



Conference Program

and

Abstracts

Dear colleagues,

the Italian Association for Population Studies (SIS-AISP) is pleased to welcome you to the 11th edition of the *Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione 2015* (Population Days 2015).

The *Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione*, held every two years, is one of the most important initiatives of the Italian Association for the Study of Population (Sis-Aisp). On that occasion, Italian and international leading experts and scholars, mainly from academia, the National Institute of Statistics (Istat) and other national and governmental agencies, come together to present completed, planned, and ongoing research and to provide an opportunity for comparison across a broad overview of the issues currently debated about population and society. Conferences are based on parallel sessions, which in later editions have received voluntary contributions of more than 20 subject areas.

On behalf of the scientific committee and the organizing team we welcome you in Palermo!

ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

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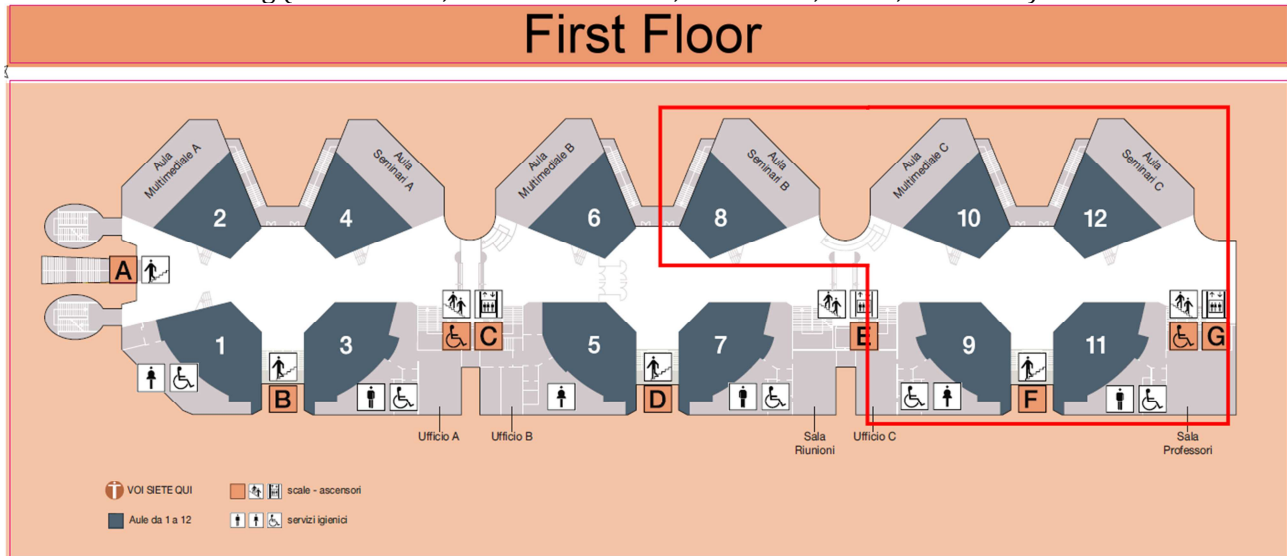
Population Days 2015 at a glance

	Wednesday 4		Thursday 5		Friday 6
09:00-10:30			Parallel sessions S5. Data and methods (9) S6. Making families (10) S7. Internal migrations (11) S8. Household and consumption (12) S9. Causes of death (8)		Parallel sessions S20. Wellbeing (AIQUAV) (9) S21. Successful ageing (10) S22. Fertility and wellbeing (11) S23. International migrations: comparative analysis in Europe (12)
10:30-11:00			Coffee break		Coffee break
11:00-12:30			Parallel sessions S10. Challenges in health (SISMEC) (9) S11. Historical demography (10) S12. Intergenerational transfers: norms and values (11) S13. Education (12) S14. Transition to adulthood (8)		Parallel sessions S24. Economic crisis and families (9) S25. Historical perspectives in mortality (10) S26. Life course and wellbeing (11) S27. Gender (12)
12:30-14:00	Registration <i>(foyer)</i>	E1. Authors meet critics <i>(9)</i>	Lunch <i>(foyer)</i>		E5. Plenary session 2. Presentation of the new AISP book <i>(11)</i>
14:00-14:30	Welcome address <i>(12)</i>		Parallel sessions S15. Grandparenting (9) S16. Population and development (10) S17. 2011 census (11) S18. Immigrants and labour market (12) S19. Effects of marital dissolutions (8)		Light lunch <i>(foyer)</i>
14:30-15:30	E2. Plenary session with the Netherlands Demographic Society <i>(12)</i>				
15:30-16:30	Coffee break <i>(foyer)</i>	P1. Poster session 1 <i>(foyer)</i>	Coffee break <i>(foyer)</i>	P2. Poster session 2 <i>(foyer)</i>	
16:30-18:00	Parallel sessions S1. The rate of ageing (9) S2. Foreigners in Italy (10) S3. Determinants of fertility (11) S4. Health and mortality in childhood (12)		E4. General assembly <i>(Aula Magna Vincenzo Li Donni)</i>		
18:00-19:00					
	19:30 – 21:30 Welcome Party		20:30 Social Dinner		

NOTE: Locations are in brackets. Room 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and foyer are located on the first floor (stairs E, F or G), Edificio 19. Aula Magna is located in Edificio 13 (Viale delle Scienze).

The Venue

Polo Didattico building ("Edificio 19", Viale delle Scienze, entrance E, F or G, first floor)



Special events

Welcome Party will be held at Kursaal Kalhesa (Foro Umberto I, 21) from 7.30 to 9.30pm on Wednesday. The event offers to participants a special selection of Sicilian finger food and wine by the local winery sponsor Mandrarossa.

Social Dinner will be held at Palazzo Fatta (Piazza Marina, 19) starting at 8.30pm on Thursday at the price of 30€. You can reach the social dinner location by taxi or by bus. Participants will find a desk in the registration area where it is possible to book and pay a seat for dinner. Please register before midday on Thursday since we need to provide the place the number of participants. Guests, including accompanying persons, may participate to the social dinner at the same price.

How to reach the Conference and Special Events Venues

The venue for the meeting is the “Polo Didattico” which is located within the University complex in via Ernesto Basile. The closest bus stops are “San Giovanni degli Eremiti” and “Basile”.

All suggested hotels are close to / in between the Central Station (piazza Giulio Cesare) and Piazza Politeama connected by the bus lines 101 and 102 quite frequently and quite fast (at least one bus every 5 minutes taking less than 10 minutes).

The Organizing Committee made a deal with the shuttle company *Spada Transfer Sicily* offering a special **25€** price to conference delegates willing to use the **service from/to the airport**. If you are willing to use this service, prior to departure, please e-mail the company at: spadatransferinsicily@hotmail.it mentioning the AISP conference and your arrival time and flight number. A cab driver will be waiting for you at the gate exit with a cardboard reporting your name and the conference logo.

The *Spada Transfer Sicily* company offer also city transport for **€10 per ride** for max 4 passengers. You may book the shuttle/taxi service by e-mail spadatransferinsicily@hotmail.it or at the following mobile number +39 3298611040.

The *Trinacria Taxi Company* offers the following prices per ride up to 4 passengers:

From old town (such as Piazza Marina, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Central train station) to conference venue € 12,00

From city center (such as Piazza Castelnuovo/Piazza Ruggero Settimo/via Agrigento) to conference venue (max 4 passengers) € 15,00

From Hotels to Palazzo Fatta / Kursaal Kalhesa (daily rate) € 10,00

From Hotels to Palazzo Fatta / Kursaal Kalhesa (overnight service 10pm - 6am) € 15,00

Contact it at +390916878 (special number) or at info@radiotaxitrinacria.it mentioning the AISP conference and the final destination

Further details in the accommodation section in the conference website (www.sis-aisp.it/popdays2015).

Wednesday 4

E1. Authors meet critics (h. 12:30-14:30, room 9 , *Italian*)

Chair: Roberto Impicciatore

1. Demografia, *Alessandro Rosina, Alessandra De Rose*, Egea 2014
Gustavo De Santis discusses with the authors.
2. Convivere o sposarsi? *Silvana Salvini, Daniele Vignoli*, Il Mulino 2014
Maria Castiglioni discusses with the authors.
3. Generazioni a confronto. Come cambiano I percorsi verso la vita adulta. *Romina Fraboni, Linda Laura Sabbadini*. Istat 2014.
Fausta Ongaro discusses with the authors.

E2. Plenary session with the Dutch Association for Population Studies (h. 14.30-15.30, room 12, *English*)

Chair: Alessandra De Rose

1. *Inge Hutter*
Demography in The Netherlands: an overview
2. *Aart Liefbroer*
Family Disadvantage and Demographic Behaviour: A Comparative Perspective

P1. Poster session 1 (h. 15:30-16:30, foyer)

Chair: Giuseppe Gabrielli

1. *Marina Attili, Claudia Iaccarino*
Archivio dei "fratelli": caratteristiche e potenziali utilizzi
2. *Elena Grimaccia, Rita Lima*
Quality of Life in Europe and Italy: Regional Disparities according to the Europe2020 Indicators on Inclusion and Smartness
3. *Magali Mazuy*
French social differences in fertility: recent trends
4. *Sylvia Karen Rutagumirwa*
"...I have to listen to what this old body tells me": Femininities and embodiment over the life course in Tanzania
5. *Giulia Rivellini, Filomena Racioppi*
La Demografia per le aziende e la governance: opportunità didattiche e contenuti
6. *Barbara Baldazzi, Valentina Talucci, Paola Ungaro*
Il turismo sostenibile nelle regioni italiane attraverso una misura sintetica dei principali indicatori
7. *Francesca Lariccia*
L'ora della nascita: un indicatore della medicalizzazione del parto
8. *Alessandra Burgio, Cinzia Castagnaro, Maria Letizia Tanturri*
Assisted Reproductive Technology in Italy: does it influence pregnancy and delivery outcomes?

9. *Pietro Iaquina*
The fertility in Italy between delays and cancellations
10. *Paola Muccitelli, Vallo Nicola*
Sustainability and cohesion: local resilience as a key factor
11. *Pier Francesco De Maria*
Chi sono e come vivono gli immigrati italiani in Brasile? Risultati dei censimenti di 2000 e 2010
12. *Laura Iannucci, Lidia Gargiulo, Alessandra Tinto, Miria Savioli*
Gli anziani di oggi: in aumento, ma più partecipi alla vita attiva?
13. *Antonio Golini, Elena Grimaccia*
Effetti demografici della Grande Guerra nel breve e nel lungo periodo
14. *Vladimir Iontsev, Yulia Prokhorova*
International Migration of Population in the context of the demographic theory: existing reality
15. *Laura Bernardi, Emanuela Struffolino, Marieke Voorpostel*
Lone Motherhood and Self-reported Health in Switzerland: Does Paid Work Matter?
16. *Paolo Emilio Cardone*
Social Mobility and Mortality in southern Sweden (1813-1910)
17. *Romina Fraboni, Eleonora Meli*
Nuove forme familiari e reti di aiuto
18. *Enrique Acosta, Kai Willfuehr, Francisco Marco, Nicoletta Signoretti*
Is infant and child mortality among different social strata differently affected by epidemics?

S1. The Rate of ageing (h. 16:30-18:00, room 9, Italian)

Chair: Alessandra Burgio

1. *Stefano Mazzucco*
A mortality model based on a mixture distribution function
2. *Elisabetta Barbi*
How fast do we age? Empirical evidences on the human ageing process
3. *Gabriele Ruiu*
Ageing in Sardinia
4. *Giambattista Salinari, Gustavo De Santis*
Are we ageing sooner and faster (because of improved nutrition)?

S2. Foreigners in Italy (h. 16:30-18:00, room 10, Italian)

Chair: Anna Paterno

1. *Giuseppe Gabrielli, Patrizia Giannantoni, Eleonora Mussino, Salvatore Strozza*
Immigrants' fertility in Italy: trend, impact and determinants
2. *Silvia Loi*
Health in mixed couples - The impact of intermarriage on self-rated health
3. *Jana Kopečna*
The Presence of Bangladeshis in Rome: Results of a Pilot Study
4. *Luisa Natale, Oliviero Casacchia, Francesco Truglia, Jana Kopečna, Adriana Santacroce*
L'insediamento residenziale delle seconde generazioni: il caso di una collettività dell'Asia meridionale a Roma
5. *Daniele Vignoli, Elena Pirani, Alessandra Venturini, Eleonora Mussino*
Migration and Union Dissolution in Italy

S3. Determinants in fertility (h. 16:30-18:00, room 11, *Italian*)

Chair: Antonella Guarneri

1. *Annalisa Busetta*
Persistent Employment Instability and Fertility Intentions: The Gender-Specific Effect within Couples in Italy
2. *Annalisa Donno, Maria Letizia Tanturri*
Micro-level determinants of childlessness in Italy: a SEM approach
3. *Alessandra Trimarchi, Jan Van Bavel*
The educational gradient of non-marital childbearing in Europe: an update from a couple's perspective
4. *Valeria Solesin*
Oltre il figlio unico? Vincoli e opportunità in Francia e in Italia

S4. Health and mortality in childhood (h. 16:30-18:00, room 12, *English*)

Chair: Paolo Chiodini

1. *Giulia Cavrini, Paola Guerresi*
The effect of weight status, lifestyle and body image perception on health related quality of life in adolescent: a quantile approach
2. *Alice Goisis*
Childbearing postponement and child well-being: a social vs. health trade-off?
3. *Gennaro Di Fraia, Silvia Simeoni, Chiara Orsi, Luisa Frova*
La mortalità infantile degli stranieri residenti in Italia
4. *Elena Nikolayuk*
Youth Mortality in European Countries a comparative analysis

S5. Data and methods (h. 9:00-10:30, room 9, English)

Chair: Giulio Ghellini

1. *Loic Trabut, Eva Lelièvre*
Undesired response to surveys, wrong answers or poorly worded questions? How respondents insist on reporting their situation despite unclear questioning
2. *Haftu Gebrehiwot Gebremeskel*
Implementing Hierarchical Bayesian Model to Fertility Data: the case of Ethiopia
3. *Francesca Rinesi, Marina Attili, Claudia Iaccarino*
La ricostruzione della storia riproduttiva delle donne attraverso l'uso di quesiti retrospettivi: i dati delle indagini campionarie sono affidabili?
4. *Rosa Maria Lipsi, Luca Mancini, Simona Toti*
Bayesian probabilistic population projections for Italian regions
5. *Elvira Pelle, Pier Francesco Perri, Manuela Stranges*
Estimation of underreporting of induced abortion and foreign irregular presence using randomized response technique: a case study

S6. Making family (h. 9:00-10:30, room 10, English)

Chair: Letizia Mencarini

1. *Paola Di Giulio, Roberto Impicciatore, Maria Sironi*
The changing meaning of cohabitation. A sequence analysis approach
2. *Patrick Festy*
Measuring legal recognition of same-sex couples in Europe
3. *Joana Serret, Agnese Vitali*
Understanding intermarriage from native's perspective: Spain and Italy compared
4. *Arnaud Regnier-Loilier*
Similar incidence, different nature? Characteristics of LAT relationships in France and Italy
5. *Antonino Pennisi, Santina Giannone, Alessio Plebe*
Etologia della famiglia che cambia: una prospettiva biopolitica per un'ipotesi ecologica della famiglia

S7. Internal migrations (h. 9:00-10:30, room 11, Italian)

Chair: Giuseppe Gabrielli

1. *Elena Ambrosetti, Enza Roberta Petrillo*
Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement. Insights and developments from L'Aquila
2. *Oliviero Casacchia, Cecilia Reynaud, Salvatore Strozza, Enrico Tucci*
Internal mobility in Italy: a study by citizenship
3. *Dalit Contini, Federica Cugnata, Andrea Scagni*
From South to North: student internal migration in Italy. Should it be an issue?
4. *Massimiliano Crisci, Barbara Di Tanna*
Mobilità flessibile per lavoratori instabili: le migrazioni temporanee dal Mezzogiorno
5. *Mario Basevi, Gerardo Gallo, Federica Pellizzaro, Anna Pezone*
Un nuovo approccio ai modelli gravitazionali per l'analisi della mobilità interna italiana

S8. Household and consumption in European families (h. 9:00-10:30, room 12, English)

Chair: Sara Ayllon

1. *Alda B. Azevedo, Juan A. Módenes, Julián López-Colás*
Housing tenure status as determinant of fertility behaviour and timing
2. *Francesca Fiori, Elspeth Graham, Zhiqiang Feng*
Household changes and housing consumption at older ages in Scotland: a comparison of two decades
3. *Anna De Pascale, Isabella Santini*
Quando la famiglia si fa impresa: caratteristiche strutturali, economiche e demografiche
4. *Paola Mancini, Annamaria Nifo, Antonio Lucadamo*
How consumption behavior changed during the economic crisis: evidence from Italian data

S9. Causes of death (h. 9:00-10:30, room 8, Italian)

Chair: Franco Cavallo

1. *Fabio Aiello, Massimo Attanasio, Fabio Tinè*
Some statistical tools to detect covariate imbalance in meta-analysis studies
2. *Viviana Egidi, Giulia Rivellini, Michele Antonio Salvatore*
Studying causes of death interrelations by the Social Network Analysis
3. *Enrico Grande, Luisa Frova, Francesco Grippo*
Approaching the measurement of suicide deaths misclassification in Italy
4. *Francesco Grippo, Marilena Pappagallo, Alessandra Burgio, Roberta Crialesi*
Drug induced mortality: underlying and multiple cause approach

S10. Challenges in health (jointly organized with the Italian Society for Statistics in Medicine SISMEC) (h. 11:00-12:30, room 9, English)

Chair: Viviana Egidi

1. *Paolo Chiodini*
Deprivazione e salute nel Comune di Napoli
2. *Adam Lenart, Elizaveta Sopina, Virginia Zarulli*
Comparing the performance of health systems in providing life expectancy
3. *Chiara Seghieri, Paolo Berta, Giorgio Vittadini*
Measuring hospital outcomes using administrative data: comparing logistics vs multilevel methods
4. *Franco Cavallo, Paola Dalmasso, Lorena Charrier, Alberto Borraccino, Patrizia Lemma, Paola Berchiolla*
Wellbeing and social inequalities among Italian adolescents: the health behaviour in school-aged children (HBSC) survey

S11. Historical demography (h. 11:00-12:30, room 10, *English*)

Chair: Luisa Salaris

1. *Danijela Doblanović, Marija Mogorović Crljenko*
Register of Marriages as a Source for Social and Economic History: Rovinj 1564-1633
2. *Martin Dribe, J. David Hacker, Francesco Scalone*
Becoming American: The Demographic Integration of Italian and Swedish Immigrants at the Turn of the Twentieth Century
3. *Sara Pisano, Alessandra De Rose*
Le famiglie della bonifica. Una lettura inedita del processo di colonizzazione dell'Agro Pontino
4. *Anne Herm, Michel Poulain, Dany Chambre, Gianni Pes*
The first and second demographic transitions overlap in Villagrande Strisaili (1890-2014)

S12. Intergenerational transfers: norms and values (h. 11:00-12:30, room 11, *English*)

Chair: Valeria Bordone

1. *Julia Cordero Coma, Gosta Esping-Andersen*
Explaining children's contributions to housework in Germany: A socialization process
2. *Viviana Amati, Silvia Meggiolaro, Susanna Zaccarin*
Relational resources in Italian couples. Evidence from a national survey
3. *Jessica Zamberletti, Giulia Cavrini*
Grandparents providing childcare in Italy
4. *Valeria Bordone, Bruno Arpino*
Grandparenting and age perception

S13. Education (h. 11:00-12:30, room 12, *Italian*)

Chair: Vincenza Capursi

1. *Marco Centra, Andrea Cuttillo, Valentina Gualtieri*
Il ruolo dei programmi di studio all'estero nella determinazione dei redditi da lavoro dei Dottori di Ricerca
2. *Francesca Giambona, Mariano Porcu, Isabella Sulis,*
Does education affect well-being? Some longitudinal empirical evidences using Italian SILC data.
3. *Maria Silvana Salvini, Alessandra Petrucci, Laura Leonardi*
Ricerca e genere nell'Ateneo fiorentino. Una proposta di indagine sulle progressioni di carriera in ottica di genere
4. *Giovanni Boscaïno, Giada Adelfio*
University student talent: a latent driver for performance
5. *Francesca Giambona, Isabella Sulis, Mariano Porcu*
A proposal of indicators of university attractiveness based on students' mobility

S14. Transition to adulthood (h. 11:00-12:30, room 8, *Italian*)

Chair: Roberto Impicciatore

1. *Maria Sironi, Francesco C. Billari*
Stay with mommy and daddy or move out? Consequences of the age at leaving home in the United States
2. *Daniela Bellani*
Education and Fertility: a Meta-Analysis
3. *Mariangela Verrascina, Silvia Dardanelli*
Figli sempre più a lungo con i genitori: un'immagine della famiglia italiana al Censimento 2011
4. *Corrado Bonifazi, Cinzia Conti, Frank Heins, Massimo Strozza*
Elements of the geographic mobility of young adults in Italy: the passage to adulthood
5. *Anna Giraldo*
Effetti della crisi sulle dinamiche familiari. Prime evidenze

S15. Grandparenting (h. 14:00-15:30, room 9, *English*)

Chair: Cecilia Tomassini

1. *Bruno Arpino, Nicoletta Balbo*
Life satisfaction of older Europeans: the role of grandchildren
2. *Chiara Daniela Pronzato, Daniela Del Boca, Daniela Piazzalunga*
Early child care and child outcomes: the role of grandparents. Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study
3. *Giulia Ferrari, Julia Cattin, Frank Furstenberg*
Socio-economic differences in financial support of grandparents towards grandchildren
4. *Giorgio Di Gessa, Karen Glaser, Anthea Tinker*
Grandparenting and health in Europe: a longitudinal analysis
5. *Roberta Rutigliano*
Parents and grandparents: the role of (potential) grandparents in the adult child's entry into parenthood

S16. Population and development (h. 14:00-15:30, room 10, *English*)

Chair: Elena Ambrosetti

1. *Patrizia Farina, Laura Terzera, Chiara Bollani*
Gender discrimination and sequences of Birth History among Indian Mothers
2. *Ignacio Pardo, Mathías Nathan, Wanda Cabella*
Not so low, not so late. The Uruguayan pattern of fertility decline by birth order (1996-2011)
3. *Laura Terzera, Anna Paterno*
Land grabbing e contesto socio-demografico. Quali relazioni?
4. *Giuseppe Gabrielli, Anna Paterno, Pietro Sacco*
Households' dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa
5. *Fausta Ongaro, Silvana Salvini*
Demographic pressure and development: a focus on sub-Saharan countries

S17. 2011 Census (h. 14:00-15:30, room 11, *Italian*)

Chair: Nicola Torelli

1. *Antonella Bernardini, Andrea Fasulo, Marco Terribili*
A model based categorisation of the Italian municipalities based on non-response propensity in the 2011 census
2. *Maura Simone, Angela Silvestrini*
La revisione delle Anagrafi della popolazione residente
3. *Matteo Mazziotta, Antonella Bernardini, Monica Russo*
The Post Enumeration Survey of 15th Italian Population Census: Methods and Results
4. *Tiziana Tuoto, Nicoletta Cibella, Gerardo Gallo, Anna Pezone*
Il Censimento assistito da liste: quali risposte fornisce l'integrazione dei dati individuali?
5. *Marcantonio Caltabiano, Emanuela Dreassi, Emilia Rocco*
Clustering of Italian families across population censuses: A tempo-spatial exploration

S18. Immigrants and labour market (h. 14:00-15:30, room 12, *Italian*)

Chair: Salvatore Strozza

1. *Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Livia Ortensi*
Un destino da lavoratrice domestica? Le traiettorie lavorative di colf badanti e baby-sitter in Italia
2. *Paolo Emilio Cardone*
Stranieri e Mercato del Lavoro: un'analisi basata sulla indagine Forze di Lavoro (RCFL)
3. *Vincenzo Scoppa, Manuela Stranges*
Cultural Values and Decision to Work of Immigrant Women in Italy
4. *Simone De Angelis, Simona Mastroluca*
Stranieri ad alta qualificazione e mercato del lavoro al Censimento del 2011: il fenomeno della sovra qualificazione in un'ottica comparativa con la componente autoctona
5. *Evelina Paluzzi, Federico Benassi, Concetta Salleo*
L'inserimento nel mercato del lavoro delle seconde generazioni: un'analisi esplorativa attraverso i dati censuari

S19. Effects of marital dissolution (h. 14:00-15:30, room 8, *English*)

Chair: Daniele Vignoli

1. *Fausta Ongaro, Silvia Meggiolaro*
Non-resident parent-child contact after marital dissolution and parental repartnering. Evidence from Italy
2. *Alice Goisis*
Parental separation and children's health
3. *Alessandro Di Nallo*
Gender gap in repartnering: the role of children. Evidence from the UK
4. *Laura Bernardi, Emanuela Struffolino*
Transition to lone parenthood and employment trajectories in Switzerland
5. *Sara Ayllòn*
The demand for stepsons

P2. Poster session 2 (h. 15:30-16 :30, foyer)

Chair: Giovanni Boscaino

1. *Emanuela Bologna*
Eccesso di peso tra i minori
2. *Eralba Cela, Mariateresa Ciommi*
Ageing in a multicultural Europe: perspectives and challenges
3. *Filippa Bono, Maria Francesca Cracolici, Miranda Cuffaro*
Consumption patterns and family life-cycle. Some evidence from Italy
4. *Silvia Dardanelli, Mariangela Verrascina*
Come cambiano le famiglie: le trasformazioni familiari che emergono dai risultati del Censimento 2011
5. *Cinzia Castagnaro, Antonella Guarneri, Sabrina Prati*
I comportamenti familiari e riproduttivi delle donne in Italia: un'analisi differenziale per tipologia di coppia
6. *Ilan Riss*
Territorial migration system and the Social Structure
7. *Angela Chieppa, Alessandro Sasso*
Data-mining per la classificazione delle condizioni abitative delle famiglie italiane
8. *Maria Castiglioni*
Perché la Sardegna è la regione italiana dove è più alto l'utilizzo della Contraccezione Ormonale?
9. *Maria Francesca Cracolici, Miranda Cuffaro*
Inequalities in consumption patterns over the life cycle
10. *María Isabel Fernández Cáceres*
Decision-making in a family configuration through adoption: experiences and situations arising from the socio-demographic profiles and family structures of Spanish adopters in China
11. *Maria Herica La Valle, Elena Ambrosetti*
Active ageing in Italy: an analysis by gender and region
12. *Valentina Tocchioni*
Exploring the childless universe: profiles and fertility intentions of men and women without children in Italy
13. *Roberta Saladino*
Aspetti sociodemografici dell'Immigrazione Marocchina in Calabria: Lamezia Terme un Caso di Studio
14. *Angelo Mazza, Antonio Punzo*
An R Package for Discrete Beta Kernel Graduation of Probabilities of Dying
15. *Valeria Solesin*
Differenze regionali di fecondità in Italia. Si può parlare di « una » fecondità italiana ?
16. *Wei Guo*
The Changes of Disability-free Life Expectancy of Chinese Elderly: 2005-2010
17. *Associazione Neodemos*
Neodemos.it Popolazione, società e politiche.

