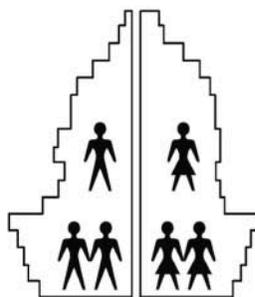


The 16th Nordic Demographic Symposium

Family Forerunners? Families and Demographic Processes in Northern Europe.
Helsinki, 5–7 June 2008

Programme & Abstracts



The Finnish Demographic Society
The Nordic Demographic Society

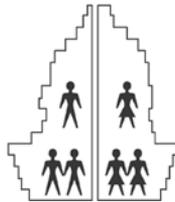
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Editor: Jessica Nisén



The Finnish Demographic Society
The Nordic Demographic Society
in Collaboration with Väestöliitto

The Finnish Demographic Society
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Contents

Welcoming Address.....	4
Meeting Organization.....	5
Programme.....	6
Schedule of Parallel Sessions.....	9
List of Parallel Sessions.....	10
Plenary Sessions: Abstracts.....	16
1. Wolfgang Lutz: Future families and fertility in different parts of Europe.....	16
2. Emily Grundy: Families, households and health and well-being in later life.....	17
3. Gunnar Andersson: Family forerunners? Family dynamics in the Nordic countries versus Europe.....	18
Parallel Sessions: Abstracts.....	19
1. Family Formation and Dissolution.....	19
2. Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials.....	24
3. Transnational Families.....	30
4. Mortality Inequalities.....	37
5. Men and the Family.....	46
6. Methodological Issues and Population Projections.....	51
7. Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles.....	55
8. Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective.....	62
9. Family and Work.....	69
10. Fertility, Gender and Policies.....	74
11. Life Course and Demographic Changes.....	81
12. International Migration.....	88
13. Ageing and Healthy Life Expectancy.....	95
14. Fertility and Family Formation in Russia and the Baltic States.....	100
List of Authors.....	104
List of Abstracts in Parallel Sessions by Theme and Session.....	106

Welcoming Address

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the organizing committee, I am pleased to welcome you all to the 16th Nordic Demographic Symposium. Guided by the title “Family Forerunners? Families and Demographic Processes in Northern Europe”, the conference will focus on Nordic issues, but without forgetting other European demographic connections and phenomena. European demographic challenges are mutual yet still differ from country to country.

The organization of an international scientific conference is a major undertaking which involves a multitude of substantive and practical issues and many stakeholders. I wish everyone a productive and enjoyable conference. Every participant can contribute to the conference by being active in sessions and discussions, and at the same time, gather a lot of new information and experience.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of the organization committee for their active and enthusiastic attitude in planning and organizing the conference. It has been my pleasure to cooperate with you.

Ismo Söderling
Chairman of the Organizing Committee
Director of the Population Research Institute, Väestöliitto

Meeting Organization

The symposium is organized by the Finnish Demographic Society on behalf of the Nordic Demographic Society.

The Finnish Demographic Society

The Finnish Demographic Society fosters research and promotes interaction between scholars in the field of population studies. To accomplish these objectives, the Society organizes meetings and seminars for researchers and actively maintains contacts with other bodies in the field in Finland as well as internationally.

The Finnish Demographic Society was founded in June 1973, but has its roots in the Finnish Division of the Nordic Demographic Society (NDS), established already in 1968. Today the Finnish Demographic Society is a member organization of the NDS.

Members of the Organizing Committee

Ismo Söderling (Chairman of the Committee)

Hanna Remes (Secretary of the Committee)

Mika Gissler

Marika Jalovaara

Timo Kauppinen

Pekka Martikainen

Kari Pitkänen

Jessica Nisén (Symposium Secretary)

Special thanks to Stina Fågel and Mika Takoja from the Population Research Institute, Väestöliitto, who also have contributed to this book and other symposium arrangements.

Supporters

The Organizing Committee is grateful to the following contributors for their support of the conference:

The Academy of Finland

The Alli Paasikivi Foundation

Institute of Migration / The Niilo and Helen M. Alho Fund

Leaf Suomi Oy

Programme

Thursday 5th June

- 11.00- **Registration**
- 12.30-13.30 **Lunch**
- 13.30-14.00 **Opening (Auditorium)**
 Ismo Söderling, *Chairman of the Organizing Committee*
 Georg Henrik Wrede, *Programme Director, Policy Programme for the Well-being of Children, Youth and Families, Ministry of Education*
 Pekka Martikainen, *Chairman of the Finnish Demographic Society*
- 14.00-15.00 **Plenary Session 1 (Auditorium)**
 “Future families and fertility in different parts of Europe”
 Wolfgang Lutz, *Leader, World Population Program, IIASA and Director, Vienna Institute of Demography*
- 15.00-15.30 **Coffee**
- 15.30-17.00 **Parallel Sessions**
 2a Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials
 3a Transnational Families
 4a Mortality Inequalities
- 17.00-17.30 **Break**
- 17.30-19.00 **Parallel Sessions**
 1 Family Formation and Dissolution
 2b Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials
 3b Transnational Families
 4b Mortality Inequalities
- 19.30 **Buses to Väestöliitto depart outside the Conference Hotel**
- 20.00-22.30 **Welcome Reception at Väestöliitto**

Friday 6th June

- 9.00-11.00 **Parallel Sessions**
 5 Men and the Family
 6 Methodological Issues and Population Projections
 7a Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles
 8a Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective
- 11.00-11.30 **Coffee**
- 11.30-12.30 **Plenary Session 2 (Auditorium)**
 “Families, households and health and well-being in later life”
 Emily Grundy, *Professor, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*
- 12.30-13.30 **Lunch**
- 13.30-15.00 **Parallel Sessions**
 7b Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles
 8b Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective
 9 Family and Work
 10a Fertility, Gender and Policies
- 15.00-15.30 **Coffee**
- 15.30-17.00 **Parallel Sessions**
 10b Fertility, Gender and Policies
 11a Life Course and Demographic Changes
 12a International Migration
 13 Ageing and Healthy Life Expectancy
- 17.00 **General Meeting of the Nordic Demographic Society (Auditorium)**
- 20.00 **Dinner (Banquet Hall)**

Saturday 7th June

- 9.00-10.30 **Parallel Sessions**
11b Life Course and Demographic Changes
12b International Migration
14 Fertility and Family Formation in Russia and the Baltic States
- 10.30-11.00 **Coffee**
- 11.00-12.00 **Plenary Session 3 (Auditorium)**
“Family forerunners? Family dynamics in the Nordic countries versus Europe”
Gunnar Andersson, *Associate Professor, Stockholm University*
- 12.00-12.30 **Closing (Auditorium)**
- 12.30-13.30 **Lunch**

Schedule of Parallel Sessions

Thursday	Auditorium	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8
15.30 - 17.00		2a	3a	4a
17.30 - 19.00	1	2b	3b	4b

Friday	Auditorium	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8
9.00 - 11.00	5	6	7a	8a
13.30 - 15.00	9	10a	7b	8b
15.30 - 17.00	11a	10b	12a	13

Saturday	Auditorium	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8
9.00 - 10.30	11b	14	12b	

List of Parallel Sessions

1 Family Formation and Dissolution

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 17.30-19.00, Auditorium

Chair: Marika Jalovaara

1. Dommermuth, Lars: Partnerships of young adults in Norway
2. Mäenpää, Elina: Cohabiting partners' socioeconomic characteristics and transition to marriage in Finland
3. Digoix, Marie; Festy, Patrick and Le Bouteillec, Nathalie: Family and the state: reforming divorce in the 1920s Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden – cases of forerunners?
4. Kitterød, Ragni Hege and Lyngstad, Jan: Economic well-being among parents living apart

2a Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 15.30-17.00, Room 6

Chair: Vegard Skirbekk

1. Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard and Lausten, Mette:
Early and late pregnancies: economic, family background, and social conditions
2. Hansen, Marie-Louise H.; Mølgaard-Nielsen, Ditte; Knudsen, Lisbeth B. and Keiding, Niels: Rates of induced abortion in Denmark according to age, previous births and previous abortions
3. Neyer, Gerda: Fertility development in the Nordic countries

2b Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 17.30-19.00, Room 6

Chair: Vegard Skirbekk

1. Eriksson, Jan and Persson, Lotta: Childbearing patterns for women born in Sweden and women born abroad
2. Holland, Jennifer and Thomson, Elizabeth: Stepfamily fertility in Sweden: an update and extension

3a Transnational Families

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 15.30-17.00, Room 7

Chair: Minna Säävälä

1. Hyvönen, Heli: Cross-border contacts of Finnish mothers living in Estonia
2. Säävälä, Minna: Nordic immigration policies and the reality of arranged marriages among immigrants
3. Pettersen, Silje Vatne: Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers and reunification with parents while in Norway

3b Transnational Families

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 17.30-19.00, Room 7

Chair: Minna Säävälä

1. Matyska, Anna: Caregiving practices and a transnational family life: family work across Poland and Finland
2. Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard: A study of adopted children their environment and development: a systematic review
3. Haikkola, Lotta: Children's perspectives of transnational families

4a Mortality Inequalities

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 15.30-17.00, Room 8

Chair: Netta Mäki

1. Kriegbaum, Margit; Christensen, Ulla; Lund, Rikke and Osler, Merete: Accumulation of broken partnerships and job losses as risk factors for premature death
2. Silventoinen, Karri; Magnusson, Patrik K E; Tynelius, Per and Rasmussen, Finn: Association of body size and muscle strength with incidence of coronary heart disease and cerebro-vascular diseases: a population-based cohort study of one million Swedish men
3. Finnäs, Fjalar and Saarela, Jan: Mortality differences between Swedish-speakers and Finnish-speakers in Finland
4. Sipilä, Petteri and Martikainen, Pekka: Spatial analysis of the language-group mortality differential in Finland

4b Mortality Inequalities

Time and place: Thursday 5th June 17.30-19.00, Room 8

Chair: Karri Silventoinen

1. Harkonmäki, Karoliina; Koskenvuo, Markku and HeSSup-study group: Childhood adversities and mortality
2. Saarela, Jan and Finnäs, Fjalar: Forced migration and mortality in the very long term: did perestroika impact on death rates also in Finland?
3. Lehmijoki, Ulla: Longevity clubs
4. Scanlan, James P.: Measures of health inequalities that are unaffected by the prevalence of an outcome

5 Men and the Family

Time and place: Friday 6th June 9.00-11.00, Auditorium

Chair: Eva Bernhardt

1. Lammi-Taskula, Johanna: Parental leave for fathers?
2. Duvander, Ann-Zofie and Jans, Ann-Christin: Consequences of fathers' use of parental leave
3. Huttunen, Jouko: Long-term implications of father's use of parental leave
4. Raijas, Anu: Men and domestic work in Finnish families

6 Methodological Issues and Population Projections

Time and place: Friday 6th June 9.00-11.00, Room 6

Chair: Wolfgang Lutz

1. Partanen, Päivi and Alho, Juha: Statistical estimation of illicit use of heavy drugs
2. Kontula, Osmo: Sex research tradition in Finland 1971–2007: Analysis of representativeness
3. Lehmijoki, Ulla and Rovenskaya, Elena: Air pollution mortality in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden

7a Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles

Time and place: Friday 6th June 9.00-11.00, Room 7

Chair: Elli Heikkilä

1. Saari, Matti: Regional structure and middle-aged persons' migration flows in rural areas without migration loss in Finland 1986–2005
2. Terämä, Emma: Urban and peri-urban population dynamics with migration aspect
3. Skarman, Christian: Internal migration among immigrants

7b Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles

Time and place: Friday 6th June 13.30-15.00, Room 7

Chair: Elli Heikkilä

1. Salmenhaara, Perttu: The long-term labour mismatch. Declining and ageing populations in the OECD and their potential economic impact: the case of the Nordic countries
2. Heikkilä, Elli: Regional population development in Finland – a special analysis by age structure
3. Kytö, Hannu: Attraction of rural areas and consumers' individual lifestyles

8a Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective

Time and place: Friday 6th June 9.00-11.00, Room 8

Chair: Riikka Shemeikka & Veijo Notkola

1. Shemeikka, Riikka; Kuhanen, Jan; Notkola, Veijo and Siiskonen, Harri: HIV, mortality, and support for affected families in North-Central Namibia
2. Bradshaw, Elinor: The impact of HIV/AIDS on civil society and political participation in South Africa
3. Kervinen, Mari: Aids in Engela – history of knowledge, change and comprehension of AIDS in Namibian village community, a research plan
4. Siiskonen, Harri: The Namibian mainline churches and HIV/AIDS

8b Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective

Time and place: Friday 6th June 13.30-15.00, Room 8

Chair: Riikka Shemeikka & Veijo Notkola

1. Iipinge, Scholastika and Indingo, Nelago: Government policies on reproductive health in Namibia
2. Klemetti, Reija; Zhang, Wei-Hong; Shi, Huijing and Hemminki, Elina: One child policy and use of maternal care in rural China

