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The Nordic Demographic Society

NORDIC DEMOGRAPHY

Bulletin of
The Nordic Demographic Society

Volume 20

Oslo 1995

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Volume 20

Edited by
Svein Blom

Oslo 1995

Preface

This is the 20th volume of Nordic Demography, the bulletin of the Nordic Demographic Society. At the General Assembly of the Society - summoned during the 10th Nordic Demographic Symposium at Lund, Sweden, 12-14 August 1992 - new statutes and by-laws of the Society were approved. These documents are presented in chapter one.

Chapter two contains information about the demographic societies in the Nordic countries. Chapter three gives a catalogue of current demographic research projects, while chapter four is a bibliographic list covering works, mainly by members of the Nordic demographic societies, published in the period 1992-1995.

A review of recent demographic trends in the Nordic countries is included in chapter five. Chapter six contains information on demographic research and education, while chapter seven is reserved for news. Chapter eight presents the mailing lists of the members of the demographic societies in the Nordic countries.

We are grateful to Statistics Norway for financing the editorial work and the printing costs. In addition, the secretarial help of Liv Hansen at Statistics Norway is greatly appreciated.

Oslo, May 1995
Svein Blom,
Secretary of the Norwegian
Demographic Society

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1. Statutes and by-laws of the Nordic Demographic Society

STATUTES

Final draft, based on decisions made during the General Assembly of The Society at Gausdal, Norway, in April, 1989, and subsequent deliberations between Erling Berge, Victoria Hartland Gramstad, Jan M. Hoem, and Graham Leeson. Approved by the General Assembly of the Society at Lund, Sweden, 13th August 1992.

1. Purpose of the Society

The purpose of the Nordic Demographic Society is to promote cooperation among demographers in the Nordic countries, to further contacts between Nordic demographers and demographers in other countries, and to promote research by Nordic demographers among the international community of scholars.

2. Members

All members of the national demographic associations of the Nordic countries automatically become members of the NDS.

3. Governing bodies

The governing bodies of the Society are the Constitutional Assembly and the Board of Governors.

The members of the Constitutional Assembly are appointed by the Nordic national associations,with a maximum of five members from each association. The Constitutional Assembly enacts the Statutes and By-Laws of the Society, reviews its activities and finances, and decides general Society policy. The agenda for a meeting in the General Assembly and a report on recent activities as well as any proposals to be discussed must be distributed to all Assembly members no later than four weeks before the meeting.

The Board of Governors is the Society's executive body. It has one ordinary member appointed by each national society and a President appointed by the national society that will host the next meeting of the Constitutional Assembly. Each ordinary member of the Board of Governors has a personal substitute appointed in the same manner. The Board serves for a period of no less than one year but no more than four years. The Governors are members of the Constitutional Assembly but have no voting rights there.

Except for the issues mentioned in the next paragraph, decisions are made by simple majority among those present and voting at the meeting of a governing body.

4. Changes in the Statutes and abolition of the Society

Any change in these statutes requires a unanimous proposal from the Board of Governors and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting at a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly. If at least ten individual members of one or more Nordic demographic associations request it, the proposed changes should be referred to a postal ballot to be held within six months and reviewed by two persons elected by the Constitutional Assembly.

If the Society is abolished, any assets must be distributed by the Board of Governors in accordance with the purposes of the Society.

BY-LAWS

Final draft, based on decisions made during the General Assembly of the Society at Gausdal, Norway, in April, 1989, and subsequent deliberations between Erling Berge, Victoria Hartland Gramstad, Jan M. Hoem, and Graham Leeson. Approved by the General Assembly of the Society at Lund, Sweden; 13th August,1992.

1. Constitutional Assembly

The Constitutional Assembly

1. Elects a Presiding Officer and a Secretary for each of its meetings.
2. Reviews the President's report on recent activities
3. Reviews the Treasurer's statement on the Society's finances and the auditors' report.
4. Sets the membership fes and decides on the method of collection.
5. Reviews Society policy and makes recommendations.
6. Elects two auditors and their personal replacements,and
7. Considers any other proposals submitted.

Minutes from the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly will be distributed through the newsletter Nordic Demography.

2. Board of Governors

Organization. The ordinary Board member appointed by the Swedish Demographic Association serves at the Treasurer of the Nordic Demographic Society. The ordinary Board member appointed by the Norwegian Demographic Association serves as Society Secretary. The Board of Governors elects one of its members as its Vice President. The Vice President may also serve as Sociaty Treasurer or Secretary.

Economic responsibility. The Society is bound by the signature of the President of the Board of Governors or by the signature of any other member of theBoard of Governors or by the signature of any other member of the Board so authorized by the Board.

At the end of each calender year, the Treasurer closes the accounts and presents a report to the Board. Before a meeting in the Constitutional Assembly the auditors review the accounts and present a report to the Assembly.

Required tasks. The Board

- convenes the Constitutional Assembly at least every fourth year, but not more than once a year,
- normally convenes a Nordic Demographic Symposium in conection with each meeting of the Constitutional Assembly,
- publishes the newsletter Nordic Demography at suitable intervals, and
- appoints an editor for the newsletter.

Recommended tasks. The Board

- may review demographic educational needs in the Nordic countries and may initiate suitable courses and workshops,

- may organize scholarly meetings and other arrangements in cooperation with other Nordic and international societies,
- may propose that the Constitutional Assembly elect one or more Honorary Presidents. An Honorary President is also an honorary member of the Constitutional Assembly.

3. Nordic Demography

The newsletter will ordinarily be published in English. The national demographic associations, in rotation, will pay the costs.

4. Nordic Demographics Symposia

The national associations take turns organizing Nordic Demographic Symposia. The practical and scholarly details of symposium arrangements are the responsibility of the organizing association. Guidelines may be issued by the Board of Governors. Whenever feasible, proceedings of a symposium will be made available to the public in volumes called Scandinavian Population Studies.

5. Revision of the By-Laws

The By-Laws may be changed by the Constitutional Assembly by a simple majority among members present and voting. The Board of Governors may request a postal ballot if the Board makes a unanimous desition to do so. Any postal ballot must be held within six months. It should be reviewed by two persons elected by the Constitutional Assembly.

2. The demographic societies in the Nordic countries

THE DANISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

c/o Vester Voldgade 87, 4. sal
DK-1552 København V
telephone 33662430
telefax 33910502
internet hovpfl@unidhp.uni-c.dk

The annual meeting in 1994

At the annual meeting 18th May 1994 the following board of directors was (re-)elected:

Dan Eriksen	Chairperson and treasurer
Hanne Hansen	
Niels Holmer Johansen	
Anita Lange	
Lars Pedersen	
Johannes Noordhoek	Accountant
Anne Marie Thirup	Accountant

The annual meeting in 1995

At the annual meeting 25th April 1995 the following board of directors was elected:

Dan Eriksen	Chairperson and treasurer
Simon Reusch	Student representative
Niels Holmer Johansen	
Hanne Hansen	
Anita Lange	
Lars Pedersen	

THE FINNISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

c/o Riikka Raitis
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O. Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7038
Fax +358 0 191 7033
E-mail Riikka.Raitis@Helsinki.FI

The annual meeting in 1994

At the annual meeting of the Finnish Demographic Society 10th March 1994 the following board of directors was elected:

Altti Majava	Chairman
Tapani Valkonen	V.chairman
Mauri Nieminen	Cashier
Riikka Raitis	Secretary
Helka Hytti	Member
Heli Mustonen	Member
Jarl Lindgren	Member
Pekka Parkkinen	Member
Kari Pitkänen	Member

After the meeting Pekka Martikainen gave a lecture with the title "Mortality and socioeconomic status among Finnish women".

Activities in 1993 and 1994

The traditional two-day seminars were arranged 2-3 December 1993 and 8-9 December 1994 in Tvärminne Zoological Station. The topics discussed were "Population politics in international, national and regional level", "Minority questions" and "Impact of EC on population and labour statistics in Finland".

The following four publications were published in the series of the Finnish Demographic Society:

Reijo, Marie: Suomalaisten kaupunkiyhdyskuntien väestönkehitys 1975-2010. Suomen Väestötieteen Yhdistyksen Julkaisuja 13. Helsinki 1993.

Pitkänen, Kari J.: Deprivation and Disease. Mortality during the Great Finnish Famine of the 1860's. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society 14. Helsinki 1993.

Vikat, Andres: Family Formation in Estonia. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society 15. Tallinn 1994.

Martelin, Tuija: Differential Mortality at Older Ages. Sociodemographic Mortality Differences among the Finnish Elderly. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society 16. Helsinki 1994.

THE NORWEGIAN DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

c/o Division for Social and Demographic Research
Statistics Norway
P.O. Box 8131 Dep.
N-0033 OSLO
Norway

The annual meetings in 1993, 1994 and 1995

The board of directors elected at the annual meeting 31st March 1992 (see Nordic Demography vol. 19) was re-elected at the annual meeting 30th March 1993. At the annual meeting 27th April 1994 the following board of directors was elected:

Nico Keilman	Chairperson
Kjetil Sørlie	V. chairperson
Marit Rønsen	Treasurer
Svein Blom	Secretary
Ole Gulbrandsen	Member
Johanne Sundby	Member
Arne Rideng	Accountant
Jan Byfuglien	Accountant
Electoral committee:	Sølvi Sogner
	Turid Noack

At the annual meeting 26th April 1995 *Inger Texmon* replaced Marit Rønsen as treasurer and Jens-Kristian Borgan and Knut Sørensen were elected new accountants. The rest of the board were re-elected.

By 10th April 1995 the Society had 99 members.

Activities in 1993, 1994 and 1995

11th March 1993 the Society arranged an open meeting entitled "Demographic perspectives on immigration" where Trygve Nordby, (General secretary of the Norwegian Refugee Council), Astri Suhrke (Chr. Michelsen Institute), Lars Østby (Statistics Norway) and Kamil Özerk (University of Oslo) contributed. Per Sevaldson (Statistics Norway) chaired the meeting.

21st September 1994 the Society arranged an open meeting about the Population conference in Cairo 1994. Helge Brunborg (Statistics Norway), Karin Stoltenberg (Ministry of children and family issues), Ole Kristian Holthe (Ministry of foreign affairs), Sigrun Johnstad (NTB) gave presentations. The meeting was chaired by An-Magritt Jensen (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research) and economically supported by the Ministry of foreign affairs.

The most recent open meeting was held on 20th March 1995 and was entitled "Norwegian and international perspectives on abortion". The meeting was chaired by Helge Brunborg (Statistics Norway) and Johanne Sundby (University of Oslo). Ellen Aanensen (NRK-TV), Kaisa Sundström (Karolinska Institutet), Turid Noack (Statistics Norway) and Finn Egil Skjeldestad (Regionsykehuset Trondheim) contributed. The meeting was economically supported by Statens helsetilsyn.

At the annual meetings of 1993 and 1995 Halvard Skiri (Statistics Norway) lectured about recent demographic trends in Norway. At the annual meeting of 1994 Jan Hoem (University of Stockholm) presented a lecture titled "The challenge of family dynamics to demographic research".

Helge Brunborg and An-Magritt Jensen participated in the arrangement of the Nordic research seminar on Demography in developing countries at Smygehus Havsbad near Lund in Sweden, 8-19th August 1994. The seminar was initiated by the Nordic Demographic Society.

The Norwegian Demographic Society has approached the (reorganized) Norwegian Research Council (Norges forskningsråd) in order to secure that demographic research and education in Norway will be given due attention and resources in the years to come.

THE SWEDISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The annual meeting in 1995

The annual meeting of the Swedish Demographic Society was held 24th January 1995 at Rosenbad in Stockholm. The following board of directors was elected:

Eva Bernhardt	Chairperson
Lars-Erik Borgegård	V. chairperson
Anders Brändström	Secretary
Åke Nilsson	Treasurer
Lars-Göran Tedebrand	Member
Tommy Bengtsson	Member
Hans Lundström	Member
Cecilia Etzler	Deputy member
Sven-Gunnar Lönn	Deputy member

The Society has 160 members, but the mailing list has to be "cleaned" as many of the members have failed to pay their membership fees. The fee is now 100 SEK, of which 40 SEK is reserved for the Nordic Demographic Society. The membership fee to support the Society is 750 SEK.

Activities in 1995

The Society has several activitites scheduled for 1995. Two half-day seminars will be arranged, one on Attitudes towards the family in Sweden and in the European Community and the other on The demographic transition: Historical aspects of the Swedish population development. The Society has also elected a working group to plan the celebration in 1999 of the 250th anniversary of Tabellverket and the Swedish population statistics. According to the plans a historic account will be published and an international conference on population statistics summoned.

3. Current research projects

DENMARK

Analysis of sex preferences in presence of interacting processes of survivorship and family formation using complex event histories as reflected in fertility surveys from countries in the Third World

Hans Oluf Hansen
Copenhagen University
Institute of Statistics
Studiestræde 6,
DK-1455 Copenhagen K
Denmark
SE DK 22 13 43 10 (EEC countries only)
Phone + 45 35 32 32 61 (Work)
FAX + 45 35 32 32 59 (Work)
INTERNET address: USIHOH@PC.IBT.DK

A central theoretical basis for statistical testing and demographic analysis of the demographic hypotheses under study is the socalled Chicago School or New Home Economics represented, primarily, by the American economist and sociologist, Gary J. Becker. The data refer to modern sample based fertility surveys established in the framework of retrospective observation plans.

A cohort analysis of social and biological factors in the survivorship of infants and small children born in Denmark between 1982 and 1992.

Hans Oluf Hansen
Copenhagen University
Institute of Statistics
Studiestræde 6,
DK-1455 Copenhagen K
Denmark
SE DK 22 13 43 10 (EEC countries only)
Phone + 45 35 32 32 61 (Work)
FAX + 45 35 32 32 59 (Work)
INTERNET address: USIHOH@PC.IBT.DK

The project is based on birth records linked with death records of Danish livebirths. An issue of central interest is the relationship between birth weight and sex versus infant survivorship.

Early Abortion and Childbearing in Denmark

Lisbeth B. Knudsen, sociologist
Danmarks Statistik
Sejrøgade 11, DK-2100 København Ø
tel: +45 39 17 32 36
fax: +45 31 18 48 01

On of the studies conducted by use of the Fertility Database is a study on early abortion and childbearing. The Study was initiated by Henry P. David, Transnational Family Research Institute in Washington, and was based on registerdata on induced abortions and deliveries among all women in Denmark born in 1959 and 1964. Main focus was on the women, who experienced induced abortion or a delivery at a very young age (before age 18). Through the Fertility Database it was possible to trace the women and describe their fertility career as well as their socio-demographic conditions as of 1988, where they were 28 and 23 years old.

Results of the study have been presented at the 22nd psychosocial workshop in Miami in connection with the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, may 1994. An article has been prepared and submitted, but is not yet published.

Family formation among Danish women born since 1931 with a survey of current cross-sectional trends

Hans Oluf Hansen
Copenhagen University
Institute of Statistics
Studiestræde 6,
DK-1455 Copenhagen K
Denmark
SE DK 22 13 43 10 (EEC countries only)
Phone + 45 35 32 32 61 (Work)
FAX + 45 35 32 32 59 (Work)
INTERNET address: USIHOH@PC.IBT.DK

The project is an update and extension to previously published studies (1985, 1995).

In absence of relevant Danish research data in terms of modern fertility surveys, the emphasis of the project is on aggregated comparison - wherever possible - of Danish fertility and family formation with Scandinavian experience, both at the aggregate level and at the level of individuals and families.

Fertility trends in Denmark in the 1980s

Lisbeth B. Knudsen, sociologist
Danmarks Statistik
Sejrøgade 11, DK-2100 København Ø
tel: +45 39 17 32 36
fax: +45 31 18 48 01

In the year 1993 the establishing of the Fertility Database in Danmarks Statistik was completed, covering the years 1980-1988. An analysis was published in English: *Fertility Trends in Denmark in the 1980s. A Register Based Socio-demographic Analysis of Fertility Trends.* The database is currently being updated and will in mid-year 1995 include data up untill 1992.

The Fertility Database comprises data on all women and men in Denmark in the fertile agegroups 1980 onwards, characterized with data on education, occupation, income etc. each 1 January. Their children -back to 1960 - are identified and a parity, based on registerdata is calculated.

The purpose of establishing the Fertility Database was both to improve the possibilities for statistics and analysis of fertility development in Denmark as the data are available for researchers outside Danmarks Statistik.

The analysis showed strong differences in fertility pattern between socio-economic groups of women and men. The fertility pattern has been described by average age at fist child, average number of children at given age and proportion childless at given age. One interesting finding was that while women with long education - on average - had fewer children and a larger proportion without children than all women at same age, the pattern was somewhat opposite for men as the well-educated men and men in higher positions had more children than average. The highest proportion without children were found in groups of men in very low positions.

After the first analysis, a number of various analyses have been performed, cf. the list of publications. Besides the various demographic analyses, I am at the present conducting an analysis of infant mortality.

Stochastic microsimulation of demographic consequences of complex mobility regimens

Hans Oluf Hansen
Copenhagen University
Institute of Statistics
Studiestræde 6,
DK-1455 Copenhagen K
Denmark
SE DK 22 13 43 10 (EEC countries only)
Phone + 45 35 32 32 61 (Work)
FAX + 45 35 32 32 59 (Work)
INTERNET address: USIHOH@PC.IBT.DK

What are the demographic consequences (growth, reproduction, age distribution, heterogeneity) of complex mobility systems (for example morbidity and mortality (HIV og AIDS), working force participation and employment, external migration and etnicity)? The project is based on given hazard regimens and given initial distributions of persons.

The applied demographic-statistical methodology has great potentials for realistic projection of complex life cycle events and heterogenous population processes. The project emphasizes the need for informative and easier accessible population data.

FINLAND

Ageing, birth cohort and socioeconomic mortality differences

Tuija Martelin
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tuija.Martelin@Helsinki.FI

Tiina Pensola
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2106
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tiina.Pensola@Helsinki.FI

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

The study aims, first, to describe the development of socioeconomic mortality differences during 1971-91 among Finnish birth cohorts. The second purpose is to find out whether socioeconomic mortality differences are similar in different birth cohorts. The original mortality data consist of census records from 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985, linked individually with death records for the entire Finnish population. Socioeconomic status is measured by means of educational level and occupational class.

Alcohol-related mortality and its differences between population groups in Finland 1987 - 1993

Pia Mäkelä
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

tel +358 0 191 2534
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email pia.makela@helsinki.fi

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

The study aims at evaluating the significance and extent of alcohol-related mortality in Finland, its differences between population groups, and the role it plays in determining socio-economic differences in total mortality. The significance of the possible protective effects of alcohol will also be assessed. The data used is a large individual-based data set formed by linking death registers with census records. The data includes comprehensive information on all deaths in 1987-1993, including also the contributing causes of death.

Demographics of Employment Problematics (a report for UNU/WIDER)

Altti Majava
Ratakatu 29 A 7
FIN-00120 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 643 668 (home)
+358 0 640 235 (office)
Fax 358 0 612 1211 (The Population Research Institute)
Email vl_umm@cc.Helsinki.FI

Do poor living conditions in early life cause excess mortality in adult age in Finland?