E4. General assembly (h. 16:30 – 19:00, Aula Magna 'Vincenzo Li Donni' edificio 13, Italian)

Chair: Alessandra De Rose

Presentazione dell'Indagine su "Insegnamento della Demografia", a cura di Silvia Meggiolaro e Mariano Porcu. Intervento programmato di: Luigi Fabbris

Friday 6

S20. Wellbeing (session organized by the AIQUAV) (h. 9:00-10:30, room 9, *Italian*)

Chair: Anna Maria Milito

1. *Elena Pirani*
Paid work and well-being: findings for Italian temporary workers
2. *Mauro Albani, Giorgia Capacci, Antonella Guarneri, Matteo Mazziotta*
The dynamism of demography and labour market in Alpine area: an application of MPI (Mazziotta-Pareto Index)
3. *Daria Mendola, Chiara Saturnino*
Net satisfaction: a different point of view on the measurement of subjective well-being
4. *Giovanna Boccuzzo, Ilaria Rocco*
Healthy ageing and well-being in Europe: Determinants and relationships using Structural Equation Modelling
5. *Marco Fattore, Filomena Maggino*
Comparing wellbeing patterns in Italian society: a new methodological approach for synthesizing indicators
6. *Carolina Facioni, Isabella Corazziari*
The Relationship between cultural participation and life satisfaction in Italy: Exploring different social and geographical contexts

S21. Successful ageing (h. 9:00-10:30, room 10, *Italian*)

Chair: Giulia Cavrini

1. *Nicola Barban, Xavier de Luna, Emma Lundholm, Ingrid Svensson, Francesco Billari*
Estimating the effect of early retirement on health using administrative and health record linked register data
2. *Sara Miccoli, Cecilia Reynaud*
Analisi dell'invecchiamento in Italia negli anni della crisi
3. *Alessandro Rosina, Cecilia Tomassini*
Old age can wait? Perceptions and conditions of active life after 65 in Italy
4. *Filomena Racioppi, Alessandra De Rose*
Ageing in business: measures to keep the "overs" active

S22. Fertility and wellbeing (h. 9:00-10:30, room 11, *English*)

Chair: Annalisa Busetta

1. *Letizia Mencarini, Marco Le Moglie, Chiara Rapallini*
Is it just a matter of personality? On the role of life satisfaction in childbearing behavior
2. *Letizia Mencarini, Daniele Vignoli*
The impact of subjective well-being on fertility across societies: Universal or country-specific?
3. *Francesca Luppi*
Is it time for a second child? The role of the couple's subjective wellbeing after the first parenthood in Australia
4. *Valentina Tocchioni, Gustavo De Santis, Chiara Seghieri*
Women's satisfaction towards the birth path in Tuscany

S23. International migrations: comparative analysis in Europe (h. 9:00-10:30, room 12, English)

Chair: Corrado Bonifazi

1. *Alessio Cangiano, Roberto Impicciatore*
Immigration policies and migrant entry channels: a theoretical and empirical investigation
2. *Bruno Arpino, Helga de Valk*
Life satisfaction of immigrants across Europe: The role of social contacts
3. *Maria Felice Arezzo, Donatella Strangio*
Migrazioni e performance delle istituzioni in Europa
4. *Angela Paparusso*
Civic integration policies: a new model for the integration of migrants in Europe?
5. *Valeria Bordone, Helga de Valk*
Living arrangements: differences by migration background explored and explained

S24. Economic crisis and families (h. 11:00-12:30, room 9, English)

Chair: Arnstein Aassve

1. *Cecilia Tomassini, Viviana Egidi, Kaare Christensen*
Happy life expectancy: an indicator to measure the impact of the crisis in Italy
2. *Chiara Ludovica Comolli*
The causal effect of the Great Recession on definite Childlessness in the US: a Difference-in-Difference approach using Pseudo-Panels
3. *Emiliano Sironi, Ivana Pais, Alessandro Rosina*
Il reddito atteso dei giovani italiani in tempo di crisi
4. *Carlo Lallo*
The relationships between economic inequality and life expectancy among the Italian regions in the years of the economic crisis
5. *Ginevra Di Giorgio, Francesca Fiori, Francesca Rinesi, Daniele Spizzichino*
Job uncertainty and psychological discomfort before and during the economic recession: a gender analysis on Italian youth population

S25. Historical perspectives in mortality (h. 11:00-12:30, room 10, English)

Chair: Elisabetta Barbi

1. *Jutta Gampe*
Modern tools for ancient populations
2. *Giambattista Salinari*
Cohort pattern during the mortality transition in three Nordic countries
3. *Luisa Salaris, Nicola Tedesco*
Short-term effects on mortality of parental survival. A population-based study in an inland village of Sardinia (Italy), 1866–2010
4. *Michel Poulain, Anne Herm, Dany Chambre, Gianni Pes*
New evidences of low infant mortality in Sardinia at the turn of the 20th century

S26. Life course and wellbeing (h. 11:00-12:30, room 11, English)

Chair: Daria Mendola

1. *Maria Gabriella Campolo*
What are you doing? Children's use of time and well-being
2. *Elisa Cisotto*
Family Structures and Subjective Well-Being in Later Life: Findings from SHARE
3. *Éva Lelièvre, Nicolas Robette*
"How people recount their life": recording and analysis of individual well-being over the life course
4. *Stefano Mazzuco*
Quantity, quality or heterogeneity? Three hypotheses on living arrangement effect on elderly well-being

S27. Gender (h. 11:00-12:30, room 12, English)

Chair: Silvia Meggiolaro

1. *Adriano Cataldo, Raffaele Guetto, Stefani Scherer*
And their children after them? Women's employment and men's socialization to new women's roles
2. *Marcantonio Caltabiano, Maria Gabriella Campolo, Antonino Di Pino*
To what extent does the transition to retirement affect labour division in the Italian couples?
3. *Agnese Vitali, Daria Mendola*
The emergence of women as main earners in Europe
4. *Michele Tuccio, Jackline Wahba*
May I leave the house? Return migration and the transfer of gender norms

E5. Plenary session. Presentation of the new AISP Report (h. 12:30, room 11, Italian)

Chair: Antonio Golini

A free copy of the Rapporto della Popolazione 2015 will be distributed at the end of the conference to the AISP members that have regularly paid ALL the annual fees up to 2015.

Book of abstracts

Abstracts by parallel session

S1.1 A mortality model based on a mixture distribution function • *Stefano Mazzucco*

A new mortality model based on a mixture distribution function is proposed. We mix a half-normal distribution with a generalization of the skew-normal distribution. As a result we get a six-parameters distribution function having a good fit with a wide variety of mortality patterns. This model is fitted to several mortality data and compared with the Siler model (five parameters). The main feature of the proposed model is that it has a relatively good fit even in mortality pattern with a high "accident" hump (this happens, for instance, in countries undergoing armed conflicts or with a high HIV prevalence), while the Siler model cannot catch this hump.

S1.2 How fast do we age? Empirical evidences on the human ageing process • *Elisabetta Barbi*

The transition from high to low mortality levels have been accompanied by two apparent paradoxes: The convergence and the deceleration of the mortality rates at old ages. On one hand, while death rates at all ages have been dramatically reduced over time, the rate of ageing has increased considerably (convergence). On the other hand, adult and early-old mortality increases exponentially up to about age 80 and thereafter slows down (deceleration). Both of the above evidences fit with the theory of the selective survival. Several parametric and non parametric models incorporating period and cohort components have been devised and applied to long series of mortality data over age and time, without however bringing to conclusive results. In this paper, we (try to) shed light on the mortality dynamics over the long term by applying a hidden Markov approach to analyse mortality surfaces over age and time. The idea is to cluster death rates over age and time according to a (given) number of latent classes, by accounting for the temporal correlation between death rates. Each latent class is associated with a Gompertz model. The transitions between latent classes are driven by a Markov chain that segments the mortality surface.

S1.3 Ageing in Sardinia • *Gabriele Ruiu*

The ageing process of the Sardinian population presents some intriguing features: The number of centenarians, for instance, is today much higher than in other contemporary European populations. This, however, seems to be in contradiction with the fact that in the past Sardinia was characterized by a very unfavorable epidemiological regime (malaria) and by a late onset of the nutrition transition (around 1950s). For all these reasons the Sardinian population is a natural candidate to empirically test the so called constant senescence hypothesis (Vaupel 2010) against other competing theorization like those arising from the inflammaging theory (Franceschi et al. 2000) or from the calorie restriction experiments (Masoro 2005). Therefore, the aim of this work is to systematically compare the rate of senescence of the Sardinian cohorts born from mid XIX century to the beginning of the XX century. To achieve this goal we estimate the rate of ageing using the Gamma-Gompertz model. As a prerequisite to implement our data analysis, the longitudinal life table for Sardinia have been reconstituted following the indications proposed in the *Human Mortality Database*. The preliminary results of our analysis seem to reject the constant senescence hypothesis, and to be overall consistent with the two other competing theorization of ageing.

S1.4 Are we ageing sooner and faster (because of improved nutrition)? • *Giambattista Salinari, Gustavo De Santis*

We first define "ageing" as "a worse functioning of the body", signalled by an increase with age of the risks of death (or, more frequently, of the force of mortality). We also define the "beginning of ageing"

as the age when death risks start to increase and the “rate of ageing” as the slope of the log-line measuring the increase of these risks with age (basically, the beta parameter of the Gompertz model). We find that the strong mortality decline in several countries (here, in particular, Sweden, Denmark and Norway) observed during the mortality transition was accompanied by a change in the shape of the risks of deaths, characterized by earlier beginning and stronger rate of aging. We note that the same type of change occurs in the survival curve of lab animals that pass from caloric restriction to more and more food availability and we surmise that the increase in food availability from the industrial revolution on may have contributed to this change of shape in the survival curve of humans.

S2.1 Immigrants' fertility in Italy: trend, impact and determinants • *Giuseppe Gabrielli, Patrizia Giannantoni, Eleonora Mussino, Salvatore Strozza*

In the last 15 years Italy has experienced an increasing incidence of births from foreign mothers and a slight recovery of TFR. The aim of our research is to describe the evolution of migrant's fertility in Italy and to estimate its impact on period total fertility and mean age at childbearing. Furthermore, testing the main hypotheses elaborated by scholars on this topic, we aim to estimate the effect of migrant's characteristics on the propensity to have children. We use both a macro approach, based on administrative sources and adopting decomposition methods, and a micro approach, using important national surveys targeted to migrants and performing regression analyses. The decomposition model shows that the increase in TFR was determined by Italians' fertility recover and by the increasing incidence of foreign women on total population. The TFR of foreign women has decreased over time, but the growing presence of foreign women, with their younger age structure, has generally slowed down the process of increasing mean age at birth. At micro level, the risk of childbearing among immigrants is affected by country of origin, duration of permit and reason for migration as well as other individual characteristics.

S2.2 Health in mixed couples - The impact of intermarriage on self-rated health • *Silvia Loi*

This study investigates the association between intermarriage and health status in Italy. We test two hypotheses: the first one states that marrying a native individual would provide better health conditions to the migrant partner by granting better integration and social connectedness in the host country; the second hypothesis states that having a migrant partner can act as a social disadvantage for the native spouse, leading to worse health conditions. We analyze data from the Eu-Silc ad hoc module for the foreign population, carried out in 2009 by Istat. The outcome variable is general self-rated health (SRH). We perform different logistic regression models separately for the male and the female spouse in order to estimate the impact of the couple composition on individual health status. We control for a set of socio-demographic variables both of the individual and the spouse. Preliminary findings show that having an Italian partner has a statistically significant protective impact on the health status of the female foreign spouse.

S2.3 The Presence of Bangladeshis in Rome: Results of a Pilot Study • *Jana Kopečna*

The citizens of Bangladesh are currently the 10th largest immigrant group in Italy and the 3rd largest group in the Municipality of Rome. After London, the Bangladeshis living in Rome represent the second largest and complex community in Europe. It was only in the late 1980s when first Bangladeshis arrived in Rome and since then the city has become the principal destination of Bangladeshis arriving to Italy. To compensate the lack of adequate statistical data regarding this immigrant group, we had organized a pilot study focused on wide variety of demographic, economic and social characteristics. Overall 314 detailed interviews were collected, capturing both the regular and the irregular Bangladeshi citizens. The study aims to present the preliminary results of the pilot

study and to analyze different aspects of their life in the Roman area. What are their living conditions like? How do the living conditions vary according to the legal status of the respondent? How different is the situation of those who came in Rome alone, leaving their nuclear families in Bangladesh and those, who managed to bring their families to Rome? These are only few questions that we would like to answer using the results of the pilot study.

S2.4 L'insediamento residenziale delle seconde generazioni: il caso di una collettività dell'Asia meridionale a Roma • Luisa Natale, Oliviero Casacchia, Francesco Truglia, Jana Kopečna, Adriana Santacroce

Le caratteristiche dell'insediamento residenziale degli immigrati straniera in città è legata a caratteristiche demografiche ed economiche degli stessi migranti. La professione, la durata della permanenza nel paese di arrivo, la presenza di un coniuge/figlio convivente possono contribuire a spiegare le traiettorie del processo di inserimento abitativo. Obiettivo del lavoro è verificare la validità dell'ipotesi che associa modelli spaziali diversi in funzione del ciclo migratorio vissuto. Le seconde generazioni sperimentano pertanto una minore segregazione residenziale rispetto ai primi entrati. Nel lavoro si propone l'analisi del comportamento spaziale delle famiglie al cui interno è possibile distinguere ragazzi che appartengono alle seconde generazioni rispetto a quelle interamente composte da membri di prima generazione con riferimento al comune di Roma ed ai bangladesi.

Sulla base di micro-dati di fonte anagrafica si acquiscono informazioni sulle famiglie al cui interno è presente almeno un individuo di cittadinanza bangladesi. L'analisi procede a livello familiare considerando che la famiglia - e non l'individuo - va considerata come monade in relazione al quale le relazioni che avvengono con eventuali neighbourhoods.

I risultati attesi riguardano la costruzione di mappe di densità che corredate da statistiche spaziali consentono di descrivere ed esplorare la configurazione territoriale del fenomeno allo studio individuando possibil centri gravitazionali e trend spaziali, astraendosi dalle delimitazioni amministrative con le quali il dato si rende disponibile.

In un secondo tempo si costruiranno misure sia a-spaziali (concentrazione, dissimilarità, esposizione ecc.) che di autocorrelazione spaziale (Moran, LISA) e un approccio integrato tra i due tipi di misure verrà proposto utilizzando misure di GI-plot.

S2.5 Migration and Union Dissolution in Italy • Daniele Vignoli, Elena Pirani, Alessandra Venturini, Eleonora Mussino

Whereas empirical studies concentrating on individual-level determinants of marital disruption have a long tradition, the impact of contextual-level determinants is much less studied. In this paper we advance the hypothesis that the size and the composition of the presence of foreign women in a certain area affect the dissolution risk of established marriages. Using data from the 2009 survey *Family and Social Subjects*, we estimate a set of multilevel discrete-time event history models to study the *de facto* separation of Italian marriages. Aggregate-level indicators, referring to the level and composition of migration, are our main explanatory variables. We find that while foreign women are complementary to Italian women within the labor market, the increasing presence of first mover's foreign women (especially coming from Latin America and some countries of Eastern Europe) is associated with elevated separation risks. These results proved to be robust to migration data stemming from different sources.

S3.1 Persistent Employment Instability and Fertility Intentions: The Gender-Specific Effect within Couples in Italy • Annalisa Busetta

Our paper adds to the growing literature on the measurement of employment instability and on that on its consequences on fertility dynamics. We argue that many of these studies disregard a crucial

dimension of employment instability: its persistence (duration). It is the persistence in an unstable condition, more than the status itself, that may have the most severe consequences on subsequent family choices. In this paper, we propose an index of persistence in employment instability that synthesizes all the information inside the individual sequence of employment statuses in a single number accounting simultaneously for the duration, sequencing, intensity, and labour market circumstances. Then, we test its impact on short-term childbearing intentions, and we do this separately for women and for men as well as for different parities. The application focuses on the Italian case.

S3.2 Micro-level determinants of childlessness in Italy: a SEM approach • *Annalisa Donno, Maria Letizia Tanturri*

Childlessness is an important phenomenon to be studied for explaining fertility patterns and changes in family structures. A comprehensive theory on childlessness is not well-developed yet. Several determinants, often inter-related, have been proposed in the literature, so that their relative impact is not easily identifiable and quantifiable. The current Italian demographic context - characterized by low fertility, postponed childbearing and increasing childlessness among generations - is an interesting context to study the phenomenon, using retrospective data from 2008 Multipurpose Survey. The aim of this paper is to find micro-level determinants of childlessness in Italy, by analyzing changes in childlessness patterns over cohort, and by gender, for giving a contribution in the research on childlessness determinants also among men. A Structural Equation Models (SEM) approach is used, to specify and assess causality networks among different childlessness-related aspects and childlessness itself. SEM techniques allow, through a dynamic approach, to understand whether and to what extent each dimension and each hypothesized causal link contribute in determining the phenomenon under study.

S3.3 The educational gradient of non-marital childbearing in Europe: an update from a couple's perspective • *Alessandra Trimarchi, Jan Van Bavel*

This study examines the educational gradient of non-marital childbearing from a couple's perspective, focusing on the connection between educational assortative mating and unions' type. Changes over time of family behaviour have been increasingly characterized by a decoupling of marriage and parenthood and by an increasing rate of childbearing within cohabitation. Earlier studies have focused on women's behaviour. Less is known about the educational gradient of non-marital childbearing from a couple's perspective. Using GGS data of 12 European countries, by means of event history analysis and diagonal reference models, we explore the relationship between non-marital childbearing and educational assortative mating. We hypothesize that: (1) if educational homogamy implies higher degree of commitment, educational homogamous couples have lower risk of non-marital childbearing than heterogamous; (2) from a socio-economic perspective, if cohabitation is linked to lack of human capital, the presence of at least one highly educated partner decreases the risk of non-marital childbearing; (3) taking the gender dimension into account, if hypogamous couples are less traditional, they may tend to have a higher hazard of non-marital childbearing compared to the hypergamous couples. Preliminary results show support for the socio-economic perspective, especially in Eastern European countries but also in Norway.

S3.4 Oltre il figlio unico? Vincoli e opportunità in Francia e in Italia • *Valeria Solesin*

La Francia e l'Italia hanno alcune caratteristiche demografiche comuni: l'età media al parto è elevata in entrambi i paesi (circa 30 anni in Francia e 31 anni in Italia nel 2012) e il modello della famiglia a due figli è preponderante in termine di intenzioni.

Tuttavia, il livello di fecondità nei due paesi sembra opporsi: la Francia infatti ha un tasso di fecondità di 2 figli per donna, mentre in Italia esso si limita a soli 1,4 figli per donna nel 2012. Alla luce di tali dati, in questo scritto si propone di analizzare, a partire dal dopoguerra, l'evoluzione della fecondità e della formazione delle famiglie in Francia ed in Italia allo scopo di coglierne somiglianze e differenze. I dati delle indagini "Enquête des Relations Familiales et Intergenerationnelles" (2005) per la Francia e "Famiglia e Soggetti Sociali" (2009) per l'Italia permetteranno di analizzare le diverse transizioni nel ciclo di vita (uscita dal nucleo familiare, prima unione, arrivo del primo figlio, formazione della discendenza finale). Appare infatti che la percentuale di famiglie composte da un solo figlio aumenta in Italia dal 1998, mentre in Francia questa si mantiene relativamente stabile e attorno al 20%. Per tale ragione ci interesseremo dunque ai fattori che favoriscono, o al contrario sfavoriscono l'arrivo di un secondo figlio.

S4.1 The effect of weight status, lifestyle and body image perception on health related quality of life in adolescent: a quantile approach • *Giulia Cavrini, Paola Gueresi*

Objective: In recent years there has been an increase in the population of children and adolescents who are overweight and obese, mainly due to the spread of a pattern characterized by high calorie diets and over-sedentary lifestyles. This situation has significant public health implications because it establishes and promotes the onset of major chronic diseases. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of excess weight, lifestyle factors and body image on HRQoL in a sample of 17 year olds selected from schools.

Methods: Cross-sectional data of 2,507 seventeen-year-old adolescents was collected in 2008 as part of the So.N.I.A project, a nutritional surveillance study in the northern Italian region of Emilia-Romagna, in order to assess the eating habits in the school population and the implications in terms of health and HRQoL. A two-stage sampling design was used in order to obtain a Health District representative sample of the regional population. HRQoL was assessed using the EQ-5D-Y questionnaire completed by the students at school. The association between weight categories, defined by means of the International Obesity Task Force cut points, physical exercise and body image perception and HRQoL as measured by the EQ-Visual Analogue Scale, was studied by means of a quantile regression analysis.

The EQ-5D is a questionnaire for adults was developed in the late 80s by a group of European researchers (EuroQol Group) with the goal of obtaining a standardized tool for assessments of the quality of life in health care. It consists of two parts. The first part generates 243 possible health profiles starting from 5 domains: movement, self-care, daily activities, pain or discomfort and anxiety or concern. Each of these has three levels of severity (no problems, some problems, extreme problems). The second part consists of a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) used to quantify HRQoL with a score ranging from 0 (worst imaginable health state) to 100 (best imaginable health state). An adapted version of the EQ-5D for pediatric subjects (8-18 years old), called EQ-5D -Y was validated in Italy in 2007.

The impact of covariates on the distribution of VAS has been studied using a Quantile Regression, which has allowed us to assess the simultaneous effect of the variables considered at each percentile of the conditional distribution. The great advantage of the quantile regression is the ability to estimate all the distribution of the conditional quantiles of the response variable, so as to study the influence of the explanatory variables on the shape of the distribution of Y. In other words, the estimation of a value (conditioned mean) is replaced by the estimate of 99 values (conditional quantiles). When estimating the 50th percentile conditional quantile, regression is also called median regression (LAD = Least Absolute Deviation).

Results: Relying solely on OLS estimates would have resulted in useful information being lost, such as the differential effect of some covariates in the lower quantiles of the VAS distribution. Girls compared to boys reported lower HRQoL values, especially for the lower quantile of the VAS. Being overweight or obese was associated with a worse HRQoL, particularly for the lower quantile of the VAS. Lower weekly exercise was associated with a decreased perceived HRQoL. A negative self acceptance and an inadequate/incorrect body self perception are associated with a lower HRQoL for all percentiles.

Conclusions: Quantile regression can help to highlight differences in the effects along all of the outcome distribution. The results obtained demonstrated that excess weight is not only crucial in terms of morbidity and mortality, as is well known in the literature, but also has strong repercussions on the perceived quality of life in adolescence. Excess weight, sedentary behavior and an unsatisfactory self-perception are associated with reduced HRQoL in this population-based sample.

