

2014

Demography Abstracts

First Annual International
Conference on Demography and
Population Studies
16-19 June 2014, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and Research.

ISBN: 978-618-5065-50-8

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8 Valaoritou Street
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www.atiner.gr

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *1st Annual International Conference on Demography and Population Studies, 16-19 June 2014*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 21 papers and over 25 presenters, coming from 15 different countries (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, The Netherlands, UK, USA). The conference was organized into seven sessions that included areas of Demography and Population and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into six research divisions and twenty-seven research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
1st Annual International Conference on Demography and Population
Studies, 16-19 June 2014, Athens, Greece
PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
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6. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor of Sociology, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
7. Dr. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
8. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
9. Dr. Trevor Wesley Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
10. Dr. Nikolaos Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.
11. Dr. Matthew D. Matsaganis, Assistant Professor, State University of New York (SUNY), USA.
12. Dr. Max Stephenson, Director, Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA.
13. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Stirling, U.K.
14. Mr. Apostolos Kotsaspyrou, Researcher, ATINER.
15. Ms. Zoi Charalampous, Researcher, ATINER.
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C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M
(The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)

Monday 16 June 2014

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-09:30 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
- Dr. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.

09:30-11:30 Session I: Population Growth, Demographics and Policies I

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. *Nompumelelo Nzimande, Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Demographic Consequences of Early Childbearing in South Africa.
2. Francesca Fiori, Researcher, University of St. Andrews, U.K., Elspeth Graham, Professor, University of St. Andrews, U.K. & Zhiqiang Feng, Professor, University of St. Andrews, U.K. Changing Transitions to Independent Living Among Young Adults in Scotland in the Early 21st Century.
3. Anna Lobodzinska, Ph.D. Student, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland. Spatial Diversity of Procreative Behaviors in Poland.
4. Zhun Peng, Ph.D. Student, University of Evry, France & Claire Loupias, Assistant Professor, University of Evry, France. Demographic Structure and Asset Prices.

11:30-13:00 Session II: Social and Family Issues I

Chair: Nompumelelo Nzimande, Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

1. Marinela Istrate, Lecturer, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania & Ionel Muntele, Professor, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania. The Family Policies and their Impact on the Evolution of Fertility in Post-Communist Romania.
2. *Han Nicolaas, Researcher, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands & Farhana Rahman, Program Officer, SERAC, Bangladesh. Fertility of Turkish and Moroccan Women in the Netherlands: Second Generation Much Closer to Native Women than to their Mothers.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00 -15:30 Session III: Migration & Demographics

Chair: Han Nicolaas, Researcher, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands.

1. *Stefania Maria Lorenza Rimoldi, Assistant Professor, Università Di Milano Bicocca, Italy & Elisa Barbiano Di Belgiojoso, Assistant Professor, Università Di Milano Bicocca, Italy. Poor Immigrants! Evidences from the Italian Case.
2. Raluca-Ioana Horea-Serban, Lecturer, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania. Effects of Romanians' Migration Abroad: "Poisoned Apple or Fulfilled Desire?"

15:30-17:00 Session IV: Population Growth, Demographics and Policies II

Chair: Stefania Maria Lorenza Rimoldi, Assistant Professor, Università Di Milano Bicocca, Italy.

1. Victoria Semyonova, Researcher, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization, Russia & Tamara Sabgayda, Researcher, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization, Russia. The Latest Mortality Trends in Belarus and Russia.
2. Tamara Sabgayda, Researcher, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of Russian Federation, Russia & Victoria Semyonova, Researcher, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of Russian Federation, Russia. Mortality from Cardiovascular Diseases and their Social Conditioning.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 17 June 2014

09:30-11:30 Session V: Health and Population

Chair: George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

1. *Giorgio Di Gessa, Lecturer, King's College London, UK, Karen Glaser, Reader, Director of Institute of Gerontology King's College London, UK & Anthea Tinker, Professor, King's College London, UK. The Health of Grandparents Caring for their Grandchildren: The Role of Early and Mid-Life Conditions.
2. Iulia Rautu, PhD Student, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. Synthesizing Risk Factors for Child Health: the Case of Mosquito-Borne Diseases in Dakar.
3. Maria Alejandra Fantin, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Nordeste, Argentina, Andres Conrado, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina & Adrian Carlos Carbonetti, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina. Health Policies in Border Areas. The Case of Argentina and Paraguay. (Tuesday 17 of June).