Seppo Koskinen, Tuija Martelin, Veijo Notkola, Kari Pitkänen and Tapani Valkonen

Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

The dynamics of population Aging

Jarl Lindgren
The Population Research Institute
Kalevankatu 16
FIN-00100 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 607 416
Fax +358 0 612 211
Email vl_umm@cc.helsinki.fi

This study which deals with the social and economic circumstances among persons aged 50 years or older is the Finnish contribution to an international project coordinated by the Economic Commission of Europe. Aggregate and individual-level data from 1990 are used. The tabulation of the material is made by the Population Activities Unit of the Commision and the analysis of the material at the Population Research Institute. The report which is estimated to be completed in 1995, includes information on demografic trends, living and housing condition, social and economic conditions, disability, etc.

The effects of combat stress during WW II on mortality after 1970

Pekka Martikainen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2520
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Pekka.Martikainen@Helsinki.FI

The effects of recession and unemployment on mortality

Pekka Martikainen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2520
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Pekka.Martikainen@Helsinki.FI

The effects of social factors on the health and mortality of populations

Tapani Valkonen et al.

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

The effects of social factors on the health and mortality of populations is a research project of the Population Research Unit of the Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki. The leader of the project is professor Tapani Valkonen. It is funded mainly by the Social Science Research Council of the Academy of Finland. The study is carried out in co-operation with Statistics Finland. It is based on a linked data set including the individual-level records from five censuses 1970-1990 and the death records for 1971-93. Seven researchers participate in the project, which is divided into several parts dealing with different aspects of the problem, such as the effects of unemployment, social mobility, loss of spouse, smoking, and alcohol use on mortality and sociodemographic differences in mortality.

European integration and its effects on regional development

Docent Elli Heikkilä/earlier Karjalainen
University of Oulu
Research Institute of Northern Finland
Seminaarinkatu 2
P.O.Box 51
87101 Kajaani
Finland
Tel. +358 86 632 4853
Fax +358 86 632 4865
Email Elli.Heikkila@oulu.fi

The population point of view towards integration is in many respects an important concerstone for the whole success of a region. This outlook means that people or local population is looked upon as a resource and the crucial motor for the local development. In this respect the idea of free movement of labour places many peripheral centres into a diffucult situation as they try to compete for the best of the best persons in the labour market. The underlying idea of free movement of labour is that regions could then compete with each other and this then would increase migration of special groups of people. This migration can then influence the possibilities of a given region to utilize new information and gain momentum in creating new businesses. This is the nature of looking at people as a resource.

The aim is to look at migration from development perspective and thus the special groups of managers, innovators and skilled educated labour. It is possible that total free movement of labour among the key groups of people leads to concentration of human resources.

A Finnish edition of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary

Altti Majava
Ratakatu 29 A 7
FIN-000120 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 643 668 (home)
+358 0 640 235 (office)
Fax +358 0 612 1211 (The Population Research Institute)
Email vl_umm@cc.Helsinki.FI

Formation of conjugal unions and dissolution of consensual unions

Jarl Lindgren, Marketta Ritamies and Anneli Miettinen

The Population Research Institute
Kalevankatu 16
FIN-00100 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 607 416
Fax +358 0 612 211
Email vl_umm@cc.helsinki.fi

The two studies form a part of a larger project which uses data collected through a survey conducted at the end of 1989 by the Statistics Finland. The survey concerns 5 000 women born in 1938 - 1967.

The study on formation of unions examines the changes which have occurred during the two last decades with regard to underlying factors affecting the first union entered in, the structure of the union and the characteristics of the female. It concern couples in their first marriage or consensual union.

The study on the break-up of consensual unions is mainly focused on the analysis of dissolution risk using factors such as birth cohort, educational level, employment status, religiosity, etc.

The future of family and household formation in Finland

Jarl Lindgren and Andres Vikat

Jarl Lindgren
The Population Research Institute
Kalevankatu 16
FIN-00100 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 607 416
Fax +358 0 612 211
Email vl_umm@cc.helsinki.fi

In this study demographic scenarios up to 2020 are constructed to show future changes in family and household compositions and dynamics. The method used is the computer program LIPRO. The project comprises the development in two countries; Finland and Estonia. The project for Finland will be carried out in 1995 while that for Estonia will be completed in 1996.

Genetic evolution and demographic developments in the Åland Islands, Finland.

Pitkänen Kari
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2122
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Kari.Pitkanen@Helsinki.FI

The first goal of the project is to computerize all birth, marriage, and death records of the Åland Islands, Finland, from the 17th century up to 1950. The actual data entry has been completed, and most of the computerized data have already been verified to assure the accuracy of the materials. The veficiation process will be completed by early 1995.

At the next stage, the birth, marriage, and death records will be linked to form nuclear families and genealogies. The assembled, genealogical database (which consists of about 100,000 individuals) will then be used to study genetics and demography of the Åland population. Two copies of the database will exist, one at the Population Research Unit, University of Helsinki, and another one at the Eccles Institute of Human Genetics, University of Utah.

Ischaemic heart disease, coronary artery bypass grafting and socioeconomic status

Ilmo Keskimäki, Seppo Koskinen, Marja Salinto and Seppo Aro

Seppo Koskinen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Seppo.Koskinen@Helsinki.FI

Labor force participation of Finnish women aged 45-64 in 1985-1992

Marie Reijo
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
tel 358 0 191 2106
Fax 358 0 1912124
Email Marie.Reijo@Helsinki.FI

The aim of the study is to analyze the effects of individual level and local labor market area level characteristics on labor force statuses and labor force exits of Finnish women aged 45-64 in 1985-1992. The data contain information from Finnish censuses and registers. Individual level variables consist of demographic, family, labor market location and related characteristics. Labor market area level variables indicate mainly employment conditions of area.

Marriage and fertility in the Ovambo Regions of Namibia

Riikka Raitis
Department of Sociology
P.O Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7038
Fax +358 0 191 7033
Email Riikka.Raitis@Helsinki.FI

The object of the study is the changing marriage system and its connections to the fertility pattern in the former Ovamboland. The data consists of 1) the Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 1992, 2) the Population and Housing census 1991, 3) Evangelical Lutheran parish registers of two parishes and 4) semi-standardized interviews of women living in the area of the two parishes. The study is part of the project Population development in North-Namibia.

Mortality after death of spouse

Pekka Martikainen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2520
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Pekka.Martikainen@Helsinki.FI

Occupational differences in mortality and in disability in Finland 1970-1991

Päivi Leino-Arjas, Veijo Notkola and Airi Pajunen

Veijo Notkola
Department of Sociology
P.O Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7027
Fax +358 0 191 7033
Email Veijo.Notkola@Helsinki.FI

Airi Pajunen
Department of Sociology
P.O Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7037
Fax +358 0 191 7033
Email Airi.Pajunen@Helsinki.FI

In Finland and in other Scandinavian countries linked record studies based on population censuses and occupational mortality statistics have been carried out since the middle of the 1970's. In these studies the occupation is measured just at the beginning of follow-up and the healthy worker effect is present. In this study the cause-specific mortality and the disability is studied firstly based on cross-sectional information on occupation but also the mortality and the disability of occupational mobile and stable categories are studied. In explaining the mortality and the disability differences by occupational groups the role of working conditions and the role of socioeconomic variables is also evaluated.

Origins of sociodemographic mortality differences: the impact of smoking

Tuija Martelin
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tuija.Martelin@Helsinki.FI

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

The purpose of the study is to assess the impact of smoking as the source of mortality differences according to various sociodemographic attributes, such as socioeconomic position or marital status, in Finland during the past two decades. Alternative methods to perform this task will be compared. The mortality data consist of census records from 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985, linked individually with death records for the entire Finnish population.

The population development in North-Namibia

Veijo Notkola, Riikka Raitis and Harri Siiskonen

Veijo Notkola
Department of Sociology
P.O Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7027
Fax +358 0 191 7033
Email Veijo.Notkola@Helsinki.FI

Riikka Raitis
Department of Sociology
P.O Box 25 (Franzeninkatu 13)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 7038
Fax +358 0 191 7033
Email Riikka.Raitis@Helsinki.FI

The general aim of the study is to describe the population development of Namibia in 1930-1990. The first aim of the study is to evaluate the reliability of parish record datasets. The second aim is to analyze the level of mortality (infant, adult) and the level of fertility in Namibia during 1980's. The third aim is to analyze what kind of changes there has happened in fertility and mortality in Namibia since 1930's. In this study parish record datasets are used. In first stage of study the population data of Oshigambo, Elim, Okahao, Tsandi, Eenhana and Nakayale-parishes is analyzed more carefully. The number of in these parishes is altogether about 60 000 in 1990. The basic data has been microfilmed and the research group has started to analyze the data. In reliability evaluation the results from 1992 Namibian Demographic and Health Survey and the Namibian Census data are used. Different kind of indirect methods are used when the reliability of data is analyzed.

Programme on Population, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)

Programme Coordinators:

Prof. Harold Brookfield
Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies
Australian National University
Canberra
Australia

Dr. Juha I. Uitto
Academic Division
The United Nations University
Tokyo
Japan
Tel. +81 3 5467 1251
Fax +81 3 3499 2828
Email program@jpnunu00

PLEC addresses the question of the interrelationships between population dynamics and environmental change. Population growth is especially marked in developing countries, and it is reasonable to assume that in these areas there are massive but differential impacts on land use and management. It is also recognized that simplistic notions of population increase having a universal damaging effect on the environment do not stand up to scrutiny. Populations and societies adapt, innovate and adjust. PLEC seeks to examine and disaggregate the processes of adaptation of indigenous resource management systems and land use through a series of fieldbased research projects in key agro-ecological zones of tropical and sub-tropical environments.

PLEC is a network of comparative research projects with policy-relevant objectives based in the local research communities. The present research clusters are in (i) the Amazon floodplains; (ii) the dynamic grassland/forest ecotone in West Africa; (iii) a selection of sites expressing the ecological and population-density range in East Africa; (iv) the hill regions of northern Thailand and Yunnan (China); (v) sites differing sharply in environment and population pressure in Papua New Guinea; and (vi) the Caribbean.

Recent decline in the mortality of the Finnish elderly men: is there a cohort effect?

Tuija Martelin
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tuija.Martelin@Helsinki.FI

Tiina Pensola
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2106
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tiina.Pensola@Helsinki.FI

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

The purpose of the study is to find out whether any signs of cohort effects can be detected in the mortality trends in 1971-90 among Finnish men aged 65 and above. Different methods that have been suggested for solving this problem will be experimented and discussed. Two specific hypotheses concerning the sources of possible cohort differences will be examined, namely, the impact of the level of mortality during the early years of the cohorts and the effects of smoking histories among the cohorts.

The role of genetic factors in mortality differences between regional populations and language groups in Finland

Seppo Koskinen, Tapani Valkonen et al.

Seppo Koskinen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
SF-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Seppo.Koskinen@Helsinki.FI

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

Socioeconomic factors, risk factors and cardiovascular diseases

Juha Pekkanen, Erkki Vartiainen, Seppo Koskinen, Veikko Salomaa, Pirjo Pietinen, Kari Poikolainen and Tapani Valkonen

Seppo Koskinen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2531
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Seppo.Koskinen@Helsinki.FI

Tapani Valkonen
Population Research Unit
Department of Sociology
P.O.Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 0 191 2042
Fax +358 0 191 2124
Email Tapani.Valkonen@Helsinki.FI

NORWAY

Accuracy of official population forecasts in industrialized countries

Nico Keilman
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for demografi- og levekårsanalyse
Boks 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Tel. +47 22 86 45 00
Fax +47 22 86 49 88
E-mail: nik@ssb.no

Aim: to analyse ex-post observed errors for population forecasts made by statistical agencies in industrialized countries. Attention will be given to forecast accuracy for total population size, population growth rates, fertility, mortality, international migration, the age structure, and regional population size. Among the issues to be taken up are common patterns across the countries; a possible correlation between forecast errors for fertility, mortality and migration; and a possible reduction in forecast errors over time.

Birth expectations and population forecasts

Nico Keilman
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for demografi- og levekårsanalyse
Boks 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Tel. +47 22 86 45 00
Fax +47 22 86 49 88
E-mail: nik@ssb.no

Aim: to analyse to what extent and how fertility expectations data from fertility surveys have been used for the formulation of assumptions regarding future fertility in national population forecasts in countries of the EEA.

Childhood and family relationships

Sissel Vestli
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for befolknings- og utdanningsstatistikk
Postboks 1260
N-2200 Kongsvinger
Norway
Tlf. + 47 62 88 52 93
Fax. + 47 62 88 50 30

In 1993 Statistics Norway created a children's data bank/data file consisting of various data on children born every fifth year from 1950 to 1990. The data can be used to analyse children's childhood, including their (as well as their parents') family relationships, sibling relationships (number and kinship), patterns of mobility, living conditions, education, occupation/occupational activity, income and assets etc. and how these different variables mutually affect one another. The data offer a unique opportunity to compare childhood conditions over a long period of time.

Some analyses have been conducted, and some articles are about to be published (spring 1995). Various data analyses will hopefully be published during 1995. The data file will be transferred to The Norwegian Government Computer Centre for further use among child reseachers.

Children and Youth in Contact with the Child Welfare Services

Project manager: Lars B. Kristofersen
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)
Box 44 Blindern
N-0313 OSLO
Norway
Phone: 47 22 95 89 82
Fax: 47 22 60 77 74
E-mail: lars.kristofersen@nibr.no

Child welfare agencies have recently brought to attention the need for more preventive strategies at an early stage in the public intervention of child care. This study intends to reveal greater knowledge of children who are transferred from preventive public care (the child stays in the family) to protective care (the child is moved to a foster home or an institution).

Through longitudinal studies of client-careers based om national statistics we will focus on parents' socio-economic background and find out how different characteristics concerning the clients and the public child welfare measures are distributed between different regions and types of municipalities. Our main hypothesis is that children who are given protective care, stay under such care until they become adults. The results from our study will be used within the field of social work for a discussion of possible strategies and measures which could be used in different parts of the country in the future.

Family Planning and Population Development in Selected Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

An-Magritt Jensen
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)
Box 44 Blindern
N-0313 Oslo
Norway
Telefon: +47 22 95 8989,
Fax: +47 22 60 77 74,
E-mail: an-magritt jensen@nibr.no

Fertility has started to decline in the three Sub-Saharan countries, Kenya, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The project aims at analysing determinants of fertility, emphasising child mortality, female education and the linkages to family planning. The project is based upon data from Demographic and Health Surveys from Kenya, Botswana and Zimbabwe. These data are supplied with previous field studies from two areas of Kenya, Western and Coast. The project is carried out by An-Magritt Jensen in co-operation with Tore Schweder.

Fertility and employment in the Nordic countries

Marit Rønsen
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for demografi- og levekårsanalyse
Boks 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Tel. +47 22 86 45 00
Fax +47 22 86 49 88
E-mail: mrr@ssb.no

This is a comparative research project based on the recent Family and Fertility Surveys in Norway, Finland and Sweden. The aim is to compare the development in fertility and female employment in the three countries, and to study the main determinants of this development. Special effort will be made to examine the importance of different family policies in addition to other economic and demographic effects and possible differences in values and preferences.

Infertility in the Gambia. A study of the frequency of infertility, coping mechanisms and services available for infertile couples in the Gambia.

Dr. Johanne Sundby
Medical Anthropology
Univ. of Oslo
Norway

Dr. Reuben Mboge
MCH/FP Unit
Ministry of Health
the Gambia

Summary of the project (1994-95)

For the Gambia, there are no direct estimates of the frequency of infertility. The recent contraceptive prevalence study[1] found that among women at the end of the reproductive period, up to 3-4 % had no children, suggesting primary infertility in these women. Considerably more couples were found to have a longer than expected time since last birth; a proxy measure for subfertility; here defined as a period of 5 years or more since last birth. This frequency increases with age. Another study[2] from two villages only, found primary infertility to be 3-5% and secondary (no children after age 30) to be 13-19%.

In order to understand the problems of unwanted infertility in a country where the desire for children and fertility is very high, a population based estimate of the frequency of sub-/infertility in the Gambia was undertaken. A survey method of assessment was used in a representative, weighted random sample of the Gambian population. We used Enumeration Areas from 1993 as the sampling unit, and in 1994 our interviewers, who were trained local nurses, interviewed all households within the randomly sampled 24 EAs from the total of 1154 EAs in the Gambia. Separate structured interviews were performed for the more than 250 subfertile women identified.

The study also included qualitative interviews with key persons in villages, infertile couples and health care providers. A Norwegian Anthropologist, Heidi Skramstad, participated in this data collection. A review of the problems and coping mechanisms faced by infertility clients and types of health care for infertile couples in the different levels of the health system was done.

We found primary sterility to be fairly uncommon and secondary infertility to be more frequent, and infertility seem to affect around 10% of women in their fertile age altogether.

	Infertility status		
	No live children	One child only	More than one child
Western Division	3.1%	1.3%	4.5%
Lower River Division	2.3%	3.2%	0.5%
North Bank West	3.8%	2.5%	1.3%
North Bank East	3.1%	3.0%	7.8%
MacCharty Island Division	3.7%	3.9%	6.9%
Upper River Division	3.5%	3.9%	3.5%
TOTAL	3.3%	2.3%	4.7%

Many infertile couples fail to seek modern health care, and they have to reach a certain level of care in order to be properly managed. Infertility is both attributed to bodily problem, but also thought to be caused by spirits or other traditional causative factors. Alternative care is often sought before formal care, and by more than half of the clients. Some traditional healers integrate modern and traditional care in their curative measures. Polygami and divorce seem to be some of the alternative outcomes of infertility. Child fostering is also a frequent solution to childlessness.

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Microsimulation of household formation, education and taxes

Helge Brunborg
Statistics Norway
P.b. 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Telephone: +47-22 86 48 65
Telefax: +47-22 11 12 38
E-mail: HBR@SSB.NO

Leif Andreassen
Statistics Norway
P.b. 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Telephone: +47-22 86 48 47
Telefax: +47-22 11 12 38
E-mail: LAN@SSB.NO

At present the Division for Public Economics at Statistics Norway is working on several projects connected with the microsimulation model MOSART, which is used for projecting population size and composition, labour force, educational level, and future pension benefits. The model keeps track of the link between spouses and of each individual's pension entitlements and pension income. MOSART is extensively used by government ministries, especially the Ministry of Finance, in analyzing long-run developments in the labour force and in disability and old-age pensions. One current project lead by Helge Brunborg is concerned with implementing in MOSART some of the relationships concerning household formation found in the closely related household model MOSART-H. Another project lead by Leif Andreassen aims to improve the modelling of transitions through the educational system by including unemployment and the capacity of the system as explanatory variables. A third project lead by Dennis Fredriksen is concerned with how to include private pensions, capital income and taxes in the model.

Migration Statistics Project

Project leader: Kåre Vassenden
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Postboks 1260
N-2200 Kongsvinger
Norway
Tlf. + 47 62 88 52 94
Fax. + 47 62 88 50 30
E-mail: KVa@ssb.no

The Migration Statistics Project has as its aim to produce more and better statistics about migrants and immigrants resident in Norway.

The first tables based on the new standard classification of immigrants were published in 1994. The classification singles out 7 so-called "immigration categories", and defines two of them as the immigrant population ('first generation immigrants without Norwegian-born parents' and 'second generation immigrants').

The integration of data from the Directorate of Immigration into the statistics produced by Statistics Norway, has been a major concern. The purpose is to produce statistics on reason for immigration, and to establish a practical definition of the refugee population. Statistics will be published in 1995.