S4.2 Childbearing postponement and child well-being: a social vs. health trade-off? • *Alice Goisis*

Childbearing has been increasingly delayed in Western countries. As women who delay their first births tend to be advantaged, the demographic literature has conceptualized postponement as beneficial for child well-being. Conversely, less attention has been given to numerous medical studies showing that giving birth at older ages increases the risk of health complications. This paper uses data from the Millennium Cohort Study (U.K.), OLS and logistic regression models to compare cognitive, and behavioural outcomes and obesity at age 5 for first born children by maternal age at first birth. On one side, the findings suggest that delaying the first birth past age 30 until the late 30s is positively associated with children's cognitive and behavioural scores and not significantly associated with obesity. On the other, the results reveal that postponing first births towards the late 30s-early 40s is not significantly associated with improved children's cognitive and behavioural well-being and is associated with increased risk of obesity. Although the results are unable to support the argument that this occurs because of the health risks associated with giving birth at advanced maternal ages, they suggest that the consequences of postponing first births to older ages warrant closer consideration and investigation of the trade-offs involved.

S4.3 La mortalità infantile degli stranieri residenti in Italia • *Gennaro Di Fraia, Silvia Simeoni, Chiara Orsi, Luisa Frova*

La mortalità infantile è un'importante misura del benessere che permette di correlare la mortalità con i vari momenti dello sviluppo di una popolazione e quindi con le sue condizioni di vita. Dal momento che la presenza degli stranieri in Italia ha assunto un peso rilevante sull'andamento delle principali variabili socio-economiche, si è ritenuto opportuno focalizzare l'attenzione sulla mortalità infantile della popolazione residente in Italia di cittadinanza straniera e confrontarla con quella dei cittadini italiani. Dal 2006 a oggi i tassi di mortalità infantile degli stranieri residenti in Italia sono stati sempre più alti di quelli degli italiani: nel triennio 2009-2011 il tasso di mortalità degli stranieri è stato di 4,55 contro quello degli italiani di 3,01. Tale disparità, inoltre, è maggiore nel periodo post-neonatale che nel periodo neonatale indicando come i fattori esogeni legati al disagio sociale incidano nel mantenere alto il divario tra immigrati residenti ed italiani. L'analisi dei risultati per causa iniziale di morte evidenzia una diversa struttura della mortalità: tra gli stranieri infatti risultano più alti i rischi di morte per malformazioni congenite, per condizioni morbose del periodo perinatale e per le cause esterne. Tale risultato è confermato anche dallo studio della multimorbosità.

S4.4 Youth Mortality in European Countries a comparative analysis • *Elena Nikolayuk*

In the 2nd part of the XX century significant demographic changes occurred in the majority of European countries, in particular it was manifested in the mortality decline and in life expectancy

increase. In Russia the mortality trends were different: there was a stagnation period from the mid-60th which was followed by dramatic mortality increase in all age groups except infant. Youth mortality has huge impact on life expectancy and total mortality of the society. Decomposition by age shows that 14% of changes in life expectancy from 1990 to 1995 are young people mortality. Youth mortality is mostly mortality due to external causes. In Russia more than 50% deaths among young women are deaths due to external causes (such as traffic accidents and suicides) and for young men this proportion is 70% This paper examines the reasons of high youth mortality in Russian compare to the other European countries. Period and cohort mortality analysis for Russia and some European countries is provided for the period since 1959. Both overall mortality trends and trends by major causes of death were examined.

S5.1 Undesired response to surveys, wrong answers or poorly worded questions? How respondents insist on reporting their situation despite unclear questioning • *Loic Trabut, Eva Lelievre*

When researchers and statistical institutions collect data on families, they start by making assumptions on what constitutes a family and how relationships and households are organized. These shape questionnaires and influence respondents' answers.

Fortunately, large data collection operations often leave room for personalized declarations, especially in self-administered surveys. Drawing our examples from the last French Family surveys (1999, 2011), we will present how respondents describe their situation in the restricted space of questionnaire forms, especially when their circumstances do not fit with the normative hypotheses. We will examine how respondents react to the allusive questionnaire form of the Family survey, which was designed to spare them the difficulty of speaking about deceased children.

We will first match the self-administered 1999 Family survey questionnaire to a face-to-face interview with the same persons on this topic and analyze the discrepancies.

We will then look at the data from the Family survey (2011) where no question was directly asked about the vital status of the children, and examine how respondents used the only "open" field available i.e. "the place of residence of children who no longer live with you" to indicate that their child was in fact deceased.

In our presentation we will bring evidence on how individuals, even when answering of standardized surveys, try to record their own reality, taking advantage of the open fields in the questionnaire forms. We will address both perspectives: the data producers' attitude and the respondents' reaction, and how these declarations are then processed to produce knowledge.

S5.2 Implementing Hierarchical Bayesian Model to Fertility Data: the case of Ethiopia • *Haftu Gebrehiwot Gebremeskel*

The modeling of fertility patterns is an essential method researchers use to understand world-wide population patterns. Various types of fertility studies have been carried out particularly in developed countries and developing countries outside of Africa to model and look at fertility variations across countries. Nevertheless, much less attention has been given to local or regional fertility curves, where we expect a wider variety of patterns than for country level. Given this variety of possible fertility patterns, in this article, we will propose a model that best captures the different age-specific fertility patterns of Ethiopia at country and regional levels. However, in many cases, these formulas are inadequate, and may lead to inefficient or biased estimation of ASFRs. We, therefore, make use of a Bayesian hierarchical alternative to the fertility formulas so as to show that the hierarchical model outperforms and is flexible enough for the traditional formulas.

S5.3 La ricostruzione della storia riproduttiva delle donne attraverso l'uso di quesiti retrospettivi: i dati delle indagini campionarie sono affidabili? • Francesca Rinesi, Marina Attili, Claudia Iaccarino

Negli ultimi anni si sono ampiamente diffusi gli studi sulla carriera riproduttiva delle donne basati sulla storia delle biografie. I dati necessari a tali studi sono raccolti longitudinalmente o in occasione di indagini trasversali (quesiti retrospettivi). Tuttavia alcuni studiosi – confrontando a livello macro i risultati di differenti indagini campionarie retrospettive o comparando questi con dati esaustivi – hanno evidenziato delle significative discrepanze tra fonti che portavano ad una sistematica sovrastima/sottostima di livelli di fecondità di alcuni gruppi di donne. Tali discrepanze possono essere attribuibili a: 1) la rappresentatività del campione; 2) problemi nella rilevazione delle informazioni sulla vita riproduttiva rilevate attraverso quesiti retrospettivi; 3) registrazione non corretta dei dati rilevati/falsificazione dei dati da parte dell'intervistatore.

Obiettivo del lavoro è quello di valutare l'affidabilità dei dati di fecondità raccolti retrospettivamente dall'Istat in occasione del sistema di Indagini campionarie sulle nascite e sulle madri. Tale valutazione avviene attraverso il confronto tra le evidenze campionarie e quelle derivanti da altre fonti dei dati (sia esaustive che campionarie). Il punto di forza di questo lavoro è che il confronto avviene a livello individuale e consente non solo la valutazione della qualità dei dati di indagine ma anche la correzione dei record che presentano chiare inconsistenze.

S5.4 Bayesian probabilistic population projections for Italian regions • Rosa Maria Lipsi, Luca Mancini, Simona Toti

The Population Division of the United Nations (UN) publishes, in the World Population Prospects, update projections of the populations of all the world's countries broken down by age and sex, every two years. In 2010, a research group headed by prof A. Raftery (United Nations, 2011) proposed a Bayesian method for probabilistic population projections for all countries.

The aims of this study is to estimate the demographic indicators by using a Bayesian hierarchical model, following the Raftery approach, to forecast population projections for Italian regions.

The life expectancies at birth, separately for men and women, and the total fertility rate are projected probabilistically using Bayesian hierarchical models estimated via Markov chain Monte Carlo using population data for Italian regions. The projections are then converted to age specific rates and combined with a cohort component projection model.

Preliminary results show some differences among Italian regions. In our study, as in the Raftery one, the probabilistic projections of fertility and life expectancy at birth allow calculation of prediction intervals for the population projections and the projections of all demographic indicators. In contrast to the high-medium-low approach of the deterministic projections these confidence intervals provide more realistic measures of uncertainty.

S5.5 Estimation of underreporting of induced abortion and foreign irregular presence using randomized response technique: a case study • Elvira Pelle, Pier Francesco Perri, Manuela Stranges

The aim of this short communication is to present the theoretical framework, the methodological aspects and the main results of a survey we conducted in Calabria to measure the prevalence of induced abortion among foreign women residing in this region.

The measurement of induced abortion, by means of traditional direct surveys, may produce underestimates of the frequency of the event due to the stigmatizing nature of the topic. In order to overcome this problem, we employ an alternative method of data collection known as the Randomized Response Technique which is performed on a sample of almost 900 women.

Each woman in the sample is asked, by a face-to-face interview (conducted through a standardized questionnaire), to provide socio-demographic information, such as age, nationality, year of arrival in Italy, school level, occupation, marital status, social condition, number of living children, and so on.

Furthermore she is provided with a randomization device for collecting sensitive data on abortion and irregular presence.

In this communication we present several estimations of two analysed phenomena obtained through the RRT, combining them with the results obtained through the standardized survey.

S6.1 The changing meaning of cohabitation. A sequence analysis approach • Paola Di Giulio, Roberto Impicciatore, Maria Sironi

The diffusion of cohabitation during the last decades is one of the most striking aspects of wider social changes that have taken place throughout the industrialized world. In the course of its development, the meaning of cohabitation has changed from being a deviant behaviour up to an almost fully accepted one. Some typical phases in the development of the phenomenon have been underlined in literature, according to its growing social acceptability, the increasing acceptance of childbearing in cohabiting couples, and the increasing difficulty to tell cohabiting couples apart from married ones. However, previous research started from a pre-defined ideal type of cohabitation. In this paper we apply sequence analysis techniques on GGS data in order to produce grouping that are suggested by data reducing the influence of researcher. Focusing on the chain of events that links the start of a union, the birth of the first child and the (possible) end of a union, we can better understand the different meaning giving to cohabitation in five different countries (France, Italy, Norway, Romania, and U.S.) and changes occurred over cohorts. Our results suggest a generalized decreasing trend for the cohabitation as a trial marriage and an increasing trend for cohabitation as an alternative to singlehood, i.e. with no other commitments like marriage or children. However, differences among selected countries seem to persist suggesting that cohabitation still means something different in the considered countries.

S6.2 Measuring legal recognition of same-sex couples in Europe • Patrick Festy

Denmark has offered legal recognition to same-sex couples as early as 1989, in a form slightly different from marriage. Many European countries have followed this pioneering example, not only in the North of the continent but also in the South and the East, not only through “registered partnership” but also marriage.

This movement has opened the way to a new domain of demographic analysis: can we measure the frequency of legal recognition in its various forms along the principles we have followed for decades concerning different-sex couples? The issues are many, the main two ones being (1) the minority status of same-sex couples compared to different-sex and (2) the emergence of legal recognition as a new phenomenon. Subsidiary issues are the reluctance of couples to “come out” as same-sex before a civil officer or an interviewer and some difficulties for statistical institutes to produce data along their usual routines. Despite these obstacles, can we take a European overview of “marriage” and “marriage dissolution” of same-sex couples and compare with levels and trends of marriages and marriage dissolution of different-sex couples?

S6.3 Understanding intermarriage from native's perspective: Spain and Italy compared • Joana Serret, Agnese Vitali

The number of immigrants has been substantially increasing in the past ten years in countries of the European South, which were traditionally migrant-sending rather migrant-receiving countries. Intermarriage is also gaining importance. Of all marriages celebrated in Italy and Spain at the end of the 2000s, about 15% are mixed marriages.

This paper analyzes intermarriage from the native’s perspective in Spain and Italy, two countries of recent immigration which share many social and demographic characteristics. Our results show that

intermarriage is becoming an option for men and women who are not “attractive” partners in the natives’ marriage market. We interpret the increase in intermarriage as a response to the difficulties to find a partner in the national marriage market.

S6.4 Similar incidence, different nature? Characteristics of LAT relationships in France and Italy • *Arnaud Regnier-Loilier*

This paper contributes to the ongoing debate on the prevalence and determinants of LAT relationships in two contrasting family settings such as France and Italy. First, we corroborate the view that being “single” in residential terms does not mean being “without a partner” in relationship terms: This is an incorrect assumption in more than 25% of cases in both countries. Second, we show that the nature of LAT relationships differ between the two societies. In Italy, LAT relationships are popular among young couples, often confronted with a difficult economic situation on the one side, and an overall social pressure towards marriage on the other. In France, LAT relationships are more the result of a conscious choice, especially in the older phases of the life course. We conclude by interpreting our findings in light of the dominant narratives aiming to explain the diffusion of new family patterns.

S6.5 Etologia della famiglia che cambia: una prospettiva biopolitica per un’ipotesi ecologica della famiglia • *Antonino Pennisi, Santina Giannone, Alessio Plebe*

La famiglia rappresenta la formula più diffusa di costruito sociale, con forme molto diverse. La funzione riproduttiva è stata ritenuta, in una lettura darwinista, il suo elemento caratterizzante. Tuttavia la drastica riduzione del fenomeno riproduttivo ha evidenziato nuove necessità interpretative: 1. mutano gli strumenti necessari per una lettura “scientifica” dei cambiamenti, privilegiando l’analisi demografica dei flussi; 2. cambia il modello “medio” di famiglia, da 4-3 persone a meno di 2; 3. la componente familiare è slegata dal successo riproduttivo; 4. l’allungamento della vita media e la diminuzione dei tassi di crescita della popolazione hanno comportato dei cambiamenti importanti tra cui una età più adulta per il matrimonio e la generazione del primo figlio; La famiglia, nell’ottica qui proposta, è un modello organizzativo ecologicamente fondato, una formula di autorganizzazione sociale legata ai parametri di spazio, tempo, risorse, demografia. In questa sede intendiamo proporre una sua visione naturalizzata, analizzandone i cambiamenti secondo le categorie biopolitiche sopra citate e confrontandole con gli ecosistemi di altre specie animali; scopo del lavoro è di dimostrare che essa non è un elemento sociale cristallizzabile nel tempo e che i cambiamenti intercorsi sono uno strumento che la società adopera per una migliore organizzazione ecologica delle sue risorse.

S7.1 Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement. Insights and developments from L’Aquila • *Elena Ambrosetti, Enza Roberta Petrillo*

This paper analyzes the environmentally-induced migration and displacement resulting from disasters and natural hazards, looking at the case study of L’Aquila’s earthquake of 2009. After a general critical overview of the social science literature on this topic, the essay analyzes roots and trajectories of the forced human displacement that followed L’Aquila’s earthquake, reflecting on the challenges related to post- earthquake demographic movements and post-disaster resettlement.

S7.2 Internal mobility in Italy: a study by citizenship • *Oliviero Casacchia, Cecilia Reynaud, Salvatore Strozza, Enrico Tucci*

La mobilità interna in Italia è tornato ad essere oggetto di interesse degli studiosi nei tempi recenti grazie al consistente aumento delle iscrizioni e cancellazione anagrafiche che si è verificato dalla fine degli anni ’90. Negli anni recenti, l’aumento della mobilità è in realtà in parte dettato dalla componente

straniera, che essendosi incrementata e stabilizzata, contribuisce sempre di più alle dinamiche demografiche e sociali del nostro paese.

In Italia, come è noto, la popolazione straniera in realtà è composta da molteplici nazionalità che presentano caratteristiche molto differenti tra loro. L'idea, pertanto, di considerare come un'unica popolazione, persone appartenenti a etnie molto differenti tra loro può portare a risultati che sono in realtà una sintesi di comportamenti estremamente differenti. Sembra quindi importante provare a considerare le singole nazionalità, spesso molto numerose, come popolazioni differenti.

In questo lavoro ci si propone di applicare il modello gravitazionale per analizzare le caratteristiche di migrazione interna, con riferimento a sei cittadinanze selezionate (italiana, romena, albanese, marocchina, ucraina e cinese, nonché l'insieme delle restanti collettività). Il modello proposto è un modello simultaneo che consente di mettere in luce gli effetti differenziali tra le diverse collettività considerate. L'analisi è condotta a livello provinciale (103 unità territoriali) relativamente agli anni 2003 - 2011.

S7.3 From South to North: student internal migration in Italy. Should it be an issue? • Dalit Contini, Federica Cugnata, Andrea Scagni

In this paper we analyze Southern student internal mobility to Northern regions and the migration behavior of college graduates moving outwards from South to North, or returning from North to South by exploiting the data of the national Survey on Upper Secondary Graduates 2007 and the Survey on University Graduates 2011. First, in the attempt to "follow" individuals over time, we focus on relevant choices in individuals' educational careers and migration behavior. In particular, we analyze the individual determinants of: (i) probability of university enrollment; (ii) probability of attending university in the South versus in the North or Centre; (iii) early dropout probability of movers and stayers; (iv) probability of living in the South four years after the end of college. Second, to examine mobility from the point of view of the territory, we classify college graduates according to their migration behavior when entering university and after the attainment of the university degree. We then provide descriptive evidence on the composition of these groups, in order to evaluate the human capital loss associated to student and graduate mobility investing the Southern macro-area.

S7.4 Mobilità flessibile per lavoratori instabili: le migrazioni temporanee dal Mezzogiorno • Massimiliano Crisci, Barbara Di Tanna

Negli ultimi decenni la mobilità territoriale si è diversificata e avviene sempre meno attraverso spostamenti duraturi a lungo termine, avendo assunto forme più complesse e instabili. Si può ipotizzare che la temporaneità delle occupazioni offerte nelle regioni del Centro-Nord a tanti giovani provenienti dal Mezzogiorno abbia contribuito a rendere transitoria sia l'esperienza lavorativa che quella migratoria.

Obiettivo del paper è studiare le migrazioni temporanee per lavoro della popolazione che risiede nel Mezzogiorno, per delineare le caratteristiche sociodemografiche e occupazionali che contraddistinguono i lavoratori che emigrano temporaneamente e verificare l'ipotesi di una correlazione tra instabilità lavorativa e transitorietà della migrazione.

I dati della Rilevazione continua sulle forze di lavoro (RCFL) dell'Istat relativi al periodo 2009-12 sono stati utilizzati per un'analisi di tipo descrittivo e per la costruzione di un modello di regressione logistica che ha fornito un profilo del migrante temporaneo.

I migranti temporanei dal Mezzogiorno risultano essere soprattutto giovani uomini celibi con un livello di istruzione elevato che lavorano a tempo pieno con un contratto a tempo determinato.

S7.5 Un nuovo approccio ai modelli gravitazionali per l'analisi della mobilità interna italiana • Mario Basevi, Gerardo Gallo, Federica Pellizzaro, Anna Pezone

Nonostante la consistente immigrazione straniera che ha interessato l'Italia negli ultimi decenni, la mobilità interna nel nostro paese ha conosciuto fasi alterne ma non si è mai esaurita e assume tutt'ora un peso rilevante nella dinamica demografica nazionale. Basti pensare che in media, ogni anno, circa 1,4 milioni di persone trasferiscono la residenza in un altro comune italiano.

In questo lavoro, l'analisi è orientata a osservare i trasferimenti di residenza con un'ottica nuova sia nella fonte dei dati utilizzata che nella metodologia applicata. In particolare, si fa riferimento ad una selezione di dati individuali desunti dalle Liste Anagrafiche Comunali (LAC), acquisite dall'Istat in due istanti di tempo (8 ottobre 2011 e 31 dicembre 2012), e ai dati sugli occupati dell'indagine sulle Forze Lavoro, analizzati attraverso gli strumenti e le tecniche della network analysis. Obiettivo del lavoro è misurare non solo quanto le migrazioni interne siano condizionate dall'offerta di lavoro nelle province di destinazione e dalla loro distanza geografica rispetto a quelle di partenza, ma di valutare anche se la distanza culturale assume un ruolo significativo tra i luoghi di origine e quelli di arrivo.

S8.1 Housing tenure status as determinant of fertility behaviour and timing • Alda B. Azevedo, Juan A. Modenes, Julian Lopez-Colas

This paper takes the Spanish case as an illustration of the southern European residential system to address the importance of access to housing, specifically through home ownership in fertility behaviour. Taking the Encuesta Financiera de las Familias (2008) as data source, this paper is guided by a two-step analysis aiming to test two hypothesis: 1) there is a correlation between the year of the acquisition of a house or the year when the household moved to a rented house and the year in which the household heads had a child; and 2) being household head of a owner-occupied house increases the likelihood of having a first child. The preliminary results confirm the hypotheses set out.

S8.2 Household changes and housing consumption at older ages in Scotland: a comparison of two decades • Francesca Fiori, Elspeth Graham, Zhiqiang Feng

The past few decades have seen significant demographic, social and economic changes that have resulted in increased diversity across individual life courses and housing careers. The study of residential relocation and housing conditions at older ages – in particular following changes in individual situations and household composition – is thus an important focus for research. Litwak and Longino's (1987) identified three typologies of moves for older people: amenity-related or retirement moves; disability or health-related moves; and moves to institutions. Studies from the UK have supported this conceptualisation but Scotland has never been the focus of their empirical investigations. The aim of our study is to address this research gap.

We investigate housing transitions in later adulthood in Scotland, covering the period when older adults are entering retirement and going through important changes in their households' composition. The study addresses two main research questions: What are the key determinants of older adults' residential moves? What are the key determinants of housing adjustments (downsizing/upsizing) among older individuals who move?

We use data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) for two decades (1991-2001 and 2001-2011) and adopt a repeated cross-sectional design to examine the circumstances of older people at the beginning and end of each period. The sample for each decade comprises individuals aged 55 to 69 and living in private households at the start of the decade. Separately for each decade, we observe whether individuals had changed their address (based on postcode of residence) by the end of the period. We use logistic regression to assess the relationship between the likelihood of a residential move and socio-demographic and housing characteristics measured at the beginning of the period, and

household changes and other life events occurring throughout the period. Then, and only for individuals who changed address between two consecutive censuses, we observe whether the move implied any adjustment of their housing size. A multinomial logistic regression is used to contrast downsizing and upsizing to the base category same size, and to assess the influence of individual and family conditions (and their change over time) on the likelihood and the direction of housing adjustments. Both for residential mobility and housing adjustments, the models are extended to include contextual variables at the local authority level within a multilevel framework.

S8.3 Quando la famiglia si fa impresa: caratteristiche strutturali, economiche e demografiche • Anna De Pascale, Isabella Santini

In Italia la diffusione delle imprese di famiglia è molto elevata ed è fortemente legato alla prevalenza di piccole e medie imprese (Pmi). Secondo i recenti dati del Censimento su Industria e Servizi del 2011 oltre il 95 per cento delle imprese attive ha meno di 10 addetti e oltre il 50 per cento ne impiega uno solo. Inoltre, il lavoro in “famiglia” è più frequente che nella media Europea: dall’Indagine EU-Silc 2011 – Indagine Europea su reddito e condizioni di vita delle famiglie, risulta che, rispetto ad un valore medio europeo pari al 2,2%, in Italia il 4,4% delle famiglie ha almeno un family worker. In questo lavoro si analizzano strutture e caratteristiche delle famiglie che direttamente o indirettamente controllano e/o gestiscono un’impresa di famiglia, valutando, quindi, i risultati aziendali sulla base delle caratteristiche dell’imprenditore e della sua famiglia. I dati utilizzati per l’Italia derivano dall’Indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie della Banca d’Italia, anno 2012. A fini comparativi, poi, si conduce un’Analisi delle Corrispondenze Multiple sui dati dell’indagine EU-Silc 2011 relativi alle famiglie con family workers, che consentirà di individuare le principali associazioni tra povertà, tipologie familiari ed occupazionali nei 27 paesi dell’Unione Europea.

S8.4 How consumption behavior changed during the economic crisis: evidence from Italian data • Paola Mancini, Annamaria Nifo, Antonio Lucadamo

La recente crisi economica ha significativamente influenzato i consumi delle famiglie. Molti degli studi hanno provato ad investigare gli effetti delle crisi sui comportamenti di spesa attraverso la propensione al consumo e le condizioni di liquidità degli individui (Mckiernan 1996); altri, invece, si sono concentrati sugli effetti delle crisi economiche sui livelli di consumo (Mckiernan, 1996; Bachetta and Gerlach, 1997) fornendo evidenza del ritardo nell’adeguamento dei consumi rispetto al reddito per effetto della paura dei vincoli di liquidità. I più recenti dati Istat (2014) confermano che, rispetto all’anno precedente, i consumi delle famiglie Italiane risultano ancora in calo anche nel 2013 (-2,5%) con una spesa media mensile che si attesta a 2359 euro raggiungendo il valore registrato quasi dieci anni prima, nel 2004. Varia significativamente la distribuzione proporzionale delle spese soprattutto nelle famiglie che già spendono poco. L’obiettivo di questo lavoro è quello di analizzare la dinamica dei consumi cosiddetti “comprimibili” delle famiglie italiane prima e dopo la crisi: spese mediche, consumi energetici (riscaldamento, energia elettrica, gas, ecc.), consumi alimentari extradomestici, spese per attività sportive e culturali, e quelle per viaggi, vacanze e tempo libero con l’obiettivo di verificare se i comportamenti di consumo delle famiglie che vivono nelle regioni del Sud Italia mostrano dinamiche di comportamento differenti da quelle residenti nelle regioni del Centro-Nord e – se si – quanto di tali divergenze è spiegato da variabili micro (età, sesso, professione, livello di istruzione, etc.) e quanto invece da fattori macroeconomici - o di contesto - di cui la qualità delle istituzioni (IQI) a livello regionale rappresenta una proxy. L’idea è quella di testare anche il ruolo della qualità delle istituzioni locali intesa come la fruttuosa combinazione di istituzioni formali, buone regole e pratiche, cooperazione tra imprese, lavoratori, famiglie e policy makers, sulle dinamiche dei consumi a livello locale immaginando che alti livelli di institutional quality possono aiutare significativamente a rafforzare l’abilità di una regione a catturare le opportunità di sviluppo e a reagire meglio agli shock

esogeni. In questo framework il caso italiano è particolarmente interessante per il noto, ampio e permanente divario economico esistente tra le regioni del Mezzogiorno rispetto a quelle del resto del paese. I dati di riferimento sono i quelli relativi all'Indagine sui Consumi delle Famiglie Italiane del 2005 e del 2012 (sia dati aggregati, sia microdati). Le variabili oggetto di studio sono quelle che danno conto di pasti e consumazioni fuori casa, delle spese energetiche e di quelle per sport, cultura, tempo libero, viaggi e vacanze. La metodologia utilizzata per lo studio del fenomeno fa riferimento a tecniche di analisi statistica descrittiva bivariata (tabelle e grafici) e multivariata. Nello specifico verranno applicate analisi fattoriali che consentano di offrire una sintesi del fenomeno a livello territoriale consentendo il confronto temporale (ACP e/o multiway e correlazioni canoniche), l'individuazione di profili comportamentali delle famiglie (analisi delle principali corrispondenze multiple e/o cluster analysis) e le loro eventuali modifiche nel tempo. Si tenterà poi di studiare le relazioni di dipendenza tra i diversi consumi definiti "comprimibili" in un approccio simmetrico (modello log-lineare) e individuare le principali le determinanti di alcuni comportamenti di spesa (modello logit).

