced the emergence of new sources of accommodation. Besides the general increase in the number of urban hotel rooms, the change in the uses of dwellings, from residential to tourist, is generating a significant impact on the housing system of the neighborhoods under high touristic pressure. These shifts could be strengthening new sociodemographic processes in the most touristic areas. Up to now this field is driving the attention of different social sciences that commonly put population displacement in the spotlight. However those empirical researches generally lack enough demographic perspective to get the differentiation between depopulation, population decline, population displacement or shift to smaller households. In this paper we aim to explore the impact of short-term rentals in Barcelona and its neighborhoods. Our main goals are (i) to measure direct displacement of population and households, and (ii) to analyze shifts in the sociodemographic composition of the population. Our results prove that some areas have experienced a notable transformation, especially those in which short-term rentals have increased (STR's).

Reestimating the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Individual Income and Employment in Germany

Daniel Brüggemann (with Michaela Kreyenfeld)

When a marriage ends both partners are likely to change their labour market supply. The effect is thereby different between sexes. Women on average increase their labour supply whereas the effect for men is ambiguous. Men are most likely already full-time employed and expanding the working hours is limited by time constraints. Due to incentives [for example by the tax system] and limitations [for example by the availability of child care facilities] the male breadwinner model is still the predominant model in Germany. This leads to the unfavourable situation that the human capital of women is decreasing during marriage by dequalification and missing labour market experience. This paper estimates [1] the extend to what spouses adjust their labour supply and [2] to what extend this monetarizes in labour income. First results indicate that women on average increase their labour supply in employment with social security contribution by around 10% in the year following the divorce. This increase comes at the expense of marginal employment since this type of employment is reduced. Increasing employment also increases labour income for women by approximately 2,000 Euro per year. Results for men indicate a drop in labour income.
Assessing competition and matching in educational assortative mating: A semi-experimental approach

Linus Andersson

Individuals partner with people who have a similar educational level as themselves. On a micro level, this phenomenon is assumed to originate from preference for a partner with high resources (competition) as well as preferences for similarity (matching). Because educational level, human capital and resemblance in various characteristics tend to overlap and lead to similar outcomes, separate effects are difficult to entangle. Using a semi-experimental design, the present study estimates the likelihood of having one's first child with a partner who has tertiary education. I compare two groups: upper secondary vocational studies who received tertiary preparatory-like education and upper secondary vocational students who have received mainly vocational training. Both vocational groups are comparable in earnings capacity and signaling of credentials. Therefore, I argue that any effect of extra formal education on the likelihood of partnering upwards should operate via its homogenizing effects, that is, through matching. I find no effect of an added theoretical curriculum on partner characteristics.

SESSION 9: WELFARE & POLITICS
(FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 09.00 – 10.30, NORDENSKIÖLDSSALEN)

Are life-course trajectories of single fathers and single mothers shaped differently by educational attainment?

Klara Capkova

Research on the relationship between socio-economic inequalities in single parenthood has focused predominantly on single mothers, leaving single fathers aside. The recent increase in the single father category mirrors both legal and normative changes occurring in Western societies, where widowed fathers are being replaced by divorcees and never partnered single fathers. The demographic profile of single fathers is not changing only with regard to marital or partnership status—the educational and socio-economic composition of single father category has been changing as well. In our study, we use the life-course approach and address the link between socio-economic status and resources measured by educational attainment and single fatherhood and motherhood. We focus on how and to what extent educational attainment shapes partnership and family trajectories that include single parenthood for men and women, and whether these trajectories differ for single fathers and single mothers. We use data on 11% of the total population from the Finnish longitudinal registers. The analysis relies on union (cohabitation and marriage) and childbearing histories, and prospective information on educational attainment. It focuses on birth cohorts 1969–1970, and covers the life-course histories of men and women between 1987 and 2009. We employ sequence and cluster analysis to capture the partnership and family trajectories of single fathers and single mothers in contemporary Finland.
Social assistance trajectories among young Finnish social assistance recipients – What are the determinants of welfare dependency?

Ilari Ilmakunnas

Social assistance has become the most important form of income protection for young people in the Nordic countries during recent decades. However, it has been rarely analyzed how early receipt of social assistance is associated with long-term receipt among young adults. In this paper, we study what kind of social assistance trajectories can be found among young adults who received over six months of social assistance at age 19, and analyze how individual and family characteristics predict trajectory group membership. Analyzing trajectories instead of single-year receipt or social assistance entries/exits give new information on dynamic patterns related to social assistance receipt. The data is based on a 25 percent sample of cohorts born in 1980–1987, derived from the Finnish population registers. The follow-up period is seven years, starting at age 19 and ending at 25. Social assistance trajectories are classified basing on the number of social assistance months during a calendar year (0–12). Sequence analysis is utilized to illustrate the descriptives for longitudinal patterns of social assistance receipt. Growth mixture models are used for classifying and analyzing social assistance trajectories. Lastly, multinomial logistic regression is used for analyzing factors predicting each trajectory.