9 Family and Work

Time and place: Friday 6th June 13.30-15.00, Auditorium

Chair: Ann-Zofie Duvander

1. Warinowski, Anu: Finnish expatriate families at intersection of work, family, and migration
2. Lundström, Karin Elisabet: Employment status and reproductive behaviour for foreign and Swedish born men and women
3. Salmi, Minna and Närvi, Johanna: Family-friendliness as an idea and practice in work organizations
4. Hämäläinen, Ulla and Takala, Pentti: Towards more equal sharing of parenthood? The family leave choices of Finnish fathers

10a Fertility, Gender and Policies

Time and place: Friday 6th June 13.30-15.00, Room 6

Chair: Lotta Persson & Anna Rotkirch

1. Miettinen, Anneli: Voluntary and involuntary childlessness – what do we know?
2. Rotkirch, Anna: Emotions and fertility behaviour: the case of Finnish “baby fever”
3. Mykkänen, Johanna: Becoming a father in Finland – types of narrative and agency

10b Fertility, Gender and Policies

Time and place: Friday 6th June 15.30-17.00, Room 6

Chair: Lotta Persson & Anna Rotkirch

1. Rønsen, Marit: Education, fertility and gender equality: an examination of associations based on recent trends in Norway
2. Neyer, Gerda and Rieck, Dorothea: Moving towards gender equality
3. Oláh, Livia Sz.: Family formation in contemporary Europe: the gender story(?) – results from a network project

11a Life Course and Demographic Changes*Time and place: Friday 6th June 15.30-17.00, Auditorium**Chair: Tiina Pensola*

1. Lundström, Karin Linnea: Leaving home in Sweden
2. Brunborg, Helge and Lappegård, Trude: A long way home? – geographical distance and contact between adult children and their parents in Norway
3. Ström, Sara: Childbearing and housing in Sweden 1973–2003

11b Life Course and Demographic Changes*Time and place: Saturday 7th June 9.00-10.30, Auditorium**Chair: Tiina Pensola*

1. Haavio-Mannila, Elina; Roos, J. P. and Rotkirch, Anna: Geographical distance to parents and the likelihood of having children
2. Pensola, Tiina: After a long career: more work or to early retirement?
3. Moustgaard, Heta and Martikainen, Pekka: Unmarried cohabitation among the Finnish elderly: determinants and consequences

12a International Migration*Time and place: Friday 6th June 15.30-17.00, Room 7**Chair: Kåre Vassenden*

1. Marklund, Helén: Finns still in the majority
2. Saari, Matti: Temporary and permanent international migration and return migration in Finland 2005–2007
3. Egharevba, Stephen: Race relations in Finland: a perspective on immigrants' interaction with the police in Turku

12b International Migration*Time and place: Saturday 7th June 9.00-10.30, Room 7**Chair: Kåre Vassenden*

1. Klintefelt, Annika: The regulation on community statistics on migration and international protection and its possible outcomes
2. Scott, Kirk and Stanfors, Maria: Fertility integration of the second generation. Do children of immigrants adjust fertility patterns according to host country norms?
3. Lundkvist, Lena: Immigration based on family ties

13 Ageing and Healthy Life Expectancy

Time and place: Friday 6th June 15.30-17.00, Room 8

Chair: Pekka Martikainen

1. Brønnum-Hansen, Henrik and Baadsgaard, Mikkel: Increase in social inequality in health expectancy in Denmark
2. Hytti, Helka and Valaste, Maria: Expected years of life in different labour market and educational states in the European Union, Norway and Iceland
3. Nihtilä, Elina: Institutionalization after the death of a spouse
4. Sainio, Päivi; Koskinen, Seppo and Martelin, Tuija: Trends and educational differences in elderly functioning in Finland

14 Fertility and Family Formation in Russia and the Baltic States

Time and place: Saturday 7th June 9.00-10.30, Room 6

Chair: Mika Gissler

1. Kesseli, Katja: First birth and partnership formation in Russia
2. Hoem, Jan M.; Jasilioniene, Aiva; Kostova, Dora and Muresan, Cornelia: Traces of the second demographic transition in selected countries in Central and Eastern Europe
3. Katus, Kalev; Puur, Allan and Pöldma, Asta: Fertility development in the Baltic countries since 1990: a transformation in the context of long-term trends

Plenary Sessions: Abstracts

Future families and fertility in different parts of Europe

Wolfgang Lutz

Leader, World Population Program, IIASA and

Director, Vienna Institute of Demography

Before the onset of the demographic transition, Europe was divided in terms of family patterns by an imaginary line from St. Petersburg to Trieste. There is tentative evidence that during the 18th century, Finland may have moved from the East to the West of this familial continental divide. But over the 20th century the universal processes of economic modernization and demographic transition seem to have induced a convergence towards the Western pattern of the nuclear family, combined with near universal marriage, which reached its peak during the 1960s. Since then, fertility rates have been on the decline throughout Europe, reaching the lowest levels first in the German-speaking countries, then in the Mediterranean ones, and finally in the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Today the European fertility landscape is quite diverse, even when considering tempo distortions of the most often used period Total Fertility Rate. The main question to be addressed by this lecture is the following: Is this European fertility divide—with rather high fertility in France and the North, and low fertility in Central/Southern/Eastern Europe—likely to be a transitory phenomenon or a more permanent divide? More generally, we will ask what factors will be driving the future levels of reproduction in Europe.

Eurostat has recently changed its approach to making assumptions about the future levels of fertility in its population projections. Until recently it assumed that fertility rates in all EU member countries will stay more or less constant around the most recent levels of cohort fertility, which was generally a bit higher than contemporary period fertility, thus implying continued fertility differentials. In the new 2008 projections, however, Eurostat assumes a universal convergence of fertility levels in Europe. While such convergence assumptions are certainly politically opportune, their scientific basis is not clear. The hypothesis of a “low fertility trap” suggests that if very low fertility is prevalent for two to three decades, then the new generation will be socialized in a way in which having two children no longer belongs to the typical picture of a successful life and personal ideal family sizes will decline as can already be observed in the German-speaking countries. This would suggest a bifurcation of fertility trends in Europe. This paper will highlight some key arguments in the discussion about the future of reproduction in Europe.

Families, households and health and well-being in later life

Emily Grundy

Professor of Demographic Gerontology

**Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene & Tropical
Medicine**

Population ageing and real and perceived changes in patterns of family building and interaction, including changes in household patterns, are widely regarded as presenting major challenges in many European countries. These include concerns about potential declines in the well-being and support of older people. In this presentation I will firstly review demographic influences on potential family support in a number of European countries and highlight how in many cases these are favourable, at least in the short term future. I will secondly examine associations between family history, exchange and interaction and health and well-being from a variety of perspectives. This will include consideration of associations between people's reproductive history and their health in later life; socio-economic and socio-demographic differences in intergenerational exchange; and differences between regions of Europe in household and family interaction patterns and associations between these and the health and well-being of older people. I will conclude with a discussion of possible future prospects and gaps in our current knowledge and understanding.

Family forerunners? Family dynamics in the Nordic countries versus Europe

Gunnar Andersson

Associate Professor

Demography Unit, Department of Sociology, Stockholm University

In family-demographic research, the Nordic countries often stand out as countries of reference. This stems from the combination of two features. First, these countries have been forerunners in the development of many aspects of family-demographic behavior, and second, they have some of the best demographic data in the world to investigate such developments. During the 1960s and 1970s, new behaviors related to what today is referred to as the Second Demographic Transition emerged in the region. Non-marital cohabitation, decreased stability of unions and a general tendency towards less conventional patterns in family behavior were important aspects of these developments. At the same time, women increased their participation in the labor force which resulted in the establishment of dual-breadwinner families and the emergence of new modes of gender relations.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, these developments are all past history and can no longer be labeled as “new” behaviors. The question now is: Do the Nordic countries still produce any emerging patterns of behavior that make them deserve the label as family forerunners in Europe? The purpose of this overview is to single out some recent developments where the Nordic countries still seem to be in the forefront of family-demographic change. I discuss the role of fathers’ involvement in childrearing, the emergence of new gender preferences for children, same-sex marriages, assisted reproduction, latest-late fertility, recuperation of childbearing in metropolitan areas, reversed trends in heterosexual marriage formation, and the increasingly important role of transnational contexts for family dynamics.

The overview suggests that the Nordic countries will continue to be in focus of much family demographic research also during the twenty-first century and that the countries’ flair for social innovation has by no means abated. Many developments point to a continued transformation of gender and family relations in these societies. Diversity in behaviors and freedom of choice have become important and non-tradable aspects of family life in the Nordic region. As a forecast, I predict that the combination of the innovative and dynamic social fabric of the Nordic countries and the availability of data to study demographic change will produce research materials enough to saturate many more Nordic demographic symposiums in the future.

Parallel Sessions: Abstracts

1 Family Formation and Dissolution

Coordinator: Marika Jalovaara

Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki

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Partnerships of young adults in Norway

Dommermuth, Lars

Division for Social and Demographic Research, Statistics Norway

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This paper pays attention to two important aspects of union formation in Norway: the age at the first partnership and the number of partnerships. While the age at the first marriage has constantly risen since the 1960s, the wide acceptance of cohabitations in Norway has made it possible that the age at first partnership has not significantly changed. But recent results for cohorts that were born around 1970 show a higher variance for the age at first partnership, with more singles around the age of twenty. At the same time, it seems that young adults more often change their partners. About twenty percent of Norwegian men and women born in the 1960s had two or more cohabitating partners by the age of 30. Among young adults born in the 1950s this is only true for ten percent. With new preliminary data from the Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey we will examine if these trends are robust. Do we find more singles among young adults? Can we observe a raise in the use of a 'trial and error method' in partnerships? Both the age at first partnership and the number of partnerships have consequences for other life spheres. Late union formation or lack of stability in partnerships, for example, is a difficult starting point for fertility and family decisions.

Cohabiting partners' socioeconomic characteristics and the transition to marriage in Finland

Mäenpää, Elina

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Background and aim of the study: Previous individual-level studies have reported that favourable socioeconomic position promotes the transition from cohabitation to marriage. This study analyzes how the socioeconomic characteristics of cohabiting partners affect the transition to marriage in Finland by using information on both partners' traits.

Data and methods: The study uses a register-based data set compiled in Statistics Finland. The study population consists of 3,648 women born in 1966-1971 who were in a cohabiting union in January 1996, and who continued to cohabit or married their cohabiting partner during the period 1996-2003. Transition to marriage was analyzed with Cox regression model. Several control variables were included.

Main findings: Higher levels of the partners' education and income increased marriage rate. Partners' relative positions also had importance, since marriage rate was low when the female partner had high and the male partner low income, and the male partner's unemployment discouraged marriage especially when the female partner had no unemployment. Marriage rate was low when both partners were studying.

Conclusions: Favourable socioeconomic position encourages the transition to marriage in Finland. Marriage also seems to support more traditional gender roles than cohabitation, in that unconventional combinations of the partners' socioeconomic characteristics discourage marriage.

Family and the state: reforming divorce in the 1920s Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden – cases of forerunners?

Digoix, Marie¹; Festy, Patrick¹ and Le Bouteillec, Nathalie²

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²University of Picardie, CURAPP-INED

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Often considered similar at the macro level and referred to as the Nordic model, the countries show different levels of registration of marriage and divorce. Our research seeks the determinants of families by studying the differences and similarities between four Nordic countries in depth, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden through the massive family law reforms that took place in the '20s. We investigate the differences between the norm and the law and how national contexts shape the laws.

To be able to study these differences, we have aimed to study divorce in regards with all the evolutions that touched the society by this time. It means marriage, of course, but also considerations that are closely linked, such as the status of women, what we would call nowadays, the unions mode, betrothals by then and cohabitation, and births out of wedlock.

We thus show how the new divorce laws reflected the conception the Nordic societies had on all features related to family issues. We also look at how the countries differed on these points. For this purpose, we analyse the juridical texts and the debates around their adoption and put this material in parallel with numerical trends in divorces, marriages and births.

Economic well-being among parents living apart

Kitterød, Ragni Hege and Lyngstad, Jan

Statistics Norway

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There is a great deal of focus on the economic situation of parents living apart in Norway. Some argue that non-resident parents are less well off economically than resident parents, while others contend that the opposite is the case. Utilising data from the survey Contact arrangements and child maintenance 2004, we compare the economic well-being of former couples of resident mothers and non-resident fathers in Norway. Employing different income measures, we ask which partner has the highest income and discuss which factors affect the magnitude of the difference between the partners' incomes. In most couples, one of the partners is better off than the other, but the difference depends on what income measure we use.

Mothers are more often better off compared to their partners measured by income after tax than measured by child adjusted income or equivalent income. Moreover, the child support considerably improves the mother's position relative to the father's. Multivariate analyses reveal that the income distribution between the partners is strongly affected by the partners' relationship to the labour market, their present family situation, time since split up, the number of children in the relationship and the amount of contact between the non-resident father and the child.

2 Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials

Coordinator: Vegard Skirbekk

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Early and late pregnancies: economic, family background, and social conditions

Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard and Lausten, Mette

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The study investigates the economic, ethnic and social background of first time late pregnancies among 32 to 37 years old women and compare to teenagers before becoming teenage mothers or before having an induced abortion for the first time in order to study if results will be consistent with the hypotheses that poverty, social deprivation or ethnicity are causes of teen childbearing but also induced abortions among elder women in the age group 32 to 37 years old.