11:30-13:00 Session VI: Labour Market and Other Issues

Chair: Giorgio Di Gessa, Lecturer, King's College London, UK.

1. Maurizio Avola, Assistant Professor, Catania University, Italy. Trade-off between Employment and Job Quality: Ethnic Penalty in Italian Regional Labour Markets.
2. Mohamed El Khouli, Assistant Professor, Sadat Academy for Management Science, Egypt. Study Change the Demographic Situation in Egypt Between Employment and Unemployment (2002-2012).
3. Johann Fuchs, Senior Researcher, Institute for Employment Research, Germany. Decomposing the Effect of Population Ageing on Labour Supply.
4. Sonia Edith Colantonio, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina, Dora Estela Celton, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina & Andres Conrado Peranovich, Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina. Demographic Transition in Argentina. (Tuesday 17 of June).

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00 -16:00 Session VII: Social and Family Issues II

Chair: Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.

1. Reena Tadee, Researcher, Mahidol University, Thailand. Impact on Families when Teenagers Become Parents.
2. Joanna Szczepaniak-Sienniak, Assistant Professor, Wroclaw University of Economics, Poland. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Restructuring of Family Policy in Poland - New Perspectives. (Tuesday, 17 of June).
3. Veronica Roth, PhD Student, Pennsylvania State University, USA & David Johnson, Professor, Pennsylvania State University, USA. Marital Duration & Happiness: The Implications of Panel Conditioning and Attrition in an Age-Period-Cohort Analysis.
4. Neir Paes, Professor, Federal University of Paraiba, Brazil & Mardone Franca, Professor, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. Dying by Homicide in Young People in Brazil. (Tuesday 17 of June, afternoon).

17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 18 June 2014

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 19 June 2014

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Maurizio Avola

Assistant Professor, University of Catania, Italy

Trade-off between Employment and Job Quality: Ethnic Penalty in Italian Regional Labour Markets

The analysis of the institutional characteristics of host societies, including structure and regulation of the labour market, has become increasingly important to explain the processes of reception and integration of immigrants (Reitz, 2002; Kogan, 2007; Pichler, 2011; Reyneri and Fullin, 2011). The Italian case is particularly interesting from this point of view. The economic and occupational imbalances characterizing the country, in fact, has historically represented the background within which the size and profile of immigrants labour insertion was territorially differentiated, in terms of diffusion of the presence, employment opportunities, distribution by sectors and occupations, working conditions (Ambrosini, 2001; Pugliese, 2002; Ministero dell'Interno, 2007; Istat, 2008; Strozza, Forcellati, Ferrara, 2008; Avola, 2009; 2012; Reyneri, 2011). The paper aims to contribute to the debate by proposing an analysis that from these regional differences will deepen the consequences from the point of view of the relationship of the occupational performances between immigrants and natives, referring in particular to the size and structure of the ethnic penalty (Heath and Cheung, 2007).

Using Italian Labour Force Survey from 2005 (the first year available), we will propose a multivariate analysis on employment condition and occupational attainment distinguishing the performance of immigrants and natives in the regional labour markets (controlled for socio-biographic characteristics). The results show that in an territorial perspective, regional and macro-regional, the labour market integration of immigrants appears to be characterized by a significant trade-off between employment opportunities and job quality. It's a finding that confirms the results of recent comparative analysis between old and new immigration countries in Western Europe (Reyneri and Fullin, 2008; 2011), and which provides important insights for the definition of the Southern European model of immigrants labour market integration (King, 2000; King and Ribas-Mateos, 2002; Baganha, 2009; Peixoto et al., 2012).

Sonia Edith Colantonio

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina

Dora Estela Celton

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina

&

Andres Conrado Peranovich

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina

Demographic Transition in Argentina

Demographic transition, epidemiological transition, changes in population. And these changes in the living conditions of the population of Argentina in the last hundred years allow us to estimate that a girl born this year may have an average life of 79 years, almost double of a girl born a hundred years ago. What factors led to this gain in life expectancy in Argentina? Who were the main beneficiaries? How these changes occurred?

Argentina is in an advanced stage of the Demographic Transition that began in the late nineteenth century, when mortality and fertility rates decreased with the simultaneous arrival of mass immigration from overseas. The significant decline in mortality that preceded the fertility led to an increase in life expectancy at birth, close to 33 years in the late nineteenth century to 48.5 in 1914.