Reporting of results from the Migration Statistics Project will be done in 1995 and 1996. The main task is to publish a book on the immigrants, with data from several divisions of Statistics Norway.

The project is financed by the Ministry of Local Government and Labour.

Residential segregation of immigrants in Oslo

Svein Blom
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for demografi og levekårsforskning
Boks 8131 Dep.
N-0033 Oslo
Tel. +47 22 86 48 72
Fax +47 22 86 49 88
E-mail: sbl@ssb.no

Based on register data of all inhabitants in Oslo in 1988 and 1993, the project describes the spacial distribution of immigrants among the administrative neighbourhoods of Oslo as well as migration in and out of the city and between neighbourhoods. Results are given for Western immigrants, non-western immigrants and the native population separately. Segregation indexes are applied to assess whether ethnic residential segregation has decreased or increased during the time period 1988-1993. Finally we approach the question of the mechanisms causing ethnic residential segreation: economic or cultural factors.

Time-dependent weights in models for the analysis of event histories

Nico Keilman
Statistisk sentralbyrå
Seksjon for demografi- og levekårsanalyse
Boks 8131 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Norway
Tel. +47 22 86 45 00
Fax +47 22 86 49 88
E-mail: nik@ssb.no

Aim: to develop a method which establishes representativity over a longer period by attaching time-dependent weights to each individual in the retrospective data set. Application: formation of first consensual union for women, with age and marital status as control variables.

SWEDEN

Age at Marriage in India: A Study of Sirsi Taluk

Rolf Ohlsson
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Neelambar Hatti.
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Recent research has shown that the so-called theory of demographic transition, which is formulated on the basis of the European experience during the nineteenth century, cannot satisfactorily describe and explain demographic development in the Third World. One important reason for this is the fact that patterns of nuptiality in the Third World differ markedly from the patterns which prevailed in Western Europe during the nineteenth century. Age at marriage is generally very low and marriage virtually universal in the Third World. Thus a rise in the marriage age is of great potential importance in reducing fertility in developing countries.

There are also indications that age at marriage is rising in a number of developing countries, one of which is India. However, this particular aspect has received surprisingly little attention from social scientists analysing demographic change in the developing countries.

The project aims at studying factors which have influenced age at marriage in Sirsi Taluk, Karnataka, India, since 1960. A major question addressed in the study is whether age at marriage varies between different areas with disparate social and economic structures and between different economic and social groups. Furthermore, changes that have occurred over time will be analysed. The study is based mainly on interview data from a stratified sample of about one thousand families.

The project is financed by the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries.

Age Distribution and Structural Transformation in Swedish Industry, 1945-1985

Christer Lundh
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The aim of the project is to chart the age structure at the branch level of industry during the postwar period, and to establish any connection there may be with the structural tranformation of industry. The analysis will include an investigation both of the impact of the development of the various industrial branches on the age structure of employees and the effects of the age structure on industry. Individual characteristics other than age will be included in the enquiry, e g sex and category of employment. The source material will consist mainly of raw tables culled from the Population and Housing censuses of 1945-1985.

The project is financed by the Population Economics Foundation.

Coastal Regions in Change 1650-1950. A comparative study of the family and household in Nordic fishing communities

John Rogers (Uppsala), Lars-Göran Tedebrand (Umeå), Anders Norberg (Stockholm), Beatrice Moring (Helsingfors), Yrjö Kaukiainen (Helsingfors), Ståle Dyrvik (Bergen), Hans Chr. Johansen (Odense), Knud Prange (Copenhagen), Per Madsen (Copenhagen), Ole Degn (Viborg), Ólöf Garðarsdóttir (Reykjavik), Peter M. Rasmussen (Tórshavn), Gisli Agust Gunnlaugsson (Reykjavik), Loftur Guttormson (Reykjavik)

Head of the project: John Rogers
Family History Group
S:t Johannesgatan 21
S- 752 35 Uppsala
Sweden
Tel. +46 18 18 15 56

The comparative study and interdisciplinary nature of reseach on the family and household in the past has resulted in several sweeping generalizations. For example, a pattern common to Northwest Europe, distinguished by a predominance of nuclear type families and households of relatively small size, has been observed. Inevitable such generalizations come into question as research progresses and new variations emerge. In this context several important questions arise regarding the position of the Nordic countries within the European pattern. Did a "typical" Nordic family or household pattern exist? Could it be considered as part of the larger Northwest European pattern? Did the relationship between the two change over time? The central aim of this project is to analyze economic, demographic, social and technological developments i selected coastal regions in Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Iceland to determine if a common pattern existed. Using similar techniques and methods, several case studies of fishing-farming populations will be compared.

Although a comparative study of coastal communities involves numerous problems, it offers the only viable choice for the analysis of family and household patterns below the national level. The comparative analysis of how specific families and households were influenced by economic and technological developments in ecologically similar regions will not only fill in one of the missing pages in Nordic social history but also clarify the position of the Nordic countries in a broader European context.

Conceptualization of the term family

Project co-ordinator: Jan Trost
Uppsala University
Department of Sociology
Box 821
S-751 08 Uppsala
Sweden
Tel. +46 18 18 11 88
Fax. +46 18 18 11 70
e-mail: jan.trost@soc.uu.se

Theoretically as well as empirically we study what the term family can mean in various connections and by varying agents such as laws, marketing, therapists, teachers, employers and individuals. A background of ours is that there is no family system in singular form and with a definite article; there are families, plural and no definite article. Data are collected via various methods of quantitative as well as qualitative nature. Several publications have resulted from this still active project.

Demographic behaviours in town and country, 1900-1950

Lars Nilsson
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46-(0)8-16 33 94
Fax: +46-(0)8-16 75 48

In this project Lars Nilsson compared demographic behaviours between city residents and rural people. The study is geographically concentrated to the city of Kalmar and its surrounding countryside. One object was to see if urban-rural differences can be structurally or ecologically explained. The results indicate that most of the dissimilarites have been of a structural nature. But variations in population structure and economic activity cannot explain all differences. To some degree the urban milieu seems to have created other demographic behaviours than the rural one. The study also includes a discussion of regional and local variations in urban social mobility. The results can be found in *I kvastarnas stad: Två studier i Kalmarområdets 1900-tals historia* (Town and Country: Two Studies in the History of the Kalmar Region in the 20th Century) Stockholm 1992.

Demographic time trends in Sweden 1971-1993

Gunnar Andersson
Demography Unit
Stockholm University
S-10691 Stockholm
Sweden

The purpose of this study is to introduce an updated system of annual indexes of divorce risks, marriage risks, and birth rates and to use this system to display the various risks for Swedish women over the years since 1971 (since 1961 for the birth rates). These indexes are standardized for a set of demographic covariates that are available from the Swedish population register system. We use an improved form of indirect standardization by estimating proportional hazards models on data derived from the registers. The indexes give a clear picture of the demographic time trends at the same time as they permit an efficient use of the information available in the population registers and control for the effects of compositional changes over the various covariates. One covariate that is given special attention in our analyzis is the number of children that a woman has at any given time. The effect of parity on the various risks is represented by parity-specific calendar-year indexes.

Education and Knowledge in the Process of Economic Transformation - the Case of Swedish Agriculture 1800 - 1870.

Anders Nilsson, Lars Pettersson, Gunilla Klose

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The purpose of this project is to discuss the importance of literacy in the process of economic transformation and growth in 19th century Sweden, in particular in the agricultural sector. Previously, literacy has been considered to be almost universal already by the late 18th century. Consequently, its effects on 19th century transformation has been considered small or, at any rate, impossible to distinguish. However, previous measures of literacy in Sweden have been based on reading ability only. This is an unsatisfactory proxy for functional literacy. More important, it has not been very clear how literacy could have affected e.g. agricultural productivity.

The theoretical point of departure of the project is that changes in the "stock of knowledge" were important. This concept implies not only literacy but also practical skills and, above all, the possibilities to combine theoretical and practical knowledge in the production process. A fundamental hypothesis in the project is that the development of primary schooling and functional literacy, and growth in the stock of knowledge, were all part of a process of modernization and commercialization during the first part of the 19th century.

An initial aim of the project is to construct better measures of functional literacy by estimating the development of primary schooling and of writing ability before primary schooling became mandatory in the 1840's. An important objective is to eludicate the social background of the pupils and the attitude towards education in different social groups. Earlier research has stressed that the system of learning to read religious texts at home, combined

with catechetical examinations, had a disciplinary function. However, the willingness to establish, and pay for, formal schools implies that other incentives became important. Our hypothesis is that free-owners began to realize the importance of an education where cognitive skills were developed. This study is based on primary material at the parish level, mainly school examination protocols and catechetical examination registers (*husförhörslängder*).

In addition, changes in other components of the stock of knowledge will be studied. This implies above all processes through which "tacit knowledge" was systemized and diffused. Experiences from implementation and modifications of new techniques, more and better information of local, regional, and national markets, etc, was increasingly being published and distributed during the first part of the 19th century. In this part of the project, the distribution and contents of local newspapers and periodical magazines will be analyzed.

A third phase of the project is to study modernization and commercialization. In the agricultural sector, this implies above all enclosure and increasing proto-industrial activity. Primary material regarding the enclosure movement and protoindustrial enterprises will be utilized in the analysis of these processes.

In the final analysis, the results will be discussed within a framework of cumulative change.

The project is conducted partly on the regional level, partly on the local. The establishment of schools and the development of writing ability, as well as the overall development of enclosure and proto industry, is studied in the dioceses of Lund and Växjö. More detailed studies of the processes will be conducted in a sample of 5 - 10 parishes.

The project is financed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

The Family and Working Life: a program for research in family demography

Jan M. Hoem
Stockholm University Demography Unit
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Jan.Hoem@suda.su.se

A number of today's social issues concerning the family can be found in the intersection between family life and working life. The Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA) has received a substantial grant from the Swedish Council for Social Research to strengthen and extend ongoing work in the Unit concerned with demographic analysis of patterns and circumstances of family formation, childbearing, and family dissolution and re-formation, as well as the interaction of such family dynamics with men's and women's labor-force participation. In addition, links are established between the rich data sources currently at the Unit's disposal and qualitative studies based on participant observation, weakly structured interviews, and similar research designs. The analysis of effects of public policies is a central ingredient in this program. Another important feature is a comparative perspective. We are particularly interested in social gradients in behavior, gender differences in conditions and behavior, effects <u>of</u> family structure on other features of life, effects <u>on</u> families with different compositions of macro and micro events, and so on, as well as comparisons between the Swedish population and people in other industrialized nations. Intergenerational inheritance of family behavior and the impact of attitudes and values are other topics of active interest.

The Fight for a Better Life. Local health boards and the early development of health and environmental policy in Sweden

Head of the project: John Rogers
Uppsala University
Department of History
Family History Group
S:t Johannesgatan 21
S-752 35 Uppsala
Sweden

Marie C. Nelson
Uppsala University
Department of History
Family History Group
S:t Johannesgatan 21
S-752 35 Uppsala
Sweden

In 1874 local health boards were created, whose major task was to keep an eye on the factors which could demage the general state of health and to promote measures to improve conditions. Charcteristic of the early activities of these boards was a comprehensive view of health care, oriented both towards the individual and the environment. After the establishment of the boards of health mortality decreased at the same time that both individuals and the environment were exposed to the rigors of industrialization and urbanization. The early history of the health boards in Sweden has, strangely enough, never been systematically investigated by modern scholars. Through the study of various series of sources in Stockholm, Gothenburg, and a number of towns and rural communities selected on the basis of size and structure, this project aims to answer a number of questions. In what ways did the boards of health contribute to the decrease in morbidity and mortality? In spite of uniform laws were there regional and structural differences in the effectiveness of these boards and how they carried out policies? If such was the case, was it due to differences in local political, economic, or demographic conditions or other circumstances? In addition to increasing our knowledge on an important phase of both Swedish medical history and demographic history, the results of the investigation will also increase our knowledge of the effectiveness of the decisions and actions of various authorities and thus also our understanding of the difficulties associated with the treatment of present day health and environmental problems.

From Uncertainty to Modern Economic Growth. Family and Household Behaviour in Sweden, 1650-1900

Tommy Bengtsson, Christer Lundh, Martin Ribe
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Göran Broström
Dept. of Statistics
Gothenburg

Marie Lindkvist
Dept. of Math. Statistics
Umeå

Bertil S. Hansson, Martin Lindström
Dept. of Community Health Sciences
Malmö

The project is an interdisciplinary project in the fields of economic history, population economics, medicine and statistics. It forms part of an international comparative project involving Japan, China, Belgium, Italy and Sweden which started during the summer of 1994.

The object is to analyse, from a life-cycle perspective, how individuals and households have reacted historically to various forms of external stress - economic and demographic - and how their behaviour has been influenced thereby. One basic assumption is that short-term uncertainty in the pre-industrial society made the individuals' and households' long-term plans more difficult to carry out. With the rise of modern society these uncertainties diminished little by little. Planning was no longer concerned with how to survive but how to improve one's standard of living over the long term.

The model includes three kinds of stress: long-run economic stress (Malthusian), short-run economic stress (harvest failure, economic recession etc), and demographic stress on the family (death of a breadwinner, head, etc). The demographic responses are not only mortality, fertility and nuptiality, but also migration, and changes in the household structure.

The principal method employed is the combination of life-event and time-series analysis which has been developed in an earlier project. The method permits the effect of individual, family, institutional and external stress factors on the behaviour of individuals and households to be estimated. The dataset is a family reconstitution population in nine peasant parishes and one town in southern Sweden. To the families migration and socio-economic data are being linked. The period is 1650-1900. As far as we know, nobody has yet attempted an approach that includes information on family and household structure, migration and socio-economic conditions in an analysis of longitudinal data pertaining to individuals and families in the past.

Gender mortality in Sweden 1750-1900 - a study on regional and individual level.

Jan Sundin (project leader), Sam Willner

Department of Health and Society
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping
Sweden

Male and female mortality in the Linköping and Sundsvall areas 1750-1900 is analysed using parish registers and statistics delivered from the Demographic Data Base. Particular focuses are on age-specific data for different social groups and causes of death. Attention will be paid to dissimilarities in living conditions and life styles for men and women and their possible contribution to male/female mortality differentials.

The Growth of the Health Care Sector in Sweden during the 20th Century

Bernt Lundgren, Tore Nilstun, Rolf Ohlsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The aim of the project is twofold. Firstly the growth of the health care sector is analyzed against the background of demographic changes, primarily changes in the age structure. One important element in the analysis is to determine health care costs in different age groups, the changes in these costs over time and identification of the underlying factors behind these changes (technological change etc). Another element is to analyze the ethical consequences of priority decisions within the health care sector in the future, due to "demographic pressure". Secondly the growth of the sector is analyzed against the background of structural and short-term changes in the Swedish economy during the 20th century by using an economic historical approach. One important aim is to identify the relative influences of external and internal factors behind the expansion of the sector.

The project is a cooperation with the department of medical ethics.

Handicap - attitudes and reality. A local case-study in Linköping 1800-1930.

Jan Sundin (project leader), Ingrid Olsson

Department of Health and Society
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping
Sweden

This project analyses the conditions of life for disabled persons in Linköping 1800-1930. The extent and content of, as well as the reasons for, measures taken by official authorities and philantrophes is studied and also which attitudes were reflected by these actions.

Health of generations. A longitudinal study of three cohorts in the 19th century Linköping.

Jan Sundin (project leader), Magdalena Bengtsson

Department of Health and Society
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping
Sweden

The general purpose is to study the significance of different social conditions for public health. The survival of children in an urban 19th century area is studied. Dependent variables are age-specific mortality (0, 1-4, 5-14 years) and causes of death. Independent variables are for instance sex, socioeconomic group, family structure and social mobility. The three cohorts

consists of children born in Linköping 1797-1810, 1840-49 and 1870-75.

The analysis will mainly be quantitative (life expectancy and death rate). Historical sources permitting even qualitative aspects are considered. In a special study the poor-relief material is examined in order to find supplementary information.

Household Income and Recruitment to Education

Anders Nilsson, Lars Svensson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

In Economics of Education several hypothesis have been put forward in explaining the relationship between household income and recruitment to secondary and higher education. In Sweden, however, little empirical work has been done. This project is a pilot study in which material relating to household income during the 20th century is compiled and analyzed. In particular the contribution (real or potential) of youths to household income is studied. This contribution reflects the alternative cost of studies. Changes in recruitment patterns are discussed on the basis of changing alternative costs and of the possibilities to modify costs through study aid programmes.

The project is financed by the Central Board of Education.

Internal Migration and Structural Transformation

Tommy Bengtsson
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Mats Johansson
ERU
Östersund

This projects aims at explaining the ongoing decline in long-distance internal migration from the early 1960s and onwards and discuss its national and regional consequences. It is evident that the decline cannot be explained neither by changes in business cycles or by changes in cohort size, i e in the previous fertility decline. Thus structural changes in the economy, the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial economy and the expansion of the public sector are probably the explanation for the continuing decline in migration between different regions of Sweden. However, the characteristics of this process are not yet known, neither its consequences at regional and national levels.

The project is financed by The Expert Group on Regional and Urban Studies (ERU), Stockholm.

LATs and other dyadic varieties

Project co-ordinator: Jan Trost
Uppsala University
Department of Sociology
Box 821
S-751 08 Uppsala
Sweden
Tel. +46 18 18 11 88
Fax. +46 18 18 11 70
e-mail: jan.trost@soc.uu.se

We know today a lot about the occurrence of married and cohabiting opposite gender couples. But we know very little about the occurrence of same gender cohabiting couples. We also know very little about the occurrence of same as well as opposite gender LATs (couples Living Apart Together). Neither do we know much about couples living as commuter married couples or commuter cohabiting couples or commuter LATs. Within this study we work toward getting better knowledge about the frequencies of these varieties as well as work toward an understanding of their background and current situation. We apply quantitative as well as qualitative methods to reach better knowledge and understanding. Several publications have resulted from this still active project.

Life Event and Time Series Analysis - A Synthesis Applied to Migration

Tommy Bengtsson, Christer Lundh
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Göran Broström
Dept of Statistics
Gothenburg

Marie Lindkvist
Dept. of Math. Statistics
Umeå

This project is mainly a methodological project within the field of population economics. The goal is to refine the synthesis of life event and time series analysis which has recently been acheived by us, and to apply this method to the field of migration. By the synthesis of the two dynamic methods it is possible to analyse the relationship between micro and macro variables, such as how occurences in an individual's life are connected to his own characteristics and family situation and to changes in the environment in which he lives.

In previous research projects, Tommy Bengtsson and Göran Broström developed a technique which enables the combination of life event and time series analysis. The synthesis of the two methods is done within the life event history domain into which lagged macro time series are included. It allows for many new possibilities to study the dynamic relationship between macro and micro variables.

The technique will be applied to migration research, and data from two existing projects will be utilised. Data in the first project involves migration in the pre-industrial and early industrial societies, and the second one deals with modern labour market statistics for both Swedes and immigrants.

The reasons for applying this technique to migration are many. The prime reason lies in the great importance which migration has had for the economic development. Labour migration contributes to the optimal allocation of resources and thus to economic growth. The reason behind decisions to migrate (or not to migrate) are given priority here. The second reason is that estimations become much more accurate when life event analysis includes migration information, examples being estimations of fertility, the shift from unemployment to employment, change of occupation, etc. In those cases where migration data are lacking, we obtain data through the use of different assumptions regarding time of exposure. The effects of such assumptions, which are commonplace in international migration research, will be calculated in this project. One final reason for the extensive application of this technique on migration is that Swedish migration data is extraordinarily complete, giving Swedish researchers an international obligation to exploit it.