Method: A discrete-time proportional hazard model is applied to analyse the longitudinal observations of population-based registers covering 1980-2003 for girls born in 1966.

Results show a significant economic and social gradient for first-time teenage pregnancies. Teenagers who had experienced family separation or who were formerly in out-of-home care in particular had an increased risk of induced abortion or early childbearing. The first results showed that teenage mothers were in every respect in a more disadvantaged position than pregnant teenagers who had an induced abortion. The study will explore if the same pattern also will be applicable for the late first time pregnancies.

Rates of induced abortion in Denmark according to age, previous births and previous abortions

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Background: The effects of different socio-demographic determinants on a woman's risk of having an abortion are relatively well documented, but less attention has been given to the effect of previous abortions and births.

Objective: To study the effect of previous abortions and births on Danish women's risk of an abortion in addition with a number of demographic and personal characteristics.

Data and methods: From the Fertility of Women and Couples Dataset we obtain data on the number of live births and induced abortions by year (1981-2001), age (16-39 years), county of residence and marital status. The influence of the explanatory variables on the probability of having an abortion in a relevant year is estimated by logistic regression analysis.

Main findings and conclusion: A woman's risk of having an abortion increases notably with the number of previous births and previous abortions. There are interactions in the way that a woman's risk of abortion varies with calendar time, age and parity. The risk of an abortion for women with no children declines, while risk of an abortion for women with children increases over time. Furthermore, the risk of an abortion decreases with age, but relatively more so for women with children compared to women with no children.

Fertility development in the Nordic countries

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This paper deals with fertility development in the four Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, during the last three decades of the past century. The main thrust of our investigation is to explore whether the Nordic universalistic welfare state provides a common environment which leads to converging fertility trends or whether the specificities of family policies produce nationally distinct and diverging patterns of childbearing behavior. We compare the fertility developments by birth order over the past three decades using indexes produced by applying event-history techniques to harmonized register data of the four countries.

Our results seem to corroborate the assumption that there is a link between the universalistic welfare-state regime of the Nordic countries and their fertility developments. However, the results also show that family policies may impact childbearing and employment behavior in a way that results in different fertility patterns in the individual countries.

Childbearing patterns for women born in Sweden and women born abroad

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A relatively high amount of the children born in Sweden have a foreign-born mother. In 2007, 22 per cent of the newborn children had a mother who was born abroad. This share has increased since the end of the 1980's as the share of foreign-born women in childbearing ages has grown.

Women born abroad have higher fertility than women born in Sweden. In 2007 the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Swedish-born women was 1.82 while it was 2.21 for foreign-born women.

In the presentation we will display the childbearing patterns of Swedish-born and foreign-born women in Sweden. The study is based on information about women who had ever lived in Sweden between 1980 and 2007. The trends in fertility for some aggregated groups of foreign-born women will be displayed and compared with the patterns of Swedish-born women. We apply a cohort approach and the aggregated groups utilized are women born in Sweden, in Nordic countries, in EU27, in remaining Europe, in countries with high HDI (Human Development Index), in medium HDI-countries, in low HDI-countries. The Human Development Index is a measure used by the United Nations and indicates the countries welfare. The childbearing patterns are examined by birth order and by time since migration to Sweden.

Stepfamily fertility in Sweden: an update and extension

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The increasing incidence of childbearing with more than one partner, a phenomenon associated with the Second Demographic Transition, has perhaps the greatest implications for family life and may also be significant in the maintenance of fertility levels only moderately below or very close to replacement. In this paper, we use data from the 2000 Swedish Level of Living Survey (LNU) to extend research on relationships between partnerships and childbearing and to update previous research on stepfamily childbearing in Sweden.

We estimate parity-specific birth risks (2nd, 3rd, 4th birth) using proportional hazards models to test the hypothesis that the risk of a second or higher-order birth is elevated if the child is the first in a new union. For second births, we also consider unique effects of having had a prior child with a non-resident partner, i.e., not in a prior co-resident union. We take account of period changes in birth risks and experiment with various (time-varying) clocks including age of the youngest child and duration of union, which allows us to differentiate the relationship between time and risk of a birth for those with and without a shared child.

3 Transnational Families

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Cross-border contacts of Finnish mothers living in Estonia

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This article, which is based on 24 in-depth interviews conducted in 2005 with Finnish migrant women in Estonia, analyzes migrant integration in relation to cross-border contacts. I compared weak and strong social ties of respondents who were living in a Finnish 'enclave' separated from Estonian society and respondents who were more socially and institutionally integrated into Estonian society. Surprisingly, there was no notable difference in the type and frequency of inter-personal contacts maintained to Finland between the two groups; most interviewees sustained intense inter-personal contacts to kin and friends by phone, the Internet and reciprocal visits. So called weak ties that bind rarely interacting people together played a major role for the respondent's integration into the host society. The 'segregated' women preferred to use the health care and social welfare services in Finland whereas the integrated women had established multiple institutional ties to Estonian society.

Nordic immigration policies and the reality of arranged marriages among immigrants

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During the last years marriages between residents of immigrant background and 'imported' spouses from the countries of origin has created considerable political stir in some European societies. Family-based migration, particularly immigration of spouses of permanent foreign residents or naturalized immigrants, has come to be a major source of growing immigrant population in countries like Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and Denmark. This has led, for example, in Denmark into legislation that considers arranged marriages as forced marriages and thus unsuitable grounds for a residence permit for an in-coming spouse. In this paper, I will examine the policies and legislation related to international marriages of immigrants in Nordic countries and compare the underlying understanding of the nature of marriage and partnership in these societies. How plural are plural societies when different forms of marriage are under consideration?

The paper will use as its empirical sources both official policy-related documents and interview material from a study among Kosovo Albanian immigrant women in Finland, to draw conclusions on the prospective future of endogamous, arranged marriages of immigrant populations in Nordic and other European countries.

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers and reunification with parents while in Norway

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The sharp increase in the number of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (UMAS) arriving in Norway at the beginning of the decade spurred the assumption of a parallel influx in so called "anchor children" – children who are deliberately sent to Norway by their parents in the hope that the rest of the family will later be granted family-reunification. This assumption led to significant policy changes regarding UMAS and family-reunification.

In this paper, we provide for the first time adequate data to investigate the number of UMAS who have reunited with their parents while living in Norway. Using register data from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and Statistics Norway, we identify 2 181 UMAS who have been granted asylum and residence in Norway during the period 1996-2005. We match these children with parents and thus identify the number of reunifications. This enables a descriptive analysis of demographic and migration specific characteristics of those who have reunited and those who have not. We interpret the results in light of the policy changes regarding family-reunification introduced in the time-period.

Caregiving practices and a transnational family life: family work across Poland and Finland

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The paper addresses the work of family care played out across Poland and Finland at the different stages of transnational family life, posed against divergent geopolitical circumstances, before and after the Cold War. It is based on my ethnographic study of Polish migrants in Finland and their family relations across borders. I read the childrearing and care at the end of life as central transition moments, that entailing enhanced emotional, material and practical investment, are constitutive for family's multicultural reproduction. Caring practices through their transnational – symbolic and actual – dimension were constructed by migrants as 'ethnically' divergent from the mainstream Finnish society. At the same time though migrants were forced to conceptualize a 'Polish family model' against the rapid cultural changes in Poland after 1989. An intentional inclusion of certain elements they encounter in Finland was also noted. The historical and technological changes introduced furthermore a new practical context in which the care was provided. This encompassed an increased opportunity of doing emotional work through talk, and a decreased necessity of material provisioning. The paper indicates that the transnational family practices have to be problematised taking into account a dynamic interplay of changes across time occurring in both societies.

A study of adopted children their environment and development: a systematic review

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An increasing number of international and national adoptions have made it an issue calling for exchange and sharing of experiences. The present study is exploring the developmental consequences for the adopted children. Most studies are comparing the adopted children with their new classmates or children in the new environment. In order to evaluate the consequences of adoptions the comparison group are their non-adopted siblings or peers who stayed behind in the present study.

A search in scientific databases resulted in more than 3,300 hits about adoption. The title, abstracts and if necessary also the books and articles were searched. Among these 56 fulfilled the selection criteria.

The meta-analysis showed that the adopted children scored higher on IQ, school-performance, self-esteem, mental health, and lack of behavioral problems than their non-adopted siblings or peers who stayed in the institutions, with foster parents, or children who were restored.

The results from OECD countries such as Canada, Denmark, England, France, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and USA were similar to the results coming from studies in Chile, Lebanon and India. And results from new studies published in 2006 did have same results as studies from 1977.

Children's perspectives on their transnational families

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My doctoral research deals with immigrant children's transnational ties and processes of adaptation in Finland. I have interviewed 23 children and youth living in Helsinki area about their social networks and meanings of places of origin and Finland. In the interviews extended family networks emerged as a central topic and an important context of their transnational practices. In this paper I discuss the ways in which children talk about their family networks that are spread throughout many countries.

On one hand, children talk about feelings of loss. They do not know many of their relatives, and importantly, are not known by their family. Sometimes this leads to feelings of isolation and loneliness. On the other hand, the large family network is an immense resource. The sheer size of the family serves as a source of positive identification, especially compared to small families of native Finns. Also, one can visit relatives, and plan future in the many places the family lives. Large and dispersed family network also enables both to plan and actually travel all over the world, something an average Finn is considered not to be able to do.

4 Mortality Inequalities

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Accumulated broken partnerships and job losses as risk factors for premature mortality

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of the accumulated number of job losses and broken partnerships on the risk of all-cause mortality in men aged 40-52.

Methods: Prospective birth cohort study with follow-up of mortality from 1993 to 2004. Participants were men born in of Copenhagen, Denmark in 1953. Events of death were retrieved from the Cause of Death Registry. Job losses and broken partnerships were identified in the Social Registers (between 28 and 39 years). We included mother's marital status and father's occupation at birth; admissions to a psychiatric ward and own educational attainment as covariates and restricted the study population to members with complete data on covariates.

Results: The present study included 8,411, during follow up 386 died. We found that both job losses and broken partnerships are associated with all-cause mortality and that the risk increases with increasing number of events. Further, the men who never lived with a partner had a risk that exceeded the exposure group with 3+ broken partnerships.

Conclusion: In this study of middle aged men we found an effect of the number of job losses and broken partnership on all-cause mortality.

Association of body size and muscle strength with incidence of coronary heart disease and cerebro-vascular diseases: a population-based cohort study of one million Swedish men

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Purpose: To analyze how body size and muscle strength are associated with coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke incidence.

Methods: Height, weight, systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) as well as elbow flexion, hand grip and knee extension strength were measured from 1,157,750 Swedish men born between 1951 and 1976 during conscription examination in young adulthood. During the register based follow-up until the end of 2006, 12,323 CHD and 8,865 stroke cases emerged including 1,431 intracerebral hemorrhage, 1,316 subarachoid hemorrhage and 2,944 intracerebral infarction cases. Hazard ratios (HR) per one standard deviation with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were computed using Cox proportional hazard model.

Results: Body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) showed increased risk with CHD and intracerebral infarction whereas for hemorrhagic stroke both under- and overweight were associated with increased risk. Height was inversely associated with CHD and all types of stroke. After adjustment for height, BMI, SBP and DBP, high knee extension strength was associated with decreased risk of CHD (HR=0.92 95% CI 0.91-0.94), intracerebral hemorrhage (HR=0.92 95% CI 0.86-0.97), subarachoid hemorrhage (HR=0.92 95% CI 0.86-0.98) and intracerebral infarction (HR=0.93 95% CI 0.90-0.98) whereas hand grip strength showed weaker association and elbow flexion strength no or positive association.

Conclusions: Body size and muscle strength in young adulthood are important predictors of further CHD and stroke risk. In addition to adiposity, underweight needs attention since it may predispose to cerebrovascular complications.

Mortality differences between Swedish-speakers and Finnish-speakers in Finland

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Background: It is well documented that there are considerable differences in mortality between Swedish-speakers and Finnish-speakers in Finland. The Swedish-speakers have lower death rates. In males the difference in life expectancy is about three years and in women about one year. To some extent the difference is due to socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics but most of it remains even when these factors are controlled for. We argue that in order to understand the remaining differential it should be analysed together with the regional differentials in mortality. Furthermore it is of utmost importance to focus on separate age intervals because the impact of the various causes of death varies considerably over the age span.

Data: We use an extract from the longitudinal census register compiled by Statistics Finland completed with information about cause specific deaths 1971-2004. The sample proportion was 50 per cent for the Swedish-speakers and 5 per cent for the rest.

Findings and conclusions: In the paper we sum up the findings from a number of studies for various age intervals focusing especially at ages 65-79 years. The differential between the groups remain and we conclude that variation in genetic predisposal cannot be ruled out as an explanation to this.

Spatial analysis of the language-group mortality differential in Finland

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Background and aims: The considerable difference in life span between Finnish and Swedish-speaking Finns has been known for over half a century – Finnish speakers have higher mortality than their Swedish-speaking counterparts. In a recent study we have shown that this difference has persisted during the period of 1988-2004 and actually widened further in pre-retirement age-groups. In this study we aim to further disentangle the unexplained part of the difference by taking spatiality and local minority status under closer examination.