Changes in patterns of reproductive behavior and the production of health policies generated effects on fertility and mortality in the population. Alongside, these factors were associated with cultural and social behaviors that had significant impact on the family environment. In recent years, Argentina is moving towards what is called second demographic transition characterized by the decline in marriage and increase in domestic partnerships and divorces, major changes in the structure of families and changes in reproductive patterns.

In this document the evolution of mortality, fertility and life expectancy at birth is presented: the change in these indicators allow us to observe, over time, the changes occurred during much of the twentieth century and its main effects such as an aging population and changes in families.

Giorgio Di Gessa

Lecturer, King's College London, UK

Karen Glaser

Reader, Director of Institute of Gerontology King's College London, UK

&

Anthea Tinker

Professor, King's College London, UK

The Health of Grandparents Caring for their Grandchildren: The Role of Early and Mid-Life Conditions

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.

Mohamed El Khouli

Assistant Professor, Sadat Academy for Management Science, Egypt

Study Change the Demographic Situation in Egypt between Employment and Unemployment (2002-2012)

In light of the world's attention to work and unemployment issues as one of the priorities of development plans and policies overall, as well as the improvement for its indicators will result in reinforcing the levels and opportunities of human development for each country. Therefore, this paper traces the changes in both labor force and unemployment status in Egypt and will use the statistics and databases on the national level issued by the Council of Ministers in Egypt through the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) to examine and study those changes.

It also concentrates on gender indicators in Egypt with regard to work and unemployment issues to highlight the women work status in Egypt. The study is considered important because it focuses on monitoring the status of labor force within Egypt and will try predicting its trends in the future. It tries to attract attention of officials to develop plans and policies regarding these indicators to enhance the economic status within Egypt. So, it will depend on the time series technique and calculation of change rates for the variables under study and other statistical methods that are suitable to achieve the objectives of this paper.

Maria Alejandra Fantin

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Nordeste, Argentina

Andres Conrado Peranovich

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina

&

Adrian Carlos Carbonetti

Researcher, CONICET & National University of Cordoba, Argentina

Health Policies in Border Areas. The Case of Argentina and Paraguay

The border's relationship between Argentina and Paraguay dates back to colonial times when the boundary between the jurisdictions of the cities of Asuncion and Buenos Aires wasn't established yet. The extensive shared border along the 1,700 kilometers of international river boundary gather, according to the latest national census, about 5,000,000 inhabitants, distributed 64% of the Paraguayan side and 36% on the Argentinean side, and refers to approximately 1,200,000 households in both countries.

The border, taken as a region, has geographical realities of great heterogeneity; densely populated areas, facing cities, rural areas, areas of varying mobility, but overall this is a territory characterized by a high exchange at the commercial, cultural, demographic and services level. The activities and general and sectoral policies of each country affect the other territory and, in turn, the dynamics that generates the condition of boundary, sieve the respective national approaches and requires particularized decisions and attitudes towards the border. For this reason, this proposal seeks to emphasize the need for a "regionalization" of the political and administrative treatment of the health problem.

In health, the border has a strong history of international cooperation that has increased in recent years as a result of the occurrence of emerging and reemerging diseases such as cholera, yellow fever, dengue and the increase in tuberculosis.

This paper aims to analyze state policies and agreements established between the two countries in relation to health care, particularly those specific related to the border and those signed between provincial / departmental jurisdictions. It also seeks to assess local practices, even though they not conform to the existing legislation.

Francesca Fiori

Researcher, University of St Andrews, UK

Elsbeth Graham

Professor, University of St Andrews, UK

&

Zhiqiang Feng

Researcher, University of St Andrews, UK

Transitions to Independent Living among Young Adults in Scotland in the Late 20th Century

The past few decades have seen significant demographic, social and economic changes that have resulted in increased diversity across individual life courses and housing careers. Youth transitions to economic and residential independence, as well as to family formation, have increasingly become “late, protracted and complex” (Billari & Liefbroer, 2010). Although men and women have become more alike in how they move into adult roles (Furstenberg, 2010, p.72), women still leave home earlier than men.

