

The Nordic Demographic Society

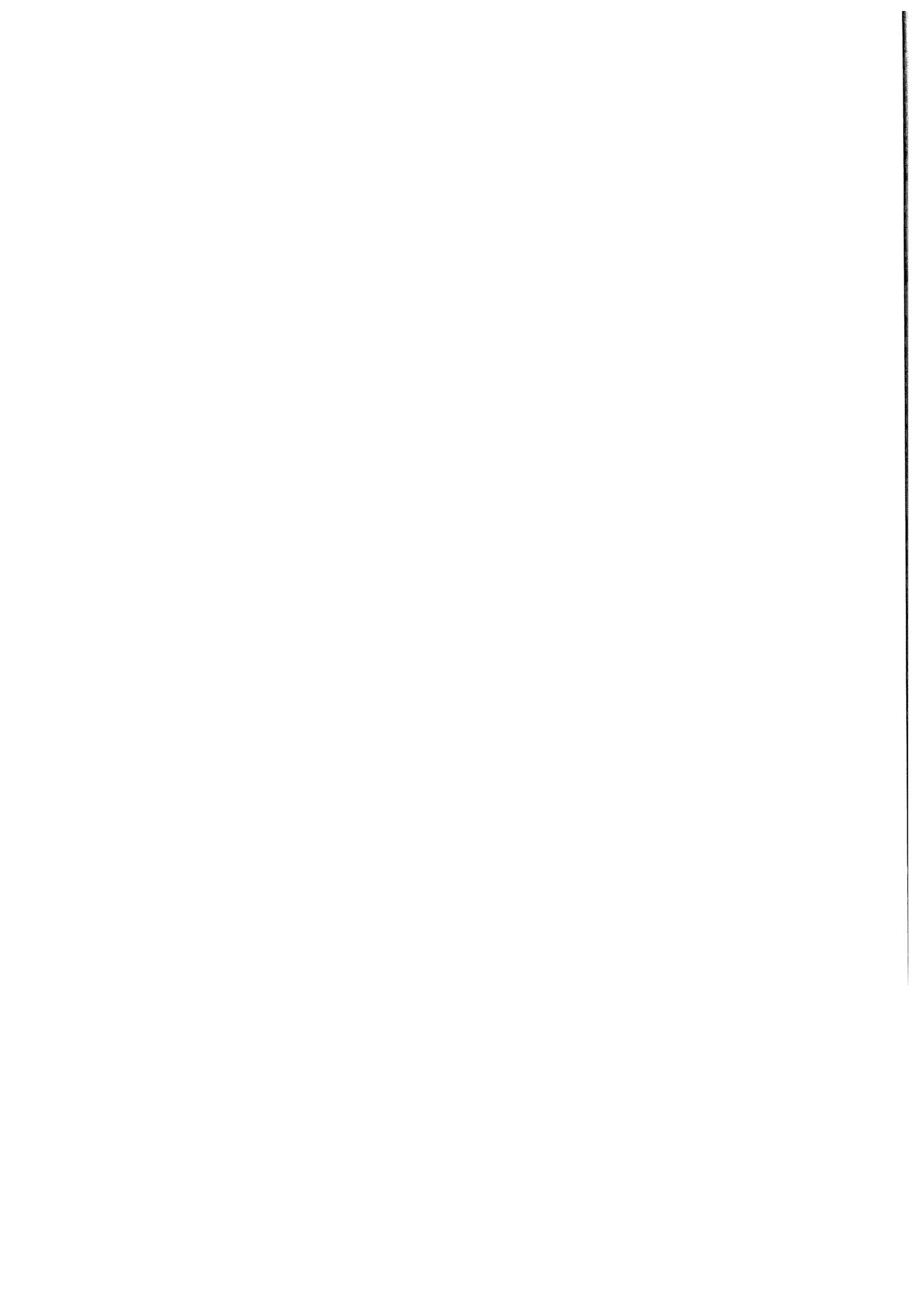


**NORDIC
DEMOGRAPHY**

**Bulletin of
The Nordic Demographic Society**

Volume 21

Helsinki 1997



Preface

This is the 21st volume of Nordic Demography, the Bulletin of the Nordic Demographic Society. From this bulletin you will find information about the member demographic societies (Chapter 1), about the demographic research projects currently being carried out in Nordic countries (Chapter 2), about publications by members of the demographic societies (Chapter 3) and about demographic research and education (Chapter 4). The mailing lists of each member society have also been included (Chapter 8), as well as some news (Chapter 5). Additionally, this year the bulletin includes an obituary for Erland Hofsten (Chapter 6) and a letter from Altti Majava (Chapter 7).

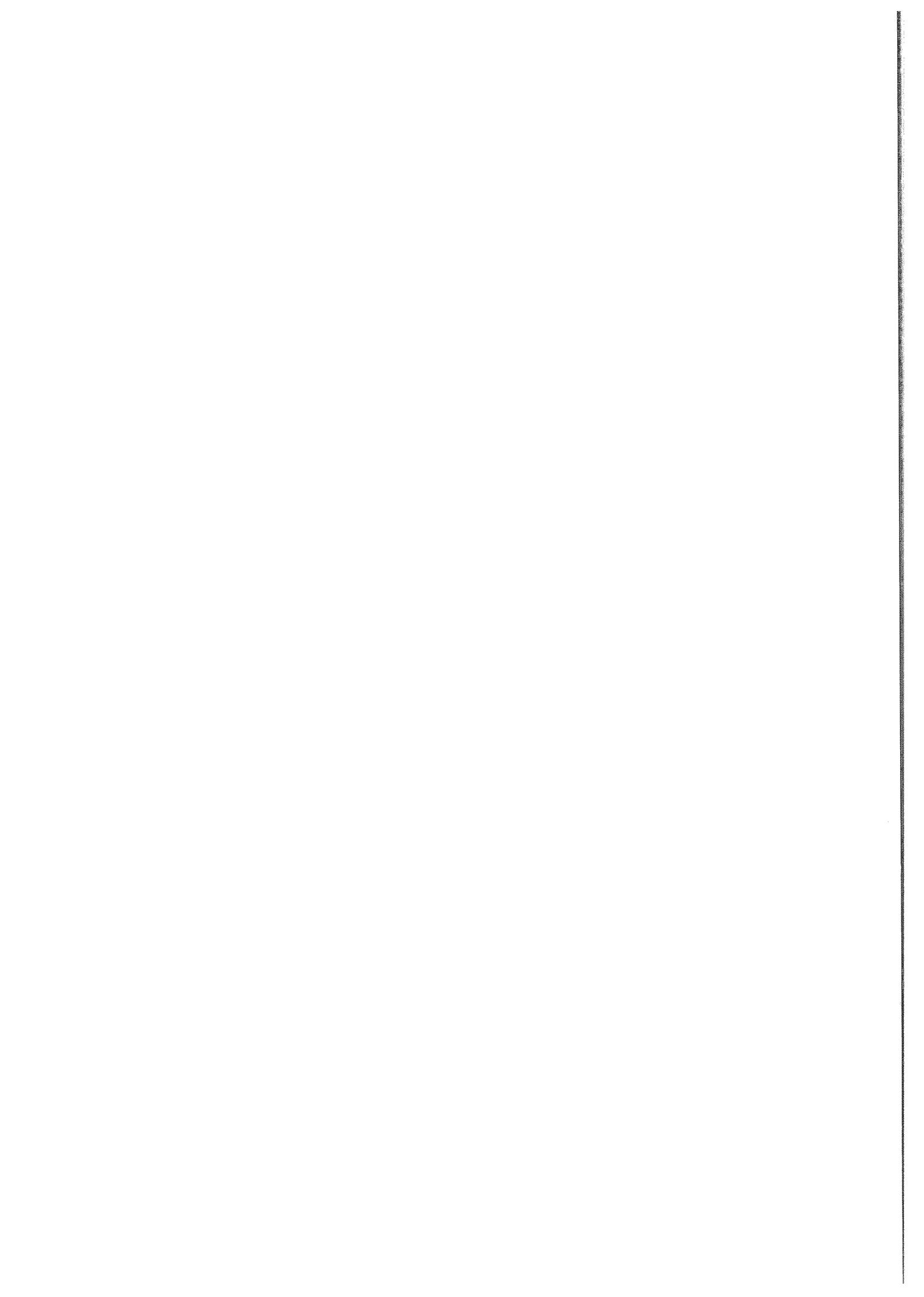
In his letter, Altti Majava addresses the question of long processing and editing times of the proceedings of Nordic demographic symposiums. The current Nordic Demography has had the same problem. This publication was first meant to be published in the summer 1997. The first letter to demographic societies concerning Nordic Demography vol. 21 was sent out in December 1996. In that letter, information from individual societies and their members was asked to be sent by the end of January 1997. The first contribution came in March, the second in April and the last piece of the last contribution in October.