Life Events in a Peasant Society in Transition - Causes of Population Change in Scania, 1660-1860

Tommy Bengtsson, Gunnar Fridlizius, Christer Lundh, Rolf Ohlsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The aim of the project is to analyse, from a life cycle perspective, the mechanisms behind various demographic patterns and changes at the family or household level in an agrarian region during preindustrial times. The period of study is 1660-1860 and the region consists of nine parishes in the western part of Scania (Skåne) province in Sweden. The analysis centres upon such issues as marital fertility, in which the prevalence of family planning and infant mortality constitute important subtopics of analysis. The rate of children's departure from home (as well as migration in general) and shifts between the generations are further important areas of research aimed at improving our understanding of the development of the family and household (e g its variations in size and composition) during the life cycle.

The study of the nine parishes, for which parish register data on births, marriages, deaths and removals (i e changes of residence) are linked to specific families by means of an automatic linkage program, is supplemented by a general analysis of a sample of 100 Scanian parishes. "Back projections" are constructed for the latter covering the period prior to 1749 (the first year of general population registration). Life event analysis is the prime method utilised in analysing family data. This method has hardly ever been applied to historical data before, despite its obvious advantages. The demographic data will be supplemented by data on property relations, agricultural production, prices of agricultural produce and other data indicating a transformation of the agrarian economy. The complex interplay between population and the economy is analysed.

The project is financed by the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Migrants in the Post-Industrial Age: Immigration and Structural Change in the Swedish Economy 1970 - 1990

Rolf Ohlsson, Tommy Bengtsson, Christer Lundh, Mauricio Rojas, Kirk Scott, Pieter Bevelander

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The aims of this project are fourfold. The first goal is to chart out changes in the post-War economy with regard to the economy's ability to absorb immigrants. Special emphasis will be placed upon the role of formal and informal education in the absorption pattern. Different labor market theories (i.e. the dual labor market) will be used as the theoretical base for this investigation.

The second aim of the project is to identify those traits which immigrants possessed upon arrival in Sweden, and the effects of these traits upon both short- and long-term performance on the labor market. These traits include nationality, age, sex, cultural and non-cultural background and education, etc.

The third part of the project will be to combine the first two parts into a supply and demand matrix to see how well the Swedish economy has utilized its supply of foreign labor over time. We begin with the hypothesis that developments in the Swedish economy (i.e. the shift towards the service sector, changes in forms of labor organization in industry and the health service, etc.) have created an environment in which immigrants have increasing difficulties "fitting in" in the labor market. It is also important in this section to identify those sectors in the economy which can more easily absorb new immigrants.

In the fourth and final part we will identify those ethnical specialization tendencies which occur within the largest immigrant groups. We begin with two possible alternatives for highly qualified immigrants who are poorly matched to the demands of the Swedish labor market. The first alternative is to enter into the academic community. This choice may involve a considerable economic reduction, but would enable the immigrant to minimize status degradation and retain the socio-psychological identity he had in his homeland. The second alternative is entry into the economy as a private businessman. This alternative often involves similar degradations as the academic carreer, but is motivated by the desire to increase both status and economic position in the long run. These groups will be analyzed according to their ethnical backgrounds, abilities and traits, comparative advantages, and group behavior and specialization tendencies.

Our blanket hypothesis is that the development of the Swedish economy in the post-War era has been characterized by periods of structural rationalization with specialized labor demands (i.e. unskilled laborers, women, etc.) and periods of structural transformation (demand for technicians, educated young workers, skilled workers, etc.). Another starting point for this project is the new theories regarding labor markets in which education and information play central roles. A third point to be considered is Shumpeter's and Kirzner's assumptions concerning basic entrepreneurial qualifications.

Morbidity, mortality and preventive health care in Sweden 1750-1900

Jan Sundin (project leader), Hans Nilsson

Department of Health and Society
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping
Sweden

The project is a local study of health care, morbidity and mortality in the area of Linköping 1750-1900, based on parish registers and statistics delivered from the Demographic Data Base. Of particular interest is infant- and childhood mortality.

In 1994 a monograph, *Mot bättre hälsa*, by Hans Nilsson was published. This study deals with a period of health transition in Linköping, e.g. concerns changes in the health of population and causes of these changes, improved health and health care. The focus is on three arenas: the societal level, the environmental level and the individual level.

Partnership breakup and repartnering: Analyses of Modern Swedish Family Dynamics

Eva M Bernhardt
Demography Unit
Stockholm University
S-10691 Stockholm
Sweden
evbt@suda.su.se

The purpose of this study is to increase our knowledge of an important part of modern demographic behaviour, that is partnership breakup and repartnering, both of which have increased in prevalence over the last couple of decades, in conjunction with informal cohabitation instead of, or as a prelude to, formal marriage. This latter phenomenon started growing in importance in Sweden in the late 1960s, and is more widespread here than in any other country. Such relationships have higher dissolution rates than other types of unions, and their increased importance have therefore contributed to the growing "partnership mobility" which characterizes contemporary Western societies in general, and Sweden in particular. This study will focus on the process of repartnering from a gender perspective, that is we will try to explain the differences in the repartnering behaviour of men and women, which we believe are considerable and growing. The analysis will be based on information about various aspects of individual life histories collected in the 1992 Swedish Family Survey, combined with similar information from the 1991 Swedish Level of Living Survey, comprising a total of about 10 000 interviews with Swedish men and women.

One component of the project is a compartive analysis with data for the United States from the 1987/8 and 1993 waves of the National Survey of Families and Households, in collaboration with Frances K Goldscheider at Brown University, who is planning a study called "Men, parenting and union formation" where the main focus is on "informal parenting", that is the importance of children from previous relationships for the repartnering process and the functioning of new partnerships, whether formal marriage or informal cohabitations.

Pensions and demography

Lars Söderström
Nationalekonomiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet
Sweden

Agneta Kruse
Nationalekonomiska institutionen
Lunds universitet
Sweden

Tommy Bengtsson
Economisk-historiska institutionen
Lunds universitet
Sweden

With an aim to analyse demographically determined conflicts of interest in the pension system, we especially investigate the role played by the age structure and family circumstances.

Many countries have a pension system of the pay-as-you-go (PAYG) type. Such a system has different benefits for different generations depending on economic and demographic development. Influencing factors, among others, are cohort size and economic growth. The observation that a PAYG model under certain conditions leads to substantial income redistribution between generations has raised apprehension about this model's long-term reliability in a democratic society. Conflicts of interest which develop in different types of pension systems have been investigated under different demographic conditions. This project utilises Swedish population data to further this kind of analysis, partly by applying the simulation model developed at IIASA, Laxemburg, Austria.

Society, Social Change and Reproduction in African Countries

Ulla-Britt Lithell
Institutionen för Geriatrik
P.O. Box 609
S-751 25 Uppsala
Sweden

The aim of the project is to study fertility and mortality in relation to social change in Subsaharan countries. The hypothesis is that the present high fertility in many African countries is related to improved health and nutrition as well as changed organisation of the society. The project will also study fertility in the past in Africa and elucidate influencing factors. The study includes archive and litterature studies as well as field studies. During the field study data on feeding habits in relation to child and maternal health will be collected. The study is carried out in the Sudan. The project is conducted by Ulla-Britt Lithell, Department of Geriatrics, Uppsala University. Sumaya I. Mohamed, nutritionist from the Sudan, is in charge of the field study. The project is granted by The Bank of Sewden Tercentenary Foundation. The field study will be terminated in 1995.

Status of Women and Fertility - A Study of South India.

Neelambar Hatti, Rolf Ohlsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The project is a continuation of the former project and the purpose is to understand fertility patterns in South India. The study assumes that one important factor behind fertility decisions has to do with the status of women in general.The study propses to achieve the following purposes: (1) to identify those features in society, economic structure, political system and government policies which impinge on the status of women in south India. (2) To explore whether fertility patterns in India vary according to the status of women. (3) To understand the mechanism through which the status of women works on the determinants of fertility at the micro level and affects the contraceptive behaviour of women. Some comparisons will be made with the situation in Bangladesh.

The study will be based on available research material relating to the status of women and its determinants. Some fresh data on the socio-economic status for 800 households in southern India will be collected.

Structural Change in the Economic and Educational Systems during the Post-War Period

Anders Nilsson.
H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The project comprises two, partially integrated studies. In the first study enrollment in secondary schools is analysed. A hypothesis is that a single model cannot be utilised in explaning variations in enrollment rates, due to the multitude of study programmes offered at the secondary level. Depending on the relevamce of various study programmes at the labour market, investment, screening or consumption models are used in the analysis.

Whereas labour market conditions are treated as exogenous in the first study, the second study aims at explaining the changes that have occurred. Mainly, the intention is to analyse how the demand for different types of labour is affected by structural change.

The project is financed by the Central Board of Education.

Swedish Overseas Emigration During the 19th Century

Madeleine Jarl, Tommy Bengtsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Earlier research in this field has concentrated mainly on the behaviour of emigrants, causes, effects and direction of the migration. With this project we will add another component to the analysis, viz those who did *not* emigrate. Thus we will study the total population in a certain area and not only those who emigrated. The emigrants will then be followed in the new country to allow us to study different career patterns. Special attention will be given to factors that determined the decision to stay and make a career in the new country or to save money and return to Sweden.

A commonly used economic theory, connecting the causes of emigration to factors on the labour market ("push-and-pull-model"), serves as a base for the theoretical approach but other economic theories, such as the Todaro theory, will be applied. By explicitly applying economic theory the project differs from the mainstream research on Swedish emigration. However, not only economic factors are analysed but also socio-economic status and occupation, family size and composition will be included in the analysis.

The method to achieve the aim of this project will, in addition to more traditional methods, be a combination of time series and life event analysis, a method that has been developed within another project at the Department of Economic History in Lund. The source material will cover both Swedish and foreign, in particular American, parish registers and censuses, and complementary material. Concerning the source material on emigration, the main part is accessible at the Emigration Institute in Växjö.

The project is financed by the Sparbanken Kronan, Växjö and is accomplished in collaboration with the Emigration Institute in Växjö and Växjö University.

Swedish urbanisation in a long-term perspective

Lars Nilsson
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46-(0)8-16 33 94
Fax: +46-(0)8-16 75 48

Sven Lilja
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden

The Institute of Urban History has during the last decades favoured research in urbanisation and urban demography. Lars Nilsson has studied modern urbanisation. His main publication is *Den urbana transitionen: Tätorterna i svensk samhällsomvandling 1800-1980* (The Urban Transition: Urban Development and the Transformation of Swedish society, 1800-1980) Stockholm 1989. Another project has been led by Sven Lilja and is focused on the early modern period, from 1550 to about 1800. Lilja has published some articles, and the main results are soon ready for publication.

Urbanisation has in both projects been defined as a demographic process. It is an expression
of a changing demographic relationship between urban and rural areas. Another common object has been to discuss Swedish urbanisation in terms of secular phases and long waves.

Nilsson has analysed different demographic components and their role in modern urbanisation. He has found a strong positive correlation between changes in the intensity of urbanisation and the development of urban nativity compared to rural nativity. Mortality and migration have not in the same way been coordinated with the speed of urbanisation. Regional differences are also considered. Special demographic conditions have for example often prevailed in the towns around lake Mälaren.

The Timing of Women's Return to Work after First Birth in Sweden

Marianne Sundström
Stockholm University
Demography Unit
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone +46 (8) 16 31 36
FAX +46 (8) 15 68 38/15 95 22.

This project studies the changes in Swedish women's labor market activity surrounding first birth over the years 1968-92. It focusses on the duration of the career break at first birth and its determinants and also analyzes the choice between full time and part time at the return to work. I use data from the Swedish Family Survey 1992 supplemented with earnings and income data from wage and income-tax registers and have also added information on the availability of public child care in the municipality of residence at first birth. The analyses are performed by means of hazard regression. Further, a comparative study of women's labor market activity surrounding child birth in Sweden, Norway and Finland is conducted together with Marit Rönsen, Statistics Norway. The project is part of an 'umbrella-project' ('Parenthood, earnings and social policy') carried out in collaboration with Anders Klevmarken (Uppsala universitet), Björn Gustafsson (Göteborgs universitet) *et. al.* on the basis of the Swedish Family Survey 1992 supplemented with income and wage data.

Urban history, on-going Ph. D.studies at Stockholm University

Project leader: Lars Nilsson
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46-(0)8-16 33 94
Fax: +46-(0)8-16 75 48

Monica Hansson´s planned thesis is devoted to urban family building and household structures during the period 1820 to1870. She compares towns in eastern, western and southern Sweden in order to understand the great urban demographic differences between these regions. Another object is to find the most important factors behind the increasing urban birth rate from the 1830s to the 1850s. Her analysis is based on cross-sectional studies and a family reconstruction study of urban married couples living in Helsingborg during the first half of the 19th century. This will be the first urban family reconstruction study in Sweden ever made from that period.

Sigrid Håkansson and Göran Samuelsson are both studying aspects of rural demographic variations between eastern and western Sweden. Sigrid Håkansson wants to explain why eastern Sweden had such a high and at the beginning of the 19th century rising rate of non-marital fertility compared to western Sweden. Her study is geographically concentrated to the county of Östergötland and the north-west part of the county of Jönköping. There we find the dividing line between east and west. An intensive study of the parish of Åtvidaberg in eastern Östergötland is another part of the research strategy.

Samuelsson has built a data base containing the population of Ängsö parish in the county of Västmanland in eastern Sweden. The material covers the period 1700 to 1850. Samuelsson has used information from the data base to reconstruct families and calculate demographic trends for pre-industrial Ängsö. To this he will add cross-sectional studies. By comparing Ängsö with earlier research from eastern and western Sweden, he wants to find explanations to the low population growth and unfavourable demographic conditions in rural eastern Sweden.

The subject of Martin Wottle´s thesis is social mobility and ways of carriers in Stockholm at the beginning of the 18th century. The study will be specially focused on in-migrants. How many of them could make a career and became burghers, merchants etc? In what way did mortality crises, war and peace effect migration and social mobility? Was Stockholm a socially closed or opened city? Variations in life chances between men and women is another topic.

Jan Dahlström is studying social development in a district, called Ladugårdslandet, of Stockholm during the period 1800 to 1870. He is specially interested in life styles among lower class people. Demography is one important aspect, and Dahlström has already published an article "Stadsdelen i staden: Ladugårdslandets demografiska profil 1795-1870" (A district in Stockholm: The demographic profile of Ladugårdslandet, 1795-1870) in *Studier och handlingar rörande Stockholms historia VII, Stockholm 1994.*

Urban Historical Statistics

Lars Nilsson
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46-(0)8-16 33 94
Fax: +46-(0)8-16 75 48

Sven Lilja
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden

In connection with the urbanisation projects we have collected population figures for all types of urban settings in Sweden. For the period after 1800 Lars Nilsson has in close cooperation with the Stockholm Historical Database registered number of inhabitants in towns, boroughs, municipal districts and non-administrative urban places. Part of the material has been published in *Historisk tätortsstatistik: Del 1: Folkmängden i administrativa tätorter 1800-1970* (Urban Historical Statistics: Part 1: Number of Inhabitants in Towns, Boroughs

and Municipal Districts, 1800-1970) Stockholm 1992. Further publications are in preparation. Our registration has been included in the EUROCIT-project administered by the Centre for Urban History at Leicester University. A database with population figures for all European towns during the period 1800 to 1950 will be created at Leicester.

Sven Lilja has registered population figures for Swedish (and Finnish) towns from the 16th century up to 1800. These figures are of course of another quality than those after 1800. From tax lists with information on the number of heads of households, he has to estimate the total number of town-dwellers.

Urban segregation patterns during the 20th century

Lars Nilsson
Stockholm University
Department of History
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46-(0)8-16 33 94
Fax: +46-(0)8-16 75 48

This study is focused on the internal structure of the city of Kalmar during the period 1930 to 1970. One of the main results is a changing segregation pattern. Social segreagation seems not to have increased during the observed period. But the formerly socio-economically or occupationally segregated town has been replaced by a demographically structured one. This can be seen as an uncalculated demographic effect of the welfare policy. The results are presented in *I kvastarnas stad: Två studier i Kalmarområdets 1900-tals historia* (Town and Country: Two Studies in the History of the Kalmar Region in the 20th Century) Stockholm 1992.

Vocational Training and Structural Change

Anders Nilsson, Lars Pettersson, Jonas Olofsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

Vocational training has constituted an important part of the educational system at the secondary level in the post war period. It has been, and still is, considered to be an important instrument in educational, industrial, economic, and labour market policies. However, little research has been conducted, e.g. there do not even exist series on the volume of vocational training.

The purpose of this project is to study the development of vocational training within the framework of economic, organizational, and technical change during the post war period. Three studies are in progress.

In the first study, realiable volume series on vocational training are constructed. On the basis of these, the overall development of vocational training will be discussed.

The second study implies detailed investigations of specific training programmes. At present, labour market conditions and the development of training programmes for primary school teachers and technicians are being studied.

In the third study, the theoretical foundations and development of the Swedish labour market policy are being ivestigated. Above all, the origin and development of the solidarian wage policy is studied. In particular, it is investigated why and to what extent educational policy, not least concerning vocational training, constituted an important element in that policy.

The project is financed by The Central Board of Education

The Welfare Society in Transition

Rolf Ohlsson, Anders Nilsson, Lars Pettersson, Lars Svensson, Jonas Olofsson

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The objective of the project is twofold: firstly, to study the main characteristics of fertility trends in Sweden during 1910-85 and analyse the underlying factors; and secondly, to study various aspects of the relationship between change in the educational system and demographic change during the same period, and to compare these with developments in England.

The first study is being conducted mainly at the macro level and is firmly rooted in economic theory. The main emphasis will be on a survey of the situation of women in the labour market (employment opportunities, wages etc) and an analysis of the underlying structural and cyclical changes in the economy which determine these conditions.

The second study, also at the macro level, considers various aspects of the relationship between change in the education system and demographic change during the period 1910-85. Among the aspects analysed are how changes in the level of education, particularly women's, have influenced fertility during the period and how changes in the size of age cohorts have influenced fertility through the effects which cohort size has on the economy (wages, education etc). The latter aspect will be compared with developments in England.

The project is financed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

Why Did the Children Die? Childhood Diseases and Society's Reactions, 1850-1920

Docent Marie C. Nelson
Department of Humanities
Mid Sweden University
S-871 88 Härnösand
Sweden
tel. +46-611-86235
fax +46-611-86170
e-mail marie.nelson@khh.mh.se

After 1810 mortality declined in Sweden as well as the rest of Europe. It is interesting, however, that during the last half of the nineteenth century (especially 1850-1870) deaths

among children increased. In contrast to infant mortality, modern Swedish research in social history has directed little attention to childhood diseases and childhood mortality. The relationship between health, medicine, urbanization and industrialization, improved standard of living, better nutrition, and government action has comprised the basis for explanations of changes in morbidity and mortality which have been the topic of lively discussions in current international debate. What caused the increase in childhood deaths in Sweden? Some have pointed out the significance of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever. How did society (in the form of the authorities, the medical profession and the public) react to increased childhood mortality?