S9.1 Some statistical tools to detect covariate imbalance in meta-analysis studies • *Fabio Aiello, Massimo Attanasio, Fabio Tinè*

The main goal of meta-analysis is to combine studies to obtain summary estimates.

Statistical procedures are based assuming randomization in the assignment of the subjects to the experimental or to the control group. Most of the time there is no an ex-ante investigation of the combinability conditions to conduct a meta-analysis. In a previous paper, we proposed some statistical tools to assess covariate imbalances in baseline variables to investigate similarity of trials (Aiello et al., 2011). In that paper, we conducted the assessment of covariate imbalance:

- firstly, through some graphical comparison of the empirical distribution functions or ECDFs built with respect a given patient level variable, conditionally to a study level variable;
- second, through a non-parametric tests, the Anderson-Darling test (adt), to investigate if the ECDFs are significantly different.

Those results point out to detect the unbalanced studies which can be dropped by the original set of trials (UNB). Then, we apply some simple procedures to "clean up" the original UNB in order to obtain a new balanced set of studies (BAL). The aim of this paper is to investigate on the differences in terms of efficacy between the logistic meta-regression applied to the UMB set of studies and the BAL set.

S9.2 Studying causes of death interrelations by the Social Network Analysis • *Viviana Egidi, Giulia Rivellini, Michele Antonio Salvatore*

Mortality studies increasingly take into account the entire set of causes listed on the death certificate, instead of just the underlying cause. This approach is especially suitable for the analysis of mortality in older ages, when death is frequently the result of complex processes involving several interacting diseases. In this paper we use the Social Network Analysis to reconstruct the complex system of relationships linking the causes of death mentions. We use mortality data of Italian men aged 65 years and over in 2008 and a selection of causes of death, relevant for the analysis of mortality at older ages. Relations among causes of death describe a high density network in which many diseases are mentioned together with nearly all other causes, although the strength of the links is generally very low. Strongest associations cluster causes of death in relevant profiles. As an example, the profile of tumors, strongly associated with each other, or that of the group of dementias, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, strongly associated with malnutrition and with all those diseases that are consequences and complications of mental and nervous diseases (diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, lung diseases due to external agents, pneumonia).

S9.3 Approaching the measurement of suicide deaths misclassification in Italy • Enrico Grande, Luisa Frova, Francesco Grippo

The suicide mortality rate is an indicator of psycho-social distress of the population and it is often used for planning suicide prevention strategies and for testing their effectiveness. Recognized sources of error for suicide measurement are attributable to different stages of the production process of official statistics leading to a misclassification of suicide in other concurrent causes.

This study aims at identifying, among the set of concurrent causes of death, those that are more prone to mask suicide and how they might potentially impact on the national suicide death rates.

By means of an analysis of the age distribution similarity, the concurrent causes more likely to mask suicide have been identified in: accidental and undetermined hanging/strangulation/suffocation, contact with sharp object, fall from high, jumping or lying before moving object. Under the assumption that these causes entirely mask suicide cases, the number of suicide deaths captured by Italian official statistics accounts for 85% of the estimated figure. The comparison with some other European countries showed that this value is very similar to the one of UK (84%) and lower than those observed for France (96%), Germany (91%) and Spain (89%).

S9.4 Drug induced mortality: underlying and multiple cause approach • Francesco Grippo, Marilena Pappagallo, Alessandra Burgio, Roberta Crialesi

Introduction: In this paper trends of drug-induced mortality in Italy are analysed. Two approaches have been followed: the traditional analysis of the underlying cause of death (UC) (data refer to the Istat mortality database from 1980 to 2011), and the multiple cause (MC) approach, that is the analysis of all conditions reported on the death certificate (data for 2003-2011 period). This latter approach allows to better describe the mortality profiles and to re-evaluate the contribution of a specific cause to death.

Methods: The selection of Icd codes used for the analysis follows the definition of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Using different indicators, the results (crude and standardized rates, ratio multiple to underlying) obtained from the two approaches (UC and MC) have been compared. Moreover, as a measure of association between drug-related causes and specific conditions on the death certificate, an estimation of the age-standardized relative risk (RR) has been used.

Results: In the years 2009-2011, the total number of certificates with mention of drug use was 1.293, 60% higher than the number UC based. The groups of conditions more strongly associated with drug-related causes are the mental and behavioral disorders (especially alcohol consumption), viral hepatitis, cirrhosis and fibrosis of liver, AIDS and endocarditis.

S10.1 Deprivazione e salute nel Comune di Napoli • Paolo Chiodini

L'analisi dell'associazione tra deprivazione sociale e salute nel comune di Napoli ha diversi motivi di interesse. Tra questi motivi troviamo il contesto di una grande città del Sud Italia con oltre 900000 persone abitanti, la forte variabilità sociale e l'analisi effettuata in una zona ad alta densità abitativa. Inoltre, la possibilità di analizzare la deprivazione a livello delle particelle censuarie aumenta la possibilità di riconoscere eventuali differenze nelle risorse tra soggetti grazie alla ridotta numerosità della popolazione definita per ciascuna particella. Obiettivo dello studio è analizzare l'associazione tra deprivazione sociale e salute utilizzando come endpoint i ricoveri ospedalieri (RO) acuti e la mortalità generale.

Lo studio, in coerenza con i risultati riportati in letteratura, evidenzia un'associazione tra deprivazione sociale e salute nella città di Napoli, considerando come indicatori di salute i ricoveri ospedalieri e la

mortalità. Punto di forza dello studio è l'analisi effettuata in una vasta area metropolitana caratterizzata da una forte polarizzazione sociale.

S10.2 Comparing the performance of health systems in providing life expectancy • Adam Lenart, Elizaveta Sopina, Virginia Zarulli

The health systems of lower and higher level of life expectancy countries should not be compared with each other. Data envelopment analysis, a tool seldom used in demography or public health provides an objective framework for such a comparison. Data on OECD member nations suggest that irrespectively of which life expectancy group a country belongs to, higher expenditure, higher level of education, less tobacco consumption and higher level of preventive and curative care lead to increases in life expectancy. Moreover, benchmarking the performance of a country's health system can help policymakers in setting achievable goals.

S10.3 Measuring hospital outcomes using administrative data: comparing logistics vs multilevel methods • Chiara Seghieri, Paolo Berta, Giorgio Vittadini

Over the last years, the growing desire for quality improvement in medical care has led to public reporting of providers' performance using league tables. Nowadays, clinical outcomes are systematically incorporate within multidimensional performance measurement systems and reported publicly in some countries including USA, England, Canada and Italy. However, there are still several methodological and practical issues related to the use of risk-adjusted outcomes for benchmarking purposes, such as which statistical methods for risk-adjustment among traditional regression or multilevel models have high reliability for differentiating hospital performance.

This work focuses on the assessment of the performance between the traditional regression models and hierarchical methods in terms of degree of reliability of risk-adjusted estimates using administrative data. The data stem from the administrative care databases of Lombardy region (Italy) of the year 2013 and the outcomes of interest are 30-day mortality and 30-day readmissions for all causes. We will analyze the performance of each risk-adjustment approach in terms of several aspects such as accuracy of estimates, ability in capturing systematic differences and correctly identify outliers on the basis of different scenarios using administrative data. This study will contribute to provide more definitive recommendations on the appropriate methodology aimed at hospital profiling.

S10.4 Wellbeing and social inequalities among Italian adolescents: the health behaviour in school-aged children (HBSC) survey • Franco Cavallo, Paola Dalmasso, Lorena Charrier, Alberto Borraccino, Patrizia Lemma, Paola Berchiolla

Life Satisfaction (LS) and Self-Rated Health (SRH) are indicators used for assessing the perception of a child's well-being. Factors that influence poor self-rated health and low life satisfaction include a dynamic interaction between environment, family structure, communication with parents and low family affluence. In the present study, based on nationally representative data collected in Italy in 2010, our main objective is to examine the relationships between socioeconomic inequalities and Italian adolescent LS and SRH. Our findings suggested that both LS and SHR were significantly associated with SES: children and adolescents from more affluent families were more likely to be satisfied of their life and to report an excellent SHR than their peers from less affluent families. Further analyses are programmed to evaluate also the influence of macroeconomic factors and differences between regions.

S11.1 Register of Marriages as a Source for Social and Economic History: Rovinj 1564-1633 • Danijela Doblanović, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

In the period between the 15th and 18th centuries Rovinj experienced demographic growth and transformation unrivaled by any other Istrian town. According to contemporary records, the population has grown significantly from the last quarter of the 16th until the mid-17th century. The parish registers, preserved from the second half of the 16th century, allow us to reconstruct not only the historical demography indicators, but the social and economic status of the population, as well.

The authors analyzed the oldest Rovinj marriage register. In addition to the usual data that such sources contain one also finds pieces of information regarding the social status of the newlyweds and the wedding gift (*basadego*) that the bridegroom or his family gave to the bride. Furthermore, the authors are able to determine the schedule of weddings by years and months. The observed changes in the analyzed period may indicate a change in the economic life of the town, as well as indicate an influx of new inhabitants. A comparative analysis of the seasonal distribution of weddings in Rovinj and other Istrian communities highlights the specific characteristics of Rovinj's wedding patterns.

S11.2 Becoming American: The Demographic Integration of Italian and Swedish Immigrants at the Turn of the Twentieth Century • Martin Dribe, J. David Hacker, Francesco Scalone

This paper relies on new, high-density IPUMS samples of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses and new complete count census microdata to study the demographic behavior of Swedish and Italian immigrants in the United States. We model child mortality and fertility as time-dependent processes with a rich set of covariates, including intermarriage, residence characteristics, generation, age, parity, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, length of time in the United States, ability to speak English and propinquity estimates constructed from preliminary complete-count datasets at the Minnesota Population Center. Our findings are relevant to theories of linear and segmented assimilation.

S11.3 Le famiglie della bonifica. Una lettura inedita del processo di colonizzazione dell'Agro Pontino • Sara Pisano, Alessandra De Rose

La provincia di Latina è una invenzione geografica, creata ottanta anni fa a seguito della bonifica delle paludi pontine. Importante punto di svolta per lo sviluppo demografico del territorio è stata l'operazione di bonifica integrale che si è svolta dal 1929 al 1939, preceduta da una serie di rilevanti tentativi nel corso della storia, già in epoca romana.

Tra il 1932 ed il 1939, mentre ancora procedevano i lavori di bonifica, giunsero nella Pianura Pontina circa 3000 famiglie da altre regioni d'Italia, specie dall'Emilia Romagna, dal Veneto e dal Friuli, che quindi ancora per lungo tempo hanno continuato a vivere su un territorio non completamente sanificato.

In questo lavoro, utilizzando una fonte di dati inesplorata – le schede poderali – analizzeremo tipologia, consistenza e struttura delle famiglie coloniche all'epoca dell'insediamento e la loro evoluzione nei decenni successivi. In particolare ci concentriamo sui territori a Sud di Latina, ovvero le zone appartenenti agli attuali Comuni di Sabaudia, Pontinia, Terracina e San Felice e, più nello specifico, sui tre singoli borghi: Borgo Vodice, Borgo Hermada e Borgo Montenero che costituiscono il cosiddetto "Triangolo d'oro" dell'Agro Pontino.

S11.4 The first and second demographic transitions overlap in VillagrandeStrisaili (1890-2014) • Anne Herm, Michel Poulain, DanyChambre, Gianni Pes

Several authors reported the late fertility transition in Sardinia. Still in 1950's the province of Nuoro, in the mountainous part of Sardinia, showed the highest values for the Coale Index on marital fertility I_g among all Italian provinces. This contribution is based on a classical family reconstruction covering

a period starting at the beginning of the 19th century until now for the population of Villagrande. The families are reconstructed for all mothers born in Villagrande between 1840 and 1979. An exhaustive investigation of all children born allows considering for the analysis about 1500 completed families with more than 7000 children. Our results indicate that the population of Villagrande shows very few signs of fertility decline prior 1950. Starting from 1952, the fall of fertility is evident and the drop is even stronger starting from 1969. To investigate that change and its underlying factors, we carried out in-depth anthropological surveys. The originality of this contribution is that it covers a period up to the end of the 20th century and includes clear signs of the second demographic transition. Unusually the two demographic transitions overlap in Villagrande.

S12.1 Explaining children's contributions to housework in Germany: A socialization process • Julia Cordero Coma, Gosta Esping-Andersen

The social sciences have offered a vast number of research studies on changing gender relations. Many of them have contributed with consistent explanations of women's participation in the labor market. There is, however, a lack of empirical research about the factors that influence men's contribution to housework. Individuals' early experience in performing housework at the parental home is likely to shape future involvement on that work. For that reason, we examine boys' and girls' participation in housework at age 17-18 and explore how this may be explained by their parents' arrangements concerning paid and domestic work during their childhood. To study the socialization process regarding gender roles, we use data from the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP), which annually asks all household members aged 17 or older about the hours a day spent in housework. Preliminary analyses show that having grown up in a traditional family in which the father has not contributed to the domestic tasks at all decreases the likelihood of performing some housework for both boys and girls. Mother's education and attachment to work are also relevant factors.

S12.2 Relational resources in Italian couples. Evidence from a national survey • Viviana Amati, Silvia Meggiolaro, Susanna Zaccarin

The need for support has become stronger in the current situation of pressure, uncertainty and overload caused by the global economic crisis. Especially in countries - such as Italy - where an adequate welfare system is lacking, the individual's social space can represent a resilience (anti-frailty) tool through the activation of a support network.

While the literature has mainly analyzed the support that some vulnerable categories (e.g., elderly and youths) receive from their family, we focus on the group of couples living in Italy in the first stages of their family formation, with the aim of describing their network of support relationships. We construct the support ego-centered network of both partners using data from the survey "Family and Social Subjects" carried out in Italy in 2009 by the Italian National Statistical Institute (Istat). Furthermore, we compare the support network typologies detected using two alternative clustering techniques with the objective of finding the partners' network types and verifying whether traditional strong support received by the family persists in Italy and/or whether new kinds of support networks are emerging. Several network typologies, ranging from Empty to Complete networks, were determined with a fair match between the two procedures. Furthermore, the importance of friends and neighbours, especially in the north of Italy, along with gender differences in the distribution of support network typologies were observed.

S12.3 Grandparents providing childcare in Italy • Jessica Zamberletti, Giulia Cavrini

Aim: research on childcare arrangements choices in Italy tends to agree on the fundamental role of grandparents in providing informal childcare. In such a context, we are interested in understanding how grandparents provide childcare, especially in terms of differences in their socio-economic, demographic and physical status jointly with the characteristics of grandchildren.

Methods: we selected from the 2009 Italian Multiscopo Family and Social Subjects survey grandparents older than 50 years with at least one not co-resident grandchild aged less than 14 years. We performed a Multinomial Logistic Regression model jointly for both sexes and two separate ones in order to identify the determinants of the probability of providing childcare intensively, occasionally or during the holidays rather than never.

Results: grandparents who have severe long limiting illness (LLI), being less educated, with not adequate economic resources and older are significantly less likely to provide childcare, independently by care arrangements. In addition, great residential distance of grandchild and, for grandfathers and the total sample, being employed and married are negatively associated with the occasional and intensive childcare. Moreover, living in South of Italy, lower number of young grandchildren, being married and, for grandmothers and the total sample, age of grandchild less than one year and age of grandparents less than 60 years or greater than 64 years are significantly negatively associated with only intensive childcare. Finally, grandparents are more likely to provide childcare during the holidays if the grandchild lives more than 16 kilometres far, if they are married and, among males, when they are aged between 65 and 74 years.

Conclusions: our results confirm the fundamental importance of grandparents in providing informal childcare in Italy and they provide useful information to understand the individual characteristics associated with different types of childcare arrangements

S12.4 Grandparenting and age perception • Valeria Bordone, Bruno Arpino

This study explores the association between grandparenthood-related outcomes and age perceptions. It uses data from the 2008 wave of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) conducted in the USA. The sample consists of 5,041 men and women. The dependent variable used is capturing whether the respondents felt they were younger or older than their chronological age (self-perceived age). The independent variables of key interest were having grandchildren, looking after any of them, the amount of grandchild care provided, and having had a new grandchild in the last two years. Statistical analysis included a series of logistic regression models, where estimates were adjusted for the relevant socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The results showed that grandchildren reduce women's probability of feeling a higher age than the real one. For men, if there is an effect, this seems to be in the opposite direction. Further analyses will aim to clarify these relationships.

S13.1 Il ruolo dei programmi di studio all'estero nella determinazione dei redditi da lavoro dei Dottori di Ricerca • Marco Centra, Andrea Cutillo, Valentina Gualtieri

Nel corso degli ultimi anni sta aumentando in maniera considerevole il numero di studenti universitari che partecipa a programmi di studio all'estero. Questo avviene sia per gli studenti dei corsi di laurea, principalmente tramite il programma ERASMUS, ma avviene, anche con maggiore frequenza relativa, tra gli studenti dei dottorati di ricerca, peraltro in considerevole aumento negli anni più recenti. In questo lavoro si vuole studiare se per i dottori di ricerca la partecipazione a programmi di studio all'estero durante gli studi universitari ha un effetto nel posizionamento sul mercato del lavoro in termini di rendimento economico. In particolare, tramite l'utilizzo dei microdati di una recente indagine dell'ISFOL, si studierà una coorte di dottori di ricerca a 6 anni dal conseguimento del titolo. Le analisi adottate permetteranno di tenere conto della possibile endogeneità della partecipazione ai programmi di studio all'estero, vale a dire la possibilità che caratteristiche non osservabili possano influenzare sia le decisioni degli studenti sulla partecipazione a tali programmi che gli esiti sul mercato del lavoro, comportando inconsistenze sulle stime dei minimi quadrati ordinari.

S13.2 Does education affect well-being? Some longitudinal empirical evidences using Italian SILC data • *Francesca Giambona, Mariano Porcu, Isabella Sulis*

This paper focuses on the relationship between education and well-being in a longitudinal perspective. Our aim is to assess the effect of education on well-being and to analyze the main trends in the years 2008-2011. The period of observation has been selected in order to consider the effects of the financial-economic crisis (burst since 2007-2008) on people/households' well-being with different levels of education. A wide literature shows that individuals benefit of the educational experiences with private and public long-term returns, whose effects are multiplicative (Kimko & Hanushek, 2000; Patrinos & Psacharopoulos, 2002; Dee 2003; De Walque 2004; Moretti, 2004; Wolf & Haveman 2005; Baum & Ma 2007). The relationship between education and well-being can be analysed in terms of generalized measures of outcome, as defined by the Learning Paradigm to the evaluation (Kelly, 2003; Ewell 2005). Empirical evidences have highlighted that individuals with higher level of education have a higher level of well-being and more chances to get a job (OECD, 2010; Boarini and Strauss, 2010; Sianesi and Van Reenen, 2003), long life and better lifestyles (Miyamoto and Chevalier, 2010; La Fortune and Looper, 2009). Furthermore, people who are more educated have higher participation to social and cultural activities (Eurostat, 2011). In order to consider the multidimensionality of the well-being, this paper analyses the Italian data of the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-Silc). This survey provides information on several aspects of people's life (i.e. housing, labour, health, education, financial distress, material deprivation and possession of durables) and it is repeated over time. The paper aims (i) to adopt a multi-dimensional approach to the study of well-being, poverty and social conditions (ii) to validate its dimensions over time and (iii) to assess the trends of individuals/households trajectories of wellbeing over time conditional upon their educational level. Generalized mixture models have been fitted to measure individuals/households well-being over time, to advance a classification of them into homogeneous classes with respect to the intensity of the latent trait at different levels of the data structure and to detect specific trends over time. As we deal with an unobservable variable, i.e. the well-being for which a set of responses to indicator items are provided, the first step is devoted on the calibration of well-being dimensions using Item Response Theory tools. Looking at the EUSilc survey data structure at least four level of analysis are detectable: item responses at level 1, individuals at level 2, repeated measurement over time at level 3 and households at level-4. Multi-level mixture models allow us to specify discrete, continuous, and mixed latent variables, that may differ at the different levels of the hierarchy. In that way we define measurement models with different item parameterizations considering, jointly, the effect of covariates. Furthermore the combined use of the Latent transition analysis (LTA) allows us to explore changes in latent classes membership over time. Model results allow us to classify individuals/households in homogeneous classes with respect to the level of individuals' well-being, assessing the change in class membership over time and taking into account for the effect of education.

S13.3 Ricerca e genere nell'Ateneo fiorentino. Una proposta di indagine sulle progressioni di carriera in ottica di genere • *Maria Silvana Salvini, Alessandra Petrucci, Laura Leonardi*

La proposta del contributo si articola secondo due filoni: in primo luogo studiare l'eventuale differenza - a parità di condizioni strutturali - di progressione di carriera fra donne e uomini nell'ambito di un grande Ateneo come quello fiorentino e, in secondo luogo, verificare se, tra i fattori delle differenze, la cura dei figli e i ruoli domestici in genere, da sempre a carico delle donne, costituiscono un ostacolo di rilievo della carriera accademica femminile, oggi più che mai condizionata dal "fare ricerca" e dall'esporsi in ambito nazionale e soprattutto internazionale.

L'ipotesi guida da verificare è quella di genere: una differenza fondamentale è da attendersi nelle progressioni di carriera femminili e maschili, a svantaggio delle donne, condizionatamente alla struttura e ai comportamenti familiari.

A tale scopo si intende condurre un'indagine tra i docenti dell'Ateneo fiorentino con la tecnica CAWI attraverso un questionario strutturato che mira a cogliere le caratteristiche del respondent, del partner, della vita familiare, accanto ai dati della carriera universitaria in termini di storia lavorativa pregressa, quali le sedi di appartenenza e le qualifiche che hanno costituito le fasi della carriera.

Le tecniche di analisi delle carriere parallele saranno quelle di Event History Analysis.

S13.4 University student talent: a latent driver for performance • *Giovanni Boscaïno, Giada Adelfio*

This paper is an extension of previous Adelfio et al. (2014). A comparison between two students cohorts graduated in two different Study Programmes is carried out in order to investigate their performance at University. First results show a non significant effect of the considered student's social and demographic characteristics. We hypothesize that a latent variable, here conveniently called student's talent, could be the real driver for performance. Hence, a Quantile Regression with random effects is performed in order to take in account for student specific performance variability.