The ‘extended’ transition to adulthood in Western Europe has been widely researched, but Scotland has rarely been the focus of empirical investigation. Scotland has a different socio-demographic profile and housing market to the rest of the UK, and the extent to which it shares common trends in transitions to adulthood is unclear. This paper therefore examines living arrangements for young Scots in the late 20th century. Of particular interest are the determinants of young adults’ transitions towards independent living and whether trajectories out of parental home are gendered. Data come from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (1991-2001). The sample consists of young adults aged 16-29 living with their parents at the beginning of the decade. Multinomial regression models are estimated to investigate the determinants of living arrangements 10 years later. The dependent variable contrasts living in the parental home with: a) living with others, b) living alone, c) living in a new family. Individual socio-economic characteristics, parental characteristics and urban/rural location are included as covariates. Findings show that women are more likely than men to leave the parental home. Individual characteristics have a similar effect on both genders, whereas men and women respond differently to the influence of their family and geographical context of origin. The paper concludes with a brief comparison of findings for Scotland with those for other parts of Britain.

Johann Fuchs

Senior Researcher, Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Decomposing the Effect of Population Ageing on Labour Supply

According to latest projections, a substantially shrinking and ageing German labour force can be expected in the long run. This paper provides a decomposition of the projected change in the overall labour force into three parts. The first part, called the “demographic component”, shows to what extent fertility, mortality and a changing age structure of the population influences the size of the labour force. The second, the migration component, covers the impact of the cumulative net inflow of migrants, including their reproductive behaviour. Changes in the participation rates give the third effect, the participation component.

The decomposition was done by comparing different labour force scenarios up to 2050. This simple but flexible approach can easily be extended for decomposition into more than three components. Two extensions are made here, both connected to the population trend: Due to age-specific labour participation rates, an ageing population should have a negative outcome on size of the labour force. In order to quantify this effect, a labour force scenario is calculated that keeps the age structure of the population constant. An estimate for the impact of population ageing on the labour force is derived by comparing this “age structure scenario” to the purely demographic variant. Furthermore, an interaction effect between changes in population structure and activity rates can be calculated. This helps to have a closer look at the impact of rising labour participation on labour supply in case of an ageing population.

The data were provided by the Institute for Employment Research (Germany).

An important result is that the most reliable factor, the current age structure of the population, will have a strong negative effect on the size of the future labour force. Furthermore, the effect of increasing labour participation rates will be partly offset by the negative population trend. Insofar labour market policy aiming to expand labour supply will face considerable demographic restrictions.

Raluca-Ioana Horea-Serban
Lecturer, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania

Effects of Romanians' Migration Abroad: Poisoned Apple or Fulfilled Desire?

The change of the political regime in Romania in the year 1989 represented a breaking off moment in the general evolution of the country, triggering profound mutations at all levels: political, social, economic and demographic. Mainly because of the incompatibility between the mechanisms of the dirigiste economic system to those of the market economy, the Romanian labour market was subject to repeated restructurings and destructurings, which completely altered its structure and dynamics.

Originating in the artificiality of the way of inserting industrial units in the communist period (according to the logic of the industrialization at any price) as well as in the difficulties of adjusting them to the functioning manner of a capitalist economy, unemployment experienced an alert dynamics during the last two decades. Absent from the public discourse of the communist authorities (for which the socialist society was a perfect and not perfectible one), the leaving to work abroad became a genuine social phenomenon in this context, taking the form of an individual life strategy and rapidly spreading throughout the whole Romanian space.

The present paper deals with emigration as a form of resilience of the Romanian labour force to the industrial recession resulting in the massive and forced dismissal of significant contingents of people who most of the time perceived the temporary working migration abroad as a subsistence alternative to a drifting economic system, once the repressive means of stopping extranational mobility were removed.

At the same time, the paper aims at assessing the main repercussions of Romanians' emigration, trying to emphasize not only the positive effects (large remittances, mentality changed for the better, development of entrepreneurial spirit) but also the negative ones (demographic decline, decreased labour potential, rising rate of family dissolution, increasing number of Euro-orphans), which many times come to counterbalance benefits, nearly annihilating them.

Marinela Istrate

Lecturer, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania
&

Ionel Muntele

Professor, Al. I. Cuza University, Romania

The Family Policies and their Impact on the Evolution of Fertility in Post-Communist Romania

After more than two decades from changing the political system in Romania, the total fertility rate continues to be below the value which would ensure the mere replacement of generations in time. The demographic decline Romania is witnessing today could be stopped by applying a real family policy.

Our paper deals precisely with the necessity of imagining and implementing such a family policy, one drawn up carefully and in a responsible way, a clear, stable, future-oriented policy, not aiming at producing immediate effects (uncontrollable effects in some developments and implications).