A demographic and social historical study of the spread and incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever may explain what role these factors actually played among others in the nineteenth century increase of deaths among children in Sweden. The study should also provide the opportunity to study official reactions and the motives behind these actions. By not only focussing on the various actors but also on why the acted, the interaction between various social constellations and comtemporary ideologies may be brought to light.

Women and Higher Education

Rolf Ohlsson, Ingela Schånberg

H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum
Box 7083
S-220 07 Lund
Sweden

The aim of the project is to analyze changes in enrollment rates to higher education for women in Sweden during the 20th century. The starting point for the analysis is that women have a completely different life cycle perspective than men. Thus, the decisions to choose higher education will be different for men and women. However, the differences in behaviour may vary over time, due to institutional factors, values, attitudes etc.

In the analysis different theories and hypotheses about the function of education and its economic role in society will be used.

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5. Recent demographic trends in the Nordic countries

DENMARK

Population

The population of Denmark stands at 5 215 718 as of 1 January 1995. The population increased by 19 000 or by 0.37% in 1994. Most of the growth was due to net-immigration (10 300).

Fertility

In 1994 the number of live births amounted to 69 700 generating an estimated value of the total period fertility rate of 1.8 child per woman. To day the average age of women at first birth is 27.2 compared with 22.7 in the middle og the 1960s. The number of first and second live birth now amounts to around 83% of all live births. Due to the significant increase in the number of consensual unions since the 1960s the number of extra-marital live births constitutes more than 46% of all live births. The net reproduction rate was as low as 0.84 in 1993 and the excess of live births over deaths amounted to less than 1 per 1 000 population. But due to net immigration there was a population increase of 4 per 1 000 population. In 1992 the number of legal abortions amounted to 18 700 compared with 18 800 in the preceding year.

Marriage and divorce

The number of marriages displayed some increase from 31 500 in 1993 to 34 200 in 1994. Since the 1960s there has been a strong increase in the mean age of women (and men) at first marriage, viz. from 22.5 years in 1961-65 to 28.7 years in 1993. The number of divorces was unchanged from 1992 to 1993, viz. 13 000 per year. The incidence of consensual unions is fairly widespread in Denmark. To day, the number of such unions amounts to around 160 000 or nearly one fourth of all unions.

Mortality

The number of deaths was somewhat lower in 1994 compared with 1993, viz. 61 200 and 62 900 respectively. Life expectancy at birth in 1991-92 was 72.5 for men and 77.8 for women. The infant mortality rate was 5.4 per 1 000 in 1993 compared with 6.6 in the preceding year.

Migration

In 1994 the number of net immigrants was 10 250 compared with 11 100 in the previous year. A substantial part of net immigration was still generated by asylum-seekers.

Parental leave

Parental leave with high benefit level has been available for a long time. A supplementary scheme has been introduced, entitling parents as a minimum to a leave of 13 to 26 weeks. Eligibility for an additional leave of up to another 26 weeks is, however, subject to the employers's consent. The benefit rate is somewhat lower during this supplementary period.

FINLAND

Population

The population of Finland at year-end 1993 numbered 5 076 000 or 20 900 more than the year

before. Population growth declined by nearly 5 000 persons. This was due to a decline in natural population growth, the excess of births over deaths falling by nearly 3 000 from the year before. The rate of population growth, however, was nearly the same as the year before, 0.5 per cent.

Fertility

There were 65 000 births in 1993, which was 1 700 less than the year before. Having risen for five years in a row, the total fertility rate started falling. It was 1.82 in 1993, compared with 1.85 the year before.

Marriage and divorce

A total of 23 700 marriages were contracted in 1993 or roughly the same number as the year before. The number of marriages per 1 000 persons was 4.7, compared with 4.6 the year before. There were 12 300 divorces, or close to 700 less than the year before. The number of divorces was highest in 1989, the year after the amendment to the Marriage Act took effect, making it easier to obtain a divorce.

Mortality

There were 51 000 deaths in 1993 or over 1 000 more than the year before. The increase was particularly large in December, which was due to some viral epidemics. Indeed, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in December.

In 1992, the life expectancy of males was 71.7 years and that of females 79.4 years. Compared with the year before, the life expectancy of males increased by 0.4 year, while that of females increased by only O.1 year.

Migration

In 1993, a total of 14 800 persons immigrated to Finland, or 300 more than the year before, and 5 800 persons emigrated from Finland, or only 200 less than the year before. Net migration thus increased by 600 persons, to 9 000. Postwar net migration peaked in 1991 when it was 13 000 persons.

Of the population of Finland in 1994, 55 600 or 1.1 per cent, were foreign citizens. Although the percentage is one of the lowest in Europe, the rise in the number of foreign residents has been rapid in Finland in recent years.

(Source: Council of Europe, 1994)

NORWAY

Population change

The population of Norway was 4,324,800 by the end of 1993. The increase in 1993 was 25 600, or 0.60 per cent, the same as the previous year. This relative increase was the highest registered since 1974. The natural increase was 13,100, more than 2,000 less than in 1992. The unusual high population growth was a result of relative high natural increase, and very high net in-migration, especially from former Yugoslavia.

Norway has a rather old population, at the beginning of 1994 16.1 per cent were 65 years or older, and 25.8 per cent were under the age of 20. Due to the extremely low number of births in the interwar period, we do expect the percentage old in the population to decline in the years to come. The number of oldest old, however, will continue to increase.

Fertility

The number of live births in 1993 was 59,700. This is a decrease from 1992 of 400 births. Thus, the fertility increase from 1983 seems to have culminated in 1990. The total fertility rate of 1993 is calculated to be 1.86, 0.02 less than the previous year. From 1992, it was a significant decrease in births among women in their twenties, and an increase among women in their thirties, highest for women in their mid-thirties. The fertility among women 30-39 years of age is more than 50 per cent higher than the bottom level of the late seventies.

The percentage extra-marital births is still increasing by about 2 percentage points yearly, reaching 44.4 per cent in 1993. The great majority (probably more than 3/4) of these children are born in consensual unions.

The number of legally induced abortions was 14,900 in 1993, down 300 from the previous year, and the lowest number of abortions per 1,000 live birth since 1973.

Marriages and divorces

As shown in a recent survey on fertility and family (see later in this note), the population statistics based on the population register system do not give satisfactory representation of the total number of persons living together as couples. For persons cohabiting without being married, we have information in our population register only if they have common children, 60,000 couples at 1 January 1993. Probably more than 100,000 couples without children are cohabiting. The number of married couples at 1 January 1993 was 854,000, some 84,000 below the top level in 1977. According to the register, the average number of persons per family by 1 January 1993 was 2.16, compared to 2.42 in 1980. This development is mainly due to an increasing number living as singles and fewer families with many children.

In 1993, there were 19,500 marriages contracted where at least one of the spouses was registered as resident in Norway. That is a slight increase of 200 from 1992, which may indicate that the general declining trend in marriage rates has come to a stop. Every year since 1990, the average age at marriage for unmarried men and women have increased with about 0.2 years, reaching 29.4 years for men and 26.9 for women in 1993.

The number of divorces reached 10,900 in 1993. This is 700 more than in the previous year and 600 over the top level in 1991. The number of divorces per 1,000 existing marriages was 12.8. Based on the divorce rates of 1993, the percent among the married who can expect to be divorced before the age of 65, is around 48. The number of marriages and divorces has to be seen in light of the increasingly common cohabitations.

Mortality

In 1993 there was 46,600 deaths, up almost 2,000 compared to 1992. The increase took place during November and December 1993, and was probably due to deaths caused by the Asian flu among the oldest. The age specific mortality was stable or decreasing in most age groups, but with a considerable increase among persons above the age of 85.

In spite of the increasing number of deaths, the life expectancy at birth was 74.2 years for males and 80.3 years for females in 1993, as in 1992. Both are the highest figures ever registered for Norway. The crude death rate was 10.8 per 1,000.

Infant mortality was only 5.0 per 1,000 live births in 1993, the lowest rate ever registered in Norway, and well below the average (around 8 per 1,000) for the 1980s. The main factor behind this is the decrease in cot deaths.

Migration

In 1993, there was a net immigration of 12,800, versus 10,000 the previous year. Except for 1989, there has been a net immigration to Norway for more than 20 years. In 1993, a small net immigration of Norwegian citizens was due to migration with Sweden. There has been a slight

increase in the net immigration from Nordic countries, a stronger increase in the net immigration from Western Europe and a substantial increase from countries in ex-Eastern Europe, from + 2,500 to more than + 7,000. The net immigration from third world countries has declined during the last 5-6 years, and was down to + 2,500 in 1993. The number of asylum seekers was almost 13,000, about 7,500 more than in 1992. The most important group among them (11,000) came from different parts of ex-Yugoslavia. The number of asylum seekers from all other parts of the world was declining, the number coming from third world countries was the lowest since 1985. Until visa requirement was introduced October 1993, the number coming from Bosnia was increasing. They are given temporary protection in Norway until it is considered safe for them to return to Bosnia. The principle of temporary protection might be more widely used in Norwegian refugee policy in the future.

By the beginning of 1993, there were 154,000 persons with foreign citizenship living in Norway. About 50 per cent are Europeans, mainly from Denmark, Sweden and United Kingdom. About 30 per cent come from Asia, a large part from Pakistan. The increase in number of foreigners was 6,000, one third was citizens of republics in former Yugoslavia.

5,500 foreign citizens obtained Norwegian citizenship in 1993, more than 10 per cent above the average for the period 1989-1992. A total of almost 50 per cent (2,700) were from Asia, among them 650 from Pakistan and 750 from Viet Nam.

Population projections

Statistics Norway published new population projections for the municipalities (to 2020) and for the whole country (to 2050) at the end of 1993. There are three alternatives for fertility (1980 cohort TFR of 1.68, 1.88, or 2.10), mortality (life expectancy will increase for the whole period, to 76, 79, or 82 for men and 81.5, 84.5, or 87.5 for women) and for net immigration (+ 4,000, + 8,000, or + 12,000 from 1998). We expect the population figures to lie between the two alternatives made up by a combination of the lowest, and of the highest alternatives for each component. Compared to the previous projection, the main difference is that we are allowing the life expectancy to increase through the whole period.

The population is expected to be between 4,42 and 4,53 millions in 2000, and between 4.48 and 4.84 millions in 2010, and adjustment upwards of 90,000 for the year 2010. Due to changes in expected mortality, the number of older persons will be higher than estimated before. From 167,000 persons (3.9 per cent) at the age of 80 and over in 1993, the number is expected to be between 198,000 (4.4 per cent) and 238,000 (5.0 per cent) in 2010.

Government decisions and legislation

The Norwegian Government do not have any explicit population policy. There are, however, a series of measures that are related to population, and justified as social policy, welfare policy, policy for equal rights for women, immigration policy, regional policy etc. There was no major changes in such policies in 1993.

The Norwegian Act on Registered Partnerships for Homosexual Couples came into force from 1 August 1993. Thus Statistics Norway has started compiling statistics on 'registered partners', 'surviving partners' etc. as well as on contracted partnerships, dissolved partnerships etc.

Last publications published on demographic statistics (1994)

Population Statistics 1993 Volume III Survey (NOS C 111)
Population Statistics 1994 Volume I Population Changes in Municipalities 1992-1994 (NOS C 151)
Population Statistics 1994 Volume II Population 1 January (NOS C 184)
Population Projections 1993-2050 National and Regional Figures (NOS C 176)
Cohort and Period Fertility for Norway 1820-1993 (RAPP 94/27)

SWEDEN

Population

The population of Sweden was 8 816 000 at the end of 1994. During 1990-94 the population has increased by 290 000 or 3.4 per cent. The period 1985-89 the population increase was 184 000 persons. The high population increase 1990-94 depends on a very high immigration rate and a high birth rate.

Sweden has the oldest population in the world. This is reflected in a mean age of the population of 39.4 years at the beginning of 1995. The population 65 years of age or older was 17.5 percent and population younger than 20 years was 24.7 percent. The proportion of the population over 64 has decreased somewhat and will continue to decrease up to the turn of the century and then start to increase in 2010 to 22 per cent in the 2030's. The decrease in the old population depends on the very small cohorts born in 1925-40.

Fertility

Fertility had an upswing during the second part of the 80's. From the lowest level of 1.61 in 1983 the total fertility rate rose to 2.14 in 1990. In the beginning of the 90's the fertility level has decreased and reached a level of 1.9 in 1994.

The trend of postponement of childbirth continues. However, during the end of the 80's the postponement temporarily stopped. From the middle of the 70's to 1993 the mean age of women at birth of first child has increased by 2.5 years to 27.0 and second birth by 1.7 years to 29.1.

The upswing in fertility during the end of the 80's can be explained by

- a temporary stop of postponement in younger cohorts (under 30)
- shorter intervals between first and second childbirth, second and third, etc.
- an increase in fertility in older cohorts (over 30) which partly compensate the low fertility earlier in the cohorts.

Cumulative fertility by age and cohort per woman

Cohort	Age					
	20	25	30	35	40	45
1930	0.19	0.81	1.45	1.84	1.99	2.01
1935	0.22	0.87	1.58	1.93	2.04	2.05
1940	0.21	0.93	1.59	1.89	1.98	2.00
1945	0.26	0.91	1.53	1.81	1.91	1.93
1950	0.21	0.84	1.44	1.79	1.94	
1955	0.19	0.70	1.32	1.79		
1960	0.11	0.57	1.30			
1965	0.07	0.55				

The table shows clearly the drop in fertility before 20 and the increase after 30.

The postponements of childbirth have several reasons as:

- longer female education
- higher female labour participation
- postponements of family formations

- more young people living in consensual unions, with lower fertility in ages under 30 than married people
- the unemployment in the 90's.

The typical female career has changed from the 60's. Education takes longer time. Less people marry. More people start their family life as cohabitants. They live longer time in cohabitation. Before her first childbirth the woman works, which gives her qualifications for a larger parental benefit. After a year at home with the baby she returns to a part-time work. If she gets her second child within 2.5 years after the first child she gets a parental benefit as if she would have worked full time. This is an important reason for the shorter intervals between the children.

The high unemployment in the 90's makes problems for the new female career. Many young people don't get jobs and don't get qualifications for a good parental benefit. The high unemployment rate has pressed the fertility level in 1994 of young women to the same low level as in 30's.

Family formation and family dissolution

About 90 000 families were formed yearly in the beginning of the 90's. The yearly number of marriages were only about 35 000. About 10 000 enter marriage when they form their family and 25 000 have lived in a consensual union before they marry. Both the family formation rate and the marriage rate are decreasing.

The number of married couples peaked in 1970 when it was 1 927 000. Until 1994 the number has decreased to 1 666 000. Marriages have been replaced by consensual unions. In 1994 the number of consensual unions passed 500 000.

About 50 000 couples separated each year in the beginning of the 90's. Little more than 20 000 divorces were registered per year and the number of separations in consensual unions were almost 30 000 per year. The divorce rate is increasing. The separation rate among consensual unions is three times higher than that among married couples. The separation rate in concensual unions seems to decrease. So the difference between marriages and consensual unions continues to diminish.

Mortality

Mortality has continued to decrease. In 1994 life expectancy for females was 81.3, an increase with 1.5 years since 1984. Life expectancy for males was 76.1, an increase with 2.2 years since 1984. From the 1920's mortality has decreased faster for women than for men. This pattern was changed in the end of the 70's and after that the male mortality has decreased faster than the female mortality.

Infant mortality was 4.4 in 1994 compared with 6.4 ten years before.

Migration

The number of asylum seekers peaked in 1992 with 84 000. In 1994 the number of asylum seekers was 19 000, the same level as in 1987 and 1988. During 1991-94 the asylum seekers from former Yugoslavia were 120 000. In October 1992 the government demanded visa for all from Serbia-Montenegro and in June 1993 for all from Bosnia-Herzegovina. That reduced the number of asylum seekers.

The migration flows to Sweden have increased during the beginning of the 90's. In 1994 the migration to Sweden was 84 000, the highest ever record. 40 000 people from former Yugoslavia got permits to stay in Sweden in 1994.

The number of foreign born people in Sweden, in thousands

Country	1989	1994
Finland	220	208
Yugoslavia, former	42	112
Iran	36	49
Norway	50	46
Denmark	44	41
Poland	34	39
Germany	37	36
Turkey	24	29
Chile	26	27
Iraq	8	23
All foreign countries	758	922

Immigrants from the Nordic countries have decreased during the last five years. During the same period there has been a big increase of immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Asia. First generation immigrants (foreigners born outside Sweden) were 10.5 per cent of the population in the end of 1994. Second generation immigrants were 7.6 per cent of the population. Therefore 18 per cent of the population is born outside Sweden or born in Sweden with one or two parents born abroad.

Remigration from Sweden is very low due to the fact that most people who have immigrated to Sweden during the last 10 years are refugees or relatives to refugees.

The number of Swedes who emigrate have increased from 9 000 in 1990 to 17 000 in 1994.

Population projection

In the population projection of 1994 the following assumptions have been used:

Fertility 1.9 for 1994-2050.

Mortality, per cent yearly reductions

Men	Women	Period
1.25	1.00	1994-2003
0.625	0.50	2004-2013
0.313	0.25	2014-2023
0	0	2024-2050

which in 1994 gives a life expectancy of 75.9 years for men and 80.9 years for women. In 2024 life expectancy is calculated to 78.2 years for men and 82.5 years for women.

Migration	Immigrants	Emigrants	Year
	75 000	30 000	1994
	61 000	31 000	1995
	47 000	32 000	1996
Then a yearly increase to 2010 by			
	1 000	1 000	
	61 000	46 000	2010-2050

The population will increase slowly, according to the assumptions, from 8.8 millions in 1994 to 9.0 millions at the turn of the century to end up at a level of 9.6 millions in 2030's.

6. Research and education

DENMARK

Eurostat. Training of European Statisticians Introduction to Demographic Data Analysis

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, initiated the project "Training of European Statisticians" (called TES) in 1990. From 1993 demography has been a topic in the yearly programme.

TES offers a 5 day course as **Introduction to Demographic Data Analysis**. The target group is primarily the staff in the Statistical Bureaus responsible for/or interested in the subject, but is in fact open to anyone. Only 18 participants are allowed.

The course gives an overview of the elementary methods in demography with the aim to give the participants an idea of population dynamics. The teaching in 1995 will be based on a special manual, on overheads and computer programmes.

Teachers are:
Otto Andersen (course leader)
Lisbeth B. Knudsen
Anita Lange
Danmarks Statistik (telf. +45-39173917)

Next course:

16-20 October 1995 in Coimbra, Portugal.

The detailed TES-programme can be obtaind from:

Training of European Statisticians
2-6, route de Trèves Block B/6
L- 2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg

FINLAND

Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki

Department of Sociology offers a master's degree in demography. Students are trained for research and planning work that requires a specialized knowledge of demographic methods and phenomena (population growth, fertility, mortality, migration, nuptiality etc.).

The following **demography-related** courses and examinations are included in the master's degree in demography:

- Introduction to demography. Intruduction to basic theories, areas and methods of demography; overview of human populations with respect to their size, their structure, and their development.

Assessment: Lectures (24 h) with appropiate readings, course examination and exercise work.

- The history of sociology, demography and social anthropology. The aim of examination is to acquaint students with the traditions, development and history of the disciplines of sociology, demography and social anthropology. Assessment: examination, 5 books.