Data and methods: The data are based on an 11% sample of Finns aged 30 years or more at the end of year 1997 – obtained from a register based data file covering all Finns. The data further includes an over sample of deaths covering 80% of all deaths in the period of 1998–2004. Analyses were conducted using Cox regression in STATA.

Results and conclusion: According to our preliminary results, contextuality is a major factor in any attempt to fully understand the persistence of the language-group mortality difference in Finland. This is because of the partly isolated location of the Swedish-speaking minority. Focusing into more local communities, the national minority can actually be viewed as a majority in a local perspective.

Childhood adversities and mortality

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Background: Life course approach to adult morbidity and mortality stresses the long-term effects of adverse childhood conditions on adult health and well-being.

Aims: To investigate whether adverse childhood experiences, such as serious conflicts in the family, frequent fear of a family member, alcohol-related problems, and financial difficulties, influence risk of mortality. In addition, the contribution of marital status, education and health behaviour was examined.

Methods: A cohort of Finns (N= 25 892) that responded to a questionnaire was followed 7 years (322 deaths). Age and gender adjusted incidence rates were calculated and Cox regression models were used.

Results: Those with multiple childhood adversities had a 1.92-fold risk of mortality (95% CI 1.43-2.57) compared to those with no such adversities. After simultaneous adjustments for education, marital status and health behaviours the association between childhood adversities and mortality attenuated, but remained significant (HR 1.48, 1.07-2.04). The corresponding HR for violent deaths was 2.40 (1.22-4.70). Childhood adversities were associated with adult education, marital status and health behaviours.

Conclusions: Childhood adversities seem to be independent predictor of mortality and part of the effect of childhood adversities was mediated by adulthood risk factors.

Forced migration and mortality in the very long term: did perestroika impact on death rates also in Finland?

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This paper analyses mortality rates of Finns born in areas that were ceded to the Soviet Union after the Second World War and from which the entire population was evacuated. These internally displaced persons are observed during the time period 1971-2004 and compared with people born in the same region but at the adjacent side of the new border. We find that in the 1970s and 1980s, the forced migrants had mortality rates that were in parity with those of people in the comparison group. In the late 1980s, the mortality risk of internally displaced men increased with 20 per cent in relation to the expected time trend. This deviation that manifests particularly in cardiovascular mortality coincides with perestroika and the demise of the Soviet Union, which were events that resulted in an intense debate in civil society about restitution of the ceded areas. Since state actors were reluctant to engage, the debate declined after some few years, and after the mid-1990s the death risk again approached the long term trend. Our findings indicate that, in case internally displaced persons must adjust to situations for which appropriate coping behaviours are unknown, psychosocial stress might arise also several decades after their evacuation.

Longevity clubs

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This paper discusses the post-war longevity convergence of countries. Even though the specification test suggests that some longevity clubs exist in the sample of 125 countries, their number and borderlines are not properly revealed by mechanical splits. Therefore, the clubs are discovered by the regression tree analysis. The threshold candidates are initial per capita income, literacy, fertility change (from the past periods), and AIDS prevalence in 2005. Four clubs appear. These clubs can be characterized as “High Literacy”, “Low Literacy”, “Medium Literacy”, and “Medium Literacy and High AIDS” clubs respectively. Initial income and fertility changes turn out to be insignificant. Remarkable longevity differentials appear between the clubs. Instead, the “Low Literacy” and “High Literacy” clubs exhibit no convergence in life-expectancy within the clubs. The former may indicate that, without literacy, diffusion of health technologies is restricted. The latter may be due to shift to later stages in epidemiological transition, where diffusion seems to be modest.

If the AIDS prevalence in 2005 is excluded from threshold candidates, a considerable share of the members in the “Medium Literacy and High AIDS” is re-allocated, indicating that the initial-value threshold variables are unable to predict AIDS.

Measures of health inequalities that are unaffected by the prevalence of an outcome

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Background and aims of the presentation: The study of social inequalities in health is greatly complicated by the fact that binary measures of inequalities tend to be correlated with the prevalence of an outcome. The less prevalent an outcome, the greater tends to be the relative difference in experiencing it and the smaller tends to be the relative difference in failing to experience it. Absolute differences and odds ratios tend also to be correlated with the prevalence of an outcome, though in a more complicated manner.

Data and methods: Using real and hypothetical data, the presentation will illustrate these correlations. Using data from published studies, the presentation will illustrate approaches to comparing the sizes of differences between rates in different settings that are unaffected by these correlations. Such approaches include identifying the difference between means of risk distributions underlying observed rates of each group.

Conclusion: The measurement of the size of health inequalities in different settings will invariably involve some uncertainty. But an approach that attempts to address measurement issues arising from correlations between measures of differences between rates and the prevalence of an outcome is superior to those that ignore the implications of such correlations.

5 Men and the Family

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Parental leave for fathers?

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Parental leave has been available for fathers in the Nordic countries since the 1970's. During the past decade, encouraging fathercare has been in the focus of leave policy development. Fathercare is seen as means towards gender equality i.e. a more equal division of paid and unpaid work between women and men, as well as promoting the father-child relationship. Supporting the father-child relationship has become important especially in relation to parental separation, and also as relevant for increased fertility.

Parental leave has however been taken mainly by mothers. This has reproduced a more general gendered division of paid and unpaid work and the unequal position of women and men in the labour market as well as in family life. In the paper, the division of labour in families with young children is discussed in relation to three other perspectives on gender relations as defined by R.W. Connell (1987; 2000): symbolic gender relations, emotional relations, and power relations. The empirical analysis is based on survey data with 3232 mothers and 1413 fathers of young children in Finland.

Consequences of fathers' use of parental leave

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Increasing fathers' use of parental leave is a political goal in Sweden and it is often seen as leading to important progress regarding gender equality. Fathers' parental leave use is assumed to affect gender equality both in the homes and in the labour market. Fathers' parental leave use is also expected to improve the father-child contact later on in the child's life. However, the consequences of the division of parental leave use are rarely studied and its expected consequences remain hypotheses to a large part.

In this paper we will investigate two aspects of fathers' lives and their association with parental leave use. We will investigate whether fathers who have used parental leave are more likely to have shorter working hours during their children's first years than fathers who have not used the leave. We will also investigate whether the contact between separated fathers and their children is associated with the father's previous parental leave use. We use a survey from the National Social Insurance Agency of 4000 parents of children born in 1993 and 1999. The findings will contribute to more realistic expectations of fathers' parental leave use.

Long-term implications of father's use of parental leave

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The family policies of the Nordic welfare states lay particular stress on shared parenthood and involved fathering. Thus fathers' use of parental leave has become a serious political issue in the public arena. However, the eventual outcomes of fathers' use of parental leave are very poorly documented.

This longitudinal survey explored the father-child relationship of Finnish fathers who, 12 years ago, spent at least four months as a stay-at-home father. Thus, the data consist of two sets of replies to questionnaires administered to the group same fathers at two points of time: In 1993 the fathers (n = 364) had just finished their parental leave and in 2005 (n = 121) their child was on an average 13 years old. Due to the time interval only one-third of the fathers were reached for the follow-up investigation.

Generally, the intentionality of father's previous staying at home was associated with a good later father-child relationship. The father's current talk and doing things together with the 13-year-old child related to father's femininity and his attending prenatal classes before the child's birth. The length of his stay at home did not correlate with the variables concerning the later father-child relationship. Overall the statistical linkages between father's parental leave and the later father-child relationship were fairly weak.

Men and domestic work in Finnish families

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The purpose of the paper is to investigate the perceptions of men concerning the division of domestic work. I am particularly interested if factors like men's age, education, occupational status and personal income influence their answers.

The subjects of the study are Finnish families with children. In December 2006, we conducted an Internet survey to about 500 Finnish families with two adults and children. The survey included questions about sharing domestic chores and the views of responsibility towards them. The survey contained the answers of 387 male participants. In this paper, I analyse this data with logistic regression analysis. The data enables comparison between the answers among men and women.

The study showed that despite joint responsibility, men and women still in the 21st century have clearly divided and conventionally gendered tasks at home. Joint responsibility concerned most children and food purchases. With the exception of home and car maintenance, women were more often than men responsible for all other domestic chores. Most of all women took care of meal preparation and cloth washing, drying and ironing. The results indicated that men admitted unequal division of work at home, and were satisfied with it.

6 Methodological Issues and Population Projections

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Statistical estimation of illicit use of heavy drugs

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Background and aims: Multi-sample capture-recapture method with identified overlaps is widely applied to estimate the prevalence of heavy drug users. One major problem encountered in the estimation is correlation bias due to population heterogeneity. Our aim was to reduce the bias by using additional background data.

Data and methods: Data on observed drug users were received from the hospital discharge register and the criminal report register and supplemented with socio-demographic and geographical characteristics. We estimated individual capture probabilities with logistic regression analysis and the population size via a Horvitz-Thompson estimator.

Main findings: Estimated number of drug users was 18 397. The greatest contribution to the estimate was induced by age and sex. Drugs cause more social and health-related problems to young users. Male users have a bit higher probability to be caught by the police while female users are more frequent clients at health services.

Conclusions: Correlation bias can seriously affect the estimates. In our case there seemed to be to some extent bias as without covariates the estimate of the drug user population was 15 340.

Sex research tradition in Finland 1971-2007: analysis on representativeness

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Sex surveys based on random samples from national population registers have been conducted in Finland in 1971, 1992, 1999, and 2007. They are representative of the total population within the age range of 18-54 years in 1971 and 18-74 years in 1992, 1999, and 2007.

Studies were conducted in 1971 and 1992 by individual face-to-face interview visits during which each interviewee also completed a self-administered questionnaire. Due to this technique response rates were very high: in 1971 93% and in 1992 76%. In 1999 and 2007 a mail survey was conducted. The implication of this renewed method was lower response rate, in 1999 46% and in 2007 43%.

By analyzing the distributions in parallel generations of several identical retrospective questions measuring sexual issues in these four surveys it was possible to show that the lower response rate in 1999 and 2007 (due to renewed data collection technique) did not have a major impact on the results from the sexual histories of women and of those men who were less than 55 years of age. In the 55-74 years old age group, the male respondents were more monogamous than the corresponding birth cohorts interviewed in 1971 and 1992.

Air pollution mortality in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden

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The health effects of air pollution are of considerable concern currently. Exposure to air pollutants has been associated to premature deaths both in short-run and long-run studies. A relevant question is, whether economic growth will increase air pollution deaths in the future. This paper analyzes the effect of economic growth on air pollution deaths in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden from 2000 to 2020 by applying the Environmental Kuznets Curve approach, according to which economic growth has several competing effects on air pollution and air pollution deaths. The scale effect tends to increase emissions as the scale of economic activity increases. But there also is composition and technology effects indicating that consumers in richer countries use cleaner goods and firms adopt less polluting technologies.

The analysis here shows that in Denmark and Finland, the composition and technology effects dominate the scale effect, while in Sweden the opposite is true. Therefore, the number of air pollution deaths decreases in Denmark and Finland but increases in Sweden, even though this increase is rather modest. As air pollution mortality is not solely dictated by a country's own emissions, the paper briefly analyzes the emissions from the Baltic countries and Russia.

7 Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles

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Regional structure and middle-aged persons' migration flows in rural areas without migration loss in Finland 1986-2005

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Urban areas' migration gain has decreased in the early 2000s to the low average level observed in Finland in the 1980s. At the same time the number of small regional centres or rural areas with net migration gain or balanced in- and out-migration has grown considerably. In this sense we can talk of counter-urbanisation. In this study the above-mentioned areas are referred to as small regional centres without migration loss.

Counter-urbanisation in the period 1970-1990 was seen as restructuring, which referred to the transition in industry from the mass production model to a flexible production model. Industrial activity decreased in centres and increased in small regional centres. During the period large numbers of public service jobs were also created in all municipalities, which contributed to the net migration gain of small regional centres. The process appears to have been a Tofflerian expansion of the service industries. A dependency has also been identified between the migration gain of small regional centres and the dispersion development of the nearby centre. The different development of segmentational sectors of the labour market in different areas has been seen to have a connection to the variations in regional development. This study examines the links of the above-mentioned factors to the in-migration of 30 to 39-year-olds to small regional centres with migration gain and the net migration of 30 to 59-year-olds in 1992–2005.

Urban and peri-urban population dynamics with migration aspect

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A common trend for most European cities is that their age structure is becoming more and more elderly dominated. Future differences hence lie mainly within the dynamical aspects of the population of the cities. Will urbanization play a great enough role to avoid cities from shrinking in 20+ years to come, despite the low-fertility trend? Do peri-urban societal services need to start adapting to increasing community sizes? To investigate how urbanization could develop in European cities in the course of the following 20 years, and what role migration might play in the development of urban and rural population pyramids, we carry out a series of population studies. Multi-state projections [1] are used to capture the movement of population between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Four scenarios for future possible development are given with different fertility, mortality, urbanization and migration assumptions [2]. The projected cities' population dynamics and age-structure development is described for all of the chosen scenarios. Consequently the cities can be classified as belonging to growing, shrinking or urban sprawl types, depending on the future of their population dynamics.

[1] Skirbekk, V. et al. 2007. Report on methods for demographic projections at multiple levels of aggregation, D1.2.1 for Peri-Urban Land Use Relationships. Contract No. 036921, EU 6th framework.