Judging from the above, there does not seem to be great enthusiasm concerning the Nordic Demography in any of the participating countries. As the processing time is so long, this publication does not serve well the purpose of informing members about current events or issues or even current members of the boards in different countries. I think it would be time to discuss what is actually the objective of the bulletin, and whether the current type of publication is the optimal way to meet this objective. As the number of people with access to internet is growing very fast, it might be wise to use homepages for each demographic society and/or a mailing list as a tool to inform members on current issues.

I would like to thank Raili Tynkkynen for secretarial help.

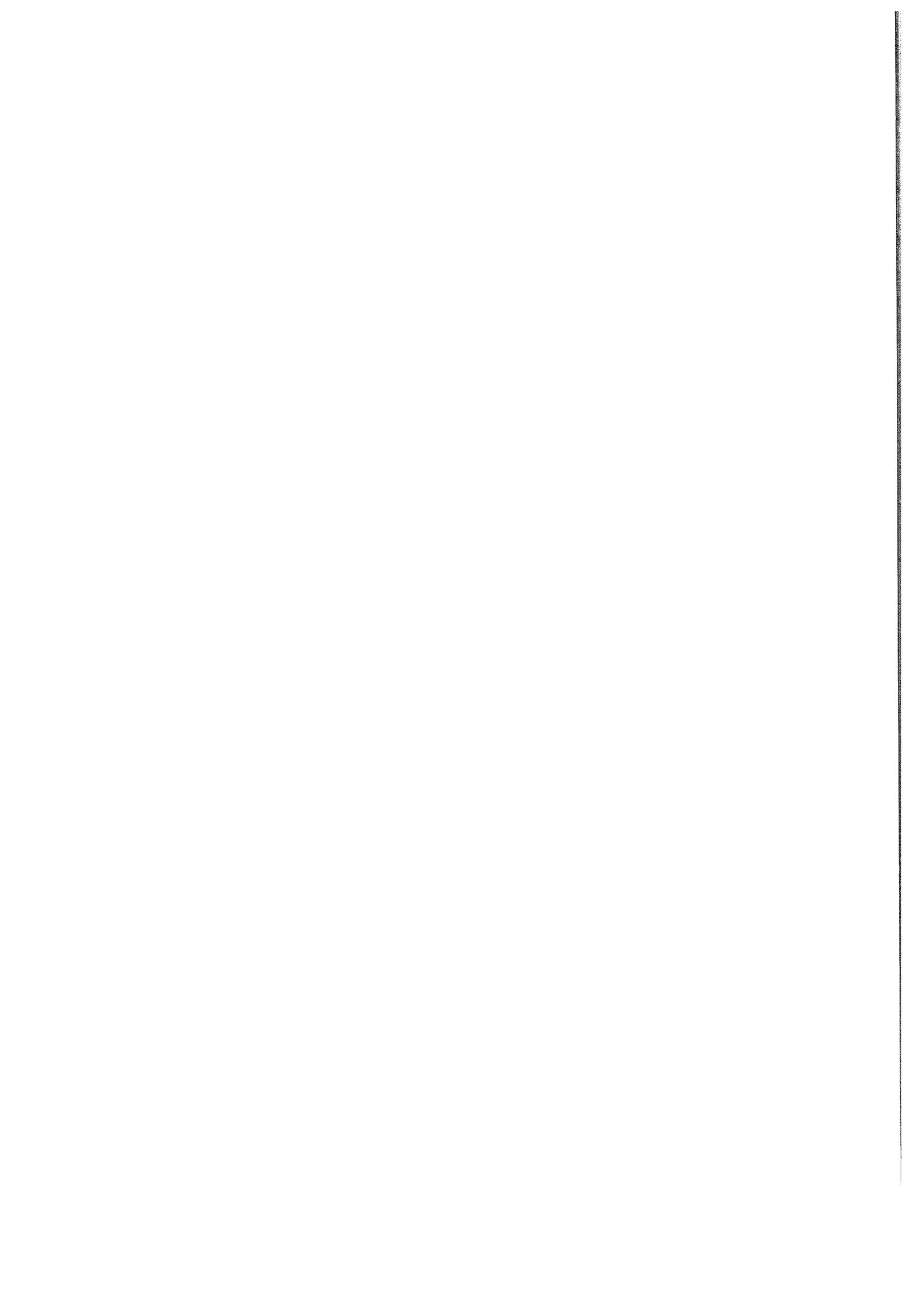
Helsinki, December 1997

Pia Mäkelä
Secretary of the Finnish Demographic Society



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1. The demographic societies in the Nordic countries

THE DANISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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The annual meeting in 1997

The annual meeting was held on april 30, 1997, and the following board of directors was elected

Lars Pedersen	Chairman
Anita Lange	Treasurer
Niels Holmer Johansen	Deputy member
Hanne Hansen	Deputy member
Simon Reusch	Deputy member
Otto Andersen	Deputy member
Thomas Mortensen	Deputy member
Lisbeth B. Knudsen	Temporary Deputy member
Johannes Noordhoek	Accountant
Anne Marie Thirup	Accountant

After the meeting Jesper Boldsen presented 'Demographic patterns with extreme high mortality from medieval and prehistoric demography in Denmark

Activities

The board has held 6 meetings within the last year to plan for the next demographic symposium, which is to be held in Denmark.

THE FINNISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

c/o Population Research Unit
Department of sociology
P.O. Box 18 (Unioninkatu 35)
00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

The annual meeting in 1996

At the annual meeting 28th March 1996 the following board of directors was elected:

Tapani Valkonen	Chairman
Helka Hytti	Vice chairman
Mauri Nieminen	Treasurer
Pia Mäkelä	Secretary
Seppo Koskinen	Member
Heli Mustonen	Member
Vejjo Notkola	Member
Kari Pitkänen	Member
Ismo Söderling	Member

Altti Majava, a long-standing chairman of the Finnish Demographic Society, was appointed as an honorary chairman of the society. After the meeting the honorary chairman of the society gave a lecture on the subject "Problems in renewing the demographic dictionary".

At the annual meeting 12th March 1997 the same board of directors was elected as in 1996. After the meeting Jarmo Rusanen from the University of Oulu, department of Geography, gave a lecture on geographical information systems in demography.

Dr. Väinö Kannisto, who presented his doctoral thesis on mortality at the University of Helsinki in 1947 and is still active in demographic research, was appointed an honorary member of the society in June 1997.

At the end of the year 1996 there were 155 members in the Society.

Activities in 1995-1997

The Finnish Demographic Society arranged the Eleventh Nordic Demographic Symposium in Helsinki in 11.-13.6.1995. 136 people took part in the Symposium (Sweden 57, Finland 47, Norway 20, Denmark 10, Iceland 1, the U.K. 1).

The Finnish Demographic Society became a member of Väestöliitto (the Family Federation of Finland) in 15th May 1995.

The traditional annual two-day seminars were arranged in 31.10-1.11.1996 and 10.-11.11.1997. The topics of the seminars were "Causal explanations in demographic studies" and "Future development of population and its societal consequences".

A selection of the papers presented at the Nordic Demographic Symposium in Helsinki were published in 1996 in the volume Issues of the 1990's in Nordic Demography. The Eleventh Nordic Demographic Symposium. Scandinavian Population Studies, vol 11. The Nordic Demographic Society, Helsinki 1996. The volume was edited by Jarl Lndgren.

THE NORWEGIAN DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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 Norway

The annual meeting in 1996

At the annual meeting 17th April 1996 the following board of directors was elected:

Nico Keilman	Chairperson
Kjetil Sørli	V. chairperson
Inger Texmon	Treasurer
Svein Blom	Secretary
Ole Gulbrandsen	Member
Johanne Sundby	Member

Jens-Kristian Borgan	Accountant
Knut Sørensen	Accountant

Electoral committee:	Turid Noack Sølvi Sogner
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By the 1st of February 1997 the Society had 105 members.

Activities in 1996

On the 23rd of January 1996 the Society arranged an open meeting about social and medical care for the elderly. Ole Gulbrandsen (Norges byggforskingsinstitutt), Svein Olav Daatland (Norsk gerontologisk institutt) and Espen Bjertness (Instituttgruppe for samfunnsmedisin, Oslo University) gave lectures. In addition Kristian Kielland (Department of Social Affairs) and Bård Øistensen (Municipality of Oslo) contributed to the panel debate succeeding the lectures. The meeting was chaired by Kari Wærness (Sociological Institute, University of Bergen) and economically supported by Husbanken.