- Demographic research methods. The aim of the course is to acquaint students with basic methods, models and data in demography. Lectures (24 h) with appropiate readings, course examination and exercises.

- Current research in demography. The aim of the examination is to make students familiar with central areas and problems of demograhic research. Assessment: examination, 4 books.

- Main areas of demography. The aim of the examination is to acquint students with different theoretical and methodological areas of demography. Assessment: examination, 4 books.

- Demographic research seminar. During the course a collaborative research project is carried out in some specific demograhic theme. The aim is to enable students to learn to apply demograhical methods in different phases of a research process. Assessment: Active participation in group work and in the research process for one or two terms.

- Advanced studies in demography: theory and methods. The aim of the examination is to familiarize students with important theoretical and methodological works in demography. Assessment: examination, 5 books and an essay.

- Practical training in some demographic project. The training is obligatory for those majoring in demography.

- Demography final examination. The aim of the examination is to get acquinted with important works in demography. Assessment: examination, 2 books and 200-300 pages of articles.

In addition to these courses, some special courses are held. For instance, during the spring term 1995 there will be courses on history of demography and on impact of social factors on health and mortality of populations.

Graduate School of Population, Health and Living Conditions, Departments of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Helsinki

Graduate School was established in January 1995. It trains post graduate students in the fields of population, health and living conditions studies. Four PhD students are offered study grants for preparation of their doctoral thesis. Different courses are organised to these four and other 30 PhD students participating the program.

Preliminary course program in 1995:
- Research seminar (spring and fall 1995)
- The resources of the elderly -research seminar (spring 1995)
- Impact of social factors on health and mortality of populations (lectures, spring 1995)
- Course on life table models in population and health studies (fall 1995)
- Register data analysis -seminar (fall 1995)

NORWAY

Demography at the University of Oslo

Demography as a separate field of study was introduced for the first time in Norway at the Department of Economics, University of Oslo in January 1992. It is a one-semester full-time course, open for all students registered at the University of Oslo who have completed at least one year of study. The course is offered every spring, and is planned to be extended to a two-semester course in 1996.

The syllabus is divided into eight topics: formal demography, historical perspectives, fertility, families and households, mortality, migration and reginal aspects, projections, and global perspectives. Teaching in formal demography is partly based on the use of PC-spreadsheets. Students have to write a term paper and to solve exercises in formal demography.

Additional information can be obtained from Øystein Kravdal or Nico Keilman.

SWEDEN

The Research Group in Population Economics, Department of Economic History, Lund University

During the past few decades, economic demography has become a major field of research at the Department of Economic History in Lund. The works of Gunnar Fridlizius on population development in agrarian society and of Rolf Ohlsson on postwar immigration to Sweden constitute a starting point for this research. Presently there are a large number of projects covering various aspects of economic demography. The major research areas are economic and historical demography, including studies on the economics of migration and of the elderly, labour, education and health care. The latter research area has been growing rapidly in the last years.

The members of the group also teach courses in economic and historical demography as well as on problems concerning education and the labour market, both at the undergraduate and graduate level.

Research in Economic and Historical Demography at Lund University

There are currently four projects in progress within this area. Three projects deal with population change in pre-industrial Sweden, both on local and aggregate levels. One of them is on methodological issues, where the aim is to develop advanced time series models in historical demography. Two projects concentrate on demographic issues (age at marriage and fertility) in modern India. Three new projects focus on migration - one on the 19th century emigration to America, one on modern immigration to Sweden and another on modern internal migration. The ninth project is on economics of the elderly dealing with both historical and modern development.

These projects have a number of features in common. They all focus on relationships between population and the economy, they aspire to generalize, they adopt a perspective emphasising

historical change, and they all apply economic and statistical theory in the analysis. Several of them are accomplished in collaboration with scholars in other disciplines.

The research group has in cooperation with the Provincial Archive initiated the development of the Scanian Demographic Data Base. The object is to transfer individual data from church records to a computerized database.

Research in Labour, Education and Health Care at Lund University

The research in this area is characterized by an interest in the qualifications of labour and its interdependence with economic growth and transformation. The research reflects a growing international interest in knowledge and competence as determinants of economic growth. However, the long-term historical perspective utilized also implies that research is directed towards exploring the social and institutional context in which knowledge and qualifications are generated, distributed, and utilized in the production process.

The main part of the research concentrate on problems in 20th century Sweden. Several of them deal with, or touch upon, social and economic conditions of various groups in the educational system and in the labour market. Particular attention is paid to the situation of women.

Another line of research is directed towards the interdependence between the educational system, the labour market, and social and economic change. At present research is to a large extent concentrated on conditions at those parts of the labour market that normally require secondary education, vocational as well as theoretical. In close connection there are studies on social recruitment to various levels of the educational system.

A third line analyzes the interdependence between demographic changes and the expansion of the health care sector in Sweden during the 20th century. Attempts are also made to relate this expansion to structural changes in the Swedish economy, using an economic historical approach.

The Stockholm University, Demography Unit

The Demography Unit (Stockholms universitets demografiska avdelning, SUDA) is an independent administrative entity in the Sociology Department of Stockholm University. The Unit has offices in the Södra Huset building on the Frescati Campus in Stockholm..

The research in SUDA has an empirical social-science orientation and focuses on population processes in modern societies, especially but not exclusively contemporary Sweden. Our projects concentrate on theoretical and empirical features of individual demographic behaviour, in particular on family dynamics (marital and nonmarital union formation and disruption as well as childbearing) and its interface with educational and labor-force activities. Issues of gender equality and the effects of public policies are among our primary interests. The Unit is also involved in the development and implementation of relevant research methodology for modern data sets and in corresponding data collection.

An annual report is available from the Demography Unit.

The undergraduate program in demography

Starting in the academic year of 1992/93, Stockholm University now offers a full undergraduate program in demography consisting of three courses, each of one semester of full-time study.

The first semester is devoted to an introductory course called Basic Demography. In the second-semester, the course plan comprises Economic Demography, Historical Demography, Population Development and Social Change, and Demographic Methods. The third-semester course comprises Further Demographic Methods, one general reading course called Current Demographic Theory and Empirics for all students, and one reading course taylor-made to each student's special interest, as well as a term paper. Students normally spread this work over two semesters and read courses in other subjects besides. Course principal: Associate Professor Eva M. Bernhardt.

The graduate degree in demography

It has long been possible to take a specialization in demography as a part of the Ph.D. programs of several disciplines at Stockholms University. Since 1988 the University also offers a special Ph.D. program (doktorsexamen) in demography. The purpose is to give an education for demographic research in cooperation with the graduate programs of neighbouring disciplines, such as economics, economic history, sociology, or statistics. A graduate student in demography must select one such contact discipline and must successfully complete introductory course work for its Ph.D. program. New graduate students in demography are recommended to take the *licentiatexamen* as a first step in their doctoral program. For more information, contact Professor Jan M. Hoem.

Colloquia

The Demography Unit runs a Colloquium in Demography (Forum Demographicum) which currently meets every second week.

Publications

The Demography Unit publishes two report series printed in offset, namely the Stockholm Research Reports in Demography (SRRD) and the Internal Memoranda (Interna promemorior, IP). The SRRD series contains most of our research products. Many of these reports appear later as papers in scientific journals.The IP series has more modest ambitions and is mostly aimed at local colleagues. It contains intermediary products, tuitional material (on statistical methods, computer programming, data processing and word processing, etc.), reports on data quality, selected papers by students, and so on.

7. News

FINLAND

Population Research Unit established in the Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki

Population Research Unit was established in 1993 as a section of the Department of Sociology at the University of Helsinki. Eleven researchers are currently affiliated with the unit. The head of the unit is prof. Tapani Valkonen. The Population Research Unit has no publication series of its own, but researchers affiliated with the unit have recently published the following books in English:

1. Tapani Valkonen, Tuija Martelin, Arja Rimpelä, Veijo Notkola Soili Savela: Socio-economic Mortality Differences in Finland 1981-90. Statistics Finland, Population 1993:1, Helsinki 1993. 100 pages FIM 100.

2. Kari Pitkänen: Deprivation and disease. Mortality during the Great Finnish Famine of the 1860's. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society, 14, Helsinki 1993, 176 pages. FIM 100.

3. Andres Vikat: Family formation in Estonia. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society, 15, Helsinki 1994. 176 pages. FIM 80.

4. Tuija Martelin: Differential Mortality at Older Ages. Sociodemographic Mortality Differences among the Finnish Elderly. Publications of the Finnish Demographic Society, 16, Helsinki 1994. 95 pages. FIM 60.

5. Seppo Koskinen: Origins of Regional Differences in Mortality from Ischaemic Heart Disease in Finland. National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health, Research Reports 41. Helsinki 1994. 212 pages. FIM 120.

If you would like to obtain any of these titles, please send your order to

Population Research Unit
(Tuija Martelin)
Department of Sociology
P.O. Box 33 (Aleksanterinkatu 7)
FIN-00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

The invoice will be sent with the books. The above prices do not include postage which is about FIM 20 per shipment.

NORWAY

Historical demographic statistics

In February 1995 Statistics Norway has published Historical Statistics 1994, succeeding the 1978 issue. The new issue gives a complete presentation of available statistical time series on an all country level, that go at least 10 years back. The editor is Idar Møglestue.

Chapter 3 Population has been substantially enlarged since the previous issue, now containing 34 tables with demographic time series, covering about 40 pages. Time series for a number of additional items have been included, among these households, families, cohabitants, population by citizenship/country of birth, naturalizations, separations and migrations. Demographic measures like total fertility rate, net reproduction rate and age at birth (average and median) are given for both periods and cohorts. Some series have been pushed further back i time, and series have been made more comparable and more precisely described.

The text section contains information on data sources, definitions etc., along with a brief description of demographic developments over the last two centuries.

In addition to bringing extended demographic time series in the printed publication, the project is expected to result in quite a lot more demographic data on machine readable historical files or bases.

Responsible for the chapter on population has been Halvard Skiri.

Infertility - Causes, Care and Consequences (Summary of doctoral thesis)

by Dr Johanne Sundby

From Departement of Epidemiology, National Institute of Public Health, and Section for Medical Anthropology, Department Group of Community Medicine, University of Oslo.
Oslo, Norway, 1994

There is a great concern about infertility in modern societies. The aim of this study is to assess the frequency of the problem in Norway, and to analyse different genetic, behavioral and exposure risk factors for infertility. Another aim is also to understand how health services, technology and role expectations of women interact to influence short term and long term emotional and psychosocial consequences of infertility.

Material and methods

The study consists of three surveys using postal questionnaires.

Survey 1. The first survey was conducted among all infertile women registered at a major hospital in Oslo in 1982 (N= 361). In this sample the collected clinical data from medical records were combined with a follow up survey of the clients in 1988 (response rate 73 %). This sample was used to study quality of health care, some risk factors and outcome of infertility, and long term psychosocial consequences and attitudes to infertility.

Survey 2. In Norway a registry from a twin panel of all twins born in Norway was utilized to

mail a detailed questionnaire to all female twins born 1942-55. Among other questions including reproductive history, there were several screening questions for infertility. A total of 104 female twin pairs where one or both were considered infertile was sampled. This study was used to assess the genetic component in infertility.

Survey 3. In order to assess how different working conditions and exposures influence the risk of infertility, all female dentists and a sample of female secondary teachers in Norway (N= 2404, response rate 70%) were approached with a detailed questionnaire about pregnancies, exposures, contraceptive use and time to pregnancy.

Results

Clients' attitudes to technology. Overall, infertile women have a positive attitude to use of most available technology in the treatment of infertility, but are more sceptical to surrogate motherhood and non-anonymous donor insemination than to IVFor adoption. A sample of medical students were more restrictive at all points. The answers were influenced by religious affiliation, and the answering pattern wery well reflected the contents of the current (1987) law about reproductive technology in Norway. the law is now (1994) revised.

Sexual behavior as risk factor. The study clearly showed that multipel sex partners and postponement of first pregnancy as well as former use of IUDs increased the risk of tubal factor infertility in the clinical sample. The odds ratio for IUD use was around 2. About half of the tubal factor patients had no known history of any pelvic infectious disease.

Long term psychological outcome of infertility. The study followed the clients up to 1988, and the psychological profile as assessed with three standard psychological tests (Impact of Event Scale, Eysenck Personality Inventory, General Health Questionnaire) as well as subjective assessment of quality of life showed that infertility was considered as a major life event by most clients. However, the psychological functioning of the infertile women was not very different form the profile expected in a normal population. Time was an important factor for resolvement of the psychological burden. Those who remained married, and had a fairluy high level of education, had a better psychological outcome even if they had not become pregnant. Women who had got a child suffered somewhat less than those who remained infertile, but women who adopted were even better off psychologically.

Quality of health care for infertile couples. The study showed that investigation for infertility is a lenghty process lasting on an average 4 years. In this period the clients had 6-7 consultations, and met on average a new doctor almost every time they came. There were many inconsitencies in the medical records, and often the investigation failed to follow the structured plan that was developed for the infertility clinic. Most clients were satisfied wuith the doctor's medical procedures, but almost all were dissatisfied with the clinic's ability to facilitate emotional support.

Genes and infertility. Even if the sample was small, there was a tendency to find more monozygous twin pairs concordant for infertility than dizygous. This suggests a genetic component in infertility. The result has to be interpreted with some caution.

The frequency of infertility. In the teacher/dentist sample we found that 3 % were primary infertile and childless. More than 15 % had at some time in their history experienced infertility as more than one year's waiting time for a pregnancy. The frequency of infertility and prolonged waiting time to pregnancy was somewhat increased for younger cohorts in the sample, indicating

a trend towards an increase in infertility overall. Time to pregnancy increased significantly with age, especially past 35 years, showing that as women postpone pregnancies the risk of experiencing prolonged time to pregnancy will increase.

Infertility and employment. In this study, time to pregnancy as months of unprotected sexual intercourses, was used to assess the influence of exposures in the workplace, smoking and employment status on fertility. Most dentists and teachers were wage earnes outside their home, but for those who were not, it was demonstrated that they had a shorter time to pregnancy regardless of parity. However, ther was no increased frequency of permanent infertility among the working women.

Conclusions. The studies have demonstrated that infertility is a complex issue, and that the medical management of infertility will profit from a better understanding of psychological and social factors contributing to the problem. Several factors that influence modern women's life style may also have severe consequences for her childbearing ability, including a postponement of pregnancies to a higher age, and workplace exposure, tobacco smoking and other consumtions. In the resolution of infertility, modern health care should include psychosocial councelling and better continuity of care as quality aspects in their clinics. Early clarification of treatment options, better communication as well as discontinuation if chances for sucess are small can contribute positively to the couple's own resolvement of the infertility crisis.

The thesis was based upon the following papers:

1. Sundby J. Methodological conciderations in the study of risk factors and outcome of reduced fertility. Scand J Soc Med 1989;17:135-40
2. Sundby J, Olsen A. Reproduction, Technology and the law. Acta Gyn Obst Scand 1990;69:641-4.
3. Sundby J, Olsen A. The influence of education, age at sexual debut, use of IUD and number of sex partners on tubal factor infertility. J Psychosom Gyn Obst 1992; 13:135-46.
4. Sundby J, Magnus P, Solaas M, Berg K. The genetic influence on subfertility and infertility. A study of 104 twin pairs born 1943-55. Submitted 1993.
5. Sundby J. Long term psychological outcome of infertility. A follow up study of former patients. Journal of Women's Health 1992;3:209-217
6. Sundby J, Olsen A, Schei B. Quality of care for infertility patients. An evaluation of a plan for a hospital investigation. Scand J Soc Med 1994;22:139-44.
7. Sundby J, Dahl JE. Are women in the workplace less fertile than women who are not employed? Joural of Women's Health 1994;3:65-72.
8. Sundby J, Dahl JE. Is the frequency of infertility increasing? Accepted, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 1994.

*Sundby J. Women, technology and reproductive health.

The thesis was defended and accepted at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Oslo August 26, 1994.

Adress for correspondence:
Dr. Johanne Sundby
Medical Anthropology, Dep. group of Community Medicine,
University of Oslo
Post box 1130 Blindern, N-0318 Oslo, Norway

SWEDEN

News from the Stockholm University Demography Unit

Dr. Gigi Santow and Dr. Michael Bracher, formerly of the Australian National University, Canberra, joined the Demography Unit as Senior Research Associates, starting in November of 1994.

Dr. Ursula Henz, currently of the Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung, Berlin, is scheduled to join the Demography Unit as a Research Associate in June of 1995.

Mr. Gunnar Andersson joined the Unit as a Junior Research Associate in January of 1994.

Dr. Elisabet Näsman left the Demography Unit at the end of 1994 to move to Uppsala University.

Population census in the future

Since 1930 a population census has taken place every fifth year except in 1955. In 1995 there will be no population census. An official report says that there is a need for population census only every tenth year. Many users of the statistics from the population census did not like the proposal from the official report. Instead they wanted the household statistics to be produced with the Danish/Finish method e. g. a population register with a unique address to each dwelling. Now there is a proposal at the government's table for an improved population register and a new dwelling register which both will be updated continuously.

Today we do not know when the next population census will take place and we do not know what method will be used in the next census.

Statistics Sweden prefers the method with a population register with a unique address to each dwelling and a new dwelling register. If this will be the method in the future the household definition will move more to the de jure estimate.

If the census in the future will use a population register with a unique address to each dwelling as data source there will be problems to classify consensual unions without joint children as couples, and families, in the census.

If you have a population register with a unique address to each dwelling there will also be a lot of advantages. The household statistics will be produced much faster and cheaper - however the first time it will be very expensive - than with a questionnaire as data source. It is then also possible to produce household statistics every year. Eventually it will be possible to produce statistics on household changes which is a good data source for household projections.

Yearly statistics on education, income and employment by industry are available from registers. A test will be carried out to find if it is possible to get statistics on employment by occupation from registers.

The Council of Social Science (SFR) examines demography in Sweden

In 1994 the Council of Social Science (Socialvetenskapliga Forskningsrådet - SFR) published a report on research and education in demography in Sweden. A committee consisting of Tommy Bengtsson, Jan Hoem, Anders Klevmarken, Rolf Ohlsson and Lars-Göran Tedebrand had been appointed to investigate the position of demography as a scientific field and to propose changes in the institutional context of demographic research. Secretary for the investigation was Christer Lundh.

The report is based on a survey of research and education during the last five years. Demography is given a broad definition, and more than a hundred researchers responded to the survey. The main finding is that demographic concepts and methods are being applied within a vast number of scientific fields but that the majority of those who practice the methods were never really formally trained in it. Demography in Sweden is not a social science in its own right but has always been more or less dependent upon the special interests of individual researchers. To create more continuity, regular grants for research and education in demography are suggested. The report, containing a catalogue of the research, can be ordered from SFR, P.O. Box 2220, S-103 15 Stockholm.