The efficiency of some stimulating measures is manifested better when the mere financial component (taking various forms) is combined with services and provisions addressed to the child and families with children, these being meant to diminish the economic loss which the active woman and the couple undergo by bringing the child into the world and by bringing him up. An efficient demographic policy must take into account ensuring the compatibility between the woman's status of mother and that of active person from the economic point of view. The flexible forms of employment are only marginal on the formal labour market although they are regulated by law (only 11% of employed women have a part-time job and nearly 2% of them have a temporary contract).

Nowadays, the low fertility in Romania can be ascribed to the lack of support awarded to women both within their families and outside them. We cannot talk about achieving an optimum demographic level, but we can talk about the recovery from a severe situation and about avoiding an unbalanced demographic situation, which involves all the resulting risks. Postponing taking some political decisions only deepens the demographic crisis, makes the prospect of a possible recovery more difficult and exponentially increases the costs of some possible future interventions.

Anna Lobodzinska

PhD Student, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland

Spatial Diversity of Procreative Behaviors in Poland

The changes in procreative behaviours in Poland accelerated especially after the year 1989. They concern not only the decline of total fertility rate (below the replacement level), but also significant changes in timing of births (pattern of age-specific fertility rates), as well as the increase of the share of non-marital births. Despite the observed convergence of fertility rates in urban and rural areas (CSO 2013), procreative behaviours in Poland still present some regional differences. The aim of the author was to elaborate a typology allowing to identify regions homogenous in terms of procreative behaviours and to describe the regional differences of this phenomenon.

The research on spatial dimension of procreative behaviours usually concentrates on regional disparities of fertility level (often in the urban-rural context), as well as on factors influencing the changes and spatial patterns of fertility rate (e.g. Aasve, Lappegård 2009; Baranowska 2010; Duchêne et al. 2004; Duvander, Andersson 2005; Hank 2001; Hoem 2000; Korcelli 1991; Kulu, Boyle 2009; Kurek, Lange 2013; Iwanicka-Lyrowa, Witkowski 1991; Podogrodzka 2011; Rønsen, Skrede 2010; Szukalski 2011).

The k-means method was applied in order to aggregate poviats (NUTS 4) into clusters presenting certain types of procreative behaviours. The typology was based on 10 variables: total fertility rate (TFR), age-specific fertility rates (for 5-year groups of age), the share of births of third and higher order and the share of illegitimate births. As a result, five clusters – types of procreative behaviours – were created. Two of them present high values of TFR, but different age-specific fertility rates and shares of illegitimate births. Type III is the “average” (values similar to the whole country), while type IV has low TFR and the highest share of non-marital births. Type V contains mainly cities and is characterized by the lowest TFR and significant shift of high age-specific fertility rates towards older groups of age.

Han Nicolaas

Researcher, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands
&

Farhana Rahman

Program Officer, SERAC, Bangladesh

Fertility of Turkish and Moroccan Women in the Netherlands: Second Generation Much Closer to Native Women than to their Mothers

The fertility levels of non-western and native Dutch women still converge, but there are major differences within and between groups. In this paper we use cohort data by generation for the main population groups of non-western origin to show that the first generation only adjusted their fertility slowly to that of the native Dutch women. The first generation of Turkish and Moroccan women maintain high fertility rates, similar to or even higher than those of the women in their countries of origin.

In striking contrast to the first generations, the second generations have a completed fertility and mean age at first childbirth that hardly differ from those of native Dutch women. In terms of fertility, women of the second generation no longer take up a middle position between the first generation and native Dutch women, but resemble native Dutch women much more than their mothers. Adjustment to the native Dutch fertility pattern is caused by intergenerational differences, rather than by cultural assimilation of the first generation.

Our data indicate that the age at first childbirth, childlessness and family size can change very strongly from one generation to the next. The prevailing western system of social norms and possibilities, for example with respect to female education and labour participation, may therefore have a much stronger effect than the traditional values held by the non-western first generation. First results show evidence for this assumption. It appears that lower educated women have their first child younger than higher educated women and have more children as well. A large fertility gap is seen among Turkish second generation women. Highly educated native Dutch women recuperate the postponement while highly educated second generation Turkish women reach very low fertility rates.