S13.5 A proposal of indicators of university attractiveness based on students' mobility • *Francesca Giambona, Isabella Sulis, Mariano Porcu*

Over the last ten years, many studies have paid attention to the assessments of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Italian university system. In this framework, student mobility is a key feature in promoting competition among universities in terms of attractiveness. The use of indicators of attractiveness based on student mobility leaves practitioners with many unanswered questions, including (i) the definitions of the flows of incoming students, (ii) the adjustment for potential confounding factors external to the university system and (iii) the need to account for uncertainty in the comparisons of the synthetic measures used to rank institutions. For instance, though it is well known that it is easier to drain students from closer territories or from territories without universities, this factor has been never (or only marginally) been considered in the definition of students' flows. Based on this evidence and moving from the long-running debate on the misuse of rankings (the so called, League Tables) in the educational field (see Goldestein and Spieghelhalther 1996; Goldestein 2008; Leckie and Goldestein 2009), this paper attempt to shed light on the determinants (at the territorial level) of student mobility. We aim to alert policy-makers and citizens of the need for an informed reading of any such rankings, whether its aim is to inform student choices or to monitor institutions for accountability reasons. In this paper, we try to identify the most important factors that could affect student mobility in Italy by completing a macroperspective analysis of competing university territorial areas and taking into account the so called "initial advantage" conditions of different universities areas. We consider a wide range of covariates related to the socio-economic characteristics of the areas where universities are located and to their features, in terms of the variety and quantity of their degree programs, financial endowments and services provided to students. A modelling approach based on the analysis of incoming and outgoing flows of students from each competing areas has been adopted to define the attractiveness of universities and to assess how much the detected divergences can be attributed to university policies and how much is outside the control of the universities' ruling bodies (for instance on territorial factors, such as the conditions of the labour market). Further on, to make comparisons among competing areas using fair indicators (i.e., those that account for the uncertainty in the point estimates), the information on attractiveness has been summarised using an overall index which accounts the uncertainty in the point estimates by making comparisons across pairs of attractiveness parameters. Results show that most of the non-

significant differences in point estimates led to unreliable differences in ranking (in terms of the overlapping confidence intervals of the estimates) and were thus meaningless. Results have two main implications: (i) assigning monetary resources on the basis of students' mobility scores does not reward the university's capability to attract students but instead highlights the area where it is located; ii) furthermore, the use of League Tables, which do not consider the uncertainty in the point estimates and the effect of factors outside the control of the university's ruling bodies risks draining students toward the richest provinces. These territories are also those with a higher cost of living; thus, students' increased monetary investment bestows no real advantage in terms of educational opportunities.

S14.1 Stay with mommy and daddy or move out? Consequences of the age at leaving home in the United States • *Maria Sironi, Francesco C. Billari*

Leaving the parental home is the first step towards independence and for this reason a milestone in the transition to adulthood. Changes over time in its timing and the increasing fraction of young adults who return back home have been well documented. However, there is little research investigating the consequences of moving out at different ages. This article addresses this gap in the literature, looking at the association between the age at leaving the parental home and economic and employment outcomes in early thirties. We use the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), taking advantage of its longitudinal design and studying young Americans born between 1980 and 1984, who are 27-31 years old in 2011. We find that the higher the age at leaving home the better are the working and especially the economic conditions of individuals between 27 and 31 years of age, albeit with a potential reversal of the effect at later ages.

S14.2 Education and Fertility: a Meta-Analysis • *Daniela Bellani*

A large number of studies have investigated the relationship between education and fertility, but the majority has focused only on a single country in a specific time period. As a consequence, research has not yet produced any clear conclusions regarding trends in the educational gradient. The use of meta-analysis represents a solution to this conundrum because it offers a clear and systematic way of comparing, synthesizing and harmonizing the empirical evidence obtained by different studies.

In order to implement a meta-analysis, we sampled a large number of scientific contributions related to Western European Countries (and the US) over the past century aimed at testing the association between women's level of education and fertility. We then constructed a dataset containing comparable results across time and countries.

From this analysis it emerges very clearly that the sign of the relationship between education and the probability of having a second child continues to exhibit the classic pattern in Mediterranean and Continental Countries (with the exception of France): higher educated women still have a lower likelihood of second birth parity progression and higher probabilities of being childless compared with less educated women. Our analyses seem to confirm that a turn-around in the educational gradient has (partly) occurred in the Nordic Countries and France. There, higher educated women appear more likely to have a second child and less likely to remain childless compared to less educated women. Interestingly, these are the very same countries where highly educated women not only have higher parity progression rates but also where completed fertility tends to be relatively high overall.

S14.3 Figli sempre più a lungo con i genitori: un'immagine della famiglia italiana al Censimento 2011 • *Mariangela Verrascina, Silvia Dardanelli*

A partire dagli anni '90, si registra un cambiamento nella struttura delle famiglie italiane con una persistente contrazione del numero di figli e parallelamente un progressivo allungamento della loro

permanenza in famiglia. A causa dell'allungamento della fase giovanile, si cominciano a definire i "giovani adulti", individui dai 18 ai 34 anni ma anche individui che vivono in famiglia oltre i 35 anni (sia figli che permangono in famiglia, sia quelli usciti dalla famiglia d'origine che vi hanno poi fatto ritorno). Al contempo, si identifica una nuova categoria di famiglia, "lunga", in cui figli e genitori tendono a restare insieme a oltranza. Obiettivo del lavoro: descrivere la "fotografia" scattata in occasione del censimento 2011 sulla presenza dei giovani in famiglia. L'analisi sarà condotta per le età 25-34 e 35-44, per genere, livello di istruzione, iscrizione ad un corso regolare di studi, condizione professionale, posizione nella professione e attività lavorativa. Si prenderà in esame anche la dimora abituale 1 anno e 5 anni prima del censimento per indagare l'entità del fenomeno di ritorno al ruolo di figli. Si cercherà di rappresentare la geografia del fenomeno utilizzando i dati a livello territoriale più fine, comunale, per individuare differenze e peculiarità territoriali.

S14.4 Elements of the geographic mobility of young adults in Italy: the passage to adulthood • Corrado Bonifazi, Cinzia Conti, Frank Heins, Massimo Strozza

The contribution reviews trends and patterns of internal mobility of Italians 20 to 34 years old over the last decade. It reports on the available statistical information and the definitions used and analyses the available survey data. Geographic mobility is a significant element in the transition to adulthood and closely linked to the transitions in living arrangements and to the participation (or non-participation) in professional training or education and in the labour market. The regional mobility of young adults is a process based on individual decisions initiated by personal preferences and desires and the presence, or absence, of opportunities to realise these decisions. The regional mobility of young adults depends on the individual traits, like demo-social categories and scholarly success, on the socio-demographic and the socio-economic family background, as well as the socio-economic situation in the areas of origin and destination. The contribution focuses on the Italian population 20 to 34 years old differentiated by gender.

S14.5 Effetti della crisi sulle dinamiche familiari. Prime evidenze • Anna Giraldo

La crisi economica cominciata a fine 2008 ha comportato notevoli cambiamenti nell'organizzazione delle famiglie italiane. L'alta percentuale di licenziamenti, la disoccupazione giovanile e i bassi salari hanno prodotto nuovi e forse più precari equilibri al loro interno. È ben noto che l'andamento del ciclo economico si ripercuote sul modo di fare e trasformare la famiglia (si veda, ad esempio, Sobotka et al., 2011; Barbieri et al., 2012; Vignoli et al., 2012; Goldstein et al., 2013). E' altrettanto noto che nei paesi mediterranei ed in Italia in particolare la famiglia agisce come ammortizzatore sociale (si veda Dalla Zuanna, 2001) ed è quindi presumibile che gli effetti della crisi economica siano particolarmente pronunciati.

In questo lavoro, intendiamo verificare questa funzione della famiglia come ammortizzatore sociale focalizzandoci proprio sugli anni della crisi economica.

S15.1 Life satisfaction of older Europeans: the role of grandchildren • Bruno Arpino, Nicoletta Balbo

This paper aims to investigate whether the arrival and the presence of grandchildren increases the level of life satisfaction of older people. Existing studies focus on how having children may impact parents' life satisfaction around the birth of a child. We aim to extend this literature by looking at the long-run indirect effects of fertility through grandparenthood. By using the SHARE dataset and engaging in a series of cross-sectional, fixed-effects and logistic regressions, we study whether the birth of the first or further grandchildren can increase a grandparent's life satisfaction. By doing so, we can assess whether the presence of grandchildren may reduce the risk of the often found in previous

literature decrease in life satisfaction for older people. Preliminary results show a positive association between having grandchildren and a grandparent's increased life satisfaction, especially for grandmothers.

S15.2 Early child care and child outcomes: the role of grandparents. Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study • Chiara Daniela Pronzato, Daniela Del Boca, Daniela Piazzalunga

In this paper, we focus on the impact of early grandparents' care on child cognitive outcomes, in the short and medium term, using data from the Millennium Cohort Study (UK). Compared with children looked after in a formal care centre, children cared by grandparents (as well as parents) are better in naming objects, but worse in tests concerning basic concepts development, problem-solving, mathematical concepts and constructing ability. These results hide strong heterogeneities: on the one hand, the positive association between family care and child outcomes is stronger for children in more advantaged households; on the other hand, the negative association is significant only for children in more disadvantaged households. In order to assess a causal link between early care and child outcomes, we employ panel methods and instrumental variables techniques. The results we obtain confirm the cross section results.

S15.3 Socio-economic differences in financial support of grandparents towards grandchildren • Giulia Ferrari, Julia Cattin, Frank Furstenberg

The so-called "intergenerational contract" is of major interest given the role of families complementing welfare systems and the population aging. Whereas past research investigated on various types of downward and upward intergenerational transfers, they disregarded the economic support provided by grandparents to their grandchildren. Our research aims at filling this gap using the second wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Our sample is composed of 14,746 grandparents aged 50 to 111.

To account for grandparents economically helping their grandchildren, our outcome includes not only those giving direct financial support, but also those providing indirect financial transfers to their children, themselves having dependent children, as well as those who co-reside with children and dependent grandchildren.

Our main findings show that the probability to provide economic support is either affected by individual socio-economic characteristics or by cultural settings, while it is not influenced by perceived health.

S15.4 Grandparenting and health in Europe: a longitudinal analysis • Giorgio Di Gessa, Karen Glaser, Anthea Tinker

Background: Grandparents are an important source of childcare. However, concerns have been raised that caring for grandchildren may come at the expense of grandparents' own wellbeing. Our study examines the longitudinal associations between provision of various types of grandparental childcare and grandparents' health two and four years later.

Methods: We used a sample of grandparents aged 50+ from waves 1-4 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, a nationally representative longitudinal study of older people from selected European countries. The health outcomes considered were self-rated health (SRH), depression, and functional limitation with activities of daily living (ADL). Multivariable analyses were used to investigate associations between intense and occasional provision of grandchild care and subsequent health controlling both for grandparents' socioeconomic, demographic, living arrangements and health-related characteristics at baseline, and for grandchild characteristics. Changes over time in grandparental childcare provision in relation to longitudinal associations with health were also

explored. Multiple imputation techniques and sensitivity analyses were undertaken to investigate possible bias arising from sample attrition.

Results: We found some evidence to suggest that intensive and occasional grandparental provision of childcare has positive effects on grandparents' SRH and functional limitations. Sensitivity analyses show that longitudinal associations between the various types of grandchild care and subsequent health hold even when it is assumed that those in bad health are over-represented among those who dropped out of the study.

Discussion: Findings suggest better health among grandparents who provide grandchild care in the European countries studied. These results are important given the widespread provision of childcare by grandparents in Europe

S15.5 Parents and grandparents: the role of (potential) grandparents in the adult child's entry into parenthood • *Roberta Rutigliano*

Since women have acquired a new role in society, together with their partners, they struggle to reconcile their career with family life. Further, extended family structure has been substantially distorted because of the demographic changes. The general aim of this study is to explore and clarify the role of grandparents in influencing couples' fertility behaviors. Specifically, I test whether grandparental propensity of providing childcare influences the adult child's likelihood of having a first child. The key idea is to consider grandparental characteristics as a proxy for future childcare provision. I use data from the first two waves of SHARE (Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe). A two-step approach is implemented, in the first step I measure grandparenting propensity. In the second step I estimate the role of grandparents in first birth transition by using the predictions of the first step values as a proxy for future childcare provisions.

S16.1 Gender discrimination and sequences of Birth History among Indian Mothers • *Patrizia Farina, Laura Terzera, Chiara Bollani*

In recent decades the Sex Ratio at birth (SRB) increases leaving its natural level of about 105 male per 100 female newborns. This increase also shows gender discrimination, but it occurred only when sex-selection technology is more accessible and fertility desired is declining. India, like China, is one country of very high SRB. It is also the country where the value of women is lower than that of men, the access to technology is easier and fertility desired is declined. In order to verify parents' strategy, the contribute identifies clusters of sequences of births according to sex using the last Demographic Health survey carried out in 2006 in India.

S16.2 Not so low, not so late. The Uruguayan pattern of fertility decline by birth order (1996-2011) • *Ignacio Pardo, Mathías Nathan, Wanda Cabella*

The aim of this work is to study the evolution of the intensity and timing of fertility in Uruguay between 1996 and 2011, focusing on the changes in age-specific fertility rates by birth order.

We estimated conditional age and birth order-specific fertility rates (occurrence-exposure rates) and constructed period fertility tables in Uruguay for 1996-2011. On the basis of fertility tables, we obtained the summary indicators PATFR and TMAB and its parity-specific components.

Our results show that the fertility decline observed between 1996 and 2011 can be largely explained by the decline in births or order 4 and more. PATFR4+ diminished so much as to account for more than half (52.6%) of the PATFR total decline. PATFR2 and PATFR3 account for 20.9% y 23.6%, respectively. Fertility changes are not limited to a decline in fertility level and a moderate postponement in fertility calendar, but also show the consolidation of a bimodal curve in first order birth rates. This bimodal pattern is probably the main pattern in Latin American countries but there is still lack of data and research findings in order to confirm this conclusion.

S16.3 Land grabbing e contesto socio-demografico. Quali relazioni? • Laura Terzera, Anna Paterno

Il termine “land grabbing” indica la vendita o l’affitto di terreni da un paese ad un altro e determina una progressiva concentrazione di grandi superfici di terre agricole, situate soprattutto nei paesi in via di sviluppo, nelle mani di pochi soggetti pubblici o di mercato. Gli studiosi, che vi si sono interessati solo recentemente, lo definiscono come una nuova forma di colonialismo oppure come un’opportunità di sviluppo. Tale interesse si scontra con la carenza di informazioni sufficientemente attendibili. Il nostro obiettivo è utilizzare i pochi dati disponibili per analizzare questo fenomeno. Si utilizzano le informazioni sul numero di contratti di vendita e di affitto stipulati e registrati in 173 paesi entro marzo 2014 da Land Matrix Global Observatory, insieme a dati demografici, socio-economici, politici e ambientali provenienti da fonti internazionali. Dopo aver identificato i paesi che hanno venduto o affittato terreni, si applicano metodi di analisi multivariata (analisi fattoriale e regressione ordinale) per individuare le principali determinanti della propensione a cedere terreni. I risultati mostrano l’influenza di fattori carattere demografico, sociale e politico. Inoltre, lasciano intuire che spesso i paesi poveri vendono porzioni del proprio territorio a quelli sviluppati anche nell’intento di entrare a far parte del mercato finanziario internazionale.

S16.4 Households' dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa • Giuseppe Gabrielli, Anna Paterno, Pietro Sacco

Sub-Saharan Africa shows an extraordinary diversification of family systems, whose evolution poses a variety of questions about the interaction between “modernization” and cultural heritage. We analyze thirteen countries in different geographical areas of sub-Saharan Africa, where at least three waves of Demographic and Health Surveys were carried out between 1988 and 2013. Our aim is to investigate how the characteristics of family systems combine with the degree of socio-economic development and how countries and ethnic groups resemble each other or differ with regard to these aspects. After recalling the theoretical background, the classical procedure of factor analysis is used with the principal components method, followed by an hierarchical classification analysis. Preliminary results show that the existence of a single African family pattern must be excluded, and it is not even possible to propose general models for the great traditional geographical regions. The observed modifications in time and the rural-urban differentials are not exhaustively explained by modernization factors. The family changes in the considered countries are following original paths that are specific to different ethnic and social groups. Ethnic background is confirmed as a valid interpretative key, necessary to understand the cultural substrate in which the evolutive factors intervene.

S16.5 Demographic pressure and development: a focus on sub-Saharan countries • Fausta Ongaro, Silvana Salvini

The aim of our analysis is to study the role played by the demographic pressure and behavior on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the sub-Saharan Africa, using data at the level of small areas. In order to do so we use a multilevel approach that considers hierarchical contextual data.

The IPUMS data (referring to health, fertility, infant mortality, characteristics of the household and dwelling, work status, migration status etc.) allow us to carry out the analysis of correlation between geographic context (and its socio-economic and cultural characteristics) and demographic variables, starting from the individual census data.

The IPUMS data permit to calculate Municipality Human Development Index through a weak modification of variables used in the building of HDI at state level.

A preliminary analysis of demographic characteristics of sub-Saharan countries at state level will be carried out through DHS data. Total fertility rates, Infant mortality rates and other indicators are easily calculated using Stat-compiler routine in the DHS website. Then we will focus on the census IPUMS data analysing sub-national correlation with developmental variables, using multilevel models to take into account the hierarchical nature of the data.

S17.1 A model based categorisation of the Italian municipalities based on non-response propensity in the 2011 census • Antonella Bernardini, Andrea Fasulo, Marco Terribili

The Italian National Statistical Institute had certified the quality of the 15th Italian population and housing census thanks to a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) taken throughout the months immediately after the Census. The aim of the PES is to produce total estimates adjusted for under coverage and, for the first time, over coverage.

The model underlying the under and over coverage estimation, takes into account the differences between individual probabilities of responding to the Census. For this aim a regression unit-level model was applied; in order to study the individual probability to be censused on the basis of which the Hard to Count Index (HTC) of Italian municipalities it was created. In the model were used variables derived from the PES questionnaire and additional area-level variables from other sources.

HTC categorises the 8092 Italian municipalities in 3 different levels, partitioning the distribution of municipal non-response propensities, based on percentiles.

This paper describes in detail the multilevel logistic regression model used to study non-response probability, the development of the HTC, the methods and the analysis carried out to evaluate the goodness of index, regarding the census coverage.

S17.2 La revisione delle Anagrafi della popolazione residente • Maura Simone, Angela Silvestrini

A termine delle operazioni del 15° Censimento generale della Popolazione, gli 8.092 comuni italiani sono stati chiamati a effettuare le operazioni di revisione delle anagrafi.

La revisione delle anagrafi è stata documentata attraverso un sistema centralizzato on-line nel quale sono stati riportati gli esiti relativi a ciascun individuo, verificato da ogni comune (Sistema di revisione delle Anagrafi – SIREA).

La revisione dell’anagrafe, che si è conclusa il 30 giugno 2014, e la sua relativa documentazione su SIREA, hanno coinvolto diversi attori, chiamati a vario titolo a partecipare al processo: comuni, prefetture, sedi territoriali e centrali Istat.

Il lavoro illustra gli elementi innovativi della revisione anagrafica attuata dai comuni, l’organizzazione, la metodologia utilizzata per la raccolta della documentazione e i risultati nazionali e regionali emersi a conclusione delle operazioni di revisione.

Inoltre rappresenta un’occasione di confronto sulle tematiche inerenti la revisione dell’anagrafe, ponendo particolare attenzione ai vantaggi e ai limiti che l’utilizzo del sistema SIREA ha comportato, nell’ottica di futuri sviluppi applicativi.

S17.3 The Post Enumeration Survey of 15th Italian Population Census: Methods and Results • Matteo Mazziotta, Antonella Bernardini, Monica Russo

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is regulated by the European Commission (1151/2010) and it has the main goals to estimate the number of individuals actually and habitually dwelling in the reference time of the 15th Population Census (October 9, 2011), the coverage rate and the over-coverage rate. The PES is based on a stratified two-stage sampling design. The first stage selects a sample of 252 municipalities as the primary sampling unit, stratified by Regions and five classes of demographic dimension of municipalities. The second stage selects a sample of about 2,500 enumeration areas,

stratified by demographic dimension of enumeration areas. The survey is designed to ensure the independence between the surveys (Census and PES). Individuals habitually dwelling in housing in the selected enumeration areas, at the time of the PES are being carried out. The survey was conducted from April to July 2012, and involved about 1,200 enumerators selected among the "best" of the Census (of course, each of them is assigned a different area than the Census). The PES has enumerated approximately 329,000 eligible individuals; an accurate Record Linkage phase and the application of a complex estimation model (Dual System approach derived by ONS) have produced the final results.

S17.4 Il Censimento assistito da liste: quali risposte fornisce l'integrazione dei dati individuali? **• Tiziana Tuoto, Nicoletta Cibella, Gerardo Gallo, Anna Pezone**

In questo lavoro vengono presi in esame differenti aspetti che sono legati ai risultati del XV Censimento generale della popolazione, primo fra tutti il forte divario tra popolazione censita e popolazione anagrafica. Considerando che solo da pochi mesi l'Istat ha diffuso i dati dell'indagine di copertura e le rettifiche post-censuarie del bilancio demografico, è nostra intenzione fornire i risultati di un'analisi sperimentale che consente di valutare gli esiti del censimento 2011: in particolare, gli irreperibili e i censiti non iscritti in anagrafe, con i risultati dell'indagine "indipendente" di copertura (PES) e le risultanze del processo di revisione anagrafica post-censuaria, presenti su una piattaforma informatica denominata SIREA (Sistema Revisione Anagrafica). Questo confronto viene poi arricchito con le informazioni derivanti da altri archivi amministrativi di fonte non anagrafica, organizzate in Istat in un Sistema Integrato di Microdati denominato SIM. Esso consente di rinvenire, ad esempio, "segnali" di conferma dell'irreperibilità al censimento su chi, per varie ragioni, non è stato censito e segnali di presunta assenza sul territorio su chi, pur essendo stato "recuperato" a seguito della revisione anagrafica post-censuaria, non è presente nelle fonti integrative utilizzate. Data la natura sperimentale dell'analisi, tutte le informazioni utilizzate fanno riferimento alle sole sezioni di censimento su cui si è svolta l'indagine di copertura del Censimento (più di 2.500 unità) che ha coinvolto circa 330 mila individui sul territorio nazionale. La PES del Censimento 2011 risulta quindi, per dimensione, la più grande indagine campionaria sugli individui tra quelle realizzate dall'Istat nella storia dei censimenti. Gli individui presenti nelle diverse fonti presi in esame, Censimento, SIREA, indagine PES, SIM, sono stati individuati attraverso l'impiego di tecniche per l'integrazione dei dati basate su modelli statistici consolidati e condivisi. In particolare, si fa riferimento al record linkage probabilistico e a strumenti generalizzati, come il toolkit RELAIS, che tali metodologie implementano garantendo un elevato grado di trasparenza e di comparabilità dei risultati.

S17.5 Clustering of Italian families across population censuses: A tempo-spatial exploration • **Marcantonio Caltabiano, Emanuela Dreassi, Emilia Rocco**

Since the second half of the twentieth century, family forms have become more diverse everywhere in Europe. At the end of the Seventies, with some delay in comparison with other countries, traces of family changes began to emerge also in Italy; these changes intensified in the Nineties, and accelerated in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Overall, the structure of Italian families is changing profoundly, following a geographical pattern similar to that characterizing demographic transition in this country (from north-west to south-east, from urban areas to small villages). The aim of this paper consists in drawing a general, comprehensive background picture of the diffusion of new family patterns in Italy. We use of the Italian Population Censuses (1971-to-2011) – considered with municipality precision – and apply spatial statistical methods to establish the spatial distribution of family typologies, their development over time, and their major (demographic and socio-economic) drivers.

S18.1 Un destino da lavoratrice domestica? Le traiettorie lavorative di colf badanti e baby-sitter in Italia • *Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Livia Ortensi*

I cambiamenti sociali e demografici sperimentati dai paesi Europei nel corso degli ultimi decenni hanno creato nuove opportunità di lavoro per i lavoratori stranieri soprattutto nel settore domestico.

Le donne straniere sembrano avere un “destino lavorativo” all’interno di questo settore.

Il presente studio si prefigge di individuare e delineare i principali profili lavorativi delle donne che iniziano a lavorare nel settore domestico cercando di evidenziarne la relazione con gli esiti lavorativi espressi in termini di soddisfazione e retribuzione economica a distanza di 5 o 10 anni dall’inizio del lavoro in Italia.

Le analisi si basano sui dati del progetto PER.LA condotto in collaborazione tra Fondazione Ismu Censis e Iprs su un campione di circa 13mila stranieri.

I primi risultati mettono in evidenza l’esistenza di un destino professionale fortemente etnicizzato e di differenti livelli di performance in funzione del percorso lavorativo.

S18.2 Stranieri e Mercato del Lavoro: un'analisi basata sulla indagine Forze di Lavoro (RCFL) • *Paolo Emilio Cardone*

I cittadini stranieri rappresentano una componente molto rilevante del mercato del lavoro italiano (oltre il 10%), ma il processo di integrazione è lento e difficoltoso, confinando spesso gli stranieri in comparti e posizioni a bassa qualifica, sia nei servizi che nell’industria. La conferma viene dai dati della Rilevazione Continua sulle Forze Lavoro dell’Istat che evidenziano la concentrazione dell’occupazione straniera in impieghi a bassa specializzazione. Se, con un opportuno modello (logistico), si calcola la probabilità di svolgere un lavoro non qualificato al netto di alcuni elementi di disturbo (età, genere, area di residenza e grado di istruzione), i risultati che si ottengono rafforzano le tendenze di fondo emerse dall’analisi descrittiva: ceteris paribus uno straniero manifesta un rischio decisamente superiore a un italiano di svolgere un lavoro dequalificato. Ci sono alcune eccezioni: i cittadini dei Paesi a sviluppo avanzato (PSA) risultano avvantaggiati rispetto agli italiani, mentre i cinesi hanno un rischio relativo praticamente uguale, probabilmente dovuto all’elevato numero di attività autonome. Ma per gli altri stranieri il rischio di svolgere un lavoro a bassa qualifica è, rispetto agli italiani, almeno doppio. Anche le differenze di genere risultano rilevanti ed evidenziano come sia significativo lo svantaggio delle donne straniere rispetto alle italiane.