Cash-for-Care Use and Union Dissolution in Finland

Kathrin Morosow

Cash for care (CFC) benefits are paid to parents whose young children are not in public childcare. In Finland, these benefits are widely used, yet they are surrounded by continuous debate as they are argued to contradict other policy aims of gender equality and high maternal employment. On the other hand, long prominent theories suggest that a gendered division of labor within the couple, like the one promoted through CFC, decreases separation risk, either due to increased marital satisfaction, or because it establishes social and economic barriers to leaving an unsatisfactory union. In this study, we analyze whether CFC use is associated with long term separation risk. We use high-quality Finnish register data during 1987–2009, which allow measuring union dissolution at monthly precision and regardless of marital status. Using event history methods we analyze whether (1) families that use CFC face lower separation risks than those that do not, and (2) whether this effect varies by the length of CFC use. Results suggest that families using cash-for-care have a significantly lower risk of separation while using the allowance. The longer cash-for-care is utilized the longer the immediate stabilizing effect is in place. However, no independent effect of the length of usage can be shown after the allowance was used. Fixed effects models for non-repeated events indicate that the lower separation risk when using cash-for-care is due to postponement.
Demographic Consequences of the Universal Two-child Policy in China

Long Li

The universal two-child policy is considered to be the most significant adjustment in the history of China’s family planning program. This paper employs a population group-component calculation and projection method to compute the number of target population in 2016 and then to estimate the number of extra births that result from implementation of the new policy. The results show that the total number of extra births is estimated to be 17.2 million in 2017 – 2021, with the number of extra births per year ranging from 1.6 to 4.7 million. This will lead to a dramatic shift in China’s TFR from an estimated 1.6 in 2016 to one approaching replacement level. With the universal two-child policy in place, China’s total population will grow to about 1.45 billion around 2028 and then gradually begin shrinking. The labor force will become larger under the new policy than it would if the stricter birth control policy were maintained, with an estimated 50 million additional people aged 15 – 59 in 2050. With implementation of the universal two-child policy, an estimated 34% of the population will be over 60 years of age in 2050, almost three percentage points lower than the level if the former policy were continued.

SESSION 10:
LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES
(FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 14.00 – 15.30, NORDENSKIÖLDSALEN)

Trends of Self-employment Income Structure in Japan:
Inequality between Professional and Other Occupations

Naka Shuhei

The purpose of this study is to clarify the income structure within self-employment in Japan. Since the 1990s, it has been asserted that self-employment has developed into a more heterogeneous employment type with increases prevalent in professional-managerial and unskilled occupations, but declines in traditional forms of petty bourgeois and skilled self-employment. However, very few studies examine working conditions of recent self-employment and the long-time trend. Therefore, we need research to discover the relationship between occupations and income within self-employment. Using Social Stratification and Mobility Data (SSM1975 – 2015), we conduct the analysis using multiple regression and clarify two main results: (1) the income gap between professional and non-professional occupation in self-employment is increasing gradually from 1975 to 2015 compared to full-time employment; (2) the trend is outstanding in upper-professional income, but lower-professional income is the almost same level of non-professional income and the tendency is consistence. These results demonstrate that self-employment in the 2000s has been reforming under the changes in the income structure focusing around professional occupation. However, there is huge income gap within professional self-employment. Therefore, we need further research to clarify the diversities within self-employment.
Changing work-family trajectories: On inferring gender equality from trajectory convergence

Jenny Chanfreau

This paper investigates how gendered work-family trajectories have changed over time in the UK, comparing four cohorts born in the 1940s, 1958, 1970 and early 1980s. Past research suggests that men and women’s career trajectories are converging, largely because women increasingly adopt more male-typical trajectories. However, because of contemporaneous fertility postponement, it is unclear whether this trajectory convergence is indicative of increasing gender equality. Taking a life course perspective that focuses on how the timing of parenthood has changed over time, and how it differs by level of education, this analysis aims to separate the part of the change in trajectories over time that is due to fertility postponement (an extension of the preparenthood phase generally characterised by full-time paid work among both men and women) from any change following the transition to parenthood, which might suggest changing gender norms in relation to paid work and parenthood. Given the gendered effect of parenthood on labour market activity, and the resulting risk of disadvantage, understanding how work-family trajectories are changing should be of interest to scholars and policy makers concerned with gender equality in labour market outcomes and/or the equitable sharing of unpaid care work between men and women.

Trends over time in his and her earnings following parenthood in Sweden

Ann-Karin Nylin

Swedish women have improved their labor market position over time, and women’s earnings today are a substantive part of family income. But women still take the greater part of domestic responsibilities. Becoming a parent is a critical turning point when mothers reduce their paid work hours, leading to widening earnings differentials between partners. Given significant changes in labor market opportunities and gender ideologies, this study asks whether men’s and women’s employment responses to childbirth have become more symmetrical over time. To date, little work has addressed trends over time within couples. This study contributes to closing that gap, expanding our understanding of how couples negotiate roles following childbirth. With the unparalleled resource of Swedish register data, we follow couples who have had a child together during 1992–2012 and map their earnings trajectories starting 2 years prior to birth and up to 8 years after. Preliminary results are currently being prepared.

Female Employment after Migration: Evidence from the Recent Immigrant Sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel

Cristina Samper

A large body of literature has amassed that investigates the conditions and processes of the labor market integration of male migrants (Fertig & Schurer, 2007; Kogan, 2004, 2007; Velling, 1995) Female migrants have often been viewed as “tied movers” (Adsera & Chiswick, 2007; Mincer, 1978) whose migration decision is contingent on the behavior of the male breadwinner. This view has been challenged by a growing numbers of female migrants seeking for employment in the German labor market. At the same time, migration laws have improved the possibilities for certain groups of “family migrants” to enter employment. Further, German family policies have been reformed in recent years allowing for a better compatibility of work and family life. This paper explores whether these factors have facilitated the integration process of female migrants into the German labor market. By means of event history modeling, we examine the duration it takes until different migrant groups enter employment after migration. We furthermore investigate how employment decisions intersect with decisions in the family domain of the life course. Data for this analysis comes from the migrant sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Our analytical sample includes migrants who have come to Germany in the years 1990–2015.
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