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Demographic Consequences of Early Childbearing in South Africa

Changes in patterns of family formation in Southern Africa have been characterized by high non-marital childbearing; lower marriage rates; higher family dissolution and growth of unconventional family types such as solitary families and cohabiting unions. Analysis of South Africa data reaffirms this and show that the majority of first births in recent decades occur outside of wedlock with marked differences by population groups; rural/urban residence, and socioeconomic characteristics. As a result, the South African Government has raised concerns about higher levels of pregnancies and childbearing among teenagers and the long-term consequences of this on disruption in families.

Recent studies outline a strong relationship between early childbearing and negative health and socioeconomic outcomes. Women who have children during their teen years are exposed to hazardous health risks and tend to have poorer educational outcomes and employment opportunities. Although the determinants and social penalties of this demographic event have been well explored, the changes in the known demographic outcomes associated with observed macro-social and health transformation are not yet well understood. This study aims to bridge this gap by understanding the demographic trajectories that are likely to prevail following early childbearing. The study uses the Demographic and Health Survey of 1987-89; 1998 and 2003 to observe (1) if birth spacing among early childbearers have changed over-time; (2) what types of union formation practices are likely to be observed among early childbearers. The use of repeated cross sections rather than a panel is ideal for this inquiry since the focus is on observing the behavior of different cohorts of women. The first question will ascertain the contribution of teenage women's childbearing behavior to overall South African fertility during the period of fertility decline. Also, it will allow a closer look at whether fertility levels may be lower than observed, if birth-spacing observed during the earlier decades of higher fertility reduction continued to prevail. The second question explores how union formation has changed over-time for women who had children during teenage years as marriage and re-marriage rates continue to decline. This will show whether there were changes in the propensity of early childbearers to stay single; cohabit or marry between the three decades.

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Dying by Homicide in Young People in Brazil

We investigated some demographic and socioeconomic determinants of mortality by homicide among young people aged 15 to 24 years in 397 non-metropolitan and metropolitan municipalities in Brazil. This country is one of the most violent in the world. Death data were extracted from the Ministry of Health and the population from the 2000 and 2010 censuses. To evaluating the pattern of relative risk of violence, against young people of the municipalities an indicator was proposed named Young Victimization Ratio. Homicide rate was calculated, and used as the dependent variable in the multiple regression models. The classification showed that 71% (metropolitan) and 25% (no-metropolitan) of the municipalities were classified as high risk. Several variables included in the models were significant ($p < 0.05$): the contribution of youth aged 15 to 24 years in the municipality, the percentage of female-headed households without spouse, the distance from the core municipality of the metropolitan region of the state to which it belongs, percentage of households with per capita income higher than five minimum wages and the measurement of the impact of immigration in the decade 2000-2010. Discussions were taken in three sections: demographic and geographic determinants and the homicides; income and homicide; and, education and homicides. Some implications for public policies were discussed and suggestions are given for politic makers.

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&

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Demographic Structure and Asset Prices

Population of advanced economies is aging rapidly while emerging countries follow closely the same transformation. The paper investigates impact of demographic structure changes on asset prices. Demographic structure is mainly driven by three phenomena: the global fertility rate, the postponing of motherhood and the increase in life expectancy. We study the impact of these three factors on capital accumulation and asset prices in a three periods overlapping generations closed economy with adjustment costs. We consider two working adulthood periods during which agents may have children. They are retired during the third period. We give a simplified analytical case and then simulate the demographic transitions and their consequences on asset prices and economic growth. The early and later birth rates, as well as the life expectancy are picked from UN historical and population projection data for several countries with aging concern. In order to give a more detailed analysis of demographic effects, we extend the simulations to six generations with different behaviors for each generation. Finally, we verify whether the simulation results are robust to various calibrations. We find that only 15% of capital asset price variation can be explained by demographic factors.

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Synthesizing Risk Factors for Child Health: the Case of Mosquito-Borne Diseases in Dakar

Background

In Senegal, mosquito-borne febrile diseases, such as malaria and dengue, constitute a major burden in terms of child morbidity and mortality. In the capital, Dakar, rapid and often unplanned urbanization means that certain categories of individuals are at higher risk of disease than others, because of their socio-economic background and immediate environment.

Objectives

The research objectives are, firstly, to illustrate a new methodological approach for synthesizing the network of determinants for mosquito-borne morbidity in children.

Secondly, it analyzes the role of these determinants in children's febrile disease in Dakar, focusing on protective behaviors, socio-economic characteristics and domestic environment.

Methods

The research uses quantitative data from a survey conducted in 2008 in Dakar, counting over 7300 children aged 2 to 10 years old, from nearly 3000 households.