S18.3 Cultural Values and Decision to Work of Immigrant Women in Italy • *Vincenzo Scoppa, Manuela Stranges*

We investigate the role of culture in explaining economic outcomes at individual level analyzing how cultural values from the home country affect the decision to work of immigrants in Italy, using the National Survey of Households with Immigrants. Following the “epidemiological approach”, we relate the probability of being employed in Italy for immigrant women with the female labor force participation (LFP) in their country of origin, taken as a proxy of cultural heritage and gender role model. Controlling for a number of individual and household characteristics, we show that participation in the labor market is affected both by the culture of females’ and by their husband’s origin countries. We also show that the relationship between own decisions in the host country and home country LFP cannot be attributed to human capital quality or discrimination and it turns out to be stronger for immigrants that maintained more intense ties with their origin countries. Finally, we investigate to what extent cultural influence is driven by religious beliefs: we find that religion is a key determinant of differences in female labor decisions, but, besides religion, other cultural values exert additional influence.

S18.4 Stranieri ad alta qualificazione e mercato del lavoro al Censimento del 2011: il fenomeno della sovra qualificazione in un'ottica comparativa con la componente autoctona • *Simone De Angelis, Simona Mastroluca*

Il lavoro intende fornire una panoramica sul mercato del lavoro relativa ai cittadini stranieri con un elevato livello di istruzione. Obiettivi conoscitivi specifici saranno orientati all'analisi del fenomeno della sovra qualificazione intendendo con il termine i casi in cui il lavoratore possiede un titolo di studio superiore a quello richiesto per lo svolgimento della propria attività. I dati rilevati in occasione del Censimento della popolazione del 2011 evidenziano chiaramente come gli stranieri in possesso di un titolo post secondario siano più esposti, rispetto agli italiani, al rischio di essere impiegati in lavori a basso contenuto professionale.

Il 28,7% dei cittadini stranieri con un elevato grado di istruzione svolgono un lavoro operaio o di servizio non qualificato (1,1% per gli italiani), l'11,0% sono addetti a impianti fissi di produzione, ad attività operaie qualificate o alla coltivazione e allevamento (1,4% per gli italiani). Il 18,6% rientra nel gruppo di attività professionali legate al commercio (vendita al dettaglio e attività nel campo del turismo) e alla cura delle persone (5,6% per gli italiani). Solo il 19,3% degli stranieri occupati è coinvolto in attività organizzative tecnico intellettuali e scientifiche ad elevata specializzazione, incidenza di 38 punti più bassa rispetto agli italiani (52,2%).

S18.5 L'inserimento nel mercato del lavoro delle seconde generazioni: un'analisi esplorativa attraverso i dati censuari • *Evelina Paluzzi, Federico Benassi, Concetta Salleo*

Obiettivo del contributo è studiare la rilevanza demografica e l'inserimento occupazionale delle seconde generazioni in Italia, classificate secondo la scala decimale proposta da R.G. Rumbaut. La popolazione di riferimento è costituita dagli stranieri nati in Italia e all'estero di età compresa tra i 15 e i 34 anni al censimento 2011 distinti per genere, nazionalità, luogo di residenza e, rispetto al lavoro, per condizione professionale, posizione nella professione, settore di attività economica e attività economica svolta. I dati utilizzati sono quelli rilevati con il Censimento Generale della Popolazione e delle Abitazioni 2011 ad un livello di dettaglio territoriale di ripartizione (Nord, Centro, Sud e Isole). La costruzione della variabile "età all'anno di trasferimento" sarà funzionale alla definizione dei vari gruppi generazionali. L'incrocio tra questi ultimi con le altre variabili obiettivo permetterà di costruire, tra le altre misure, tassi di occupazione, disoccupazione, imprenditorialità e studiare l'articolazione in classi lavorative da blue a whitecollars e l'eventuale overqualification dei soggetti analizzati. Al fine di sintetizzare i risultati ottenuti, ridurre le categorie e individuare gruppi con analoghe caratteristiche, si farà ricorso ad analisi multidimensionali simmetriche, in particolare ACP e Cluster Analysis.

S19.1 Non-resident parent-child contact after marital dissolution and parental repartnering. Evidence from Italy • *Fausta Ongaro, Silvia Meggiolaro*

With the diffusion of marital instability the number of children who spend their childhood without one of their parent has become not negligible even in Italy. In this paper we consider the frequency of contact between children and their non-resident parent after separation with a double aim: a) to analyse the impact of parental repartnering on non-resident parent's contact with their children; b) to investigate whether these effects are differentiated according to the sex of non-resident parent. The study focuses on children aged 0-17 living with only one biological parent, using data from two cross-sectional rounds of the Italian survey "Family and Social Subjects". Results show that the repartnering of parents reduces the non-resident parent-child contact only in the case of non-resident father; in the case of a non-resident mother, repartnering actually increases contact.

S19.2 Parental separation and children's health • Alice Goisis

Over the last few decades, most industrialized countries have experienced a significant increase in marital instability and divorce. Shifts in family structure and stability generated a wealth of research aiming to assess the consequences of parental separation on children's wellbeing and development. To date, this literature has largely focused on children's educational outcomes and attainment, which might have important consequences for subsequent wellbeing. Conversely, with the exception of a few U.S. studies, considerably less attention has been given to investigate the consequences of parental separation on children's physical health. This is a shortcoming since parental separation, by changing the amount and type of resources available in the family, could affect children's health trajectories negatively. In this study, we aim to expand the focus of existing research on the consequences of parental separation to include its effects on children's physical health. We use data from the U.K. Millennium Cohort Study, which provides information on children's BMI, height and obesity at 3, 5, 7 and 11 years of age. By exploiting the longitudinal nature of the MCS, we use a fixed effects regression model to control for time-invariant family (and child) characteristics, which might influence both the propensity to parental separation and child health. Our contribution also involves analysing the process of separation more carefully than previously done by comparing the short and medium terms effects of parental separation and by considering the pre-separation period.

S19.3 Gender gap in repartnering: the role of children. Evidence from the UK • Alessandro Di Nallo

I present an in-depth analysis of the role of parenthood and children's living arrangements on new union formation of men and women in the UK. Using two cohorts datasets, the NCDS 1958 and the BCS 1970, which provide full retrospective information on unions and births up to age 42, I run discrete-time event history models combined with a multilevel approach to estimate gender differences in repartnering probability. I find evidence that the gender gap in new partnership formation is significantly but not entirely driven by parenthood, that is, fathers repartner more likely than mothers and childless men are still marginally more likely to find a partner than childless women. Further, I find that parent-child coresidence slows down the repartnering process of mothers and, to a lesser extent, fathers. However, this relationship tends to disappear only for fathers if custodial children are very young.

S19.4 Transition to lone parenthood and employment trajectories in Switzerland • Laura Bernardi, Emanuela Struffolino

Lone parenthood is a growing phenomenon in many European countries. Lone parents and their children have generally higher risk of poverty and negative health outcomes compared to couples with children and the general population (OECD 2014). In Switzerland family policies are poor compared to other Western welfare states, so that more than elsewhere labour market attachment represents a crucial resource for lone parents to face risks. Using data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP, waves 2001 and 2013), we study the patterns of labour market participation for Swiss lone parents. We follow individuals' employment trajectories during eight years after and two years before the transition to lone parenthood. We test for the association between employment trajectories and both individual and household characteristics and we find four types of employment "strategies" around the transition to lone parenthood, that is when lone parents face the potential trade-off between care time and earnings.

S19.5 The demand for stepsons • Sara Ayllón

Literature has shown that firstborn girls (as opposed to firstborn boys) increase the probability of parental divorce or living without a father in the United States. In this paper, I present evidence that firstborn girls also reduce the probability for their mothers of finding a new partner. That is, firstborn girls are more likely to be living without a stepfather in the United States. Men not only show a stronger demand for biological sons, they also show a greater preference for stepsons. On the other hand, stepmothers do not have any particular demand for the sex of their stepchildren.

S20.1 Paid work and well-being: findings for Italian temporary workers • Elena Pirani

Working conditions have dramatically changed over recent decades in all the European countries, and flexible forms of employment have become increasingly more relevant. The consequences of these changes on the general well-being of workers represent an increasingly important path of inquiry. However, still few empirical studies have investigated these issues for Southern European countries, and for Italy in particular. Our analysis is based on the Italian survey on Health conditions and use of health services carried out in 2013. We apply regression models to study the links between the type of contract – temporary vs. permanent – and different mental health domains, i.e. vitality, emotional role functioning, social functioning, and mental health. Our preliminary results show that the relation between the type of contract and health related well-being is shaped differently depending on the specific health domain considered, so highlighting the need to a more careful evaluation of each of them. Whereas role emotional and vitality of individuals does not relevantly change depending on employment condition, the temporariness of the contract is associated with a reduction in the complete fulfilment of social functioning, and also the risk to suffer of psychological and mental distress is significantly higher for temporary workers.

S20.2 The dynamism of demography and labour market in Alpine area: an application of MPI (Mazziotta-Pareto Index) • Mauro Albani, Giorgia Capacci, Antonella Guarneri, Matteo Mazziotta

Actually it doesn't exist "The Alps" as a whole: with respect to demography and labour market situation, as well as for many other characteristics, the alpine territory is a kaleidoscope of much differentiated realities. This contribution has been realized in the framework of the Alpine Convention that is an international treaty between the Alpine countries and the EU, aimed at promoting sustainable development in the Alpine area and at protecting the needs of the people living within it. In particular, under the Italian Presidency (2013-2014) an ad hoc expert group on demographic change has been created in order to prepare the fifth Report on the State of the Alps. To provide an easy-to understand overview of the Alpine complex and colorful picture it can be useful to apply methods and tools such as synthetic indexes, which are able to summarize in a single average value the multiplicity of characteristic values of each different micro territorial area. In particular, we applied a generalized composite index, denoted as MPI (Mazziotta-Pareto Index), suitable in the case where the components are non-substitutable, i.e., they have all the same weight (importance) and a compensation among them is not allowed (Munda and Nardo, 2005).

S20.3 Net satisfaction: a different point of view on the measurement of subjective well-being • Daria Mendola, Chiara Saturnino

Since subjective measures of wellbeing took place in the debate on quality of life, a huge literature has been produced about the meaning of life satisfaction, how can we measure it, whether the importance that individual gives to each life domain has to be considered in its operationalization. In this paper we propose an alternative method to evaluate individual wellbeing, introducing a new index based on the interplay between satisfaction and importance evaluations that individuals give to a given set of life

domains. Hence, the notion of "net satisfaction" is introduced. A special attention is devoted to the comparative performance of our index with respect to other relevant examples in the literature, in order to highlight some characteristics of the measure proposed. The index proves to be able to point out the life domains where an intervention could be required, and its ability to discriminate about individuals with different subjective wellbeing. Some tests on the properties of the index are performed on data from the second European Quality of life survey.

S20.4 Healthy ageing and well-being in Europe: Determinants and relationships using Structural Equation Modelling • *Giovanna Boccuzzo, Ilaria Rocco*

By 2025 more than 20% of European citizens will be 65 and older, and the number of very elderly will increase faster. The growing life expectancy is a positive improvement, provided that the additional years of life are healthy and the quality of life is satisfactory. The study of individual and contextual factors that bring to healthy ageing is important, because a good health is an essential component of wellbeing and autonomy, and permits an active role of the person in his family and in the society.

Aim of this study is the analysis of transversal and longitudinal determinants of healthy ageing and the relationships between healthy ageing and wellbeing. Moreover, we are interested in highlighting a country effect on these relationships, assumed that the country could be considered a proxy of the cultural context, the welfare system and, more generally, the life conditions of its citizens.

The data come from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE); in particular, from the fourth wave (2011) and the longitudinal survey SHARELIFE (2008-09). The sample is composed of the respondents to the two considered surveys who are at least 65 years old and live in one of the following twelve countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland. The overall sample has 11,043 units.

Initially, we proceeded with some exploratory analyses aimed to observe the relationship between the disability and the dimension linked to subjective wellbeing and the one related to the individual's characteristics and life history. After that, we designed a path model that connects the transversal and longitudinal determinants to health, and health to wellbeing. Possible impact of the context of living, approximated by the country (eventually, region) of residence, is also considered in the model. The statistical approach used is the generalised structural equation model. We also plan to use a multilevel model to quantify country/regional differences.

S20.5 Comparing wellbeing patterns in Italian society: a new methodological approach for synthesizing indicators • *Marco Fattore, Filomena Maggino*

In this study, we introduce an innovative methodology for synthesizing multidimensional multidimensional measures, based on ordinal data. We apply the methodology to data about subjective wellbeing in Italy, for years 2007 and 2010. The analysis reveals the existence of different levels across the Country and between males and females. Interestingly, the temporal dynamics of subjective suffering suggests that people living in economically more developed regions worsen their self-perception, across the beginning of the economic crisis.

S20.6 The Relationship between cultural participation and life satisfaction in Italy: Exploring different social and geographical contexts • *Carolina Facioni, Isabella Corazziari*

According to the Italian National Institute of Statistics, cultural participation is not a homogeneous social phenomenon among Italian population, and so is for life satisfaction's data. High levels of cultural participation can be viewed as a sensible indicator of a good quality of life. but Italian data show that high levels of cultural participation are not necessarily positively correlated with high levels of life satisfaction. Indeed a good level of life satisfaction could be also influenced by other social

factors, not directly related to cultural participation, factors that can be more grateful for people less involved in cultural activities.

The aim of the present work is to explore possible patterns of relationships between the dimensions of life satisfaction and cultural participation, trying to highlight possible emerging differences within the various social and territorial Italian contexts. The relationships between the dimensions of cultural participation and life satisfaction will be analyzed also in a gender and generation perspective, so as to underline the differences due to different life-styles and opportunities. Logit models will be used to explore such relationships.

The dimensions of cultural participation and of life satisfaction will be described using data from the Italian National Institute of Statistics, and in particular indicators from the BES 2013 (Sustainable and Equal Well-being 2013) and Multipurpose Survey on Aspects of Everyday Life 2013.

S21.1 Estimating the effect of early retirement on health using administrative and health record linked register data • *Nicola Barban, Xavier de Luna, Emma Lundholm, Ingrid Svensson, Francesco Billari*

Due to the increase of life expectancy and reforms in the pension system in many countries, transition to retirement has become blurred, and the actual range of retirement age has expanded, making the transition “longer and fuzzier”. Several studies have shown that retirement at younger age has adverse effects on health. However, selection into retirement due to health history is expected to confound the effect of retirement on health outcomes. In this paper, we develop a new approach to investigate the causal effect of age at retirement on later health outcomes. Using sequence analysis with Optimal Matching (OM), we develop a matching procedure based on health trajectory before retirement in order to estimate the effect of retirement at different age. We apply our method to population wide Swedish administrative and health record linked register data. Our results show that early retirement has no effect on later health outcomes, but a negative effect on mortality. Our results, moreover, suggest that health selection into retirement introduce bias in the estimation of the causal effect of retirement on health outcomes.

S21.2 Analisi dell'invecchiamento in Italia negli anni della crisi • *Sara Miccoli, Cecilia Reynaud*

La popolazione italiana sta sperimentando un intenso processo di invecchiamento. Gli importanti mutamenti nella struttura per età della popolazione non sono stati accompagnati da essenziali cambiamenti di tipo economico e sociale. La crisi economica ha non solo oscurato il dibattito su questa tematica ma ha rallentato, se non impedito, l'adozione di misure volte a gestire l'invecchiamento della popolazione. Questo lavoro, attraverso l'analisi di dati Istat, mira a studiare l'evoluzione dell'invecchiamento negli anni della crisi, mettendo in luce anche la diversa evoluzione sperimentata dalle molteplici aree territoriali del paese, e a verificare quali siano e quali potrebbero essere le conseguenze di questa crisi economica sulla futura evoluzione demografica del paese.

S21.3 Old age can wait? Perceptions and conditions of active life after 65 in Italy • *Alessandro Rosina, Cecilia Tomassini*

The ageing process provides both opportunities and constraints that have important implications for public policy. As a consequence there is a growing interest on active mature-life in modern societies. Given the many domains that the concept of active ageing is embedding, this paper points more specifically to the role of work and retirement on the subjective age and active attitudes after 65. and the feelings attached to it. The analysis focuses on Italy, a country with low female occupation and a persistence of male breadwinner cultural model, undergoing a fast ageing process and based on a “familialistic” welfare system, where the woman has a key role.

We use data from the 2013 gathered within the project “Non mi ritiro”: l’allungamento della vita, una sfida per le generazioni, un’opportunità per la società. We applied ordinal regression to the probability of feeling old using several covariates pertinent to different domains of life. Having an active life outside home clearly provide a beneficial contribution on not feeling old. The family sphere acts differently for men and women: having a partner has a beneficial and protective effect for older men while for women having contact with the family outside the household is more important to lower their perception of feeling old. The work sphere affects more men than women. In general our data shows that the strong majority of people under 75 doesn’t feel old and therefore that there is evidence of a long phase of life after 65 than can be successfully and efficiently (for the individual and the society) “activated” in many domains.

S21.4 Ageing in business: measures to keep the “overs” active • *Filomena Racioppi, Alessandra De Rose*

Più anni da vivere possono voler dire tante cose: più malattie, più farmaci, più costi, più “peso” sulle generazioni attive, ma anche più opportunità di vita, di consumi, di esperienze, di relazioni e anche di lavoro.

L’invecchiamento impatta a trecentosessanta gradi sulla popolazione e l’organizzazione sociale, in particolare sui mercati di consumo e di lavoro. La forza lavoro è sempre più composta da lavoratori adulti e anziani, di conseguenza il focus sull’invecchiamento si sposta su quello che viene chiamato “invecchiamento attivo” e sulle azioni che in azienda sono finalizzate alla gestione degli over 50 e che vanno sotto il nome di age management. Obiettivo di queste azioni è la valorizzazione della capacità di lavoro e del desiderio di partecipazione attiva degli anziani.

Questo contributo quindi si inserisce a pieno titolo nel dibattito sull’active ageing, per contribuire alla riflessione su alcuni dei potenziali interventi di age management: favorire la permanenza in azienda di lavoratori anziani, supportare il trasferimento di competenze ai giovani, organizzare formazione continua anche per lavoratori over 50, tutelarne la salute, accompagnare la sostituzione graduale delle uscite con i nuovi ingressi. Problemi di definizione, selezione di metodologie e progetti di rilevazione dati saranno trattati operativamente.

S22.1 Is it just a matter of personality? On the role of life satisfaction in childbearing behavior • *Letizia Mencarini, Marco Le Moglie, Chiara Rapallini*

This paper analyses the role played by individual subjective wellbeing (SWB) in conjunction with personality traits (PTs) in childbearing behaviour. Recognizing the triangular relationship between the three elements, we use the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) survey to estimate the way satisfaction matters for having a(another) child. We find that SWB positively predicts childbearing for women and men, with the effect significant (and sizeable) for both genders only for the second child. By controlling that this is not caused by PTs either on SWB or fertility, we assure that – although PTs are a strong component of SWB variability – the effect of SWB on fertility is not determined by PTs, therefore leaving room for adequate policy measures aimed at raising individual SWB, which in turn would sustain fertility.

S22.2 The impact of subjective well-being on fertility across societies: Universal or country-specific? • *Letizia Mencarini, Daniele Vignoli*

Contemporary cross-sectional variation in fertility remains an unsolved puzzle for current theories of below-replacement fertility. In this paper, we argue that subjective well-being (SWB) may be an important factor for understanding fertility differentials across societies. We incorporate SWB as a determinant of fertility using harmonized longitudinal data stemming from various panel surveys for Australia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, and Russia. We

implement methods of panel data analysis that allow for accounting for selection bias caused by unobserved time-invariant characteristics which jointly affect fertility and SWB of individuals.

S22.3 Is it time for a second child? The role of the couple's subjective wellbeing after the first parenthood in Australia • *Francesca Luppi*

This paper focuses on the effect of changes in partners' subjective wellbeing after the birth of the first child on the time interval before the second child. Changes in subjective wellbeing are operationalized as the process of adjustment in the couple's relationship, work and family spheres that new parents experience in the short run after the birth of the first child. The analysis is conducted on a representative sample of Australian couples using the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia panel survey (2001 to 2009 waves). A multidisciplinary approach is used to encompass the sociological, demographic and psychological dimensions of the decisionmaking process to have a second child. In particular, the Traits-Desires-Intentions-Behaviour model (Miller and Pasta, 1995a), Gender Equity Theory (McDonald, 2013), and the Dynamic Equilibrium Theory (Headey, 2006) are jointly employed. The results suggest that men and women differ in the way the subjective cost – intended as a loss in subjective wellbeing – of the first child impacts on the timing of the second pregnancy. In particular, difficulty in work adjustment for women and in family adjustment for men are the gender specific mechanisms which have more impact on the transition to the second child.

S22.4 Women's satisfaction towards the birth path in Tuscany • *Valentina Tocchioni, Gustavo De Santis, Chiara Seghieri*

The Tuscany region, following the WHO guidelines on the services for prenatal and childcare, defined a specific procedure targeted at pregnant women, called "birth path", which deals with all aspects - clinical and non-clinical - for pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.

In the literature, women's satisfaction is specifically defined as an indicator of the maternity service quality, which is important for several reasons, and especially because the patients' satisfaction may have positive implications on the health and well-being of the mother and the child. Not many surveys at national and international levels investigate women's satisfaction at childbirth, unlike other care services where satisfaction surveys are more and more frequent. Incidentally, since the '90s these studies have increasingly being based on multilevel models, rightly believed to offer a more adequate statistical tool for intrinsically nested data.

This work focuses on the assessment of the satisfaction of the women who gave birth in Tuscany, using multilevel modeling techniques. The data stem from a specific survey on this topic, not conducted in other administrative regions of Italy: its four waves, from 2004 to 2013, constitute an excellent and unparalleled source of information in this field.

S23.1 Immigration policies and migrant entry channels: a theoretical and empirical investigation • *Alessio Cangiano, Roberto Impicciatore*

The role, effectiveness and outcomes of immigration policies have attracted increasing attention in the recent migration literature. However, existing studies have only partially explored how immigration policies contribute to shaping the compositional breakdown by channels of entry of migration flows and the settlement and re-migration patterns of different categories of migrants. This is partly ascribable to conceptual challenges, e.g. the difficulty to analyse within an integrated framework distinct and often uncoordinated policy strands for the governance of labour, family, humanitarian and other types of flows. Yet, empirical gaps are also prominent, e.g. European data sources that keep track of the immigration status on entry and enable a comparison of migratory patterns vis-à-vis immigration regulations are rare.

This paper attempts to address these knowledge gaps. It begins by providing a conceptual basis for understanding how immigration policies influence the composition of in- and out-migration flows, resulting in category-specific patterns of settlement for migrants entering via different immigration routes. The role of selectivity mechanisms (e.g. operating in points-based systems, demand-driven labour admissions and pre-entry 'integration' requirements) and of different sets of economic and social rights granted to migrants admitted via different immigration routes is highlighted. In the second part of the paper this framework is used as a lens for a comparative analysis based on the 2008 Ad-Hoc Module on migrant workers of the EU Labour Force Survey and looking at: i) the changing composition of the migrant population by immigration status on arrival over time and across countries of destination, and ii) the patterns of settlement of different categories of migrants (operationalized on the basis of the household composition and the acquisition of citizenship). This is supplemented by a review of recently released national data on re-migration by previous main reason for immigration. A final discussion reflects upon the links between openness of the admission system, states ability to control different types of migration flows and the degree of temporariness/permanency of the immigrant presence.

S23.2 Life satisfaction of immigrants across Europe: The role of social contacts • Bruno Arpino, Helga de Valk

Research on immigrants' assimilation is widespread both in the U.S. and Europe. While it has been extensively studied how immigrants fare compared to natives on socio-economic indicators, few studies have focussed on immigrants' perception of their position. In this paper we focus on life satisfaction of immigrants across Europe by taking an innovative comparative approach. First, we assess to what extent immigrants have different levels of satisfaction with their lives than the majority group in the country of residence and whether this gap decreases over generations. Second we question the role of social embeddedness for explaining differences between immigrants and natives. We use data from six rounds (2002-2012) of the European Social Survey, a repeated cross-sectional survey. Results show that life satisfaction among immigrants is lower than among natives even though differences diminish over generations. Social embeddedness is a key explanatory factor for life satisfaction among immigrants and natives alike.

S23.3 Migrazioni e performance delle istituzioni in Europa • Maria Felice Arezzo, Donatella Strangio

Sono diversi i fattori che contribuiscono a produrre i differenti livelli di successo nel favorire l'integrazione nella società ricevente di coloro che ne fanno parte: dalla coesione alla composizione sociale, dalla selezione alla partenza alla ricezione societale (Ambrosini 2001). Le reti migratorie promuovono spesso l'ingresso dei membri nel mercato del lavoro, ma all'interno di nicchie debolmente qualificate dove sono in grado di controllare il collocamento. Le reti migratorie sono molto differenziate: occorre distinguere tra aggregazioni informali e formali. Le prime sono a base clanica e sono socialmente discriminate e povere di risorse; le seconde sono più composite socialmente, con una certa dotazione di capitale umano e sono favorite da un insediamento più antico o da una maggiore accettazione. In particolare queste ultime riescono a dotarsi di istituzioni autonome che a loro volta favoriscono processi di integrazione in cui la mobilità economica e sociale non coincide con l'assimilazione completa, ma con il mantenimento di specificità culturali più o meno spiccate.