[2] Ravetz, J. et al. 2008. Scenario Framework, Report D1.3.2 for Peri-urban land use relationships (PLUREL), EU 6th framework.

Internal migration among immigrants

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Over the last fifteen years the net-migration has been the factor that has contributed the most to the population growth in Sweden. Even though the number of children born has increased during the latest years, the immigration has become increasingly significant for the demographic development in Sweden. The population projections indicate that the immigration will continue to be the driving force behind Sweden's population growth. Where within the national borders the population grows largely depends on where the immigrants settle. Their internal migration patterns will pervade the future development at both national and regional level.

The aim of the study is to illustrate the internal migration patterns of the immigrants and to investigate the incitements behind the observed patterns. It is likely that the migration patterns differ between for example refugees and migrant workers, therefore the immigrants are divided into groups according to the reason for settlement. The different group's migration patterns are then analyzed using Statistics Sweden's longitudinal database, "Historic Population Register".

In the presentation the preliminary results will be displayed, showing the different migration patterns for the immigrants divided into groups according to the reason for settlement.

The long-term labour mismatch. Declining and ageing populations in the OECD and their potential economic impact: the case of the Nordic countries

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This paper focuses on 1) population projections in the OECD countries until the year 2050, with special attention given to projections in the Nordic countries. The paper also discusses 2) which kinds of societal and macro economic consequences the likely population trends are suggested to have, and 3) how the negative consequences are suggested to be minimised.

Within already a decade, ageing of the population in the OECD countries is expected to increase the number of the elderly (55+) in relation to the working-age population thus much that the countries are expected to have economic difficulty in handling the change. In other words: in these countries, the population dependency ratios are projected to worsen thus much that the ratios would have a considerable negative impact on the economic dependency ratios. As that ratio worsens enough, the concerned countries are likely to have national economic problems.

If these advanced economies wish to stay advanced, both trends should be fought against by political means. These measures are often suggested to include mobilising unused labour resources (e.g. increasing overall labour force participation rates, decreasing the general unemployment rate), increasing the productivity of work, and increasing demand-meeting foreign labour immigration. In the Nordic countries, the most important policy measures would seek to increase the labour force participation rates of the elderly (i.e. make the general working age longer), and that of immigrants (who are considered to be an important labour resource especially in the future).

Regional population development in Finland – a special analysis by age structure

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Natural population development and especially country-internal migration has occupied an important position in shaping regional patterns of settlement. Population development is the base for the economical development in the regions and some of them are winners in this process, and some are struggling with both natural population decrease and negative migration balance. This paper deals with regional population development in Finland and gives a view to the differences in age structure. Population development is examined in relation to indicators such as natural population development, country-internal migration and international migration patterns.

One perspective to look at differential regional development is to analyse which regions are so called gainers and which losers in population development? Where does the highly-educated group move and which regions are attractive destinations for them and especially for young persons in this group? Finally, what is the role of immigration in population processes i.e. is it leading to further concentration of population to the population growth regions or are indigenously depressed regions profiting from international migration? The study data consist of different statistics and gross-stream data bought from Statistics Finland.

Attraction of rural areas and consumers' individual lifestyles

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This study examines the appeal of the countryside as well as the factors that reinforce its appeal from the viewpoint of those who have moved to live in the countryside, outlining the types of lifestyles that prefer rural living. It analyses and compares the various reasons for people's in-migration to rural areas, factors that encourage and discourage migration, and the way migrants settle into the countryside. These aspects are compared between three different types of countryside: rural areas near cities, core rural areas, and sparsely populated rural areas.

A comprehensive questionnaire was mailed to our respondents, who were persons over 18 who had moved from an urban to a rural area or from one rural municipality to another during 2001-2004. The municipalities chosen to represent the three types of rural areas differ with respect to their location, living environment and livelihood structure. Nurmo and Vesilahti represent rural areas near cities close to an urban centre, Laukaa and Pohja core rural areas, and Mäntyharju, Rautavaara and Valtimo sparsely populated rural areas. The survey was conducted in November-December 2004. The study data (n = 810) describe that part of the population that has migrated from an urban to a rural area or from one rural municipality to another.

The majority of rural migrants felt that they had realised their ideal lifestyle either fully or quite fully by moving into the countryside. Only one in ten respondents had intentions of moving onwards. The enjoyment of rural life had clearly increased as compared to the results of earlier surveys. The most common reasons for migrants to move further on had to do with a lack of services, problems due to the winter season and high costs of transport. Advance familiarity with and truthful advance information about the new residential municipality improved migrants' satisfaction and rooting into the new environment.

The results indicate that certain types of rural areas attract migrants who emphasise certain lifestyles and that different types of lifestyles are differently suited to various rural areas. The differences were more distinct when the municipalities were divided into populated vs. sparsely populated areas.

8 Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective

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HIV, mortality, and support for affected families in North-Central Namibia

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Background and aims of the study: In 2006, HIV prevalence among pregnant women in the study region was 24%. This presentation examines the increase in mortality resulting from the HIV epidemic, the associated rise in the need for support among affected families, and the support such families actually receive in North-Central Namibia.

Data and methods: The data employed consists of parish registers, interviews, documents and reports.

Main findings: Mortality rates began to increase in the early 1990s, stabilised for men in the 2000s, but they have continued to increase among women. Only a proportion of those who need antiretroviral treatment receive it. Obstacles to treatment include insufficient levels of nutrition, poor physical condition, and the indirect costs of treatment. Many families that have fallen into extreme poverty as a result of HIV are outside the scope of financial support provided by the state.

Conclusions: Assistance in the form of food, medicine and basic household items provided by voluntary organisations, churches and international aid organisations is essential. In the longer term, both the creation of new earning opportunities and securing proper education for children will play a central role in family life.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on civil society and political participation in South Africa

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The objective of my research is to analyse the political consequences of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, and in particular the impact that the pandemic has on civil society and political participation. HIV/AIDS may reduce the levels of popular participation in the political process, as those affected by the disease may have fewer incentives to participate in politics. On the other hand, South Africa has a lively civil society, which includes a great amount of different organisations. I thus want to see whether the existing civil society organisations are able to secure the participation of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, offering these marginalised citizens new canals for expressing their needs and wishes. It may be that HIV/AIDS is not directly decreasing the amount of political participation, but instead reshapes the existing types and forms of participation. I will carry out empirical investigation in the KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa in 2009 and conduct individual and focus group interviews.

Aids in Engela – history of knowledge, change and comprehension of AIDS in Namibian village community, a research plan

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The socio-economic research on AIDS has shown that the edification of AIDS and the local sexual and reproductive practices do not confront in Namibia. Studying the background and difference between the understanding and knowledge of AIDS in the local level is fundamental as the comprehension of AIDS affects directly to the attitudes and practices related to sexual and reproductive issues. In my research I will concentrate to the questions of comprehension, implication and change in the local AIDS discourse and to the contradiction between the local and medical rationalization of AIDS. In this way I can relate my study to the global discussion of the socio-economic effects of AIDS. To define the community's communal, conceptual and discursive reaction to the epidemic and connotations related to AIDS I will conduct a fieldwork in northern Namibia. I will collect the needed data with different interview methods, mainly with theme interviews and focus group interviews. The hypothesis in my study is that there are local varieties in the comprehension of AIDS and that these differ from the medical knowledge of AIDS.

The Namibian mainline churches and HIV/AIDS

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This paper discusses the commitment of the Namibian mainline churches to combating HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS 'policies' of the Namibian churches will be discussed in the context of formal and informal institutions. It is argued that until the late 1990s the churches were committed to the 'traditional' Christian moral discourse, which led to stigmatisation and discrimination of those infected with HIV. It was only the explosive spread of the pandemic that forced both the churches and the government to reconsider the methods used for preventing the transmission of the virus and caring for those infected or otherwise affected by it. The content of HIV/AIDS discourse in the Namibian churches has been moving in a more flexible direction in recent years, and the invitation issued to traditional leaders and traditional healers to participate in HIV/AIDS work is an indication of institutional change and reflects the need to recruit all possible stakeholders in society to fight the pandemic.

Government policies on reproductive health in Namibia

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Background: Namibia is committed to improve the quality of lives and well-being of her people. The country has made progress in re-orienting programmes to be in line with the recommendations of the programme of Action and Millennium Development Goals. It developed a Reproductive Health Policy to serve as a cornerstone for the implementation of the reproductive health programme as well as the development of various guidelines to make the services accessible to all Namibians. Despite the successes, challenges still persist. This paper documents progress made and constraints encountered by the Namibian Government in implementing its reproductive health policies.

Data and Methods: In-depth interviews with Ministry of Health and Social Service, relevant NGOs, and key informant members of the communities were carried out to assess the progress and identify constraints in implementing the Reproductive health policies.

Results: Reproductive Health information, education and communication are being undertaken by several line ministries and non-governmental organizations. However, the coordination of activities is weak and information does not adequately reach the communities.

Conclusion: There is need to clarify the implementation of Reproductive Health programmes amongst various stakeholders sectors and at various stages/levels and ensure uniformity in all Reproductive Health activities.

One child policy and use of maternal care in rural China

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Background: Interpretation and implementation of China's one-child policy varies across China in terms of the number of children permitted, spacing children and consequences for women having more than the permitted number of children. In general, the family in rural China can apply for the birth of a second child if the first-born is a daughter. It has been suggested that to avoid punishment related to having more children than permitted, women do not use maternal health care (MCH) during the pregnancy and prefer home births. How much the legal status influences the use of MCH, is not known. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to describe the use of MHC services by Chinese rural women, by the number of children.

Materials and Methods: 4366 women from three rural Chinese provinces who had given birth from September 2005 to December 2006 were interviewed in 2007 by using a structured questionnaire. The response rate of those at home at the time of interview was about 95%.

Results: Almost all studied mothers have used prenatal care during the pregnancy and most deliveries occurred at hospitals. However, there were more non-users, less visits and more home-births among mothers with two or more previous children (2+ mothers). Among 2+ mothers, the main reported reasons for not using hospital care during the delivery were financial barriers. Among mothers with no previous child, the main reason was no time to go to the hospital. 2+ mothers had more seldom joined the insurance system and among those who had insurance, it often did not cover delivery. The use of post-natal care did not depend on the number of children. The educational level and economic situation of 2+ mothers was somewhat lower than those of the others.

Conclusions: The number of children correlated with lower use of maternal health care in rural China. Whether this was due to the illegal status of pregnancy, financial problems, low socio-economic position, or the general trend to have fewer visits by higher parity requires further analysis.

9 Family and Work

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Finnish expatriate families at intersection of work, family, and migration

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The concept of expatriate family is defined by the interrelationship between work, family, and migration. In this presentation context, an expatriate family is explicated as a family with children, which has moved abroad because of a parent's global work assignment. In contemporary global business, global assignments can be grouped into three types: expatriate, inpatriate, and flexpatriate assignments.

This presentation aims to answer the question, what kinds of resources do expatriate families have. Social support – such as organizational work-family support – is a substantial resource for expatriate families. The data of expatriate family resources will be gathered in spring 2008 by survey questionnaire completed by parents.

Work and family comprise two separate systems, which are interconnected. Work-family balance in the context of expatriate families will be discussed from the viewpoint of work-family border theory. According to this theory, people are border-crossers, who make daily transitions between two cultures – between the work culture and the family culture. Integration between these two cultures facilitates transitions. In addition to this micro-level viewpoint, expatriate families naturally do border-crossing in macro level by actual transitions between two countries. Indeed, expatriate families are involved in cross-cultural transitions.

Employment status and reproductive behaviour for foreign and Swedish born men and women

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The fertility in Sweden is distinguished by its fluctuating pattern and a strong connection to the economy, with periods of high employment followed by increased levels of fertility and vice versa. A former study by Statistics Sweden, (2001:2), showed that men and women not included in the labour force are least likely to give birth to their first child. The report also showed that relative to men and women with permanent jobs those with temporary employments have a reduced chance of giving birth to their first child.

The aim of this project is to investigate how the connection to the labour market affects the chance of giving birth to the first child for foreign and Swedish born men and women and which labour market factors have the most profound effect on fertility. The analysis is based on data material from the Swedish Labour Force Survey (AKU) linked with the Multi Generation Register. The analysis focuses on the period 9-18 months after participation in the Labour Force Survey and the idea is that the labour market status 9-18 months before having the first child influences this decision.

The preliminary results will be presented at the seminar.

Family-friendliness as an idea and practice in Finnish work organizations

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In Finland and in the EU at large, worry over the changing population structure has put two issues on the political agenda: a high employment rate and the significance of a relatively high nativity. International comparisons suggest that well-functioning family policy plays an important role in countries where high labour market activity of women coincides with a high fertility rate. Family policy includes not only Governmental policy schemes but also programmes and practices at the workplaces where everyday problems of combining work and family are confronted.

Definitions of family-friendliness in work organisations presume that the management and superiors have a positive attitude to employees' needs to combine work and family, and they are willing to develop arrangements to support work–family reconciliation. Three stages of family-friendliness have been identified: 1. a growing awareness of work–family issues but only few practices adopted; 2. a more comprehensive approach to work–family issues and a broad range of arrangements available; 3. work–family issues fully integrated in the organisational culture.