The statistical analysis consists of two steps: in a first step, several latent variables are estimated, using Latent Class Analysis (LCA). The yielded latent variables subsequently constitute the explanatory part of a multi-level logistic regression, in order to explain the occurrence of a recent febrile episode in children.

Results

Findings indicate that the occurrence of fever is influenced primarily by health-related behaviors and – to a lesser extent – by factors relating to the socio-economic status of the family, while environmental factors play a minor role.

Conclusions

LCA is a useful method for synthesizing indicators of demographic, socio-economic, behavioral and environmental characteristics, in order to create a comprehensive causal image of mosquito-borne disease risks, all the while using parsimonious statistical models.

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&

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Poor Immigrants! Evidences from the Italian Case

Due to both their previous fragile condition in the country of origin and to the instable situation in the host country migrants tend to be poorer than natives.

The consumption expenditure of households of different sizes is made equivalent to that of a family of two people using coefficients which take into account the different needs and economies of scale matching to an increasing number of members. In Italy, since the eighties the equivalence scale of Carbonaro is adopted. This conventional equivalence scale has been calculated for the Italian population, based on 1981-1983 consumptions data. By applying it to immigrant households in order to estimate the poverty line, 40% of migrants result to be included among the "poor" and well 21% among the "poorest" (ORES, 2008). This result suggests that the method of estimate deserves at least to be discussed.

In this study we intend to question the use of the equivalence scale of Carbonaro to estimate the poverty level among immigrants. Based on preliminary results, although the poverty incidence among migrants remains almost stable regardless the scale adopted, some interesting differences emerge with reference to the qualitative characteristics of "poor". In particular, some sub-populations' poverty level results to be under/over-estimated according to the scale adopted.

The results allow us to provide for interesting reflections concerning the use of a conventional measure of poverty among migrants and add some useful considerations towards an afterthought of this approach. The equivalence scale is calculated on the basis of the 2004-2012 ISMU Surveys on Migrants in Lombardy Region. The poverty incidence is calculated on 2009 EU-SILC Italian Module on Foreign Population.

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&

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Marital Duration & Happiness: The Implications of Panel Conditioning and Attrition in an Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

The relationship between marital happiness and marital duration has evidenced different trajectories depending on the type of model and dataset used. While cross-sectional data show a U-shaped relationship, longitudinal data show a far more complex relationship, especially when marital cohorts are considered separately (VanLaningham et al, 2001; James, 2012). Although cohort effects may shape these trajectories, other explanations must also be considered. This analysis uses the Marital Instability over the Life Course (MILC) dataset, which spans 20 years, from 1980 to 2000, and has 2,033 respondents originally aged 18-55 from the United States. Using a refresher sample of 1,741 respondents, collected only in 2000, we will assess the impact attrition had on the final estimates of marital happiness for the panel. We will also use the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979 (NLSY), a panel dataset that surveyed 12,685 born between 1957-1964, starting in 1979 and ending in 2008. This dataset will add different survey years and lengths, to help disentangle the impacts of panel conditioning, period, and duration. We will use mixed effects models to discern how age-period-cohort models are influenced by attrition and panel conditioning, two serious conditions that impact all longitudinal analyses in some way. We conclude with recommendations for the veracity of using multiple datasets to explore issues related to attrition and panel conditioning in substantive research using age-period-cohort models.

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Mortality from Cardiovascular Diseases and their Social Conditioning

In common, the death rates in the European countries of the former Soviet space are higher than death rates in the rest countries as well as the differences between male and female mortality are more pronounced. This is reflecting the dependence of cardiovascular mortality by socio-economic factors. Objective: to evaluate the social factors of mortality from cardiovascular diseases. The dynamics and structure of mortality from CVD among Russian population were compared with some European countries as well as the mortality in Russia were compared for population in different types of settlements. The death rate from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in Russia is the highest one among the European countries. During the period of socio-economic reforms in Russia, the level and dynamics of cardiovascular mortality coincided for urban and rural populations. Since 2003, the death rate of urban population began to decline while the death rate of rural population continued to grow up to 2005. Since 1994 in Moscow there was a gradual reduction of mortality from CVD. The differences in mortality from CVD between populations of village and Moscow grew - there is the continuing social stratification of Russian society which is reflected in the formation of stable social vector of health. Since 2006, the proportion of cerebrovascular diseases in total cardiovascular mortality began to decline noticeably both in cities and in villages. It was in the background of its relative stability during the previous 15 years. Chronologically, this coincided with the implementation of the federal program to reduce cardiovascular mortality. The rate of decline in mortality from coronary heart disease (the relevant program was not accepted) noticeably inferior to reduce of cardiovascular mortality rates. This indicates that administrative methods are used to reduce mortality. Thus, the actual structure of cardiovascular mortality is clearly far from official statistics.