Il mantenimento di forme di appartenenza e di un'identità etnica distinta in un'incessante combinazione tra elementi attinti dalla società di provenienza e altri appresi nella società di insediamento, può rivelarsi efficace nel rispondere a svariate esigenze delle persone (Thomas, 1997 [1921]).

Ciò comporta un'attenta analisi sull'importanza che le istituzioni giocano per attrarre o assimilare le correnti migratorie all'interno dei singoli Paesi di accoglienza, nel coinvolgere i migranti, attraverso una particolare istituzione come quella etnica in processi di "specializzazione" nel mercato del lavoro, e (meno frequentemente) di segregazione residenziale in ambito urbano; possono ritrovarsi in particolari occasioni, possono dar vita ad associazioni, possono arrivare a dotarsi di leader rappresentativi e luoghi di incontro. Sotto questo aspetto, anche le reti migratorie vanno poi analizzate in rapporto al loro grado di istituzionalizzazione: possono infatti spaziare da forme di aggregazione del tutto informali e destrutturate, fino ad una ricca dotazione di istituzioni proprie, che a loro volta promuovono occasioni di mutuo riconoscimento e processi di identificazione "etnica" attraverso la riproduzione/rielaborazione dell'identità culturale dei migranti.

La presenza di una consistente immigrazione internazionale che si presenta il più delle volte scarsamente qualificata e di conseguenza anche scarsamente integrata sia dal punto di vista economico che sociale, può costituire un fattore di allargamento delle ineguaglianze all'interno dei contesti nazionali e regionali nei quali si insediano. Questo inevitabilmente produce dei grandi effetti sul capitale umano con conseguenti ricadute sullo sviluppo delle aree regionali europee coinvolte dal fenomeno.

Il presente paper alla luce di queste brevi considerazioni vuole contribuire al filone di ricerca sul rapporto tra migrazioni e performance delle istituzioni (Eichengreen, 1999).

Attraverso una integrazione di fonti di dati ufficiali, è stato costruito un panel di paesi che ha consentito la stima di un modello per la misurazione dell'effetto che la performance delle istituzioni ha sul flusso migratorio.

La performance delle istituzioni è stata colta attraverso alcuni indicatori chiave: stabilità politica, certezza del diritto, percezione della qualità dei pubblici servizi, percezione della capacità del governo di attuare politiche in grado di promuovere lo sviluppo economico, corruzione. Chiaramente nel modello si è controllato per l'effetto di alcune variabili che possono giocare il ruolo di confounder (ad esempio il PIL).

S23.4 Civic integration policies: a new model for the integration of migrants in Europe? • Angela Paparusso

The academic debate has recently shed light on the civic integration policies, which many European countries have adopted, despite of their national models of immigrant integration. The civic integration refers to policies which oblige migrants to learn the language, the civic values and the culture of the country of settlement. From this perspective, the full knowledge of the host society's culture is considered to be a sign of a successful process of integration. Regardless of their capacity to promote migrants' inclusion and social cohesion in the host society, civic integration policies show the existence of an intended or unintended convergence of European countries towards what one may call a new model of integration. For this reason, the aim of this work is to review the most recent integration tools used by the main European countries of immigration – distinguishing between old and new receiving countries – in order to verify if this convergence is truly occurring in Europe or if, on the contrary, these policies represent only a trend shared by national models of integration policies, which, nevertheless, remain dominant.

S23.5 Living arrangements: differences by migration background explored and explained • Valeria Bordone, Helga de Valk

Intergenerational relations and support are key throughout the individual life course and a major mechanism of cultural continuity. In this study we analyze co-residence of (elderly) parents and their adult children among international migrant and non-migrant populations in six European countries. Although previous work suggests that co-residence would be more common among migrant

populations, this is not empirically tested in a comparative way. We use data from the first wave of the Generation and Gender Survey (GGS) to explore who are the adults residing with their ageing parents and to analyse what are the main determinants for co-residence. Additionally, we analyse to what extent these determinants differ among migrants and non migrants in a cross-country comparative perspective. Preliminary findings indicate that having one migrant parent is significantly associated with a lower likelihood to live with parents; while being a second generation migrant is associated with a significant higher likelihood of living with at least one of them. Further analyses will account also for the country of origin for those respondents who were not born in the country of residence or those parents who migrated before their birth.

S24.1 Happy life expectancy: an indicator to measure the impact of the crisis in Italy • Cecilia Tomassini, Viviana Egidi, Kaare Christensen

The impact of the economic crisis on the psychological wellbeing of the Italian population has been widely debated among researchers, policy makers and media. In order to better understand the influences of the crisis on the feelings of the Italian population we propose the happy life expectancy in order to measure the impact of the crisis by sex and age. Using data from the Health Survey for Italy carried out in 2005 and 2013 and the official ISTAT life tables, using the Sullivan Method, we analyse the changes in life expectancy and happy life expectancy between the two periods. Results show that women, despite the improvements in life expectancy, may expect to live less years happy (except for those aged over 60) and in general the proportion of life spent in a happy mode has decreased. On the contrary, men incremented their happy life expectancy between 2004 and 2013 and they may expect to live a higher proportion of life happy after age 60. These results confirm other studies that shows how the crisis hit young and adult people more strikingly than older people. Comparisons with healthy life expectancy will be performed.

S24.2 The causal effect of the Great Recession on definite Childlessness in the US: a Difference-in-Difference approach using Pseudo-Panels • Chiara Ludovica Comolli

Many studies address the impact of economic crises on childbearing behavior but results still lack definite and convincing arguments neither concerning the size of the effect or the mechanisms through which it operates. Moreover, it is also dubious whether the negative effect of the crisis on fertility observed at the aggregate level, and confirmed in some micro studies, is causal or not. Finally, the literature rarely engage with the issue of the tempo versus quantum of fertility, namely whether the effect of the economic downturn would be temporary and birth will be later recuperated, or not. The aim of the present paper is to fill these gaps, trying to estimate the causal effect of the Great Recession in the United States on the extensive margin of childbearing. The case is particularly tricky because, being the crisis spread all over the country, it is extremely hard to find a control group of women who didn't suffer from the recession in one way or another. The solution I adopt in this paper is to apply a difference-in-difference approach focusing on a specific group of women, namely those childless and close to the end of their reproductive age, and compare pseudo-cohorts of women who entered into the critical age of 38-40 years old before the crisis, in 2005, to women turning 38-40 in 2008. I exploit the fact that the first group decided whether or not to have a child between 2005 and 2008, while the second decided during the Great recession period (2008-2011). Assuming that for most of those women close to their forties postponing childbearing, is likely to mean renouncing to motherhood, a negative effect most likely means that, due to the economic crisis, these births are forgone.

S24.3 Il reddito atteso dei giovani italiani in tempo di crisi • Emiliano Sironi, Ivana Pais, Alessandro Rosina

Il perdurare della crisi economica da oltre sei anni ha avuto effetti di lungo periodo sui piani di vita dei giovani italiani; i giovani, che pensavano inizialmente alla Crisi come a un fenomeno congiunturale, destinato a concludersi rapidamente, hanno dovuto sperimentare una situazione di stagnazione economica cronica, che ha condizionato il loro inserimento nel mercato del lavoro. I dati del Rapporto Giovani, realizzato dall'Istituto Toniolo di Studi Superiori, permettono in questo lavoro di analizzare le aspettative di reddito e le aspirazioni professionali di un campione rappresentativo di oltre 1500 giovani italiani di età compresa fra i 20 e i 32 anni.

I risultati dell'analisi mostrano come le aspettative di reddito siano funzione decrescente dell'età: maggiore è l'età dell'intervistato, minore è la fiducia nella possibilità di raggiungere livelli medio alti di reddito, al netto del titolo di studio e della condizione della famiglia di origine. L'analisi mostra anche come ci sia un gap di genere che deprime ulteriormente le aspettative delle ragazze nei confronti dei coetanei uomini.

S24.4 The relationships between economic inequality and life expectancy among the Italian regions in the years of the economic crisis • Carlo Lallo

Statistical indicators over recent years tend to describe an increasingly unequal Italy, between North and South, both with respect demographic and economic perspectives, with bad implications for the South. The crisis of 2008-2014 has in fact accentuated the economic inequalities between and inside Italian regions. Also life expectancy tends to be much lower in some regions, such as Campania and Sicily, compared to other like Umbria and Marche.

In recent years, numerous studies have shown an inverse relationship between the economic inequality of a community and the average life expectancy, regardless of the level of economic well-being reached.

The objective of this study is to give a first statistical evidence of this relationship in Italy with macro data on the regions, noting how it has evolved in the years preceding and immediately following the beginning of the economic crisis, in 2008.

The analysis of the correlation between economic inequality and regional life expectancy, for the years from 2003 to 2011, showed that economic concentration plays a (negative) significant role in the distribution of life expectancy between regions, especially from 2008 (correlation coefficient between -0.66 and -0.75 for men and between -0.79 and -0.84 for women).

Finally, a linear regression controlled by the regional GDP per capita with variable intercepts for each year, measured an average decrease for men (for each year from 2003 to 2011) of 1.6 years of life expectancy for every 10 percentage points of Gini index, confirming a negative impact of economic inequality on the life expectancy of populations, regardless of the level of GDP per capita.

S24.5 Job uncertainty and psychological discomfort before and during the economic recession: a gender analysis on Italian youth population • Ginevra Di Giorgio, Francesca Fiori, Francesca Rinesi, Daniele Spizzichino

In recent decades forms of flexible employment have become more common across Europe, and Italy has been no exception. Flexibility was intended to improve workers' knowledge and skills, and thus their occupational and remuneration levels. This vision, however, is often questioned by studies proving that flexible employment has negative consequences for both occupational prospects and private life, being associated with greater insecurity and poorer working conditions. Several studies investigated the effects of precarious working conditions on health outcomes. Few, however, focused explicitly on the younger population.

This paper fills this gap by considering a sample of Italian respondents aged 18 to 40. It uses data from the last two editions of the ISTAT Survey on 'Health conditions and access to health services' to explore the existence of a relationship between occupational conditions and psychological discomfort. The underlying assumption is that unsettled and unsatisfactory occupational conditions negatively affect youth psychological health. We excluded from the sample respondents with disability or chronic diseases, due to their worse psychological conditions and employment prospects. The analysis is carried out by gender and separately for the two surveys by means of logistic models on the respondents' probability of reporting poor psychological health.

S25.1 Modern tools for ancient populations • *Jutta Gampe*

Paleodemography aims at identifying the demographic patterns and parameters of past populations, where information about individuals that lived in those populations is mostly derived from archaeological finds. In mortality studies the source of information about ages-at-death are anthropological assessments of skeletal remains. Age-estimation in paleodemography proceeds in two steps. First age-indicators are studied for known-age skeletons and a calibration model needs to be estimated. Second the same age-indicators are then determined for the skeletal remains, whose ages are unknown. However, the distribution of the indicator in an archaeological site is the composite of both the calibration relationship and the actual age-at-death distribution in the target population, which makes this problem statistically challenging. In this paper we will show how up-to-date statistical methodology can help to alleviate some of the problems involved in estimating age-at-death distributions in paleodemography, including nonlinear calibration and solving an inverse problem nonparametrically.

S25.2 Cohort pattern during the mortality transition in three Nordic countries • *Giambattista Salinari*

The effects of early life conditions on subsequent mortality have long lured the interest of scholars from various domains. However, no conclusive result has been reached yet and opinions still differ. In this paper, in order to assess the presence of a cohort pattern in the onset of the mortality transition in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, I use a recent econometric technique developed by Bai (2010) for the identification of common breakpoints in panel data, and apply it to the data of the Human Mortality Database (HMD) for the 19th and early 20th century. My analysis, focused on female cohorts only, allowed me to reconstitute a fine chronology of the mortality transition by age. This reconstituted chronology appears to be consistent with a longitudinal, rather than a cross-sectional, onset of the mortality decline, benefiting the cohorts born in the last quarter of the 19th century or later.

S25.3 Short-term effects on mortality of parental survival. A population-based study in an inland village of Sardinia (Italy), 1866–2010 • *Luisa Salaris, Nicola Tedesco*

The influence family and its characteristics on mortality represents has been widely explored and studied both as regards its genetic component that the environmental one. From a genetic point of view, several studies have shown that there is a relationship between the survival of the offspring and that of parents. However, family cannot be considered a mere transmitter of genes, but it also represents a shared environment, whose characteristics are influenced by those of its components, by lifestyle, available economic resources, and many other factors.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects that family and some of its characteristics exert short-term mortality of offspring. The analysis focuses on the possible influence infant and child mortality. The study pays particular attention to the effects produced in the first years of life by a traumatic event, such as the loss of the father or of the mother, on the survival of their children.

With this purpose, the present study analyzes data on the population of Villagrande Strisaili, a village in in-land Sardinia (Italy), referring to the survival of individuals born in the village XIX-XX centuries (1866-1915), for which complete information on survival is available.

S25.4 New evidences of low infant mortality in Sardinia at the turn of the 20th century • Michel Poulain, Anne Herm, DanyChambre, Gianni Pes

In 1908 Coletti reported the existence of a lower level of infant mortality in Sardinia compared to other Italian regions. In case of low infant mortality the problem of missing births is usually raised. Recently Breschi et al. (2012) reconsidered that question by assessing carefully the possible impact of the under-coverage of stillbirths and deaths during the first 5 days of life that could result in an underestimation of the infant mortality. By evidence, more micro-level investigations based on individual records are needed to assess the real situation of infant mortality in Sardinia at the turn of the 20th century. This contribution aims to bring new findings on the alleged low infant mortality in Sardinia by considering newly collected individual data from two rural populations. Our databases passed through a rigorous validation process that largely reduces bias due to underestimation of the number of births and limits the lack of information on deaths that occurred outside these villages. The first results support the existence of a lower-than-expected infant mortality rate in the village representative of the mountainous part of the island. Moreover no gender gap was found in this population when comparing the survival of boys and girls up to age 5. That very unusual situation in historical demography calls for a deeper and thorough investigation.

S26.1 What are you doing? Children's use of time and well-being • Maria Gabriella Campolo

Several studies show that the way in which children spend their time affects their cognitive and social development (Harding, 1997; Hofferth and Sandberg, 2004) and to answer some question, such as “What are children doing” taking into account children as primary source of information, is necessary to study children’s well-being (Ben-Arieh et al., 2001).

Starting from a way of measuring society’s well-being, based on time use and affective (emotional) experience, called approach National Time Accounting (NTA) (Krueger, 2009), we try to understand how Italian children spend their time. But, the time that the child dedicates to compulsory (school and personal tasks) and extra-curricular activities depends upon a set of key factors such as: family demographic and economic characteristics (Larson and Verma, 1999; Brown, 2004), social and behavioural norms, and how parents allocate their time. Often, child is not free to choose especially in the first years of life. In fact, parental time use and their propensity to several activities as well as the economic resources may affect directly children time. Focusing on the strict connection in terms of time and resources between parents and children, we estimated jointly how mothers and sons spend their time through a Seemingly Unrelated Regression Estimation (SURE) model. Our model is applied to Italian children age 3-13 using dataset selected from ISTAT – Time Use Survey 2008-2009

S26.2 Family Structures and Subjective Well-Being in Later Life: Findings from SHARE • Elisa Cisotto

This study examines the relationship between childbearing, partnership and subjective well-being (SWB) in later life in Europe, utilizing international data from sixteen countries in Europe.

I address the question on whether and how parenthood and marital status are associated with various dimensions of elder’s SWB in a multi-country setting. I use the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and apply simple regression techniques controlling for country differences. Subjective well-being is measured by standardized questions on life satisfaction, quality of life (CASP-12) and depressive symptoms (Euro-d scale).

Main findings show that childless individuals do not generally fare worse than parents in terms of SWB. Conversely, having a partner appears to be systematically associated to elders' SWB, sign of a 'protective effect' of marriage. However, these results depend, especially for mothers, on the country or residence. In particular, parenthood seems to have peculiar characteristics in different European countries, where being parent in southern and eastern Europe has a negative impact on SWB in later life.

S26.3 “How people recount their life”: recording and analysis of individual well-being over the life course • *Éva Lelièvre, Nicolas Robette*

Constructing and structuring life courses through the perceptions of those concerned is a promising approach to the study of life-event histories. Pioneering sociologists have developed the qualitative analysis of turning-points based on subjective quality of life-course narratives (Hareven & Masaoka, 1988); we here present data from a quantitative survey which recorded individual life-event histories together with perceptions of well-being over the life course.

This unique dataset allows to explore the evolution of well-being from birth to age 50 among a representative sample of the French population. Respondents were asked to divide their lives so far into periods, and to explain and interpret these significant phases. They identified the turning points, the general tone of each period and what they saw as the landmark events.

Our initial analyses of this abundant material show how individuals' life courses are structured around certain factual landmarks, especially landmarks in their conjugal and working lives, and the context of historical events. We also identify how individual characteristics influence the subjective description of well-being; the respondents' subjective experience proves to be varied, non-stereotyped and not readily predictable.

Having established some of the relevant characteristics of the declared turning points, we then explore the changes in reported well-being from one period to the next within individual life courses. To explore the perceived life courses we apply Optimal Matching Analysis to draw out their main features and establish a typology of well-being trajectory types.

S26.4 Quantity, quality or heterogeneity? Three hypotheses on living arrangement effect on elderly well-being • *Stefano Mazzuco*

There is a considerable amount of literature on the effect that living arrangement may have on elderly well-being. However defining living arrangement is not a trivial exercise as different specification of it may underlies different causal mechanisms. In this study we suggest three living arrangement definition and explore their effects on several health outcomes. This is done by using a local dataset on over-70 individuals living in Italy. These data, in spite of its local nature, is particularly rich in information on health and living arrangement of elderly, including family networks. Preliminary analysis suggest that living with others of younger generations may be beneficial while living with others of the same cohort may be not. However the analysis should be extended, especially by taking into account selection effects, which may explain the particularly low mortality risks of elderly living alone.

S27.1 And their children after them? Women's employment and men's socialization to new women's roles • *Adriano Cataldo, Raffaele Guetto, Stefani Scherer*

Increasing female labour market (LM) participation has been widely investigated in the literature as a “revolutionary” process, leading to the diffusion of innovations. For instance, it has been suggested that men socialized in dual-earner families are more willing to actively support their female partner's career. Performing a three-level (individuals nested into regions nested into countries) analysis on European Social Survey data, our paper aims at finding a common framework between socialization,

diffusion and the economy. We expect differences in the socialization effect on men's preferences regarding their partner's LM status, according to levels of female employment rate. With low female employment, men rose by an employed mother will be more likely to have an employed partner than their counterparts. When employment rate becomes high, the socialization effect disappears because female employment has become normative. Maternal employment thus leads an effect of the economy by "reproducing" female employment.

S27.2 To what extent does the transition to retirement affect labour division in the Italian couples? • *Marcantonio Caltabiano, Maria Gabriella Campolo, Antonino Di Pino*

A Difference-in-Differences estimation procedure of market and domestic work of both partners is adopted to study the changes in the allocation of market and domestic work among Italian married or cohabiting adults in their 50s and 60s after the retirement of man. Estimation results allow us to evaluate how much men increase their commitment in domestic activities as effect of the transition to retirement and how much this propensity is hampered by the gender ideology's influence. This result has been obtained providing proper methodological instruments to specify the gender attitudes' influence.

S27.3 The emergence of women as main earners in Europe • *Agnese Vitali, Daria Mendola*

This paper conducts a cross-sectional empirical research aimed at documenting the emergence of a new household type characterized by women who earn the largest share of their household income. We show that in Europe, couples with women as main earners have started to represent a non-negligible share of the population and identify the key socio-demographic characteristics of these couples in comparison to equal-earner couples and to couples with men as main earners. We undertake a comparative approach using micro-level data from the European Social Survey on 18 countries and two time periods (2004 and 2010).

S27.4 May I leave the house? Return migration and the transfer of gender norms • *Michele Tuccio, Jackline Wahba*

The present paper studies the existence of a migration-induced transfer of gender norms. We exploit the recently-released rst wave of the Jordan Labour Market Panel Survey (JLMPS) of 2010 to construct a composite index of female empowerment which aggregates variables on the self-perceived role of women through Principal Component Analysis (PCA). We then adopt a Conditional Mixed Process (CMP) and Seemingly Unrelated Regressions (SUR) set-up in order to control for both selection into emigration and selection into return migration. Our estimates show that women with a returnee in the household are more likely to have internalized discriminatory gender norms than women with no migration experience. Findings are robust to the use of different weighting techniques for the construction of the composite index, such as Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and equal weights, and to the use of an alternative measure of gender norms, which focuses on freedom of mobility. We test whether the significant and negative relationship between return migration and female empowerment is driven by an actual transfer of discriminatory norms against women by disaggregating the impact of returnees on the basis of their destination. Interestingly, we find that results are driven by returnees from Arab countries, which indeed bear great level of gender inequalities.

Abstracts by poster session

P1.1 Archivio dei "fratelli": caratteristiche e potenziali utilizzi • Marina Attili, Claudia Iaccarino

La ricerca ha lo scopo di costruire l'archivio cosiddetto dei "Fratelli", nati vivi e iscritti in Anagrafe nel periodo 1999-2012. Fra i possibili utilizzi della suddetta base dati ci sono: - Il recupero delle informazioni relative ad aspetti non più direttamente rilevabili da fonte Anagrafica (il tipo parto e l'ordine di nascita). - Lo studio di diverse tematiche connesse all'evento nascita: mobilità delle famiglie nel territorio, studio della propensione ad avere figli in relazione alla composizione per sesso dei figli avuti precedentemente, propensione alla celebrazione di un matrimonio dopo la nascita di un figlio, attraverso lo studio dei cambiamenti di status della madre nel periodo analizzato della sua storia riproduttiva (stato civile, cittadinanza...). - L'integrazione, attraverso l'uso di metodi di record linkage, con altre basi dati di popolazione di fonte amministrativa (matrimoni, separazioni e divorzi...) o di carattere socio-sanitario (Certificati di assistenza al parto - CEDAP).

P1.2 Quality of Life in Europe and Italy: Regional Disparities according to the Europe2020 Indicators on Inclusion and Smartness • Elena Grimaccia, Rita Lima

In this study, trends and relations of Europe2020 target indicators on Inclusion and Smartness at region level, with particular attention to the area of Mezzogiorno of Italy, have been analysed.

First of all, causal relations between the indicators on poverty, employment, education and research of the Europe2020 Strategy have been investigated.

Then, in order to measure the progress of the European Countries and of Italian Regions towards the strategy's objectives, a "distance-to-target" approach (European Union, 2014), has been applied. This tool allows to quantify regional quality of life in terms of distance from specific targets, identified by the Europe 2020 strategy, considering indicators of Smartness and Inclusion. Therefore, a "distance-to-target" value has been calculated for the relevant indicators, using the EU headline targets for both levels of analysis (regional and national), since the Europe 2020 process has not yet specified regional targets.

Finally, a composite indicator has been constructed, with the aim of comparing different areas and their progress towards the targets.

The results of this analysis show that many regions of the Mezzogiorno of Italy are performing badly for the Smartness and Inclusion Indicators. For example, poverty and social exclusion is highest in Sicily (IT), Campania (IT) and Calabria (IT) with values above 32% together with Canary Islands (Spain) and North-East Romania.

P1.3 French social differences in fertility: recent trends • Magali Mazuy

The aim of this paper is to analyze the recent evolutions of social differences in fertility in the French Society. We assume that some indicators can show that social differences in fertility are vanishing, when in fact discrepancies are still strong and more accurate, regarding to family life pathways.

P1.4 "...I have to listen to what this old body tells me": Femininities and embodiment over the life course in Tanzania • Sylvia Karen Rutagumirwa

The current study is a qualitative investigation of how feminine body identities are constructed and experienced across life course within the cultural meaning system of Tanzania. The findings of this study indicates that central to participants' perceptions and experience of femininity (womanhood) was the body, particular body image and body ability. Both body image and body strength of older women were significant, but body strength seems to have been of key importance. For participants, bodily strength, and body image clearly defined a quality of 'being a woman. Ageing was perceived to

diminish women's body's strength and inhibit women's ability to meet their gender ascribed roles (body betrayal). The decline in body functioning was perceived to be a challenge to femininity. For majority of women, Unyago (female puberty rites) play a great role in embodying femininity across life course. Throughout their lives women "do gender" to complying with the training they received during Unyago. The instruction embedded in Unyago rites such as endurance, tolerance and perseverance were used by women as reference point across their lives. Majority of women felt obligated to regulate their weak old bodies to comply with femininity gender norms. The schemas of endurance, tolerance and perseverance guided their actions in different circumstances. Women life course was directly linked to the body in which women participants perceived the life course as a linear trajectory of diminishing body strength and change in body image. In this regards embodiment is seen as as a process which is culturally constructed and enacted differently at different time and circumstances in different times in their lives. The shared body perceptions and experiences generated through unyago training is gradually changing over time in relation to aging and circumstances.