We analyse the relationship of family-friendliness assessments to available practices in Finnish work organizations. The data consists of a survey conducted in spring 2007 in the STAKES project "Family leaves and gender equality in working life" to personnel managers (n=551) and to shop stewards (n=416) in respective branches, and of 15 thematic interviews with personnel managers.

The personnel managers' estimations of family-friendliness were high although the prevalence of practices to support work–family combination was modest. Shop stewards gave clearly lower estimations. However, the two recipient groups connected high and low estimations to availability or lack of same practices. Analyses of interviews suggest that family-friendliness is often understood as following the statutory regulations and a general affirmative attitude towards families. However, this attitude seldom transforms into supportive practices. The results suggest that family-friendliness in Finnish organisations is only at its zero or first stage.

Towards more equal sharing of parenthood? The family leave choices of Finnish fathers

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Encouraging fathers' use of parental leave is high in Nordic family policy agenda. Although Finnish fathers have had a right to parental leave for a long time, the share of fathers taking the leave has been low, and Finland is clearly lagging behind her Nordic neighbours. In 2003, Finland introduced a bonus leave system in order to increase fathers' use of parental leave. In this paper, we analyse fathers' choices between three states: taking no family leave, paternity leave or sharing parental leave with the mother. We employ a large register based data set for 102,055 fathers in 2001–2004.

Our results show that the new bonus leave scheme increased the use of parental leave, but the scheme had no effect on the share of non-users. There was no increase in longer leaves. Fathers' use of family leaves is affected by numerous factors: parents' labour market status, family structure, firm characteristics etc. Usage increases with education of both father and mother. The utilization of parental leave scheme increases with income despite the Finnish allowance system of decreasing compensation rate. This can be explained by income/wealth effect: higher income families can afford to have longer leaves.

10 Fertility, Gender and Policies

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Involuntary and voluntary childlessness – what do we know?

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Background and aims of the study: Overall decline in fertility and postponement of childbearing to older ages has led to speculations of increasing childlessness in the future. To what extent this is related to increase in voluntary or involuntary childlessness remains unclear. This presentation looks at surveys conducted in Finland during last two decades to find out whether there are any signs of increasing voluntary childlessness (defined as an explicit wish for 'no children'), or involuntary childlessness (defined as 12-month infertility) in Finland. We use data from surveys conducted in 1989, 2002, 2007 and 2008 as well as previous studies on infertility experiences in Finland. In addition, the presentation will discuss about definitions of both voluntary and involuntary childlessness, and their implications to the results.

Main findings: Surveys are unable to show any marked increase in the proportion of voluntarily childless persons. In 1989, 4.0 percent of women aged 22-39 years wished no children at all, in 2002 the proportion was 4.7 (results will be finalized when 2008 data becomes available). Finnish data shows, however, a gradual but marked increase in infertility: in 1989 14 percent of women aged 20-54 years had experienced difficulties in achieving a pregnancy, in 2000 the proportion was 18 percent, and in 2007, 20 percent.

Emotions and fertility behaviour: the case of Finnish “baby fever”

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In societies with wide reproductive choice, emotions play an important role when people decide about the timing and number of children. My presentation discusses the social context and consequences of one emotion, a strong longing for children, which in Finnish lay and media discourse is called "baby fever". Longing for children affects women more often and more intensely than men. It is also more common in younger generations. Respondents relate the reasons for "baby fever" to own pregnancies, pregnancy and children among peers, physical age, or no specific reason. Longing for children may lead to pregnancies, infertility treatments, divorces, etc. My paper analyses in more detail how the declared intensity of baby fever is related to number of children, in which life situation it appears and what consequences it is said to have. My primary materials are a representative survey of adult Finns in 2007 and a representative survey of 0-1 parity, 25-40 year old Finns in 2008. I also use 108 stories written by Finnish women in 2006-07 and collected through newspaper advertisements.

Becoming a father in Finland – types of narrative and agency

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In this paper, which utilises the narrative approach, I concentrate on the different pathways to becoming a father for the first time, that is, on explanations of when, why and how a man becomes a father in Finland.

The study material consists of the narratives of 27 men (age 20 to 42 years). The data were gathered by interviews. All the interviewees constructed their experiences and emotions individually, but shared the same cultural background.

On the basis of the interviews, I have extracted three main narratives about becoming a father: 1) 'normative', 2) 'desire', and 3) 'recovery'. Men also included an element of agency – either strong or weak – in their narratives. 'Normative' narratives represent a culturally normative life-course model (which includes the readiness and maturity that a 'involved fatherhood' requires). The 'desire' narratives were constructed by men who had postponed their planned fatherhood for some reason, but now eagerly wanted to become a father. The third narrative 'recovery' in turn included a tragic event that a man had confronted along the pathway to becoming a father (for example, difficulties to having a child, the death of a newborn and an unplanned pregnancy). The man had, however, survived this trauma.

Fertility, education, and gender equality: an examination of associations based on recent trends in Norway

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With cohort fertility levels close to reproduction level, the Nordic countries apparently have less to worry about as regards future population development than most other European countries. Yet, some elements give reason for concern. One element is the recent findings from Norway and Sweden that women with an education for female dominated professions in the public sector contribute with higher levels of fertility than women with an education for the less gender segregated or male dominated sectors. This indicates that the good recuperation record at cohort level to a large extent may be explained by a 'family friendly', gender segregated labour market and an underlying selection of women with strong preferences for children and work into occupations in these sectors. This paper will pursue these issues further by analysing recent trends of female fertility in Norway. The focus will be on fertility differentials by both field and level of education, as the former variable has proved a valuable proxy for occupation and sector. The analyses will be based on administrative register data and multivariate hazards models, and will, as far as possible, also incorporate indicators of family policies to illuminate the possible interplay between policies and occupation/labour market sector.

Moving towards gender equality

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Europe has undergone fundamental changes in fertility behavior over the past two decades. In particular, total fertility rates have declined all over Europe and are now below replacement level in almost all European countries. Our paper deals with the question which impact gender equality has on the women's and men's intention to have a child. We use the Generations and Gender Survey to look at three dimensions of gender equality: employment, income, and institutional support for childrearing. Comparing women and men, we find that gender equality in employment and income seems to be a pre-requisite for women's and men's intention to have a child. Gender and welfare regimes do not alter the importance of employment and income equality for childbearing, but modify the importance of institutional support.

Family formation in contemporary Europe: the gender story(?) – results from a network project

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There have been dramatic changes in family patterns in Europe in the era of the Second Demographic Transition, characterized by people increasingly refraining from long-term commitments as well as a previously unprecedented diversity of family types. In this network project we address the interplay between changes in family patterns, the labor market, and societal- and family-level gender relations in order to shed more light on the dynamics and mechanisms behind the demographic changes. We rely on a comparative research design (of two, three and in one case ten countries from Northern-, Western-, Southern- and Central-Eastern Europe) using hazard models and logit-models in our analyses of data from nationally representative surveys as well as population registers. The results of the six studies completed so far suggest that gender relations are indeed of considerable importance for contemporary family dynamics.

11 Life Course and Demographic Changes

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Leaving home in Sweden

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During the 1990's and early 2000's the age of leaving home in Sweden increased for young women whereas it decreased for young men, leading to a smaller age difference between women and men. A previous study (Boendeort avgör när man flyttar hemifrån, Välfärd nr 3, 2006) also shows considerable regional differences in the timing of nest-leaving and during the last 15 years these differences has become more prominent. This is largely due to an increasing proportion still living with their parents in their mid 20's in the larger cities.

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of different demographic variables on the timing of leaving the parental home using event history analysis. The study is based on data from the Total Population Register and the Multi Generation Register and the material consists of information about women and men born in the 1970's and early 1980's. The analysis includes region, family composition and Swedish and foreign background.

Descriptive statistics of the material shows that those living with a single parent leave home earlier than those living with both parents, people with foreign background leave later than those with Swedish background and those who are the only child leave later than women and men with siblings.

A long way home? – geographical distance and contact between adult children and their parents in Norway

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How often do children see their parents after leaving home? The frequency might vary across the life-course and after certain events, such as the birth of children, parental separation or the death of a father or mother, which may bring families closer together. The amount of contact will also depend, however, on how far apart children and their parents live. Norway is a long country and geographic distance can be an obstacle for frequent contact. We have for many years had a process of rapid centralisation, which still is going on, and this is likely to have affected the residence patterns of families and relatives. It is possible that younger generations live closer to their parents than their parents did themselves. It is also likely that there are important differences over the life cycle in how close children live to their parents and consequently how much contact they have.

In this paper we will investigate the link between geographic distance and contact between adult children and their parents in Norway. We will look into this by using preliminary data from the Norwegian Generations and Gender survey (GGS), called LOGG. The Norwegian design is based on both interview and register data. An innovative programme will be used to estimate the distance in meters and the travelling time by car in minutes between the registered addresses of different family members.

Childbearing and housing in Sweden 1973-2003

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The aim of this study is to examine the two-sided relationship of housing and childbearing in Sweden for the period 1972–2003. There are plenty of arguments for an association between population and housing. Previous research has also suggested that childbearing and housing are interrelated events, although the results are not clear-cut. One important question is of course the direction of causality. To what extent does housing affect the probability of childbearing? And reversely, to what degree does childbearing affect changes in housing? The first alternative is perhaps more obvious than the latter. However, there are also reasons to believe that the degree to which housing is a constraint for childbearing varies between different socio-economic groups. It is also likely that the probability of constraint is dependent on contextual factors such as demand and supply of housing. In other words, during some periods housing might be a constraint for family formation and childbearing, whereas during other periods it is not.

The data used in this study derives from the Swedish Housing and Life Course Cohort Study (HOLK). This is a unique material combining detailed self-reported housing biographies and register data on e.g. moves, education and incomes (n=2,242). The sample was drawn from those born in 1956, 1964 and 1974. The choice of cohorts reflects foremost different periods of Swedish housing policy and demand and supply on the housing market. The research questions are: (1) to what extent does childbearing affect changes in housing; (2) to what extent does changes in housing affect childbearing; and (3) are there any cohort differences? Special attention is also paid to effects of urban and rural residence and labor market attachment as mediating factors.

Geographical distance to parents and the likelihood of having children

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We investigate the reciprocal relationship between the geographical distance of parents and their adult children and having grandchildren. Two contradictory hypotheses are tested. First, physical proximity is generally assumed to increase the likelihood of having children. Children living close to parents are likely to have children, because they expect that their parents will help them in childcare. Parents move closer when they get grandchildren. However, Louis Chauvel has found that in France, geographical proximity between parents and children *lowers* the likelihood of having grandchildren.

The data consists of questionnaires filled by 1115 Finns born in 1945–50 and their 1435 adult children. The response rate for baby boomers is 56% and for their children 42%.

Living close to parents increases the likelihood of having children. If the parent(s) live at a distance of 2–9 km from their children, 60% of their adult children have children. When it is 10–49 km, the likelihood is 52%, when they live 50–249 kilometers away, 46%, and when the distance is at least 250 km, 40%. The connection between breeding children and distance to parents-in-law is similar. The exception is that children living only 0–1 km from their own parents, relatively seldom (50%) have children. This is in concordance with the French results.

The hypothesis that the possibility to get help in childcare from parents living nearby encourages having children is supported by the data. About 80% of mothers and mothers-in-law and 70% of fathers and fathers-in-law living near their children(in-law) have helped them in childcare in 12 months whereas only 70% and 50% of parents living at least 250 km away have done so.

The geographical proximity of generations divides the “burden” of childcare between parents and grandparents. This enhances the quality of life of three generations: grandparents, parents and children.

After a long career: more work or to early retirement?

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Working aged people are getting older in Europe. The national target in Finland is to increase the average retirement age by three years by 2015.

Aims: to describe possibilities of persons in various population groups to postpone their exit from labour force on the basis of their health, functional capacity and work ability, and study the factors that are associated with willingness to continue to work.

Data: Health 2000 interview/examination survey (1681 persons aged 55–69, participation rate: 95%), and 65 persons aged 55-68 who took part in an intervention study. The results are presented as percentages and odd ratios [95% confidence intervals].

Results: There were large socioeconomic differences in deterioration in health, functional capacity and work ability. OR to have at least 70% left of the work ability among secondary higher educated at ages 63-67 compared to that with basic educated was 5.4 [2.5-11]. Functional capacity and work ability were related to work history and health-related behaviour (sleeping, overweight, sedentary life style). Poor health, enforced pace of work, low job satisfaction, lack of appreciation and poor management increased the willingness to exit from labour force.

Unmarried cohabitation among the Finnish elderly: determinants and consequences

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Background and aim of the study: Unmarried cohabitation has increased substantially among the elderly in recent years. However, little is known about the determinants and consequences of elderly cohabitation. We studied the socioeconomic characteristics and the forms of union dissolution of elderly cohabiters as compared to the married.

Data and methods: We used population registration data of Finns aged 65 and over living with a married spouse or a cohabiting partner at the end of 1997 (n=140,902). The participants were characterized according to various socioeconomic indicators and followed for bereavement, separation, institutionalization and death at the end of 2002.

Main findings: Low educational attainment, low occupational social class, and living in rented housing among both men and women and low income among men were associated with cohabiting rather than being married. Among women, high income was associated with cohabiting. Cohabiting unions were more likely than marriages to break down through bereavement, separation, institutionalization and death, with the highest excess risk for separation. The higher risk of union dissolution was mostly independent of socioeconomic factors.