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The Latest Mortality Trends in Belarus and Russia

At present, Russia and Belarus has the most lengthy in the past 50 years positive trends in life expectancy, indicating the end of the crisis of the 1990s. We compare the situation in these countries, where the socio-economic models were carried out using the different models. The losses of Russian population have been significantly higher than the losses of Belarusian population in the 1990s. The stagnated in life expectancy observed in both countries in the first half of the zero years. The backlog of positive mortality trends in Belarus compared to Russian population was determined by all age groups of adult population in the second half of the zero years. As a result, in 2000-2009, rate of mortality decline among Russian population exceeded the Belarusian ones. Positive trends both in Russia and Belarus were determined by the leading death causes but the rate of mortality decline was lower in Belarus than in Russia. Negative trends were not broke for mortality from exogenous pathologies and especially for diseases of the digestive system. Infectious mortality among working-age population increased both in Russia and in Belarus. Death rates of Belarusian population of working age (among women in retirement ages also) during the study period were lower than in Russia, but this gain is decreased with age. Thus, we can say that the crisis of the 1990s both in Russia and in Belarus is not exhausted by the end, as evidenced by the relevance of exogenous preventable pathologies. Russian specifics are higher rates of mortality in the last five years. That is why Belarus loses its benefit in a reduction in the mortality of the workforce. This indicates that the economic crisis of the second half of zero years, in contrast to the 1990s, more severely affects population of Belarus than Russian population.

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Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Restructuring of Family Policy in Poland – New Perspectives

The main objective of the presentation is to present new perspectives of family policy in Poland and the possibility of rebuilding this policy, taking into consideration both the still unresolved problems and risks of family change (de-institutionalization), as well as new challenges resulting from this state of affairs in demographic as well as social and economic aspects. The background considerations are the selected experiences of other European countries in this field.

Like other European countries, Poland has also witnessed the transformation of the model of the creation and the disintegration of the family, manifested in such phenomena as the low fertility rate, the decrease of the married population, etc.

Among the threats implied by changes of the family in Poland, one should mention not only the expected demographic imbalances, but also the disruption of the principles of social justice and the lack of equal access to institutions and social services, increasing social exclusion of the family, or other related negative effects. It should be noted that the demographic imbalance, as well as the lack of social justice, may have a negative impact on both social and economic development.

Contemporary changes of the family imply the need to seek new perspectives in family policy. Successive reforms and proposed changes in this area have not yielded the expected results, either in terms of demographic balance, the society or the economy of the country. They do not include in full many important aspects, among them the above-mentioned principles of social justice, transformation of the family as well as other aspects, such as the empowerment of families, economic changes (especially in the labor market) and the mutual implications of family policy and the economy.

Reena Tadee

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Impact on Families when Teenagers Become Parents

Thailand has seen high pregnancy rates among teenagers over the past years. These unintended pregnancies have impact on not only the teenage parents, but also their families. To examine the livelihood of the families of teenage parents and how the pregnancy affects their lives, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were carried out. Five families in a rural province in Thailand participated in this research. Most participating teenage mothers were brought up either in a broken family or with their other relatives while their parents work in other area. They tend to have little to none knowledge of contraception or safe sex. The pregnancy affects the family and teenage parents psychologically and financially. However, it has not seen so much impact socially as the families and the communities perceive the issue of teenage pregnancy as “normal” in the area, despite Thai conservative cultural views on pre-marital sex. While some teenage mothers tend to have little knowledge on childbearing and have to rely on their parents or relatives – whom childbearing has become burden – others tend to take all motherly responsibilities while also in charge of other household duties. All teenage mothers had dropped out of school due to the pregnancies. Although there is opportunity to go back to school and complete their high school education, they found it difficult to find time to do so with most of their time being occupied by their children. This has limited their opportunity in employment and income which may eventually impact Thailand’s growth in economy if the epidemic of teenage pregnancy continues, as youths may not be able to contribute to the production in the economy as fully as they should.