On the 31st of October 1996 the Society, in cooperation with Norges byggforskingsinstitutt and Statistics Norway, arranged a full day seminar entitled "Norwegian households in transition" where the following persons contributed: Nico Keilman (Statistics Norway), Ole Gulbrandsen (Norges byggforskingsinstitutt), Inger Texmon (Statistics Norway), Helge Brunborg (Statistics Norway), Rolf Barlindhaug (Norges byggforskingsinstitutt), Ole Petter Finess (NORGIT-senteret A/S), Kjetil Sørli (NIBR/Statistics Norway), Arne Andersen (Statistics Norway) and Jon Epland (Statistics Norway).

The seminar was economically supported by the Norwegian Research Council.

Halvard Skiri and Kåre Vassenden (Statistics Norway) lectured about recent demographic trends in Norway at the annual meeting of the Society 1996.

Morover, the Society has recently started to explore the possibilities of affiliating with the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS).

THE SWEDISH DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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Chairman

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Secretary

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Board of Directors 1996

Eva Bernhardt (chairman, Demography Unit, Stockholm University)
Lars-Erik Borgegård (vice chairman)
Anders Brändström (secretary)
Åke Nilsson (treasurer)
Christer Lundh
Hans Lundström (deputy member)
Cecilia Etzler (deputy member)

Board of Directors 1997

Lars-Göran Tedebrand (chairman, Department of Historical Demography,
Umeå University)
Lars-Erik Borgegård (vice chairman)
Peter Sköld (secretary)
Åke Nilsson (treasurer)
Christer Lundh
Hans Lundström
Anders brändström (deputy member)
Cecilia Etzler (deputy member)

Activities in 1995 and 1996

January 25, 1995, the Swedish Demographic Society organized a seminar on the Family in Stockholm (in cooperation with the swedish Committe for United Nations family Year).

Speakers were professor Sune Åkerman, Department of history, Umeå University, Associate professor Tommy Bengtsson, Department of Economic history, Lund University, Professor Jan M. Hoem, Demography Unit, Stockholm University and dr. Brita Hoem, Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm.

October 26, 1995, a seminarium on the family with special emphasis on the Swedish and European family was organized in Stockholm. Speakers were Ulla björnberg, Department of Sociology, Göteborg University, and Associate professor David Gaunt, Social service, Stockholm commune.

December 4, 1995, the society organized a meeting at the swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm preparing the 250th anniversary of the swedish Population Statistics.

February 1, 1996, a symposium on the demographic and epidemiological transitions was held in Stockholm. Speakers were professor Rolf Ohlsson, Department of Economic History, Lund University, and associate professor Marie C. Nelson, Department of Health and Society, Linköping University.

May 23, 1996, a symposium was held at Lund University (in cooperation with the reasearch program for economic demography). The theme was the ongoing immigartion to Sweden and the seminar was the society's contribution to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the start of the Swedish mass emigration (Migration Year 1996). Speakers were Rolf Ohlsson, Pieter Bevelander, Kirk Scott, Tommy Bengtsson, Mauricio Rojas and Christer Lundh.

2. Current research projects

The addresses of the project participants are printed here only if they were given and if they are not found in the mailing lists

FINLAND

Database implementation of a predictive distribution of future population

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A recently developed computer program PEP will be used to develop a stochastic forecast of the population of Finland. The work will be carried out in collaboration with Statistics Finland.

Paid and unpaid work

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The planning of the project is sponsored by the EU. The joint project (including seven EU-countries) started in 1995. The final research plan was under work in Lisbon in June 20-21, 1996.

The main goal of the project is to get insight into the conditions that influence the effect of policies on the division of labor in families (in different European countries). The general plan of the project is to carry out national studies that have the same design in a number of respects and to combine those in a comparative study. These national studies will focus on policies, on the structural and cultural context, in which these policies are invented and implemented, and on the division of unpaid and paid work among women and men.

The policies to be studied will include all policy measures that aim directly at the division of paid work by men and women, such as equal opportunity laws; social and economical measures that have obvious consequences for this division; measures that are directed at the possibility to combine paid work with the responsibility for children or household duties; measures aimed to enhance women's workforce participation; measures aimed at changing the traditional gender division, etc.

Also the cultural variables (data) are to be collected. The variables to measure will include e.g. motherhood and breadwinner ideology, gender role attitudes, attitudes towards economically active women, etc.

The projects has started in August, 1996 and will last two years. The project leader is Ismo Söderling.

Pregnancy, delivery and health at school age - search of information sources and development of a follow-up system

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In this study, the main target is to evaluate the usefulness of existing register-based information in measuring children's health after birth. This would make possible to evaluate the health care during the prenatal period more efficiently than with death cause data only. In addition, the collected data can be used to research the effect of mothers' health during pregnancy and children's health at the time of birth upon children's later health.

Early retirement - the Finnish model

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The aim of the study is to investigate early retirement in Finland in the framework of macrosociological research on the relationship between welfare state and labour market. The empirical study involves three main parts. First, Finland and a number of certain other countries are compared with regard to different measures of employment and work effort in the elderly and in the total working age population. Second, the take-up rates for early retirement and disability pensions are analysed by different socio-economic categories of the Finnish population with the main emphasis on analysis by sector and industry. Third, changes in early retirement are studied in a life cycle perspective by applying statistical data on mortality and early retirement to synthetic as well as to real cohorts. The data for the study is based partly on various kinds of official statistics and partly on the so called EKSJ-material, which combines census data, cause of death records and pension records. The research period is 1970 - 1995, with a special emphasis on comparisons and changes during the time of economic growth in the 1980's and the deep economic recession in the early 1990's. The report will be published in 1997 in the Social Insurance Institution's publication series.

Determinants of divorce in Finland

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The aim is to study the effects of sociodemographic factors on the risk of marital disruption in Finland in the 1980's and 1990's. The focus is on economic factors and the stages of life-courses of individuals and marriages. Register based follow-up data are employed.

Oldest-old database

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This is a database on survival at ages 80 and over, assembled by V. Kannisto (Finland) and A. R. Thatcher (United Kingdom) and computerized at Odense University medical School, Denmark. It consists of data on deaths by age and cohort in 30 developed countries since 1950 or earlier and of corresponding population data produced by extinct-cohort method. It is being currently updated. The database has been used for production of two monographs by Kannisto and of various papers. Another book "The Force of Mortality at Ages 80-120" by Thatcher, Kannisto and Vaupel, based on it, is forthcoming.

Studies in population history of Tanzania and Namibia

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The contribution of smoking to socioeconomic mortality differentials in Finland

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The aim of the study is to assess the contribution of smoking habits to the socioeconomic mortality differences in Finland during 1987-93 as well as to the changes in them from the late 1970s to the present time. The conventional method of attributable risk as well as the indirect method proposed by Peto and Lopez will be applied to estimate the number of deaths attributable to smoking. The mortality data are obtained from the linked register data files available to the Population Research Unit; the data on smoking habits will be produced in cooperation with the National Public Health Institute on the basis of the Surveys on Health Behaviour of the Adult Population which have been performed annually since 1978 by the NPHI.

Development of socioeconomic mortality differences by birth cohort in Finland

Tuija Martelin, Population Research Unit, Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki

The main purpose of the study is to describe the age pattern of socioeconomic mortality differences in Finnish birth cohorts. Moreover, the study aims to find out to what extent the recent changes in mortality differentials can be attributed to period effects and to what extent they are due to possible differences between birth cohorts. The analyses are based on all deaths that occurred in Finland during 1971-93 in birth cohorts born between 1866 and 1955.

The effects of socioeconomic status, unemployment and death of spouse on mortality in Finland.

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Grade differences in health and mortality in the Whitehall II study.

Pekka Martikainen, Population Research Unit, Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki, and Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College of London

In particular, assessing the effects of changes in risk-factors and other determinants of health to changes in health.

Alcohol-related mortality and its differences between populations groups in Finland

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In this study we evaluate the significance and extent of alcohol-related mortality in Finland, its differences between population groups and the role it plays in determining socio-economic and sex differences in total mortality. The significance of the possible protective effects of alcohol have also been assessed. The data used is a large individual-based data set formed by linking death registers with census records. The data include comprehensive information on all deaths in 1987-1995.