Conclusion: Elderly men and women living in unmarried cohabitation were less privileged than the married according to most socioeconomic variables studied. As cohabitation is likely to increase a growing number of elders may be living in unstable unions.

12 International Migration

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Finns still in the majority

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The main aim of this study is to describe the foreign-born, especially the Finnish-born living in Sweden in a demographic way. The study will present how many foreign-born there are over time, men and women, regional distribution, and how many have returned.

In recent decades many people born in Asia and former Yugoslavia have immigrated to Sweden. Even so, Finnish-born people make up the largest group of foreign-born people. This is because a great number of Finns moved to Sweden in the 1960s. When looking at the regional breakdown we can see how the largest foreign-born groups are broken down. The Finns account for the largest group of foreign-born in the northeast of Sweden, the ex-Yugoslavs the largest in the south and the Norwegians in two counties in the western part of Sweden.

In the study is the Swedish Population Register used.

Temporary and permanent international migration and return migration in Finland 2005-2007

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Temporary or permanent residence of foreign persons in Finland has increased considerably in recent years. The official statistics on migrants cover only the changes in permanent residence in Finland. According to the relevant statute, persons temporarily migrating to Finland should also report their details to the local register office which enters the data into the Population Register System. Thus it should be possible to extract from the Population Information System a comprehensive picture of all international migrations concerning Finland.

Statistics Finland receives data on all migrations entered into the Population Information System. These data have not previously been utilised in statistics on research. This study aims at offering an overview into all international migrations concerning Finland. What has the volume of annual temporary immigration and emigration been in recent years? How many of the persons who temporarily migrate to Finland stay here permanently? How many of the migrants are return migrants? The objective of this study is to provide answers to these questions.

Race relations in Finland: a perspective on immigrants' interaction with the police in Turku

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Background: The attitude of new immigrants towards the police is crucial to our understanding of their interaction with the police in Finland.

Aim: The aim of the present study is to assess and examine trust, attitude and experiences as well as contacts among immigrant groups with the police in Turku.

Data and method: the data was collected among N=35 immigrants of African origin from August, 2007 – January 2008 using unstructured interviews and questionnaires.

Findings: The majority, 23 (66%), still do not trust the police and 15 (43%) have had an unpleasant stop and search experiences with the police in the past twelve months. Finally, 25 (71%) have had contact with the police either as a victim of assault or as a witness to an assault in the period under review.

Conclusion: According to the findings, it is certain that the police cannot withdraw from racial conflict as they continue to operate within society regardless of the ethnic composition of the country. Therefore, given the cultural and contextual nature of immigrants' interaction with the police in the country, ethnicity is increasingly losing its importance in this context. However, immigrants' interactions with the police will continue to be a focus of analysis in our quest to understand the new challenges brought about by immigrants in the country.

The regulation on community statistics on migration and international protection and its possible outcomes

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The expansion of the European Union has added further geographic and political dimensions to the phenomenon of migration. This has also conferred an ever greater need for correct, relevant and harmonized statistical information. The increased need for open exchanges of migration and asylum statistics within the EU has been evident for a long time. It has also been noted for some time that European migration statistics can be of a widely varying quality and are far from harmonized.

As a step towards addressing this, the European Parliament and Council enacted the regulation on Community Statistics for migration and international protection on 11 June 2007. This regulation shall compel member states to provide Eurostat with selected statistics on these subjects.

This presentation discusses the quality of today's migration statistics. The regulation's content is presented as well as thoughts about how the regulation can affect the availability and quality of statistics in the future.

Fertility integration of the second generation. Do children of immigrants adjust fertility patterns according to host country norms?

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This paper explores the fertility behavior of immigrants in Sweden from an integration perspective. While first generation immigrant fertility is an interesting topic, it only addresses a small portion of the integration question. In this study we are interested in examining the fertility of the second generation of immigrants and contrasting it with that of their parents and the native population. Using a register-based panel consisting of complete families we are able to take a multi-generational approach to the issue of fertility assimilation. Examining childless individuals born in Sweden from 16 national backgrounds we investigate the transition to parenthood and find that there is a difference between the second-generation and the first. While the first generation displays tendencies towards reduced fertility during establishment in the labor market, the second generation shows signs of segmented assimilation where childbearing is seen as an alternative career in the face of labor market difficulties.

Immigration based on family ties

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99 485 persons immigrated to Sweden in 2007, the highest number since Statistics Sweden started measuring immigration in the late 19th century. More than a quarter of the immigrants to Sweden are returning Swedes or Nordic citizens. Those don't need any residence permit in Sweden. In 2007 there was 73 000 immigrants from countries outside the Nordic countries. For those the most common reason for residence is family ties, roughly 40 percent.

This ongoing study is examining the group with family ties more closely and the goal is to answer the following questions. Who is immigrating by family ties? To whom are they coming? Are they coming to a native Swede or to a former immigrant? For how long ago did the husband/wife or parent arrive? What was the ground for their resident permit? Are there any difference between relatives to refugees and labor force immigrants?

One of the aims with this study is to use the result in the population forecast. How does the immigration one year affect the immigration the following years? To answer this question I follow one cohort of immigrants and examine who they form a family with. Is it a person coming from the former home country? Are they already married before they arrived to Sweden? Are there children?

Most of those questions will be answered in my study and preliminary results are presented in my presentation.

13 Ageing and Healthy Life Expectancy

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Increase in social inequality in health expectancy in Denmark

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Aims: Health expectancy represents the average lifetime in various states of health and differs among social groups. The purpose of the study was to determine trends in social inequality in health expectancy since 1994 between groups at high, medium and low educational levels in Denmark.

Methods: The study was based on data from nationwide registers on educational level and mortality during the period 1994-2005 and data on health status derived from the Danish Health Interview Surveys carried out in 1994, 2000 and 2005. Expected lifetime in self-rated good and poor health, lifetime without and with long-standing illness and expected lifetime without and with long-lasting difficulties or restrictions were estimated by Sullivan's method.

Results: Between 1994 and 2005, life expectancy at age 30 increased by 1.9 years for men and 1.5 years for women with a low educational level. For people with a high educational level, the increase was 2.7 years for men and 2.2 years for women. The difference between people with low and high educational level in expected lifetime in self-rated good health increased by 2.0 and 1.3 years for 30-year-old men and women, respectively. The social gap also increased for other indicators.

Conclusions: During the past 12 years, social inequality in life expectancy and health expectancy has increased in Denmark, but the proportion of the population with a low educational level has decreased.

Expected years of life in different labour market and educational states in the European Union, Norway and Iceland

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The rapid ageing of the European populations makes it utmost important to analyse changes of the labour market and the educational attainment both from a cross-sectional and a life course perspective making comparisons between different countries and over time. The aim of the study is to describe the expected life time participation in the labour market and in education in various European countries and to compare these results to the cross-sectional situation presented in the current statistics based on labour force surveys.

The calculations are based on the Sullivan method meaning that the total life expectancy at age 15 is divided into years lived in different labour market and educational states. One research question is also the overlap between labour force participation and educational attainment. The study covers the European Union member states, Norway and Iceland. The aggregated data concerning labour market and educational participation rates have been delivered by Eurostat for the purposes of this study. The current mortality rates have been compiled from the Eurostat's data bases.

Institutionalization after the death of a spouse

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Objectives: We investigated the risk of entering long-term institutional care after the death of a spouse in relation to the duration of widowhood among older Finnish men and women. We also examined whether high education or household income buffered the effects of bereavement on institutionalization.

Methods: We used linked register-based data on Finnish older adults aged 65 and over living with a spouse at the beginning of the follow-up (n=140,902) followed for five years from January 1998 to December 2002.

Results: The excess risk of institutionalization was highest during the first month following a spouse's death compared to those living with a spouse (adjusted hazard ratio: 3.31 men, 3.62 women) and decreased over time among both men and women. The relative effect of the duration of widowhood on institutionalization did not significantly vary according to the level of education or income.

Conclusions: By showing a particularly high risk immediately after the death of a spouse, these data provide evidence of the importance of loss of social and instrumental support on the risk of institutionalization.

Trends and educational differences in elderly functioning in Finland

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Background and aims: Aging of the population increases the number of persons with functional problems. We aimed to describe the development of functional ability over time and to predict future trends. We also describe educational differences and factors contributing to them.

Data and methods: Data were derived from two nationally representative surveys conducted 20 years apart. Activities of daily living and mobility measures were used to assess functioning.

Main findings: Functional ability has improved among the elderly. Nevertheless, the number and proportion of persons with functional problems will increase dramatically in the future. Elderly persons with a lower level of education showed more functional limitations than those with a higher level. When obesity, smoking, work-related physical loading, and clinically diagnosed chronic diseases were simultaneously accounted for, the educational differences vanished or were greatly diminished.

Conclusions: The impact of the aging of the population on the future disability burden depends on the developments in functional ability of the elderly. Prevention of chronic diseases and unhealthy behaviours, with special emphasis on methods which also yield good results in the lowest educational groups, is important in order to alleviate the growing burden of disability in the future.

14 Fertility and Family Formation in Russia and the Baltic States

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First birth and partnership formation in Russia

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In this presentation I will focus on first union formation and childbearing in Russia. Earlier studies have shown that partnership status (single, consensual union and marriage) explains differences in first birth intensity between cohorts in Russia. Traditionally low age at marriage and first birth as well as nearly universal first marriage and motherhood were prominent in Russia up to the 1990s. Mean age at first childbearing changed from 24.8 among woman born 1930–34 to 22.0 years among woman born 1970–75. The pattern of postponement can be seen among Russian fertility from the 1990s onwards.

By means of event history analysis using Russian GGS data I examine timing of first birth related to union formation; also the type of union will be studied. The main emphasis is to whether this relationship is changed over cohorts or not. I will follow birth cohorts born from 1930 to 1986. Preliminary results show that even there are no big differences between cohorts on timing of first birth; birth cohorts differ on first birth timing related to first union formation.

Traces of the second demographic transition in selected countries in Central and Eastern Europe

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Using data from the first round of the national Gender and Generations Surveys of Russia, Romania, and Bulgaria collected in recent years, and from a similar survey for Hungary, we study rates of entry into marital and non-marital unions and display traces of the Second Demographic Transition in these data. The traces look different in the different countries. In particular, the transition did not start at the same time in all countries, but (except possibly in Romania) in our assessment, it began before communism fell and thus before the societal transition to a market economy got underway in 1990.

Fertility development in the Baltic countries since 1990: a transformation in the context of long-term trends

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Background and aims: Over the past decade and half, a growing volume of research has addressed the transformation of fertility patterns in the Central and Eastern Europe. The paper aims to contribute to the referred body of research by analyzing recent fertility development in the three Baltic countries — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Data and methods: Two analytical approaches are applied in conjunction. First, the recent changes are placed in the context of long-term trends. Second, the developments in the Baltic countries are viewed against the background of major regions of Europe over the same period. Drawing on vital and census statistics, the paper analyses changes in fertility level, order-specific fertility, timing of childbearing and non-marital fertility.

Main findings and conclusions: In Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the period fertility measures decreased sharply in the 1990s, and compared to many countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the downsurge appears more pronounced in the Baltic region. However, for several reasons, discussed in the paper, the extent of fertility decrease has tended to be overstated. The analysis also revealed noticeable dissimilarities between the Baltic countries, the paper briefly speculates about the reasons that may underlie them.