8. Mailing list

DENMARK

Name	Address
Andersen, Bent Regner	Nygårdsterrasserne 286D 3520 Farum
Andersen, Knud West	Borgergade 34, 4.tv 1300 København K.
Andersen, Otto	Søndergårdsvej 7 3500 Værløse
Bertelsen, Ole	Socialforskningsinstituttet Borgergade 28 1300 KøbenhavnK.
Bille, Hedda	Sundhedsstyrelsen Amaliegade 13 1012 København K.
Borchsenius, Lars	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Brünniche-Olsen, Olga	Egelykkevej 13 2720 Vanløse
Bülow-Hansen, Henrik	Bekkasinlunden 2 4540 Ferevejle
Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard (sociolog)	Tordenskjoldsgade 31, 5. 1055 København K.
EGV	Vesterbrogade 97 1620 København V.
Engholm, Gerda	Heisesgade 23 2100 København Ø
Eriksen, Dan	Hovedstadsregionene Statistikkontor Vester Voldgade 87, 4. 1552 København V.
Fisker, Kjeld	Københavns Statistiske Kontor Sommervej 6B 3520 Farum
Foreningen for Familieplanlægning	Aurehøjvej 2 2900 Hellerup

Frandsen, Kirsten (æresmedlem)	Høyrups Alle 4 A 2900 Hellerup
Gevalli, Lars Erik	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Grüner, Elisabeth	I/S Datacentralen Retortvej 6-8 2500 Valby
Haahr, Kim	Hovedstadsregionene Statistikkontor Vester Voldgade 87, 4. 1552 Københav V.
Hansen, Hanne	Ringstedgade 1, 3.th 2100 København Ø
Hansen, Hans Oluf	Statistisk Institut Studiestræde 6 1455 København K.
Isaksen, Knud Isak	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Johansen, Hans Chr.	Anne Maries Alle 4 A 5250 Odense SV
Johansen, Niels Holmer	Hovedstadsregionens Statistikkontor Vester Voldgade 87, 4. 1552 København V.
Jørgensen, Karin Ørum	Otto Mallingsgade 3 3tv. 2100 København Ø
Jørgensen, Kirsten B.	Sortemosevej 201 2730 Herlev
Knudsen, Lisbeth B.	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Kruse, Filip	Den Sociale Højskole Søndervangen 90 8260 Viby J
Krygell, Peter	Københavns Statistiske Kontor Leerbjerg Lod 19 3400 Hillerød
Lange, Anita	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø

Larsen, Mogens Damgård	Pinjevangen 116 3450 Allerød
Leeson, George	Holtelandsvej 8 Endelev 4652 Hårlev
Liebach, Birgitte	Mølleåparken 13 1 2800 Lyngby
Lindskrog, Niels Otto	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Lund, Kim	Horsensgade 12, 3.th 2100 København Ø
Matthiessen, P. C.	Carlsbergfondet H.C. Andersens Boulevard 35 1553 København V.
Mortensen, Thomas	Højgårdstoften 306 2630 Taastrup
Møller-Sørensen, Kaare	Stenstrupvej 16 4180 Sorø
Mørch, Henning	Geografisk Institut Østervoldgade 10 1350 København K.
Noordhoek, Johs.	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Dir. general of Public Health Ólafsson, Ólafur	Laugavegur 116 105 Reykjavík ISLAND
Pedersen, Jesper Bruus	Store Kongensgade 108 A 1264 København K.
Pedersen, Lars	Grønlands Statistik 3900 Nuuk GRØNLAND
Qvist, Anna	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Reusch, Simon	Grønjordskollegiet v.4s14 2300 København S

Reyman, Lars	I/S Kommunedata Hadsundvej 184 9100 Aalborg (postboks)
Rich, Robin	Skyttegade 14,st 2200 København N
Rikard-Petersen, Kristian	Strandvejen 677 2930 Klampenborg
Scheel-Bech, Lars	I/S Kommunedata Hadsundvej 184 9100 Aalborg (postboks)
Schmidt, Gert	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Simonsen, Bo	25 Route du vin L'5495 Wintrange LUXEMBOURG
Skotte, Lene	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Spieker, Finn	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Spøhr, Hanne	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Stene, Jon	Statistisk Institut Studiestræde 6 1455 København K.
Sørensen, Svend	Sundhedsstyrelsen Amaliegade 13 1012 København K.
Tellier, Siri Melchior	Olufsvej 30 2100 København Ø
Thirup, Anne Marie	Claus Nebsvej 3 2830 Virum
Thomsem, Marianne Værn	Holmbladsgade 31 2tv 2300 København S
Thygesen, Lars	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø

Torpe, Carsten	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
Willert, Hanne	Frederiksberg Alle 34 1820 Fredriksberg C
Woll, Claus A.	Københavns Statistiske Kontor Vester Voldgade 87 1552 København V.
Wulff, Annegrete	Danmarks Statistik Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø

FINLAND

ANTTALAINEN MAIJA-LIISA	HEVOSSALMENTIE 19 FIN-00870 HELSINKI
APAJALAHTI PASI	HUOPALANDENTIE 12 B 45 FIN-00330 HELSINKI
AUVINEN RIITTA	POPULATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE KALEVANKATU 16 FIN-00100 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 640 235 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 612 1211 E-MAIL: VL_UMM@CC.HELSINKI.FI
BERG MARI-ANNA	SEPÄNKATU 19 A 21 FIN-00150 HELSINKI
BLOMBERG LEO	UNTAMONTIE 6 E 36 FIN-00610 HELSINKI 61
EKHOLM ANDERS	DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS P.O. BOX 54 (UNIONINKATU 37) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 1911
ELO SEIJA	CALONIUKSENK. 5 A 2 FIN-00100 HELSINKI
ERJOS MIKKO	KAUPPAKARTANONKUJA 3 B 21 FIN-00920 HELSINKI
FINNÄS FJALAR	TUVSTIGEN FIN-66140 ÖVERMALAX
HAAVIO-MANNILA ELINA	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 25 (FRANZENINKATU 13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 7030 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 7033

HAIMI OLAVI	LUKKARINMÄENTIE 12 FIN-00680 HELSINKI
HAKAMA MATTI	HULAUDENTIE FIN-37500 LEMPÄÄLÄ
HAKKARAINEN ANNI	HÄMEENTIE 128 A FIN-05450 NUKARI
HARALA RIITTA	HAKAPORTTI 1 B FIN-01800 KLAUKKALA
HAUTAMÄKI LAURI	AHMANKATU 13 FIN-33520 TAMPERE
HEIKKILÄ ELLI (earlier KARJALAINEN)	UNIVERSITY OF OULU RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN FINLAND SEMINAARIKATU 2 P.O. BOX 51 FIN-87101 KAJAANI TELEPHONE: (+358 86) 632 4853 TELEFAX: (+358 86) 632 4865 E-MAIL: ELLI.HEIKKILA@OULU.FI
HEIMONEN JORMA	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
HERMUNEN TUULA	PREIVIIKIN RANTAKUJA 76 FIN-28660 PORI
HERVA ASLAK	KANERVAKATU 5 FIN-80130 JOENSUU
HIETALA KARI	LAAJAKORVENKUJA 4 A 8 FIN-01620 VANTAA
HIRSTIÖ-SNELLMAN PAULA	POHJOISRANTA 6 A FIN-00170 HELSINKI
HONKANEN OSSI	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 1734 3294 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 1734 3251 E-MAIL: OSSI.HONKANEN@STAT.FI
HULKKO JOUKO	POPULATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE KALEVANKATU 16 FIN-00100 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 640 235 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 612 1211
HUUHTANEN PEKKA	ALKUTIE 24-26 B 11 FIN-00660 HELSINKI 66

HYTTI HELKA	PUNAVUORENKATU 18 A 4 FIN-00150 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 434 1370
HÄMÄLÄINEN HANNU	NATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR WELFARE AND HEALTH P.O. BOX 220 FIN-00531 HELSINKI
JAAKKOLA RISTO	NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LEGAL POLICY P.O. BOX 35 FIN-00931 HELSINKI
JALOVAARA MARIKA	KUSTAANKATU 9 A 16 FIN-00500 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2522 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: JALOVAARA@VALT.HELSINKI.FI
JAVANAINEN MARKKU	INARINTIE 11-13 A 3 FIN-00550 HELSINKI E-MAIL: MARKKU.JAVANAINEN @HELSINKI.FI
JOKIRANTA TEIJA	WALLININKATU 6 C 77 FIN-00530 HELSINKI
JUTIKKALA EINO	MERIKATU 3 B FIN-00140 HELSINKI 14
JÄRVINEN PEKKA	REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CENTRAL FINLAND SEPÄNKATU 4 FIN-40100 JYVÄSKYLÄ
KAIVOLAINEN KYÖSTI	ORAPIHLAJANTIE 11 A FIN-00320 HELSINKI
KANDOLIN IRJA	INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH LAAJANIITYNTIE 1 FIN-01620 VANTAA
KANNISTO VÄINÖ	CAMPO GRANDE 1, 6-D 1700 LISBOA PORTUGAL TELEPHONE: (+351 1) 769 5817
KARI KYLLIKKI	AAMUYÖNTIE 11 B FIN-02210 ESPOO
KARISTO ANTTI	TAIVAANVUOHENT. 14 C 17 FIN-00200 HELSINKI
KARTOVAARA LEENA	KAUPPALANTIE 22 B 5 FIN-02700 KAUNIAINEN

KATAJAMÄKI ESA	VENUKSENTIE 6 N 142 FIN-01480 VANTAA
KEMPPAINEN EEVA-KAISA	CITY OF HELSINKI STATISTICAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 303 FIN-00171 HELSINKI
KIVIOJA TAINA	PERUSTIE 20 A 9 FIN-00330 HELSINKI
KOIVUKANGAS OLAVI	INSTITUTE OF MIGRATION PIISPANKATU 3 FIN-20500 TURKU TELEPHONE: (+358 21) 23 17 536 TELEFAX: (+358 21) 23 33 460
KOIVULA ULLA-MAIJA	METSÄKULMANTIE 6 PIRKKALA
KOLJONEN KALEVI	PORVOONKATU 1 C 37 FIN-04200 KERAVA
KOPONEN ANNE	SOIDINTIE 8 D 24 FIN-00700 HELSINKI
KOPONEN JUHANI	INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES P.O. BOX 47 (HÄMEENT. 153 B) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 708 51
KORHONEN RAILI	KYÖSTI KALLIONTIE 6 C 31 FIN-00570 HELSINKI 57
KORKIASAARI JOUNI	PITKÄPELLONKATU 8 A 6 FIN-20900 TURKU
KORPELA TIMO	YLIPALONTIE 13 K FIN-00670 HELSINKI
KOSKELA RIITTA-SISKO	KISKONTIE 18 A 10 FIN-00280 HELSINKI 28
KOSKINEN SEPPO	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINK. 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2531 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: SEPPO.KOSKINEN@HELSINKI.FI
KULTALAHTI OLLI	OPISKELIJANK. 39 E FIN-33720 TAMPERE

KUOKKANEN AARNE	CITY OF TAMPERE STATISTICAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 87 FIN-33211 TAMPERE
LAAKSO SEPPO	ULVILANT. 29/7 E 516 FIN-00350 HELSINKI
LAAKSONEN SEPPO	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
LAHELMA EERO	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH P.O. BOX 21 (HAARTMANINKATU 3) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
LAINE HELI	LENTÄJÄNTIE 3 E 27 FIN-03100 NUMMELA
LALLUKKA SEPPO	MELKONKATU 5 C 43 FIN-00210 HELSINKI
LAMMI PENTTI	TOMAATTIKUJA 3 C FIN-00660 HELSINKI
LANKINEN MARKKU	JATASALMENTIE 5 A 13 FIN-00830 HELSINKI
LARMO SEPPO	MINISTRY OF LABOUR P.O. BOX 524 FIN-00101 HELSINKI
LAURÉN MICHAELA	KYTÖSUONTIE 8 C 35 FIN-00300 HELSINKI
LEHMUSTO PIRJO	LIISANTIE 10 A 2 FIN-65610 MUSTASAARI
LEINO-ARJAS PÄIVI	KULMAKATU 8 B 21 FIN-00170 HELSINKI
LIETSALA LEENA	CENTRAL PENSION SECURITY INSTITUTE P.O. BOX 11 FIN-00521 HELSINKI 52
LINDBOHM MARJA-LIISA	VÄLITALONTIE 105 FIN-00660 HELSINKI
LINDELL CHRISTINA	SOROLANKUJA 1 FIN-00420 HELSINKI
LINDGREN JARL	POPULATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE KALEVANKATU 16 FIN-00100 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 607 416 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 612 1211 E-MAIL: VL_UMM@CC.HELSINKI.FI

LINDGREN SUSANNE	PILE ALLE 19 A DK-2000 FREDERIKSBERG DANMARK
LINKOLA MAIJA-LIISA	CITY OF HELSINKI ECONOMIC AND PLANNING DEP. P.O. BOX 214 FIN-00171 HELSINKI
LOUNAMAA ANNE	KOIVUVIITA 4 A 2 FIN-02130 ESPOO
LOVIO TIMO	KYMINTIE 23-25 B 14 FIN-00550 HELSINKI
LUUKKO MARTTI	SINIVUOKONP. 5 AS 1 FIN-00930 HELSINKI
MAJAVA ALTTI	RATAKATU 29 A 7 FIN-00120 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 643 668 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 612 1211 E-MAIL: VL_UMM@CC.HELSINKI.FI
MANDERBACKA KRISTINA	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH P.O. BOX 21 (HAARTMANINKATU 3) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
MANNINEN ASTA	CITY OF HELSINKI STATISTICAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 303 FIN-00171 HELSINKI
MARKELIN PASI	SIENIKATU 3 B FIN-04200 KERAVA
MARTELIN TUIJA	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINKATU 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2531 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: TUIJA.MARTELIN@HELSINKI.FI
MARTIKAINEN PEKKA	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINK. 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2520 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: PEKKA.MARTIKAINEN@HELSINKI.FI
MARTTINEN JOUNI	PITKÄPELLONK. 12 A 3 FIN-20900 TURKU

MIETTINEN TUULA	VIHTATIE 10 B FIN-04260 KERAVA
MIKKOLA PERTTI	MALMINKATU 22 D 87 FIN-00100 HELSINKI
MORING BEATRICE	SNELLMANSGATAN 16 C 32 FIN-00420 HELSINKI
MUNTER ARJA	PORINTIE 3 F 62 FIN-00350 HELSINKI
MUSTONEN HELI	FOUNDATION FOR ALCOHOL STATISTICS P.O. BOX 350 FIN-00101 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 133 3479 E-MAIL: HELI.MUSTONEN@HELSINKI.FI
MYRSKYLÄ PEKKA	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
MÄKELÄ PIA	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINKATU 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2534 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: PIA.MAKELA@HELSINKI.FI
MÄKINEN MATTI	LEL EMPLOYMENT PENSION FUND STATISTICS PALKKATILANPORTTI 1 FIN-00240 HELSINKI
NIEMINEN MAURI	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 1734 3255 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 1734 3251 E-MAIL: MAURI.NIEMINEN@STAT.FI
NIKANDER TIMO	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
NOTKOLA IRMA-LEENA	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AND GENERAL PRACTICE UNIVERSITY OF KUOPIO P.O. BOX 1627 FIN-70211 KUOPIO TELEPHONE: (+358 71) 162 924 TELEFAX: (+358 71) 162 937 E-MAIL: NOTKOLA@MESSI.UKU.FI

NOTKOLA VEIJO	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 25 (FRANZENINKATU 13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 7027 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 7033 E-MAIL: VEIJO.NOTKOLA@HELSINKI.FI
NYGREN MARTTI	MATRUUSINKATU 3 A 3 FIN-00160 HELSINKI
PAJUNEN AIRI	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 25 (FRANZENINKATU 13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 7037 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 7033 E-MAIL: AIRI.PAJUNEN@HELSINKI.FI
PARKKINEN PEKKA	GOVERNMENT ISTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH P.O. BOX 269 FIN-00531 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 703 2929
PELLINEN MIKKO	VAKKATIE 47 FIN-00430 HELSINKI 43
PELTONEN ARVO	HALSUANTIE 10 C 10 FIN-00420 HELSINKI 42
PENSOLA TIINA	JUSTEERINTIE 4 B 7 FIN-03100 NUMMELA TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2106 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: TIINA.PENSOLA@HELSINKI.FI
PIEPPONEN PAAVO	HIIHTÄJÄNTIE 6 C 30 FIN-70200 KUOPIO
PITKÄNEN KARI	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINKATU 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2122 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: KARI.PITKANEN@HELSINKI.FI
PULKKINEN PIA	RUSTHOLLINPOLKU 4 A 3 FIN-00910 HELSINKI
RAHKONEN OSSI	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY P.O. BOX 25 (FRANZENINKATU 13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 1911

RAITIS RIIKKA	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 25 (FRANZENINKATU 13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 7038 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 7033
RANNE ANTERO	INSURANCE COMPANY ILMARINEN EERIKINKATU 41 FIN-00180 HELSINKI
RANTA SINIKKA	TIETÄJÄNTIE 17 E FIN-02130 ESPOO
REIJO MARIE	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINK. 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2106 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: MARIE.REIJO@HELSINKI.FI
REPO AILA	LAMMASTIE 12 C 13 FIN-01700 VANTAA
RITAMIES MARKETTA	POPULATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE KALEVANKATU 16 FIN-00100 HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 607 416 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 612 1211 E-MAIL: VL_UMM@CC.HELSINKI.FI
RYYNÄNEN MARKKU	TÖÖLÖNKATU 54 A 10 FIN-00250 HELSINKI 25
SAARI MATTI	PAJUPILLINT. 24 B 13 FIN-00420 HELSINKI
SAARINEN RIITTA	MARIANK. 12 C 38 FIN-15110 LAHTI
SAARINEN SEIJA	HONKALANTIE 13 FIN-28360 PORI
SALIN OLLI	KEHRUUTIE 1 C 24 FIN-0041 HELSINKI
SALO MIKKO A.	SUKKULATIE 18 FIN-80260 JOENSUU
SARETSALO LAURI	PEIPONKATU 4 A 3 FIN-76100 PIEKSÄMÄKI
SAVELA SOILI	TALVIKKITIE 22 A 4 FIN-01300 VANTAA

SAVELA VEIKKO	LAPILANT. 17 B 9 FIN-04200 KERAVA
SIHVONEN ARI-PEKKA	ERASMUS INTERNATIONAL HOUSE STRUISENBURGDWARSSTRASE 366 3063 BW ROTTERDAM THE NETHERLANDS E-MAIL: ARI-PEKKA.SIHVONEN@HELSINKI.FI
SOIKKANEN HANNU	KORKEAVUORENK. 3 A 21 FIN-00140 HELSINKI
STARCK CHRISTIAN	VANHA NURMIJÄRVENT. 19 FIN-01670 VANTAA
STRENGELL GÖRAN	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
STRÖMMER AARNO	KIRKKOKATU 67 B 23 FIN-90120 OULU
SUKSELAINEN V.J.	PÄIVÄTTÄRENPOLKU 2 FIN-02100 ESPOO
SUVIRANTA LIISA	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
SÄNTTI RIITTA	KARTANONAHDE 3 C FIN-02360 ESPOO
SÖDERLING ISMO	KULMATIE 7 FIN-21290 RUSKO
TAURIAINEN JUHANI	KIELOTIE 1 FIN-16600
TERVAMÄKI ERKKI	DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY P.O. BOX 4 (HALLITUSKATU 11-13) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
TIHLMAN VELI-PEKKA	PIKALÄHETINTIE 14 A FIN-00620 HELSINKI
TUOMAINEN RAIMO	KUMPUKATU 7 A 2 FIN-70620 KUOPIO
TUOMINEN EILA	TAKILATIE 19 FIN-00850 HELSINKI
TUOMISAARI TIMO	REGIONAL PLANNING FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN KARELIA PORMESTARINKATU 6 B FIN-53100 LAPPEENRANTA