Occupational differences in mortality by cause in Finland 1971-1991 — the role of socioeconomic and work environment factors

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The aim of the study is to describe mortality differences by occupational categories in Finland. The role of occupational mobility is also studied. The study is based on the 1970-1985 Finnish census records, linked with all death records during the period 1971-1994. The data include also information about working conditions based on occupational job exposure matrix done by Institute of Occupational health in Finland. There is also information about smoking and alcohol consumption in the occupational level. The data include about six million people permanently living in Finland. According to the results mortality was highest among manual workers both among men and women. The more detailed the occupational and cause of death classification was, the greater were the mortality differences by occupation. Mortality differences by occupation were very similar in the 1980s compared to those in the longer follow-up of the twenty year period 1971-1991. Men entering to high mortality occupations from outside the labour force had a markedly higher than average mortality. The results for women were not quite so clear cut. In addition the mortality of the retired was in general higher than average, if the retired persons in particular were from an occupation with high mortality. See Notkola, V., Pajunen, A., Leino-Arjas, P.: Occupational Mortality by Cause in Finland 1971-1991 and Occupational Mobility. Statistics Finland. Health 1997:1.

Mortality, fertility and migration in Okavango in North-Namibia 1940-1990

Veijo Notkola, Työterveydenhuollon Tutkimus- ja Kehittämisyksikkö, Kuopio

The general aim of the project is to describe and try to understand the population development (fertility, mortality, migration and marriage behaviour) in Okavango area in North-Namibia and to compare Okavango mortality and fertility to population development in Ovamboland. Mortality declined during the 1950s in Ovamboland. The main cause for mortality decline was probably the health care system built mainly by the missionaries. The aim is to analyse further this result and to find out if the same kind of development has happened in Okavango too. The results of the study can be used in developing model life tables as well. Paris records of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Namibia are used as a primary source. Administrative and missionary records are used especially in the interpretation of the research results. The family reconstruction method based on marriage cohorts has been used. See Notkola V., Siiskonen H. Fertility, mortality and migration in Sub-Saharan Africa. The case of Ovamboland in North-Namibia 1925-1990. To be published by Macmillan 1997 or 1998.

The impact of social background on young adults' health and socio-economic health differences

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The main interest of the study is to evaluate the effects of social selection and cumulative effects of life-experiences during life course on variation in mortality and health in young adulthood. The study cohort consists of men and women who were born in 1956-60 and who have been living in Finland in 1970 and 1990. The information concerning social background includes the social class in childhood, based on the head of the household's occupation in 1970, and own education. Mortality is studied according to the main cause of death and some contributory causes of death during the period 1991-95. Other health indicators are sick allowance days and receipt of disability pension.

Evaluating alternative paths for sustainable development in Namibia, Botswana and Mozambique

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Head of the project: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Lutz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
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The project will produce comprehensive analyses of population-development-environment (PDE) interactions in Namibia, Botswana and Mozambique with a time horizon to 2050. Following the general population-development-environment (PDE) approach developed at IIASA for a case study on Mauritius and more recently applied to Cape Verde and the Yucatan Peninsula, this project will include multidisciplinary descriptive analysis of past trends and the current situation as well as a very flexible dynamic computer simulation model for evaluating the consequences of alternative future development paths. This computer model will consist of interconnected modules for water, land use, economic development and population. It will include key questions such as long-term food security for the rapidly expanding populations, water management, land use, erosion and the question of wildlife and biodiversity.

Nuptiality and fertility in North-Namibia

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The object of the study is marriage-related behaviour and its connections to the level and timing of fertility in North-Namibia. The data consists of the population and housing census 1991, Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 1992 and semi-standardized interviews made in the study area. The study is part of the project Population development in North Namibia.

The comparison of the regional migration processes in the Nordic countries

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This research project is a joint Nordic project in which it will be analyzed and made comparisons of the migration processes in the Nordic countries. The research project has started as a pre-study in 1995 and the report "Flytting og arbeidsmarked i nordiske land - et forprosjekt" has been published in the TemaNord -publication series of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The main project has started in 1996 and there are the same countries involved as in the pre-study: Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

The main purpose of the research is to compare regional migration processes in the Nordic countries with special emphasis on the relationship between regional migration processes and changes in regional labour markets. The research concentrates on different adjustments in the regional labour market. The regional classification will follow the province level, which represents an important administrative level in each country. Also other lower regional levels will be used.

Leader of the project: Lasse Sigbjörn Stamböl
Researcher in Finland: Elli Rissanen

The intergenerational aid

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The Finnish welfare society is changing - the government has cut many benefits directed to families with children. The purpose of the study is to find out the amount and kind of help adult children receive from their parents as well as the factors connected with the received help. How intergenerational relationships respond to life-course changes is interesting both for those concerned with academic questions of how family systems work and for those interested in pragmatic issues such as the ability of families to offer support to younger generations. The target group for the sample (n=2,000 people) are persons between 18 and 45 years. The sample was collected in May, 1996. The project will last two years. The project leader is Ismo Söderling.

The Finnish attitudes towards immigrants: racism in Finland

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The study is a joint project with a research group working at the University of Turku. The project started in fall 1995 and will end in December 1997.

People, land management and environmental change (PLEC)

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PLEC is a multi-disciplinary collaborative field research and capacity building project organized by the United Nations University. The project is concerned with the management of land and biota in smallholder agricultural areas in the tropics and sub-tropics facing increasing pressures due to population change, market penetration, and other societal forces. The long-term objective of PLEC is to create local capacity that can contribute to the stabilization and enhancement of biodiversity in managed ecosystems under stress, while at the same time supporting sustainability in small-farmer systems. PLEC operates through a network of field-based research clusters in (i) West Africa (Ghana, Guinea); (ii) East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya); (iii) Montane Mainland Southeast Asia (Thailand, Yunnan Province of China); (iv) Papua New Guinea; (v) Amazonia (Brazil, Peru); and (vi) Meso-America (Mexico, Jamaica). Presently, PLEC brings together close to 100 scientists, 70% of them in developing country institutions. All clusters are multi-disciplinary and draw members from more than one institution, although there is a core institution in each case.

Causes for sociodemographic mortality differences and their changes

Tapani Valkonen (project leader), Seppo Koskinen, Tuija Martelin, Pekka Martikainen, Pia Mäkelä, Veijo Notkola and Tiina Pensola, Population Research Unit, Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki

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The aim of the project is to give a comprehensive account of the causes for sociodemographic differences in mortality and changes in them in Finland. The project deals primarily with socioeconomic mortality differences. A specific goal is to find out, why these differences increased from the 1980s to the 1990s. Causes for differences by gender and region and their changes will also be studied.

The main data used in the study consist of the so called Eksy data set, which has been compiled in cooperation with Statistics Finland by linking the records covering the whole population in Finland in six censuses (1970-95), records from several other registers, and the death records for the years 1971-95. In addition data surveys and epidemiological studies on risk factors and health behaviours will be used. These data will be analyzed in cooperation with researchers at the National Public Health Institute, Stakes and the Institute for Occupational Health.

The project is based on a framework according to which differences in mortality between sub-groups of population are considered to be caused by two different mechanisms: health relevant selection in entering and leaving the groups and differences in exposures to various risk factors. The contribution of selection will be estimated by using data on childhood living conditions, parental social class, occupational mobility and other such factors. The contribution of the causal effects of risk factors will be estimated by using data on differences in the prevalence of the following risk factors: occupational hazards, unemployment, problems connected with health services, smoking, alcohol use and unhealthy diet. In addition the relationship between aging of cohorts and socioeconomic mortality differences will be studied.

NORWAY

Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy

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Four questions capturing attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy was for the first time included in the Omnibus survey conducted by Statistics Norway in 1993. The questions have been repeated yearly ever since. The analyses of the results focus on differences in attitudes according to sex, age, place of residence and education, in addition to the development of attitudes over time.

Living conditions among non-western immigrants in Norway

Svein Blom, Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Demographic Research

A representative sample of first and second generation of immigrants from Chile, Iran, former Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Viet Nam, aged 16-70, was interviewed in their mother tongue about different aspects of their material and social welfare in Norway. Aspects covered were housing, family, employment, unemployment, economic situation, working conditions, education, language skills, health, violence, perceived discrimination, social contacts and leisure activities. Results from this Survey of Level of Living among Immigrants 1996 are being compared to results from a similar survey among foreign citizens conducted by Statistics Norway in 1983 and the ordinary Survey of Level of Living 1995. The research objective is to contrast differences in the level of living between immigrants and non-immigrants, to investigate the preconditions for a successful integration of immigrants in the host society, and to describe the process of social integration of immigrants over time.

New Family Patterns - consequences for children's level of living

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The new family patterns imply that an increasing proportion of children do not live with both parents throughout childhood. Furthermore, the new family patterns entail that one or both parents move together with a new partner after a while. To many children this situation involves that siblings are brought together across biological ties, or they may be split across households. This project focuses on family changes in the 1980s and the 1990s.