List of Authors

Alho, Juha 52
Andersson, Gunnar 18
Baadsgaard, Mikkel 96
Bradshaw, Elinor 64
Brunborg, Helge 83
Brønnum-Hansen, Henrik 96
Christensen, Ulla 38
Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard 25, 35
Digoix, Marie 22
Dommermuth, Lars 20
Duvander, Ann-Zofie 48
Egharevba, Stephen 91
Eriksson, Jan 28
Festy, Patrick 22
Finnäs, Fjalar 40, 43
Grundy, Emily 17
Haavio-Mannila, Elina 85
Haikkola, Lotta 36
Hansen, Marie-Louise H. 26
Harkonmäki, Karoliina 42
Heikkilä, Elli 60
Hemminki, Elina 68
Hoem, Jan M. 102
Holland, Jennifer 29
Huttunen, Jouko 49
Hytti, Helka 97
Hyvönen, Heli 31
Hämäläinen, Ulla 73
Iipinge, Scholastika 67
Indongo, Nelago 67
Jans, Ann-Christin 48
Jasilioniene, Aiva 102
Katus, Kalev 103
Keiding, Niels 26
Kervinen, Mari 65
Kesseli, Katja 101
Kitterød, Ragni Hege 23
Klemetti, Reija 68
Klintefelt, Annika 92
Knudsen, Lisbeth B. 26
Kontula, Osmo 53
Koskenvuo, Markku 42
Koskinen, Seppo 99
Kostova, Dora 102
Kriegbaum, Margit 38
Kuhanen, Jan 63
Kytö, Hannu 61
Lammi-Taskula, Johanna 47
Lappegård, Trude 83
Lausten, Mette 25
Le Bouteillec, Nathalie 22
Lehmijoki, Ulla 44,54
Lund, Rikke 38
Lundkvist, Lena 94

Lundström, Karin Linnea 82
Lundström, Karin Elisabet 71
Lutz, Wolfgang 16
Lyngstad, Jan 23
Magnusson, Patrik K E 39
Marklund, Helén 89
Martelin, Tuija 99
Martikainen, Pekka 41, 87
Matyska, Anna 34
Miettinen, Anneli 75
Moustgaard, Heta 87
Muresan, Cornelia 102
Mykkänen, Johanna 77
Mäenpää, Elina 21
Mølgaard-Nielsen, Ditte 26
Neyer, Gerda 27, 79
Nihtilä, Elina 98
Notkola, Veijo 63
Närvi, Johanna 72
Oláh, Livia Sz. 80
Osler, Merete 38
Partanen, Päivi 52
Pensola, Tiina 86
Persson, Lotta 28
Pettersen, Silje Vatne 33
Puur, Allan 103
Pöldma, Asta 103
Raijas, Anu 50
Rasmussen, Finn 39
Rieck, Dorothea 79
Rotkirch, Anna 76, 85
Roos, J. P. 85
Rovenskaya, Elena 54
Rønsen, Marit 78
Saarela, Jan 40, 43
Saari, Matti 56, 90
Sainio, Päivi 99
Salmenhaara, Perttu 59
Salmi, Minna 72
Scanlan, James P. 45
Scott, Kirk 93
Shemeikka, Riikka 63
Shi, Huijing 68
Siiskonen, Harri 63, 66
Silventoinen, Karri 39
Sipilä, Petteri 41
Skarman, Christian 58
Stanfors, Maria 93
Ström, Sara 84
Säävälä, Minna 32
Takala, Pentti 73
Terämä, Emma 57
Thomson, Elizabeth 29
Tynelius, Per 39
Valaste, Maria 97
Warinowski, Anu 70
Zhang, Wei-Hong 68

List of Parallel Sessions' Abstracts by Theme and Session

Family

1 Family Formation and Dissolution.....19

1. Dommermuth, Lars: Partnerships of young adults in Norway
2. Mäenpää, Elina: Cohabiting partners' socioeconomic characteristics and transition to marriage in Finland
3. Digoix, Marie; Festy, Patrick and Le Bouteillec, Nathalie: Family and the state: reforming divorce in the 1920s Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden – cases of forerunners?
4. Kitterød, Ragni Hege and Lyngstad, Jan: Economic well-being among parents living apart

5 Men and the Family46

1. Lammi-Taskula, Johanna: Parental leave for fathers?
2. Duvander, Ann-Zofie & Jans, Ann-Christin: Consequences of fathers' use of parental leave
3. Huttunen, Jouko: Long-term implications of father's use of parental leave
4. Raijas, Anu: Men and domestic work in Finnish families

9 Family and Work..... 69

1. Warinowski, Anu: Finnish expatriate families at intersection of work, family, and migration
2. Lundström, Karin Elisabet: Employment status and reproductive behaviour for foreign and Swedish born men and women
3. Salmi, Minna and Närvi, Johanna: Family-friendliness as an idea and practice in work organizations
4. Hämmäläinen, Ulla and Takala, Pentti: Towards more equal sharing of parenthood? The family leave choices of Finnish fathers

11a Life Course and Demographic Changes 81

1. Lundström, Karin Linnea: Leaving home in Sweden
2. Brunborg, Helge and Lappegård, Trude: A long way home? – geographical distance and contact between adult children and their parents in Norway
3. Ström, Sara: Childbearing and housing in Sweden 1973–2003

11b Life Course and Demographic Changes..... 85

1. Haavio-Mannila, Elina, Roos, J. P. and Rotkirch, Anna: Geographical distance to parents and the likelihood of having children
2. Pensola, Tiina: After a long career: more work or to early retirement?
3. Moustgaard, Heta and Martikainen, Pekka: Unmarried cohabitation among the Finnish elderly: determinants and consequences

Fertility**2a Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials 24**

1. Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard and Lausten, Mette: Early and late pregnancies: economic, family background, and social conditions
2. Hansen, Marie-Louise H.; Mølgaard-Nielsen, Ditte; Knudsen, Lisbeth B. and Keiding, Niels: Rates of induced abortion in Denmark according to age, previous births and previous abortions
3. Neyer, Gerda: Fertility development in the Nordic countries

2b Past, Present and Future Fertility Differentials 28

1. Eriksson, Jan and Persson, Lotta: Childbearing patterns for women born in Sweden and women born abroad
2. Holland, Jennifer and Thomson, Elizabeth: Stepfamily fertility in Sweden: an update and extension

8a Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective..... 62

1. Shemeikka, Riikka; Kuhanen, Jan; Notkola, Veijo and Siiskonen, Harri: HIV, mortality, and support for affected families in North-Central Namibia
2. Bradshaw, Elinor: The impact of HIV/AIDS on civil society and political participation in South Africa
3. Kervinen, Mari: Aids in Engela – history of knowledge, change and comprehension of AIDS in Namibian village community, a research plan
4. Siiskonen, Harri: The Namibian mainline churches and HIV/AIDS

8b Reproductive Health: a Global Perspective..... 67

1. Iipinge, Scholastika and Indingo, Nelago: Government policies on reproductive health in Namibia
2. Klemetti, Reija; Zhang, Wei-Hong; Shi, Huijing and Hemminki, Elina: One child policy and use of maternal care in rural China

10a Fertility, Gender and Policies..... 74

1. Miettinen, Anneli: Voluntary and involuntary childlessness – what do we know?
2. Rotkirch, Anna: Emotions and fertility behaviour: the case of Finnish “baby fever”
3. Mykkänen, Johanna: Becoming a father in Finland – types of narrative and agency

10b Fertility, Gender and Policies..... 78

1. Rønsen, Marit: Education, fertility and gender equality: an examination of associations based on recent trends in Norway
2. Neyer, Gerda and Rieck, Dorothea: Moving towards gender equality
3. Oláh, Livia Sz.: Family formation in contemporary Europe: the gender story(?) – results from a network project

14 Fertility and Family Formation in Russia and the Baltic States100

1. Kesseli, Katja: First birth and partnership formation in Russia
2. Hoem, Jan M.; Jasilioniene, Aiva; Kostova, Dora and Muresan, Cornelia: Traces of the second demographic transition in selected countries in Central and Eastern Europe
3. Katus, Kalev; Puur, Allan and Põldma, Asta: Fertility development in the Baltic countries since 1990: a transformation in the context of long-term trends

Migration**3a Transnational Families30**

1. Hyvönen, Heli: Cross-border contacts of Finnish mothers living in Estonia
2. Säävälä, Minna: Nordic immigration policies and the reality of arranged marriages among immigrants
3. Pettersen, Silje Vatne: Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers and reunification with parents while in Norway

3b Transnational Families 34

1. Matyska, Anna: Caregiving practices and a transnational family life: family work across Poland and Finland
2. Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard: A study of adopted children their environment and development: a systematic review
3. Haikkola, Lotta: Children’s perspectives of transnational families

7a Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles55

1. Saari, Matti: Regional structure and middle-aged persons' migration flows in rural areas without migration loss in Finland 1986–2005
2. Terämä, Emma: Urban and peri-urban population dynamics with migration aspect
3. Skarman, Christian: Internal migration among immigrants

7b Migration, Regional Development and Life Cycles59

1. Salmenhaara, Perttu: The long-term labour mismatch. Declining and ageing populations in the OECD and their potential economic impact: the case of the Nordic countries.
2. Heikkilä, Elli: Regional population development in Finland – a special analysis by age structure
3. Kytö, Hannu: Attraction of rural areas and consumers' individual lifestyles

12a International Migration.....88

1. Marklund, Helén: Finns still in the majority
2. Saari, Matti: Temporary and permanent international migration and return migration in Finland 2005–2007
3. Egharevba, Stephen: Race relations in Finland: a perspective on immigrants' interaction with the police in Turku

12b International Migration.....92

1. Klintefelt, Annika: The regulation on community statistics on migration and international protection and its possible outcomes
2. Scott, Kirk and Stanfors, Maria: Fertility integration of the second generation. Do children of immigrants adjust fertility patterns according to host country norms?
3. Lundkvist, Lena: Immigration based on family ties

Health, Ageing and Mortality**4a Mortality Inequalities 37**

1. Kriegbaum, Margit; Christensen, Ulla; Lund, Rikke and Osler, Merete: Accumulation of broken partnerships and job losses as risk factors for premature death
2. Silventoinen, Karri; Magnusson, Patrik K E; Tynelius, Per and Rasmussen, Finn: Association of body size and muscle strength with incidence of coronary heart disease and cerebro-vascular diseases: a population-based cohort study of one million Swedish men
3. Finnäs, Fjalar and Saarela, Jan: mortality differences between Swedish-speakers and Finnish-speakers in Finland
4. Sipilä, Petteri and Martikainen, Pekka: Spatial analysis of the language-group mortality differential in Finland

4b Mortality Inequalities 42

1. Harkonmäki, Karoliina; Koskenvuo, Markku and HeSSup-study group: Childhood adversities and mortality
2. Saarela, Jan & Finnäs, Fjalar: Forced migration and mortality in the very long term: did perestroika impact on death rates also in Finland?
3. Lehmijoki, Ulla: Longevity clubs
4. Scanlan, James P.: Measures of health inequalities that are unaffected by the prevalence of an outcome

13 Ageing and Healthy Life Expectancy 95

1. Brønnum-Hansen, Henrik and Baadsgaard, Mikkel: Increase in social inequality in health expectancy in Denmark
2. Hytti, Helka and Valaste, Maria: Expected years of life in different labour market and educational states in the European Union, Norway and Iceland
3. Nihtilä, Elina: Institutionalization after the death of a spouse
4. Sainio, Päivi; Koskinen, Seppo and Martelin, Tuija: Trends and educational differences in elderly functioning in Finland

Methodological Issues and Population Projections**6 Methodological Issues and Population Projections 51**

1. Partanen, Päivi and Alho, Juha: Statistical estimation of illicit use of heavy drugs
2. Kontula, Osmo: Sex research tradition in Finland 1971–2007: analysis of representativeness
3. Lehmijoki, Ulla and Rovenskaya, Elena: Air pollution mortality in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden



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The Population Research Institute

Väestöntutkimuslaitos

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The PRI conducts research on

- families

we study family formation patterns, fertility behaviour and values, infertility treatments and family policies

- population and migration

we study Finland's rapidly growing immigrant population, its position on the labour market and the various challenges of integration, and general demographic trends

- sexology

we study sexual behaviour and attitudes, sexual health and couple relations, notably through a series of national sexual surveys conducted since 1971

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- Our mission
 - Overview
 - Archives
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 - Researcher network



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Institute of Migration was founded in 1974, and has its headquarters in Turku. The tasks of the Institute of Migration are:

- ◆ to promote the collection, storage and documentation of research material relating to international and internal migration including immigrants and refugees,
- ◆ to carry out and to promote migration research,
- ◆ to publish research reports, books and articles on migration,
- ◆ and to develop co-operation between the universities and special organizations related to migration, both within Finland and abroad.

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The Regional Centre was opened in Peräseinäjoki in October 1994. The rural community of Peräseinäjoki as well as different provincial organizations are important collaborators for the Regional Centre. The primary task of the Regional Centre is to collect and store research material on migration in Ostrobothnia. The Centre organizes courses on research material collecting and sets up exhibitions on migration. The Regional Centre also gives out information from the emigrant register and lends/sells books on migration.

- Quick poll - Kysely
Where you come from?
Mistä maasta tulet?
- Suomi - Finland
 - Sweden
 - Great Britain
 - Germany
 - Other Europe
 - United States
 - Canada
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - Latin. America
 - Australia
 - Other Oceania

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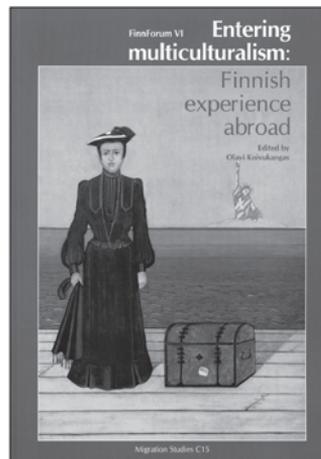
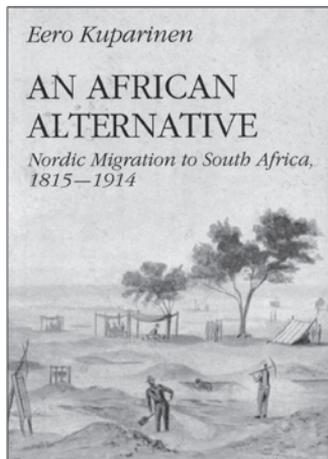
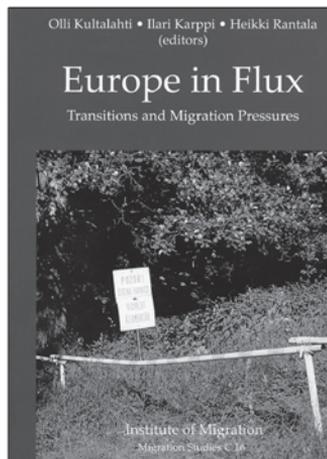
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