TURPEINEN OIVA	HALSUANTIE 10 B 5 FIN-00420 HELSINKI
UITTO JUHA	THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY TOHO SEMEI BUILDING 15-1, SHIBUYA 2-CHOME SHIBUYA-KU, TOKYO 150 JAPAN TELEPHONE: +81 3 5467 1251 TELEFAX: +81 3 3499 2828 E-MAIL: PROGRAM@JPNUNU00
VALKONEN TAPANI	POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY P.O. BOX 33 (ALEKSANTERINK. 7) FIN-00014 UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 191 2042 TELEFAX: (+358 0) 191 2124 E-MAIL: TAPANI.VALKONEN@HELSINKI.FI
VERGHESE MATTHEW	TOLSA FIN-02400 KIRKKONUMMI
VESIKANSA SANNA	LEIVISKÄTIE 3 B 21 FIN-00440 HELSINKI
VIRTANEN VESA	FIN-00022 STATISTICS FINLAND TELEPHONE: (+358 0) 173 41
VISURI ELINA	VALOPOIJU 6 B 51 FIN-02320 ESPOO
VUORI PEKKA	CITY OF HELSINKI STATISTICAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 303 FIN-00171 HELSINKI
YLI-PEKKA LAURI	HILAPELLONT. 4 D 18 FIN-00390 HELSINKI
YLI-PEKKA TARJA	KOIVISTONRINNE 10 FIN-11100 RIIHIMÄKI

NORWAY

Berg, Gudmund Frode	Agder ing.- og distr.høyskole Groosev. 36 4890 GRIMSTAD
Berge, Erling	Njordsvei 31 7032 TRONDHEIM

Bjerkedal, Tor	Institutt for forebyggende medisin Gydas v. 8 0363 OSLO
Blom, Svein	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Borgan, Jens-Kristian	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Borgan, Ørnulf	Matematisk institutt P.B. 1053 Blindern 0316 OSLO
Brunborg, Helge	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Brækhus, Kjeld	Johs. Haugeruds v. 48 1351 RUD
Bugge, Liv Susanne	Leirv. 15 2322 RIDABU
Båtevik, Finn Ove	Røyslidvegen 11 D 6100 VOLDA
Christian Michelsens institutt	Biblioteket Fantoftvegen 38 5036 FANTOFT
Dahl, Grete	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Dyrvik, Ståle	Historisk institutt Sydnesplass 9 5007 BERGEN 05-212321
Ellingsæter, Anne Lise	ISF Munthesgt. 31 0260 OSLO
Eriksen, John	INAS Munthes gt. 31 0260 OSLO

Finans- og tolldepartementet	P.B. 8008 DEP 0030 OSLO
Flakstad, Anne Grethe	Soppsvingen 28 9100 KVALØYSLETTA
Fridstrøm, Lasse	TØI P.B. 6110 Etterstad 0602 OSLO
Fure, Eli	Peder Ankers v. 8 0861 OSLO
Gramstad, Victoria	Rogaland fylkeskommune P.B. 130 4001 STAVANGER
Gulbrandsen, Lars	INAS Munthesgt. 31 0260 OSLO
Gulbrandsen, Ole	Norges byggforskningsinstitutt Forskningsveien 3b 0371 OSLO
Hagan, Merete	Postdirektoratet, Økonimistyring P.B. 1181 Sentrum 0107 OSLO
Haldorsen, Tor	Kreftregisteret Montebello 0310 OSLO
Hanisch, Thor Einar	Høgskolen i Agder Postuttak 4604 KRISTIANSAND
Hansen, Jens Christian	Institutt for geografi Breiviken 2 5035 BERGEN SANDVIKEN
Haram, Øystein	Arbeids- og adm.-dep. P.B. 8004 DEP 0032 OSLO
Helland, Haktor	Stjernev. 33c 0389 OSLO

Henden, Kjell	Høgskulen i Sogn og Fjordane, avd. økonomi Parkv. 5 5800 Sogndal
Hernæs, Erik	SNF Gaustadalléen 21 0371 OSLO
Hodne, Oddleif	Vardåslia 7 4600 KRISTIANSAND
Iversen, Gunvor	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Jensen, An-Magritt	NIBR P.B. 44 Blindern 0313 OSLO
Jensen, Einar	Tormods v. 18 C 1184 OSLO
Johnson, Silje	Paal Bergs v. 9 0692 OSLO
Jónsdóttir, Helga	Lerdalstoppen 40 1258 OSLO
Keilman, Nico	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Kravdal, Øystein	Sosialøkonomisk inst. P.B. 1095 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Kreyberg, Sidsel	Grindbakken 70 0764 OSLO
Kristiansen, Ketil	Hallagerbakken 12a 1256 OSLO
Kristofersen, Lars B.	NIBR P.B. 44 Blindern 0313 OSLO
Kristoffersen, Dag	Eikerv 71 3600 KONGSBERG

Larsen, Øyvind	Instituttgruppe for samfunnsmedisinske fag P.B. 1130 Blindern 0318 OSLO
Lettenstrøm, Gerd S.	Harald Hårfagresgt. 2 0363 OSLO
Lie, Morten	Asplan Viak A/S P.B. 25 1301 SANDVIKA
Lind, Oddvar	Molstadv. 11 1480 SLATTUM
Ljones, Olav	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Mamelund, Svenn-Erik	Grenseveien 7B 0571 OSLO
Miranda, Armindo	Chr. Michelsens inst.- Derap Fantoftsvn. 38 5036 FANTOFT
Mook, Reinhard	P.B. 825 9001 TROMSØ
Mønnesland, Jan	NIBR P.B. 44 Blindern 0313 OSLO
Noack, Turid	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Norges forsikringsforbund	Statistisk kontor P.B. 2473 Solli 0202 OSLO
Norsk gerontologisk institutt	Oskars gt 36 0870 OSLO
Norsk Hydro v/R. Sohlberg	Bygdøy allé 2 0257 OSLO 2
Nøhr, Øyvind	Industrigt. 31 A 0357 OSLO 3

Orderud, Geir	NIBR P.B. 44 Blindern 0313 OSLO
Oshaug, Arne	Nygårdsbakken 4 f 1482 NITTEDAL
Otnes, Per	Inst. for sosiologi P.B. 1096 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Pedersen, Jon	Kolderupsv. 11 0587 OSLO
Randsborg, Hege Brit	Riksarkivet Folke Bernadottesv 21 0862 OSLO
Rideng, Arne	Transportøkon. inst. P.B. 6110 Etterstad 0602 OSLO
Ross, Frøydis Bryhn	Nedre Båstadvei 40 1370 ASKER
Rønsen, Marit	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Sauberer, Michael	Friedenszeile 6 A-1130 WIEN AUSTRIA
Schweder, Tore	Sosialøkonomisk inst. P.B. 1095 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Seip, Jens L.	Abildsøveien 45 A 1187 OSLO
Selmer, Randi	Henriks vei 5 A 0768 OSLO
Sevaldson, Per	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Skirbekk, Sigurd	Inst. for sosiologi P.B. 1096 Blindern 0317 OSLO

Skiri, Halvard	Statistisk sentralbyrå Postuttak 2201 KONGSVINGER
Skjeldestad, Finn Egil	Regionsykehuset Kvinneklinikken 7006 TRONDHEIM
Skrede, Kari	INAS Munthesgt. 31 0260 Oslo
Sogner, Sølvi	Historisk institutt P.B. 1008 Blindern 0315 OSLO
Solheim, Leif Kristian	Jegerv. 17B 0386 OSLO
Stambøl, Lasse S.	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Sten, Knut M.	Trondheim helsefaghøgskole Ulstadløkv 15 7043 TRONDHEIM
Stokke, Liv Jorunn	FAFO P.B. 2947 Tøyen 0650 OSLO
Stoltenberg, Karin	Barne- og familiedepartementet P.B. 8036 Dep. 0030 OSLO
Stordahl, Erik	Skoglia 1800 ASKIM
Strand, Kitty	Konghellegt 1 0569 OSLO
Sundby, Johanne	Helsedirektoratet P.B. 8128 DEP 0032 OSLO
Sørensen, Knut Ø.	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO

Sørlie, Kjetil	NIBR P.B. 44 Blindern 0313 OSLO
Texmon, Inger E.	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO
Thonstad, Tore	Sosialøkonomisk inst. P.B. 1095 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Tostensen, Arne	Chr. Michelsens institutt Fantoftvegen 38 5036 FANTOFT
Tønder, Johan-Kristian	NAVFs utredningsinstitutt Munthesgt. 29 0260 OSLO
Tønnesen, Bjørn Lied	5815 SOLVORN
Vassenden, Kåre	Statistisk sentralbyrå Postuttak 2201 KONGSVINGER
Vaa, Mariken	ISF Munthes gt. 31 0260 OSLO
Vislie, Jon	Sosialøkonomisk inst. P.B. 1095 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Walløe, Lars	Inst. for informatikk P.B. 1080 Blindern 0316 OSLO
Wetlesen, Tone Schou	Inst. for sosiologi P.B. 1096 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Wiik, Åshild	Ole Vigsgt. 6 0357 OSLO
Østby, Lars	Statistisk sentralbyrå P.B. 8131 DEP 0033 OSLO

Øverbye, Einar	Flesåsveien 1 0860 OSLO
Øyen, Ørjar	Lille Øvregt. 36a 5018 BERGEN
Aalen, Odd	Seksjon for medisinsk statistikk P.B. 1122 Blindern 0317 OSLO
Ås, Dagfinn	Norges byggforskningsinstitutt P.B. 322 Blindern 0314 OSLO

SWEDEN

Alm-Stenflo, Gun	Radervägen 22 4 Tr 183 61 Täby
Andersson, Britt-Marie	Kråkdungevägen 6 161 70 Bromma
Andersson, Gunnar	Östgötagatan 116 64 Stockholm
Arvidsson, Arne	Statistiska Centralbyrån 115 81 Stockholm
Aune, Aila	Statens Invandrarverk Box 6113 602 28 Norrköping
Bandel-Bäckman, Jeanette	USK Box 8320 104 20 Stockholm
Bengtsson, Tommy	H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum Box 7083 220 07 Lund
Bernhardt, Eva	Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Biterman, Danuta	Inregia Box 12519 102 29 Stockholm

Bjerén, Gunilla	Centrum Kvinnliga Forskare Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Bjurman, Arne	Bagarbyvägen 6F 191 44 Sollentuna
Björklund, Anders	SOFI Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Bolander, Anne-Marie	Statistiska Centralbyrån 115 81 Stockholm
Borgegård, Lars-Erik	Kulturgeografiska Institutionen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Broström, Göran	Matematisk Statistik Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Bryding, Göran	Uppsala Universitet Box 513 751 20 Uppsala
Brändström, Anders	Demografiska Databasen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Bucht, Birgitta	Population Division United Nations New York Ny 10017
Carlsson, Gösta	Sociologiska Institutionen Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Demografiska Avdelningen	Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Diaconescu, Viorica	V/DBF SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Dialog	Box 89 401 21 Göteborg

Edvinsson, Sören	Demografiska Databasen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Egerbladh, Inez	Demografiska Databasen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Egerö, Bertil	Prennegatan 8A 223 53 Lund
Enslöf, Karin	Högsätesgränd 5 182 63 Djursholm
Ericsson, Tom	Historiska Institutionen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Eriksson, Ewa	Kiselvägen 24 703 74 Örebro
Eriksson, Robert	SOFI Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Etzler, Cecilia	Stinsbacken 6 163 55 Spånga
Forskningsgr. I Befolkningseko.	H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum Box 7083 220 07 Lund
Fridlizius, Gunnar	H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum Box 7083 220 07 Lund
af Geijerstam, G	Sveavägen 5 182 62 Djursholm
Gendell, Murray	9019 Golden Sunset Lane Springfield Va 22153
de Geer, Eric	Ritargatan 5 754 33 Uppsala
Ghilagaber, Gebrenegus	Demografiska Avdelningen Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm

Gidebäck, Hans	BoR/BE SCB 701 89 Örebro
Grundström, Curt	SCB 701 89 Örebro
Gustafsson, Kjell	Grönviksvägen 121, 1 Tr 161 42 Bromma
Hagnell, Mats	Statistiska Institutionen Box 7008 220 07 Lund
Hartmann, Michael	I/Ledn Statistiska Centralbyrån 115 81 Stockholm
Hasslestål, Ingemar	Laxgatan 3, 4 Tr 133 43 Saltsjöbaden
Hjortsberg, Cathrina	Sunnanvägen 20 222 26 Lund
Hoem, Britta	Lievägen 20 191 62 Sollentuna
Hoem, Jan M.	Demografiska Avdelningen Stockholms Un 106 91 Stockholm
Hofsten, Erland	Ursviksvägen 121 172 46 Sundbyberg
Hvarvenius, Kennerth	Malmö Stadskontor Malmö Stad 205 80 Malmö
Johanneson, Ingvar	SCB 701 89 Örebro
Johansson, Leif	BoR/BE SCB 701 89 Örebro
Jonsson, Ulla	Vallrundan 55 818 00 Valbo

Jos, Olof	Am/Pi SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Karlsson, Jonny	Demografiska Databasen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Kelly, Robert	Lagmansgatan 6C 214 66 Malmö
Kostaki, Anastasia	Statistiska Institutionen Box 7008 220 07 Lund
Kowalski, Jan	Sturegatan 43 172 31 Sundbyberg
Kruse, Agneta	Iliongränd 84 223 71 Lund
Landgren-Möller, Elisabeth	V/DBF SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Larsson, Stefan	Regionalekonomsika Enheten Länsstyrelsen 205 15 Malmö
Leijon, Bengt-Åke	Lunds Kommun Box 41 221 00 Lund
Leiniö, Tarja-Liisa	SOFI Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Liljegren, Erik	SCB 701 89 Örebro
Lindahl, Katarina	RFSU Box 17006 104 62 Stockholm
Lindén, Anna-Lisa	Nordmannavägen 74 223 75 Lund
Lithell, Ulla-Britt	Enheten För Internationell Barnhälsovård 751 85 Uppsala

Lundberg, Anders	Göteborgs Stadskansli Box 2131 403 13 Göteborg
Lundberg, Olle	SOFI Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Lundh, Christer	H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum Box 7083 220 07 Lund
Lundkvist, Lena	Herrgården 1132 770 73 Garpenberg
Lundström, Hans	V/DBF Statistiska Centralbyrån 115 81 Stockholm
Lyberg, Ingrid	SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Lönn, Sven-Gunnar	Tisdagsgatan 12 415 12 Göteborg
Macgregor-Thunell, Anders	Historiska Institutionen Renströmsgata 412 98 Göteborg
Meisaari-Polsa, Tuija	Sickla Strand 73, Ii 131 34 Nacka
Melin, Ingrid	Tibastvägen 15 703 75 Örebro
Mårtensson, Lasse	Smedsvägen 11 612 00 Finspång
Nilsson, Bengt	Lugna Gatan 1 211 59 Malmö
Nilsson, Åke	BoR/BE SCB 701 89 Örebro
Norberg, Anders	Björklundavägen 10 756 46 Uppsala

Nordin, Allan	AM/PI SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Ohlsson, Rolf	H. Craafords Ekonomicentrum Box 7083 220 07 Lund
Olin, Ulla	Stenbocksgatan 12 211 50 Malmö
Olinder, Bengt	Semmelvägen 1 123 54 Farsta
Olsson, Gunnar	Vårbrovägen 13 702 30 Örebro
Petersson, Bo	Vasallvägen 30 269 00 Båstad
Pleiborn, Maria	Hägernäsvägen 1 183 62 Täby
Programmet För Befolkningsstatistik	SCB 701 89 Örebro
Qvist, Jan	SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Rasmussen, Finn E.	Uppsala Universitet Fack 750 14 Uppsala
Regionplane- Och Trafikkontoret	Box 12557 102 29 Stockholm
Ribe, Martin	SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Rogers, John	Ringstedtsgatan 6 164 43 Kista
Rolén, Mats	Oslogatan 26 752 34 Uppsala
Saers, Josef	Smedshagsvägen 8, 2 Tr 162 41 Vällingby

Sandén, Åsa	V/DBF SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Schéele, Siv	Åkervägen 110 122 35 Enskede
Sedelius, Gösta	Piggvarsvägen 37 421 79 Västra Frölund
Sellerfors, Håkan	Aspvägen 15 702 20 Örebro
Simon, Peter	V/DBF SCB 115 81 Stockholm
Sjögren, Carl-Göran	Kommunförbundet Hornsgatan 15 116 47 Stockholm
Sondén, Ingrid	Stadsbyggnadskontoret Box 2554 403 17 Göteborg
Springfeldt, Peter	Kulturdepartementet Jakobsgatan 2 103 33 Stockholm
Strandberg, Margit	Vallhallavägen 12 B 114 22 Stockholm
Ström, Gabriele	Orrspelsvägen 161 39 Bromma
Sundin, Jan	Tema H Linköpings Un 581 83 Linköping
Sundström, Marianne	Demografiska Avdelningen Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Szegö, Janos	Boverket Box 534 371 23 Karlskrona
Szekelyne-Olah, Livia	Demografiska Avdelningen Stockholms Universitet 106 91Stockholm

Tedebrand, Lars-Göran	Historisk Demografi Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Thorburn, Daniel	Statistiska Institutionen Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Tingvall, Lennart	Pärlröksgången 313 135 33 Tyresö
Trost, Jan	Uppsala Universitet Box 513 751 20 Uppsala
Ulfsparre, Anna-Ch.	Östervångsvägen 30 223 60 Lund
USK	Box 8320 104 20 Stockholm
Vågerö, Denny	SOFI Stockholms Universitet 106 91 Stockholm
Wahren, Anna	Åkerbyvägen 332, 3Tr 183 35 Täby
Wahren, Carl	5, Square De L'Ave Du Bois F-75116 Paris
Wittrock, Jan	Sandfjärdsgatan 68 121 56 Årsta
Åkerman, Sune	Historiska Institutionen Umeå Universitet 901 87 Umeå
Öberg, Sture	Utbildningsdepartementet 103 33 Stockholm

Scandinavian Population Studies, Vol 10

Christer Lundh (ed)

Demography, Economy and Welfare

Demography has a long tradition in the Nordic countries, following largely from the fact that good population statistics made their appearance in the region at an early stage. Since our modern data are also of high quality, the demographer is very well placed for source material. Today, demographic research widely defined is carried out at many different institutions and government agencies in the Nordic countries. Nordic demographers meet regularly at conferences arranged by the national demographic societies and the *Nordic Demographic Society*, and these conferences give a good overview of the current state of the art.

The *Tenth Nordic Demographic Symposium* took place at Lund on 12–14 August, 1992. More than 60 papers were presented during the conference covering a wide range of subjects. Compared with earlier conferences, at Lund papers on the population in the Baltic states and other non-welfare countries were new subjects, and the number of papers on economic demography was larger than usual. The five parts of this anthology reflect the different subjects examined at the symposium:

- the demography of the welfare society
- economic demography
- historical demography
- the demography of non-welfare societies
- demographic methods

Lund University Press
Box 141, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden
Art nr 20374
ISSN 1400-4860
ISBN 91-7966-321-4

Chartwell-Bratt Ltd
Old Orchard, Bickley Road,
Bromley, Kent BR1 2NE,
England
ISBN 0-86238-396-X