The project is based upon a survey employing children as the statistical unit. Children of three birth cohorts (1980, 1986 and 1992) are followed from birth to the time of the survey, 1996. An adult in the child's household provides the information which includes family composition at birth of the child, and changes throughout childhood. The project aims at mapping changes in the adult composition and the composition of other children in the family. It provides new information through including consensual unions and marriages, and through its focus on children. Family changes are analysed in a cross sectional and life course perspective. Special attention is given to identify family types with particular risk of changes, such as consensual unions and one-child families.

An important objective of the project is to analyse consequences on living conditions from living in different family-types. Attention is given to a comparison of differences in living conditions between families, as well as possible differences of intra-familial distribution of resources such as time and money.

The survey is a replication of a similar survey conducted in 1988 (cohorts 1972, 1978 and 1984). Together the two surveys cover changes in children's families during the period from 1972 to 1996.

Implementation of a stochastic cohort-component model in official population forecasting

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Purpose: to produce confidence intervals for all forecast variables contained in the official population forecast of Statistics Norway. Time series models for fertility, mortality and migration will be used to predict these three components. Next, multiple realizations and repeated simulation result in a bundle of probabilistic forecast results, to be stored in a data base.

Projection of the immigrant population in Norway

Nico Keilman, Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Demographic Research

Purpose: to project first generation and second generation immigrants in Norway, broken down by (parent's) region of origin, age, and sex.

Divorce in Norway in a cohort perspective (working title)

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This project will present data for the development of divorce in Norway 1886-1995 for both periods and cohorts. It will be the first time that Statistics Norway publish a complete set of data for the development of divorce for cohorts. It has never been published such a long time series for periods either.

On the basis of unpublished tables from Statistics Norway we have reconstructed data for periods in such a way that we could "trace back" all the marriages since 1886 to their subsequent year of marriage. In this way we have been able to follow marriage cohorts for a long period of time and calculate cumulative percentage of these ending in divorce by duration. The most important tables in the coming report is thus the percentage of those who marry that later end in divorce.

Spanish disease in Norway 1918-1920 - diffusion, morbidity and mortality

(Master thesis project)

Svenn-Erik Mamelund, University of Oslo, Department for Sociology and Human Geography and Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Demographic Research

The purpose of the project is to describe the regional patterns of diffusion, morbidity and mortality of the pandemic influenza in Norway 1918-1920. An important aspect will be the consequences of the pandemic on demographic variables such as marriage, fertility and future population structures.

Financial Support: Norwegian research council, Department of environment and development, The research programme on Demography and population questions.

Supervisors:

Hans Solerød, lecturer, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo.
Erik Nymoen, Senior Executive officer, Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Demographic research.

Mortality and residential history - recent Norwegian experiences

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Underlying many studies examining associations between regional patterns of mortality and hypothesised causal factors, is the assumption that residence in a region at the time of death can be equated with prevailing exposure to local conditions. Migration violates this assumption. To reduce this problem one might apply a life history approach.

The main objective of this project is to explore the relationship between residential history and regional mortality for Norwegian men and women, using a life history approach. Four partly overlapping strategies will be applied in this endeavour.

- 1) Examine total and cause specific mortality related to different types of residential history.
- 2) Investigate time dependence of the effects of migration on the risk of dying.
- 3) Evaluate regional mortality differences in Norway controlling for migration.
- 4) Describe how urban-rural mortality differences are influenced by migration.

Fertility and labour force participation in the Nordic countries - a comparative analysis of Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish women

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The Nordic countries are characterized by very high female employment rates as well as relatively high fertility rates compared to most other western European countries. At the same time, the Nordic countries are renowned for their extensive social policies such as subsidized child care, generous parental leave and other economic support to families with children. The main purpose of this project is to study the determinants of female fertility and after-birth employment in the Nordic countries by comparing the development in Norway, Sweden and Finland since the late 1960s. Special emphasis is given to the importance of family policies.

The analyses are based on longitudinal data from similar Family and Fertility Surveys that have recently been conducted in these countries. The surveys are part of a large international project co-ordinated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and contain complete retrospective life histories on childbearing, cohabitation and marriage, educational activities and employment.

Denmark and Iceland have not taken part in the project, and can therefore not be included in the Nordic comparative study.

Project workers: Marit Rønsen, Marianne Sundström

Financial support: Joint Committee of the Nordic Social Science Research Councils (NOS-S)

Life chances in the melting pot: Status and development of economic living conditions and activities over the period 1990 to 1995 in present generations of young people in Norway.

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The purpose of the project is twofold:

i) to describe status and development of economic living conditions and activities over the period 1990 - 1995 for birth cohorts 1961 - 1975 (including persons born in a foreign country, but presently residing in Norway). The project aims at revealing consequences of the observed shifts in activity patterns of present generations of young people in their twenties, compared with preceding generations in corresponding phases of the life course (increased participation in educational activities, more unemployment, less participation in paid work), with respect to income development and distribution, relative importance of economic support from various types of public transfers and benefits (educational grants and loans, unemployment benefits, social assistance etc), as well as family support.

ii) to analyse longitudinal changes in socioeconomic structures and processes that contribute to differences in opportunity structures for persons in the transitional period from adolescence to (established) adulthood. The main focus is on the relative importance of variables related to i) social background, ii) gender and iii) periodical characteristics for birth cohorts growing up in different periods after WWII. Particular attention is given to a) changes in opportunity structures for birth cohorts born in the decade 1966 -75 compared to birth cohorts born in previous decades after WWII, and b) possible consequences of these changes with respect to inter- and intracohort differences and inequalities of educational attainment, integration into the labour market and family establishment processes.

The project utilizes data from different sources. The main data sources are the Level of Living Surveys 1991 and 1995, combined with register data from the Tax and Income Registers 1990 - 1994. Analyses on data from earlier retrospective surveys (Family and Occupation Survey, 1988 (Statistics Norway), and the Norwegian Occupational History Study, 1972 (Institute of Applied Social Research (INAS), Norway)) will serve as frame of reference with respect to activities, adjustments and development of income and living conditions in earlier birth cohorts.

Project leader: Kari Skrede, Senior Research Fellow
Project co-worker: Research Assistant Mette Ryen
Financial support: The Research Council of Norway/Department for Culture and Society, The Research Programme on "Child, Youth and Family"
Project period: 1995 -1998 (including pilot project July 1 1995 -January 31 1996)

Why do people get children?

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Our main interest is to study the demand for children in Tanzania. We focus especially on the "old age security hypothesis" where children are regarded as the poor man's capital. We use data which have been collected from different areas in Tanzania by personal interviews of 246 persons during 1994 - 95.

Three different linear regression models have been estimated. The dependent variable differs between the three models. In the first model we are using total number of actual and expected children in the future as a dependent variable, in the second model we are using actual number of children. Finally, in the third model, we are using the number of expected children in the future among young people as the dependent variable. Our conclusion so far is that different factors seem to explain the demand for children in different regions and among different groups of people in the rural parts of Tanzania.

SWEDEN

Nuptiality trends in Sweden, 1971-1995

Gunnar Andersson, Demography Unit, Stockholm University
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The purpose of this project is to introduce a system of annual indexes of divorce risks and marriage risks and to use the system to display nuptiality trends for Swedish women over the years since 1971. Special attention is given to the effects of children on the nuptiality behavior and parity specific indexes of risks for the various civil-status changes are presented. The indexes are produced by an indirect standardization of register data. The results of the study are summarized in three separate papers. The first paper displays trends in divorce risks over the years since 1971. The second paper presents a deeper examination of the effect of children on these divorce risks. Separate effects of the number of children, of premarital childbearing, and of the age of the youngest child are examined and disentangled. The final

paper displays the trends in risks of marriage formation and re-formation during the study period.

Childbearing trends in Sweden, 1961-1995

Gunnar Andersson, Demography Unit, Stockholm University

The purpose of this project is to update a system of annual indexes of birth rates and to display trends in childbearing for Swedish women over the years since 1961. The indexes are produced by applying indirect standardization to register data. They enable a decomposition of the overall fertility trends, as measured by the period TFR, into its birth-order specific components. Results from the study have been presented in a paper which displays the various components of the recent fertility trends in Sweden. A postponement of the age at first birth and a sudden shift to shorter birth intervals are important components in these trends. A further study in the project will examine the possible impact of factors such as changes in business cycles and social policies on the fertility trends.

Life events in a peasant society in transition - causes of population change in Scania, 1660-1860

Tommy Bengtsson, Gunnar Fridlitzius, Christer Lundh, Rolf Ohlsson. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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

From uncertainty to modern economic growth. Family and household behaviour in Sweden, 1650-1900

Tommy Bengtsson, Christer Lundh, Martin Dribe, Göran Broström (Dept. of Statistics, Gothenburg), Marie Lindkvist (Dept. of Math. Statistics, Umeå), Bertil S Hansson (Dept. of Community Health Sciences, Malmö), Martin Lindström (Dept. of Community Health Sciences, Malmö). The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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.

This project is financed by the Swedish Council for Social Research and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. It form part of the Eur-Asian Project of Population and Family History analysing populations in Japan, China, Italien, Belgium and Sweden.

Life event and time series analysis - a synthesis applied to migration

Tommy Bengtsson, Christer Lundh, Göran Broström (Dept of Statistics, Gothenburg), Marie Lindkvist (Dept. of Math. Statistics, Umeå). The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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.

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

Internal migration and structural transformation

Tommy Bengtsson, Mats Johansson (ERU, Östersund). The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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.

Third births in contemporary Sweden

Diana Berinde, Demography Unit, Stockholm University

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationships between family policy and reproductive behavior, as illustrated by contemporary data from Sweden, France and Denmark. More specifically it will be analyzed in which way the national family policies in the 1970s and 1980s have influenced the fertility of the couples, especially the third birth. The data for the analysis is derived from the national family and fertility surveys and registers. We have access to information on different life-cycle histories (education, employment, childbearing and unions), which allows us to investigate the links between macro- and micro variables and their impact on childbearing.

The goal of using a comparative perspective is to distinguish the effects of different family policy incentives for people's actual reproductive behavior. France, for example, has used strong incentives to encourage young people to have more children. In the analysis we identify which strategy was more successful, and which conditions should be fulfilled for achieving desired effects. The results show which groups of people (according to level of education achieved or type of employment) have adapted more easily to changes in the generosity of different welfare benefits.

Partnership breakup and repartnering: Analyses of modern Swedish family dynamics

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This project was started in July 1994 and the purpose of the 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. Cohabitational relationships have higher dissolution rates than other types of unions, and their increased importance has therefore contributed to the growing "partnership mobility" which characterizes contemporary Western societies in general, and Sweden in particular.

The analysis is based on information about various aspects of individual life histories collected in the 1992 Swedish Family Survey. One component of the project is a comparative analysis with data from the United States from the National Survey of Families and Households, in collaboration with Frances Goldscheider at Brown University. In this part of the project we intend to develop models of the transition to informal parenting by investigating the likelihood of entering a co-residential relationship with a prospective partner who has coresident children, considering the effect of resources, familistic attitudes, and life course progress on the likelihood of entering such a union. We are also in the process of examining U.S. and Swedish respondents' attitudes about the centrality of parenthood in their lives and the qualities that they prefer for children. The project will be completed in 1998.

The development of housing segregation - processes and consequences. A comparative study of Sweden and other western economies

Lars-Erik Borgegård, Social and economic geography at IBF, Uppsala University
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Swedish metropolitan areas are analysed and compared with segregation pattern in regional capitals in order to analyse general causes of driving forces behind housing segregation and the scale problem of measuring segregation is discussed. In the project comparisons will be made with other countries and cooperation has been established since many years with Robert A. Murdie at York University, Toronto, Canada and Sako Musterd at AME, Amsterdam Study Centre for the Metropolitan Environment, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In connection with that project "The Canadian mosaic - Canadian immigration and immigration policy" has been going on for a couple of years. Comparisons between Swedish and Canadian immigration and refugee policy is carried out.

Changing pattern of housing segregation in Nordic capitals 1980-95

Lars-Erik Borgegård, Social and economic geography at IBF, Uppsala University

A comparative study is made in this project. The Nordic countries do have similar welfare policies, but segregation patterns are in certain ways different. One question is how differences in social welfare policy turn out on local level and which causes are behind the patterns?

Changing welfare state - different preconditions for housing careers during the period 1975-95

Lars-Erik Borgegård, Social and economic geography at IBF, Uppsala University

Housing career is a positive labelled word, but has to be put in context of changes in society and how different groups of households act on housing markets due to their material, social and cultural and knowledge resources. International cooperation with the project "Housing New Canadians" has been established.

Concentration and dispersion of population and settlement in Sweden since 1750

Lars-Erik Borgegård, Social and economic geography at IBF, Uppsala University

Over time the Swedish society has faced different stages of concentration of population. In the project it is analysed in quantitative measures how concentration and dispersion simultaneously have changed over time and the driving forces behind these changes. For the time period since 1960 the immigration figures on municipality and parish level are also analysed according to homogeneity and heterogeneity. A picture of regional polarisation according to demographic, socio-economic and ethnic characteristics is emerging.

Early stages of family formation in contemporary Sweden

Michael Bracher and Gigi Santow, Demography Unit, Stockholm University

This project aims to improve our understanding of the determinants of changing patterns of the early stages of family formation in Sweden between 1970 and the early 1990s. The project focuses on the formation of cohabiting unions, the transition from cohabitation to marriage, the formation of marital unions without previous cohabitation, and the birth of the first child. The analyses are performed by means of hazard regression on data drawn from the Swedish Family Survey which was conducted by Statistics Sweden in 1992, which consists of event histories of union formation and dissolution, childbearing, employment and education which were obtained from around 5,000 women and men born in 1949, 1954, 1959, 1964, or 1969.

The decline of infant mortality and childhood mortality in Europe during the last two hundred years

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The Swedish hospital and its patients during the nineteenth century

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Social mobility and social networks in nineteenth century urban Sweden

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Gestational selection, birth weight, and infant survival in the Czech Republic, 1986-1992

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In this project, we study patterns of fetal loss and infant mortality. Our analysis is based on a unique set of data that contains all recorded individual cases of induced as well as spontaneous abortions, stillbirths and live births, and infant deaths, from the end of the first trimester of a pregnancy through the child's first year of life, collected in a comprehensive

register system that covers all such events in the Czech Republic in 1986-1992. We are able to map social and educational gradients in loss risks before and after childbirth and to check and develop current explanations of features like the temporary survival advantage often found during the first period of life for underweight children born by disadvantaged mothers.

Cohabitation and marriage in Sweden

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The purpose of this project is to investigate the position and meaning of marriage in a society where few formal advantages are to be gained by marriage, and no strong general societal norm encourages people to marry.

With the use of data from the Swedish Family Survey of 1992 event history analysis will be used to investigate the transition to marriage from cohabitation. Access to register data on who has married after the survey will enable a study of attitudes at the time of survey and their possible influence on later transitions to marriage. Couple data will be used to investigate the gendered influence on decision and the outcome of agreement and disagreement in marriage plans. The reasons for planning to marry or not to marry will be further analyzed.

Status of women and fertility - a study of South India.

Neelambar Hatti, Rolf Ohlsson. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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 proposes 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.

Demographic determinants of educational attainment

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In contemporary Sweden, education comes increasingly often into conflict with the process of family formation. Education takes more frequently place at adult life stages, that is after full-time employment, marriage, or parenthood. The changes are caused by an increase in university studies and by the expansion of adult education at all levels. In Sweden, access to university studies and to adult education has been broadened considerably since the end of the 1970s both concerning admission rules and financial support.

The project is about the impact of family formation on education at adult age. It aims to replace the prevailing assumption of incompatibility of family formation and education by a more detailed specification in terms of concrete societal conditions.

Empirical analyses of the project are based on the 1992 Swedish Family Survey. Additionally, similar analyses for Germany are planned.

The family and working life: a program for research in family demography

Jan M. Hoem (Principal Investigator), Stockholm University, Demography Unit
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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 Program Grant from the Swedish Council for Social Research in support of our demographic analyses 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 educational and labor-force activities. We regularly include public policies and economic trends among the factors studied as determinants of demographic behavior, and often rely on international comparisons. We are particularly interested in social gradients in behavior, gender differences in conditions and behavior, effects of family structure on other features of life, and effects of macro and micro events on families with different compositions. Intergenerational inheritance of family behavior and the impact of attitudes and values are other topics of active interest. The Grant has enabled us to attract Gigi Santow and Michael Bracher as long-term associates and to develop an active program of international visitors and external collaborators.

The Swedish family in the post-war period: a program of research in population economics

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The general purpose of this program is to improve our understanding of the determinants and consequences of changes in Swedish family behavior in the time span since World War II. We will test various models that aim at explaining marriage formation, childbearing, and divorce. The impact of economic determinants, such as family policies, will be studied in light of an economic theory of family behavior ("Family Economics" or "New Home Economics"). We also aim at studying the effect of demographic changes on economic well-being. Finally, we will investigate how the new (demographic and other) conditions that Swedish children have been raised under, have influenced their progress at school and in the job market. Access to micro data for the whole period since 1951 opens untapped

possibilities. Our long-term purpose is to create a research environment in economic demography with contributors from both Economics and Demography. Our activities are supported by a Program Grant from the Swedish Council for Social Research.

Swedish overseas emigration during the 19th century

Madeleine Jarl, Tommy Bengtsson. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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 project is financed by the Sparbanken Kronan, Växjö and is accomplished in collaboration with the Emigration Institute in Växjö and Växjö University. It forms part of the project "From uncertainty to modern economic growth".

The growth of the health care sector in Sweden during the 20th century

Bernt Lundgren, Tore Nilstun, Rolf Ohlsson. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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.

Cohort mortality

Hans Lundström, Viorica Diaconescu
V/DBF
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The project is partly an update of the publication Cohort mortality in Sweden published in 1970 but the goal is to use data for pure cohorts when possible and to make detailed data available for researchers. Input is data on deaths and population size for calendar years 1860 to 1995 in one-year age groups. Special emphasis has been put on quality of data. The period 1749 to 1859 could have been included but this was not done due to errors in data. Even if quality improved around 1810 errors in the registered age at death remained at least up to 1860.

Demographic history

Hans Lundström

Historical Statistics of Sweden. Part 1. Population was published in 1969. This publication has for a long time needed an update. The ambition is to produce an updated and partly reorganized publication before August 1999 and the 250 jubilee of Swedish population statistics in Umeå.

Why did the children die? Childhood diseases and society's reactions, 1850-1920

Marie C. Nelson (Project leader), Inst för Kultur och humaniora

After 1810 mortality declined in Sweden as well as in 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 topics 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 focusing on the various actors but also on why they acted, the interaction between various social constellations and contemporary ideologies may be brought to light.

Individual, family and household. Dynamic processes in urban Sweden 1840-1930

Hans Nilsson, Society and Health, Linköping University, and Lars-Göran Tedebrand, Department of Historical Demography, Umeå University (lars-goran.tedebrand@ddb.umu.se)

Financed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. Family demography and family- and household structures in the cities of Linköping and Sundsvall are studied using computerized population registers stored at the Demographic Data Base, Umeå University.

Age at marriage in India: a study of Sirsi Taluk

Rolf Ohlsson, Neelambar Hatti. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

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.

Migrants in the post-industrial age: immigration and structural change in the Swedish economy 1970 - 1990

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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. 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 utilised its supply of foreign labour over time. In the fourth and final part we will identify those ethnical specialisation tendencies which occur within the largest immigrant groups.

The project is financed by the Swedish Council for Social Research.

Integration or marginalisation? A longitudinal study of immigrants to Sweden, 1968-1993.

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This project analyses the dynamics of economic and social integration and marginalisation of immigrants to Sweden during the period 1968-1993 against the backdrop of the structural and cyclical changes which have occurred in the labour market.

The theoretical bases for this project are found in economic theories of education, with special emphasis placed on hypotheses concerning a more broad definition of knowledge, and in the hypothesis that Swedish economic development in the long term can be described as a series of structural transformations and rationalisations. The fundamental concept of this project is that the Swedish economy has undergone a transformation process since 1970 which has resulted in an economy which is less able to smoothly absorb immigrant labour.

The project database contains longitudinal data on 22,000 immigrants to Sweden, evenly distributed according to sex, age (5 year age groups), country of birth (Chile, Greece, Iran, Poland, Turkey, USA, West Germany and Yugoslavia), and year of immigration. The majority of the individuals entered Sweden after 1967, but a smaller group was back-sampled from the 1970 census, giving us a population that was in the country in 1970 evenly distributed by immigration period (5 year groupings for the earlier sample) from 1905 forward. In order to allow for comparison, a sample of Swedes was also gathered to serve as a control group. The information on each individual is gathered from a number of computerised databases compiled by Statistics Sweden which allows for an exact dating of various occurrences in the immigrants' lives.

The project is financed by the Swedish Council for Social Research.

The welfare society in transition

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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.

Regional life tables for Sweden 1991-95

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The report is an update of the previous publication Life expectancy in Sweden 1981-90. Complete life tables for the whole country, the counties and the three largest cities will be presented. SMR will be presented for all communes for the periods 1986-95 and 1991-95. Furthermore life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65 will be published for the 77 largest communes.

Swedish population statistics 250 years

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A project financed by The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, The Swedish Council of Planning and Coordination of Research. The Swedish Council for Research in the Social Sciences (SFR), The Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics and the Demographic Data Base.

Saami demographic history

Peter Sköld, Historisk Demografi, Umeå Universitet

Marriages, fertility, mortality, migration and land use among the Saami in Arjeplog 1750-1880.

Gender and mortality in Sweden 1750-1900

Jan Sundin (Project leader), Sam Willner (PhD study), Department of Health and Society, University of Linköping

Among adults, mortality rates have always differed between men and women, but to a varying extent depending on age, marital status, social class, time and space. In spite of that, historians have seldom tried to explore this intriguing fact. The project studies gender factors and mortality in Sweden, 1750-1900. On the national level, aggregate data on mortality by sex, age and causes of death are used. The Demographic Data Base, Umeå/Haparanda, provides us with individual data for the cities of Linköping and Sundsvall and the countryside surrounding Sundsvall, where long-term development of mortality patterns by sex, age, marital status and causes of death are analysed for different social groups. The project is financed by the Swedish National Bank Tercentenary Foundation. A major report is planned for 1999.

Occupational health in early 20th century Sweden

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During the first decades of the 20th century, many Swedish workers were members of voluntary associations for mutual aid during periods of illness. These associations kept registers of their members: their occupations and the type and duration of diseases when they got support from the association. Death certificates kept by the Church give additional information on causes of death. This is a study of two cities in the province of Östergötland, 1910-1935: Norrköping dominated by the textile industry with a considerable number of female workers and Motala with a metal industry occupied by males. Gender aspects will therefore be of importance. Three levels are studied: 1. the political and legislative national level 2. the local level and its actors: employers, trade unions, medical officers, etc. 3. health conditions and activities related to occupational health problems on the individual level.

Women's return to work after birth in the Nordic countries

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In this comparative project Marianne Sundström and Marit Rønsen, Statistics Norway, analyze the determinants of women's (re)-entry rates into employment after birth in Norway, Sweden and Finland in 1968-88. In particular, the project addresses the role of the parental leave policies for women's rates of return into paid work and for women's choice between full-time and part-time work at the return. Three very similar data sets are used; the 1988 Norwegian Family and Occupation Survey, the 1992 Swedish Family Survey and the 1989 Finnish Population Survey. The results indicate that prolonged parental leave periods in three countries has not reduced return rates, that women who have maternity leave return sooner than those not entitled, and that the Finnish home care allowance has had a negative impact on return rates.

Male-female wage effects of parental leave

Marianne Sundström, Demography Unit, Stockholm University

This research is run in collaboration between Marianne Sundström, Per-Anders Edin, Uppsala University and Jim Albrecht and Susan Vroman, both Georgetown University. (Susan Vroman was Visting Professor in the Demography Unit in the Fall of 1996). The project analyzes wage effects of time out from work for men and women using the 1992 Swedish Family Survey which makes it possible to decompose time out into parental leave, household work, unemployment etc. The results show that, while work experience has the expected positive sign and aggregate time out the expected negative effect, parental leave has no significant impact on female wages but a negative and significant effect on male wages. This casts doubt on the standard human capital interpretation of the gender wage gap.

Pensions and demography

Lars Söderström (Dept of Economics, Gothenburg), Agentia Kruse (Dept of Economics, Lund), Tommy Bengtsson. The research Group in Population Economics, The Department of Economic History, Lund University.

This project's goal is to analyze demographically dependent conflicts of interest in the pension system. Special weight will be placed upon the importance of the population's age structure and family relationships. Many countries have pension systems which are based on the "pay as you go" principle, which has varying advantages for different generations dependent upon economic and demographic developments. Factors playing major roles are, among others, cohort size and economic growth. The distribution method can lead to large transfer of income between generations, and this factor has raised apprehensions as to the methods long-term viability in a democratic society.

Various conflicts of interest will be investigated as they arise in different pension systems. Investigations of this type have been made in international literature, but they were carried out under the assumption of a "steady-state" situation. This project will examine the relationships outside of the "steady-state" (i.e. in societies with a decline in the birth rate).

The project is financed by the Swedish Council for Social Research.

Leprosy in Sweden.

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Case study: Järvsö leper hospital

Sawmill workers on the move.

Lars-Göran Tedebrand, Department of Historical Demography, Umeå University

Migration, family building, political and union activities among sawmill workers in the Sundsvall district and the Upper Middle West.

Infant and child mortality in post independence Eritrea: levels, trends and biomedical and socio-cultural correlates

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The main purpose of this research project is to analyse the levels, trends and correlates of early childhood mortality in Eritrea, and to assess changes in early childhood mortality over the period ten years preceding the survey. More specifically, the project has three objectives: (1) to measure the levels, age patterns and time trends of early childhood mortality in Eritrea; (2) to assess the biomedical and socio-cultural determinants of mortality; and (3) to suggest policy directions in the light of the findings.

The research is based on an analysis of birth history data of Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) conducted in 1995 in Eritrea. This survey is the first ever large scale and national representative survey in which, among other things, birth history data are included in Eritrea.

The analysis is guided by the proximate determinant conceptual framework commonly used in child survival studies in developing countries. The analytical methods are life table techniques and proportional or multiplicative hazard models.

Changing patterns of women's situation and its effects on fertility decline in contemporary rural China.

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This project aims to understand how and to what extent the changes of fertility in rural China can be explained by the changes of women's characteristics and their relationship with other family members, especially with their husbands, since the socio-economic reform which started from 1979. Since 1979, the fundamental economic reform, rapid economic growth and increasing contacts with outside world have brought about significant changes in almost every aspect of people's life. These changes include the re-establishment of the rural household as the basic unit of production, expanded economic opportunity, a weakened government intervention in everyday life, and changing norms and attitudes toward family life. In all, with

all the institutional and socio-economic changes, and the resulted changes of women's relationship with other family members, the rationale on cost and benefit on childbearing may be altered.

The study will investigate the effects on fertility of some measurable aspects of women's lives and their relationship with other family members, such as their access to and the level of education, their economic independence and opportunities of non-agricultural labour force participation, their participation in decision-making within the household, and their norms and attitudes towards gender issues. The role of husbands in childbearing decision, which has long been ignored in the studies on the fertility of China, will also be considered. Husband's characteristics are not just indicators of the family's socio-economic status but also closely related to the family's childbearing-decision.

The study is based on an analysis of a data collected in October, 1991 by a sample survey called the "Status of Women in Contemporary China".

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4. Research and education

NORWAY

A full-time two-semester course in general demography is offered at the undergraduate level at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo.

These are the main building-blocks: Basic formal demography with several PC exercises; introduction to event history analysis and stable population theory; description of and theories about the demographic transition in Europe; recent trends in mortality, fertility, migration and family formation and dissolution throughout the world, with special emphasis on Norway and Europe; global population projections; sociological and economic theories on fertility and family changes; contraception and abortion in developed countries; the cultural background for high fertility in sub-Saharan Africa; infant mortality and reproductive health in developing countries; contents and effects of family planning programs; the importance of women's education and status; economic and environmental effects of population growth; influence of population growth on food security; urbanization in developing countries; theories on international labour migration; population policies in China and some other countries, including the pronatalist efforts in Europe.

A graduate course in demographic methods will be given occasionally

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SWEDEN

The Department of History, Umeå University, and the Demographic data Base organized in August 1996 a "Graduate School in Social History and Historical Demography" financed by the Swedish Council of Planning and Coordination of Research and with participants from Sweden, Iceland, France, England, Hungary, Belgium and Canada.

5. News

NORWAY

Demography in Norwegian Research Council

In February 1996 an ad-hoc committee on demography and population issues, installed by the Norwegian Research Council (NFR - Norges forskningsråd) published its report containing ideas as to how the NFR could stimulate demography as a discipline in Norway. The committee proposes that the NFR increases its budget intended for demographic education and training, and for research during the period 1996-2000, from 2.1 million to 5.6 million NOK annually. As a result, the NFR plans to spend around 2 million NOK in 1997 for research purposes, scholarships, a professorate at University of Oslo, and the initiation of a demographic network.

SWEDEN

The International Network for the History of Public Health
Department of Health and Society
University of Linköping, Sweden

The International Network for the History of Public Health (INHPH) has about 250 members all over the world. Its object is to promote, in the broadest sense, the study of the history of collective efforts for the improvement of the health of populations from antiquity to modernity with particular emphasis on the interdisciplinary analysis of the interaction between ideas on public health, organizations created to carry out these ideas, their implementation, and their social and demographic consequences. To this end the network will endeavor to improve communication among scholars interested in the field and to promote comparative research efforts.

Current major topics of interest include summarizing the state of the art, investigating the social and cultural constructions of disease - disease visibility, analyzing public health campaigns and interpreting social and demographic data related to public health activities

The network is supported by the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health and cooperates with other institutions and foundations. It keeps an updated register of participants to be distributed to all members once a year. It arranges workshops on methodological and theoretical issues as well as specific topics, and provides information about related activities brought to its attention. It will also try to encourage comparative and/or interdisciplinary projects on different aspects of the history of public health. A major conference, open to as many members as possible, is arranged every second year.

Scholars all over the world, who are interested in this field of research, are invited to register. The newsletter, registration form and complete catalogue of members is available on the internet (<http://www.tema.liu.se/inhph/>). Membership is free of charge.

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6. Obituary for Erland Hofsten

Erland Hofsten, who was one of the founders of the Nordic Demographic Society, died in March 1996 at the age of 85. He had then for many years been suffering from Parkinson's disease. It is only logical, considering his active and energetic personality, that he then started (and became the president of) an association in support of research and information about the causes of the disease.

Originally, he intended to become an astronomer (like Pehr Wargentin, the father of Swedish population statistics). So he started out studying natural sciences, but after a while switched to the social sciences and in 1952 he took a Ph.D. in Statistics. The theme of his dissertation was "Price indexes and quality changes". He then began a long and distinguished career in public sector production of statistics, at first primarily in the area of consumer indexes, from the early 1960s onwards in population statistics. For the broad Swedish public he was perhaps most well-known as commentator in TV after parliamentary elections.

He was a gifted "popularizer" of dry statistical figures, and he wrote many books, both in the field of index theory and in demography. The text book that he wrote about "Demografins grunder" is still being used in the undergraduate teaching of demography at Stockholm University. He himself taught demography (within the Statistics department) at Stockholm University, and eventually became "docent" (Associate Professor). Many of the members of the Swedish Demographic Society became interested in the field of demography through his enthusiastic teaching. Naturally, he was the first president of the Swedish Demographic Society (until 1979). He was also extremely interested in global population issues and served as a technical expert for the United Nations in several places, i.e. India and Ghana.

He was active in the Swedish Demographic Society also after he had resigned as president, and he took active part in the Nordic Demographic Symposia, as long as his health allowed it. His last appearance in a nordic demographic context was at the European Population Conference in Jyväskylä in 1987. He then already suffered from Parkinson's disease, which showed in the slow and cautious way that he walked up to a microphone in one of the plenary sessions. Once he started talking, though, no one could notice that he was sick; he spoke in the same relaxed, enthusiastic and eloquent way as always.

All those active in the demographic field today in the Nordic countries owe a great debt to Erland Hofsten and his pioneering contribution.

Eva Bernhardt
Demography Unit
Stockholm University.

7. Lessons from/for preparing symposium proceedings

The publication containing a good collection of papers presented at the tenth Nordic demographic symposium arranged in Lund in August 1992 was made available just before the eleventh symposium, which took place in Helsinki in June 1995. The processing of the well-made proceedings, *Demography, Economy and Welfare* edited by Christer Lund, thus took more than 2,5 years. No explanation was given, for example, by the editor for the long preparation time, which was criticised at the General Assembly of the Nordic Demographic Society in connection of the Helsinki symposium.

The proceedings of the eleventh symposium, *Issues of the 1990s in Nordic Demography* edited by Jarl Lindgren with the assistance of Ulla-Maija Mattila, were published in November 1996. Accordingly, the interval between the event and the printing was almost 1,5 years. Although shorter, the processing time was rather on the unduly long side also in this case.

Having closely followed the editorial work concerning the publication of the papers presented at the Helsinki symposium, I should like to draw attention to some major lessons from that exercise, for the benefit of editors of later publications in the series of the *Scandinavian Population Studies*. During the editing process there happened some unusual impediments, such as the relocation of the Population Research Institute and its extensive library to new premises disturbing normal work for some time, and the retirement of Jarl Lindgren on pension. However, the main obstacles were elsewhere.

The basic problem in the editorial work was the fact that most of the authors of the papers had followed the writing guidelines rather carelessly. Many so-called revised papers were submitted considerably after the set deadlines. It was much more problematic that instructions concerning references were so poorly observed. Especially the editorial assistant had to spend hours, and in a couple of cases days, in checking references specified in a variety of individual ways, sometimes even incorrect.

If only the papers that were written according to the given guidelines had been published, the volume of proceedings had been very thin indeed. At least two papers had to be rejected because of their grave linguistic and literary shortcomings. Individualism and innovativeness have their merits. However, their proper place is in the substance of writing, not in the way of formal presentation. If authors of papers keep this in mind, the task of future editors will be helped a lot.

Altti Majava
Finnish Demographic Society

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