P1.5 La Demografia per le aziende e la governance: opportunità didattiche e contenuti • Giulia Rivellini, Filomena Racioppi

L'Applied o Business Demography è nota come quella parte della Demografia interessata a far emergere come alcuni contenuti teorici e risvolti applicativi della disciplina siano proficuamente fruibili anche da parte di operatori di mercato, amministratori e manager locali. Le competenze demografiche possono infatti costituire un contributo importante per le strategie aziendali nella fase decisionale: ovunque ci sia popolazione c'è necessità di pianificazione, organizzazione, produzione, servizi. L'intervento proposto muove da questa consapevolezza, non ancora adeguatamente acquisita tra coloro che si occupano della diffusione dell'insegnamento della Demografia. La comunicazione intende far emergere come i temi della Business Demography possano contribuire ad arricchire o diversificare i contenuti dei corsi più tradizionali di demografia, favorendo una presenza meno marginale degli studi demografici nei corsi universitari, ma anche nell'area della formazione permanente degli adulti impiegati in aziende pubbliche e/o private. Oltre a ciò l'intervento mira ad identificare nuove opportunità di mercato per coloro che escono dai percorsi universitari con competenze di tipo demografico-economico e per chi, già inserito in una realtà aziendale, supportato da un'adeguata formazione su temi di Demografia può aprire nuove prospettive di ragionamento per coloro che operano nell'ambito della gestione delle aziende.

P1.6 Il turismo sostenibile nelle regioni italiane attraverso una misura sintetica dei principali indicatori • Barbara Baldazzi, Valentina Talucci, Paola Ungaro

Il turismo rappresenta un driver non solo per l'economia di un paese, contribuendo al rilancio dell'occupazione o all'incremento del PIL; ma anche per la promozione di filiere turistiche che vadano nella direzione della sostenibilità ambientale e della qualità della vita. L'ipotesi guida di questo lavoro è combinare tra loro alcuni tra i classici indicatori di domanda e offerta turistica, che l'Istat diffonde ogni anno, con indicatori di sostenibilità ambientale (Eurostat, 2013).

La metodologia proposta si fonda sulla costruzione di un indice sintetico che, a partire dagli indicatori elementari prescelti, permetta di apprezzare nello spazio (le regioni italiane) e nel tempo (anni 2007-2012) differenti livelli di turismo sostenibile.

P1.7 L'ora della nascita: un indicatore della medicalizzazione del parto • Francesca Lariccia

In Italia precedenti studi mostrano un'alterazione sempre più marcata del ritmo circadiano della nascita attribuita alla crescente medicalizzazione del parto (Golini, 1964; Fano, 1996). Obiettivo del presente lavoro è studiare la medicalizzazione della nascita utilizzando l'ora del parto come indicatore

di questo fenomeno. Si ipotizza, infatti, che la tempistica della nascita sia influenzata dall'organizzazione sanitaria più che da indicazioni mediche, che ciò si sia accentuato rispetto al passato e che sia influenzato da alcuni fattori di contesto (alcune regioni, alcune caratteristiche del luogo dove avviene il parto).

Le analisi sono condotte su un database ottenuto integrando - tramite procedure di Record Linkage individuale - le informazioni dei Certificati di Assistenza al Parto relativi al 2003 e dell'Indagine Campionaria sulle Nascite relativa ai nati nello stesso anno (edizione del 2005, l'ultima disponibile).

Le analisi sono condotte osservando separatamente i parti spontanei (distinti a seconda del ricorso all'induzione durante il travaglio o meno) e quelli operativi (distinti in cesarei programmati e d'urgenza). Le distribuzioni orarie secondo il tipo di parto sono analizzate tramite grafici a radar. Infine, tramite modelli loglineari, sono analizzate le relazioni esistenti tra l'ora del parto e alcune variabili relative al contesto sanitario, tenendo conto anche delle caratteristiche socio-demografiche della donna.

P1.8 Assisted Reproductive Technology in Italy: does it influence pregnancy and delivery outcomes? • *Alessandra Burgio, Cinzia Castagnaro, Maria Letizia Tanturri*

In the last decade Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) has allowed many Italian couples to have children. The phenomenon – although still marginal (2.2% of total births) – is having an impact on Italian fertility patterns. This study investigates the profile of users and the outcomes of ART conceptions by using a combination of administrative data: Birth Assistance Certificate (CEDAP) data set and the Register of miscarriages (AS).

Women having a birth by ART treatments are more often aged and childless. Unexpectedly, there is a weak effect of education and occupational status on ART conception.

The probability of having a live birth is not affected by the recourse of ART (versus a natural conception), with the exception of the in vitro fertilization technique that seems even to allow a more favorable outcome. A younger age, a high level of education and not having had previous miscarriages are among the major factors linked to reproductive success. Among pregnancies obtained by ART, the method used has no significant effects on the likelihood to have a live birth versus an adverse outcome. Conception by ART however increases the risk of having (perceived?) more medicalized pregnancies, severely premature births, and cesarean deliveries.

P1.9 The fertility in Italy between delays and cancellations • *Pietro Iaquinia*

The age of the baby-boom, in Italy, he scored an insurmountable for the history of fertility in our country. That decade at the turn of the fifties and the sixties saw an increase births in the same absolute sense and, simultaneously, dramatically reduce child mortality, creating the conditions for a large cohort of workers in the future. After the peak in 1964, the last year to more than a million births, begins an inexorable decline, with reductions in the amount of births, of 2-3% per year, values which bring the number of babies born around the threshold of half a million of births. An important aspect, however, be pointed out, in the evolution of Italian fertility of the last half century, it is certainly the different age structure of the reproductive rates. Young age has given way to a more shifted to the age traditionally considered the threshold for fertility, emphasizing a delay in procreation confirmed by the rise in the average age at delivery and exasperated, especially the birthright. With a family of ARMA models, we try to estimate the possible evolutions of specific ratios, to affirm a hypothesis of a rise of Italian fertility.

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P1.10 Sustainability and cohesion: local resilience as a key factor • Paola Muccitelli, Vallo Nicola

A partire dal concetto di sviluppo sostenibile, il lavoro mira a verificare quanto tra le regioni italiane il processo di transizione verso modelli di sviluppo sostenibili sia sostenuto dalla presenza di un territorio socialmente coeso.

La prima parte del lavoro è focalizzata sull'analisi dei documenti di Programmazione Energetica e Ambientale Regionali (PEAR) al fine di verificare, con tecniche di analisi testuale, se le governance regionali puntano sull'attivazione di strategie di resilienza locale per lo sviluppo di una sostenibilità ambientale definita "avanzata" dagli autori.

Il patrimonio informativo del progetto BES: Benessere Equo e Sostenibile dell'Istat e del Cnel sulla misurazione del benessere è valorizzato nella seconda parte del lavoro, in cui dopo aver identificato le regioni in transizione verso una sostenibilità avanzata attraverso tecniche di multivariate applicate ad un set di indicatori principalmente tratti dalla "Banca dati territoriale per le politiche di sviluppo" dell'Istat, si indaga sulla presenza e l'intensità di coesione sociale nella sua dimensione cooperativa.

P1.11 Chi sono e come vivono gli immigrati italiani in Brasile? Risultati dei censimenti di 2000 e 2010 • Pier Francesco De Maria

Questa ricerca si propone a studiare l'evoluzione delle condizioni di vita degli italiani residenti in Brasile, ricorrendo agli ultimi due censimenti ufficiali, datati 2000 e 2010. Per ottenere i dati necessari alla ricerca, sono stati utilizzati i quesiti riferenti al modulo "migrazione" dei questionari del campione dei due censimenti, dato che le informazioni dei questionari dell'universo sono insufficienti per identificare la popolazione studiata. Le informazioni selezionate permettono l'identificazione degli italiani residenti in Brasile, a secondo il tempo di residenza, la naturalizzazione e la regione di residenza. Le condizioni di vita studiate si riferiscono: al livello d'istruzione; alle condizioni della residenza; alla provenienza dei redditi; alle caratteristiche sociodemografiche; ai beni di consumo durabili; e alle questioni di salute. Per visualizzare meglio i dati, si presentano i risultati con tabelle semplici e a doppia entrata, conciliate con un modello di regressione logistica ordinale. I risultati danno importanza alla necessità di sapere da quanto tempo l'immigrato vive nel paese, oltre a mostrare che variabili sociodemografiche sono fondamentali per capire a fondo le differenze di qualità di vita nella popolazione italiana in Brasile. Inoltre, si verifica che le condizioni di vita della popolazione italiana in Brasile sono peggiorate tra l'anno 2000 ed il 2010.

P1.12 Gli anziani di oggi: in aumento, ma più partecipi alla vita attiva? • Laura Iannucci, Lidia Gargiulo, Alessandra Tinto, Miria Savioli

L'aumento della speranza di vita rappresenta un successo delle società moderne in termini di sviluppo economico e sociale e di salute pubblica. L'invecchiamento demografico che ne consegue, però, viene spesso considerato soprattutto come una sfida da affrontare in termini di sostenibilità economica per la sanità, nonché di protezione sociale e di squilibri intergenerazionali. Una delle strategie per

fronteggiare il temuto collasso del welfare, promosso già dal 2002 dall'OMS, è favorire l'Active aging - invecchiamento attivo, allo scopo di salvaguardare il maggior numero di anni da vivere senza incorrere in limitazioni dell'autonomia.

L'obiettivo di questo lavoro è verificare la dinamica dei vari indicatori che possono qualificare l'invecchiare in modo attivo: benessere, partecipazione sociale e culturale, ecc. per comprendere se e quanto siano migliorati tali aspetti nell'ultimo decennio, cercando di individuare quali gruppi di popolazione presentano ostacoli a ripensare stili di vita e comportamenti di vita più attivi. Per le analisi saranno considerate le fonti di indagini multiscopo dell'Istat, in serie storica a partire dagli anni 2000.

P1.13 Effetti demografici della Grande Guerra nel breve e nel lungo periodo • Antonio Golini, Elena Grimaccia

Lo studio ha lo scopo di presentare, nel centesimo anniversario dello scoppio della Grande guerra in Italia, un panorama degli effetti demografici del conflitto. La guerra, oltre alle perdite dirette, produce, infatti, indirettamente danni molto gravi alla popolazione civile, con la diminuzione della nuzialità e della natalità e con l'aumento della mortalità. In particolare, la Grande guerra causò una rivoluzione dal punto di vista demografico, con un crollo della popolazione colmato solo dopo anni, e con una riduzione della consistenza delle generazioni interessate dal conflitto che si è trascinato per decenni, anche per sua la eco nel lungo periodo sulle mancate nascite. La principale fonte storica utilizzata è la pubblicazione di Giorgio Mortara che, nel libro «La salute pubblica in Italia durante e dopo la grande guerra», solo 6 anni dopo la fine della guerra, traccia un bilancio lucidissimo e assai approfondito degli effetti del conflitto mondiale sulla popolazione. L'Istat non ancora istituito, l'autore utilizza dati della Direzione Generale della Statistica (Atti di stato civile, Statistiche delle cause di morte) o della Sanità Pubblica e Militare per fornirci informazioni preziose e analisi dettagliate della demografia al tempo della Grande Guerra, non solo per l'Italia ma anche per i principali Paesi europei. Da ricordare anche gli studi di Franco Savorgnan, che sarà presidente dell'Istat dal 1934 al 1943, utilizzati dallo stesso Mortara.

P1.14 International Migration of Population in the context of the demographic theory: existing reality • Vladimir Iontsev, Yulia Prokhorova

The paper considers the place of international migration in the various theoretical demographic structures (research areas, theories, concepts that are combined in the general concept named "demographic theory") and takes into account its evolution. In this theory, the demographic evolution itself largely due to the changing of role and place of international migration in the demographic development of the world and in some individual states. Special attention is paid to the general theory of population, the classical theory of demographic transition and the concepts of demographic transition. Also the paper gives brief description of the modern trends of international migration of population and shows increasing importance in the demographic development of immigration and emigration countries.

P1.15 Lone Motherhood and Self-reported Health in Switzerland: Does Paid Work Matter? • Laura Bernardi, Emanuela Struffolino, Marieke Voorpostel

There is an increasing concern about lone mothers' health. Negative health outcomes correlate strongly with poverty and unemployment, and lone mothers are overrepresented among the poor and unemployed. Although paid work is not always the most effective path out of poverty, it is certainly a necessary condition to tee off a virtuous circle improving psychological and physical health. Labour market participation can foster better physical health conditions by either attenuating economic

hardship, or improving self-esteem and subjective wellbeing. Given the scanty work-family reconciliation policies and the widespread schemes against poverty, Swiss lone mothers might prefer being social benefits recipients rather than being active in the labour market. Our analyses on the Swiss Household panel (waves 1999-2011) show that, even after controlling for potential economic benefits, employment has additional positive effects on lone mothers' self-perceived health. Such effects are even greater for lone mothers than for mothers in couples.

P1.16 Social Mobility and Mortality in southern Sweden (1813-1910) • Paolo Emilio Cardone

Aim of this research project is to seek the influence of how intra social group mobility affected mortality patterns in Sweden, covering the transition from preindustrial to a breakthrough industrial society. According to previous studies, Social Economical Status (SES) does not affect substantially life expectancy of Swedish population in the XIXth century. However, a new question emerge for us: Could it be possible that other socio-economic factors, such as the intergenerational mobility, may affect positively life expectancy? In order to achieve this goal, a dataset between 1813 and 1910 from the Scanian Economic-Demographic Database (SEDD) is going to be used. In our study, intra social mobility is going to be defined as the chances of an individual, between ages 30 and 49, experiences a change of his SES according to SOCPO codification. Therefore, a Cox Proportional Hazard model is going to be applied in order to estimate the influence of social mobility, controlling for age and other possible determinant variables. This model includes social mobility status, age, sex, year of birth, parish of residence and position in the household. Thus, after these analyses, we expect to find a significant and positive relationship between social economic mobility and mortality.

P1.17 Nuove forme familiari e reti di aiuto • Romina Fraboni, Eleonora Meli

I lenti cambiamenti delle tipologie familiari sono stati accompagnati da più evidenti mutamenti del ruolo familiare degli individui nelle varie fasi del corso di vita. I giovani permangono più a lungo nella famiglia di origine, ritardando la costituzione di nuclei indipendenti e, per i genitori, la fase del "nido vuoto" in cui si trovano a vivere in coppia senza figli, subentra ad età ormai più anziane grazie anche all'aumento della speranza di vita. A questo scenario si aggiungono l'introduzione e la più marcata diffusione delle nuove forme di vita familiare. L'esperienza di vita autonoma dai genitori e gli effetti dello scioglimento delle unioni comportano la diffusione di queste forme familiari. Infatti, single non vedovi, monogenitori non vedovi, coppie ricostituite e unioni libere di celibi e nubili rappresentano un esempio dei cambiamenti familiari diffusisi negli ultimi venti anni passando, nel complesso, da 3 milioni 458 mila nel 1993-94 a poco meno di 7 milioni e 600 mila famiglie nel 2012-13.

In questo scenario di lenti cambiamenti, determinati dal rinvio delle tappe di transizione allo stato adulto, dalla bassa fecondità, dell'accresciuta sopravvivenza e dalla dissoluzione familiare si focalizza l'attenzione in particolare sulla diffusione delle forme di unione libera nei diversi strati sociali e nel territorio negli ultimi venti anni. Tale diffusione risente sia delle pregresse storie coniugali (le coppie ricostituite non coniugate sono passate da 160 mila nel 1993-94 a 451mila nel 2012-13) che dei fattori culturali che fanno optare per le unioni non coniugali (tra le quali quelle di celibi e nubili sono cresciute da 67 mila nel 1993-94, a 606 mila nel 2012-13). Un ulteriore elemento di informazione è rappresentato dall'analisi retrospettiva basata sull'indagine Famiglia e soggetti sociali che permette di cogliere le unioni libere, anche transitorie, vissute dagli individui in una qualunque fase della loro vita e di tener conto delle persone che hanno avuto modo di sperimentare anche nel passato queste forme di unione alternative al matrimonio, anche prescindendo dalla loro situazione familiare al momento dell'intervista.

Oltre a rappresentare un fenomeno di studio della dinamica familiare in sé, le unioni libere di celibi e nubili sono anche oggetto di approfondimento di analisi delle reti di aiuto informale rispetto alle

coppie coniugate, preliminarmente analizzate per le principali differenze strutturali (livello di istruzione della donna, territorio, numero di figli avuti ed età del più piccolo, condizione occupazionale, prossimità abitativa con i genitori e suoceri).

Nel presente lavoro si intende in primo luogo effettuare un'analisi descrittiva delle strutture e dei nuclei familiari, grazie alle informazioni presenti nell'indagine multiscopo "Aspetti della vita quotidiana" dal 1993 al 2013 e dell'indagine "Famiglia e soggetti sociali". In secondo luogo si intende far emergere le differenze nei rapporti intergenerazionali e nelle reti di aiuto informale rispetto alle coppie coniugate.

P1.18 Is infant and child mortality among different social strata differently affected by epidemics? • *Enrique Acosta, Kai Willfuehr, Francisco Marco, Nicoletta Signoretti*

It is well known that exposure to epidemics is associated with increased mortality, especially during infancy and early childhood. Previous studies about individual epidemics in the historical Scania have shown that life expectancy did not differ among the different social economic strata (SES) in pre-industrial times (Bengtsson & Van Poppel, 2011). We investigate how SES influenced survival and control for unobserved heterogeneity. Using the database SEDD, the strategy of the analysis can be described in three steps:

- 1) Identifying and choosing the crisis and the post-epidemic period.
- 2) Modeling mortality in a chosen epidemic period as well as in the subsequent post-epidemic period.
- 3) Modeling the impact of epidemic exposure on mortality from birth up to the age of 15.

The results of the Cox regression shows that mortality during the epidemic children born to unskilled workers significantly exhibit higher mortality than children born to the middle class. Although not significant, children born in families of other higher SES exhibit also lower mortality than children of unskilled workers. Tests for the proportional hazard assumptions do not indicate a violation. The conclusion is that wealth might be beneficial in crisis periods and that previous epidemic exposure also does decrease survival.

P2.1 Eccesso di peso tra i minori • *Emanuela Bologna*

La diffusione dell'obesità tra bambini e ragazzi è un fenomeno che si sta diffondendo e sta caratterizzando non soltanto l'Italia e i Paesi Europei ma anche tutti i paesi del resto del Mondo.

L'eccesso di peso merita attenzione perché rappresenta un fattore di rischio per la salute connesso all'insorgenza di numerose patologie croniche. Recenti evidenze scientifiche, inoltre, riconoscono all'obesità in età preadolescenziale ed adolescenziale una capacità predittiva della presenza di obesità in età adulta.

In questo lavoro è stata analizzata la diffusione in Italia dell'eccesso di peso tra i minori per mettere in evidenza i gruppi di popolazione in cui è maggiormente diffuso.

Dall'analisi dei dati emerge che in Italia nel biennio 2011-2012 i minori in eccesso di peso il 26,9%. Come per l'eccesso di peso degli adulti, anche per quello dei minori si osserva un forte gradiente Nord Sud: le prevalenze di sovrappeso ed obesità tra i minori aumentano significativamente passando dal Nord al Sud del paese. Analizzando il fenomeno in relazione al contesto familiare si osservano prevalenze più elevate tra chi vive in famiglie in cui il livello di istruzione dei genitori è più basso ed in cui almeno uno dei genitori è in eccesso di peso.

P2.2 Ageing in a multicultural Europe: perspectives and challenges • Eralba Cela, Mariateresa Ciommi

The fertility decline below the replacement level as well as the increase in life expectancy have transformed Europe into one of the oldest region in the world. Beside these, migration is contributing in challenging Western society's policies. Although Europe is the most important destination region of international migration, so far the phenomenon of ageing migrants is surprisingly understudied. This paper aims at bridging the gap. We seek to analyze a modified version of the Active Ageing Index (AAI), developed in the framework of the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations for the migrant population using data from the first wave (2004/2005) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE) in Europe. The analysis focuses on migrants living in 11 EU countries. The aim is twofold, in one hand, to compare migrants with natives and verify whether the AAI is a good index for a population with migratory background, on the other hand to stimulate the debate both political and academic on the necessity to consider population in Europe as strongly multicultural. An increasing awareness of the many ageings can support the EU policy agenda of creating an inclusive multicultural Europe committed to social justice.

P2.3 Consumption patterns and family life-cycle. Some evidence from Italy • Filippa Bono, Maria Francesca Cracolici, Miranda Cuffaro

As a social and economic entity the family is changing continuously. Changes in family size and composition have significant effects on the family decision making process.

The Italian context is an interesting subject for research as a result of the impact of demographic and economic changes in the early 2000s on new family structures and economic behaviour. Furthermore, in Italy in contrast to the past, both men and women are aiming for job security and satisfaction before marrying and starting a family.

In the light of that, it is particularly interesting to investigate if consumption behaviour changes along the life cycle stages. Considering different family life stages enables us to explore at each stage of the family life cycle (FLC) whether families differ in their consumption habits, needs and financial possibilities.

An analysis of consumption behaviour over FLC is highly relevant in the period of the global economic crisis and the consequent great recession (i.e. 2011-2012). During this period Italian families experienced severe liquidity constraints which strongly affected their purchasing power.

This study aims to explore whether consumption behaviour differs among families and how the decision making process changes over the family life cycle. To this end, micro data on the Italian Family Budget carried out by the Italian Office of Statistics was used for the years 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2012.

P2.4 Come cambiano le famiglie: le trasformazioni familiari che emergono dai risultati del Censimento 2011 • Silvia Dardanelli, Mariangela Verrascina

Il processo di trasformazione della famiglia, che coinvolge la sua struttura e le relazioni tra gli individui che la compongono, configura un'immagine della famiglia italiana sempre più ristretta e frammentata, in cui è presente spesso anche isolamento, con più coppie instabili e più genitori soli con figli. Al progressivo invecchiamento della popolazione, alla crescente instabilità coniugale, all'aumento delle separazioni e dei divorzi si associa il consolidamento di nuove forme familiari: nel decennio intercensuario risultano in sensibile crescita le famiglie unipersonali, i nuclei monogenitore, le coppie senza figli e quelle non coniugate, le famiglie ricostituite, cioè le coppie in cui almeno uno dei partner ha concluso un precedente matrimonio, mentre è in declino la famiglia mononucleare classica. L'obiettivo del lavoro è quello di analizzare le trasformazioni familiari in atto nel nostro paese

sfruttando la disponibilità di dati territorialmente dettagliati che consentono di effettuare analisi e confronti in ambiti regionali, provinciali o comunali; ci si propone inoltre di studiare le nuove forme familiari attraverso un focus su 'famiglie ricostituite' e skip generation families.

P2.5 I comportamenti familiari e riproduttivi delle donne in Italia: un'analisi differenziale per tipologia di coppia • Cinzia Castagnaro, Antonella Guarneri, Sabrina Prati

Gli anni 2000 sono stati interessati da alcuni cambiamenti di rilievo dei comportamenti riproduttivi, che emergono in tutta la loro portata quando si considerano i nati secondo le principali caratteristiche socio-demografiche dei genitori e, in particolare, delle madri. Data la crescente rilevanza delle nascite da almeno un genitore straniero, la tipologia di coppia (genitori entrambi italiani, coppie miste costituite da un partner italiano e uno straniero, genitori entrambi stranieri) è divenuta una variabile strutturale di rilievo per l'analisi dei comportamenti riproduttivi. Attraverso i dati dell'Indagine campionaria sulle nascite e le madri è possibile analizzare i comportamenti familiari delle donne mettendo a confronto le varie tipologie di coppia su numerosi aspetti della vita delle madri dalle caratteristiche socio-demografiche agli aspetti legati al lavoro e all'interazione lavoro-famiglia. Inoltre, una serie di informazioni aggiuntive (come, ad esempio, la composizione familiare anche nel paese di origine e la durata della permanenza) ci offrono l'opportunità di aggiungere ulteriori tasselli utili per ricostruire il progetto migratorio delle madri straniere e il loro percorso di radicamento nel nostro Paese ampliando così le potenzialità informative già offerte dalla fonte anagrafica.

P2.6 Territorial migration system and the Social Structure • Ilan Riss

Various migratory streams go to and from Israel and strongly influence its socio-demographic structure. A complex of migration streams related to a specific geographic region constitutes a territorial migration system. Migration systems can be ruled to various degrees, from total control to total neglect. Migration systems are volatile; migration streams are frequently short lived; therefore, at times, no governance or management can be built. If they exist, they serve only official goals, and migrants' needs are ignored. In all cases, migrants self-organize to achieve their own ends. These self-organized activities are accomplished through leadership systems. Management needs a formal apparatus to be implemented so leadership can be exercised in an informal mode and self-promoted leadership structures can appear. Leadership systems are assembled from organizational structures, policies, and processes through which leadership is realized. The Israeli migration system stimulates the emergence of a plurinational state with a significant Jewish determinant, based on the Hebrew language and Jewish culture (e.g., rites, holidays, and cuisine), while also multi-ethnic and multi-cultural. Plurinationalism is the coexistence of several different nationalities in one state where multiple identities, cultures, and worldviews exist and are tolerated mutually.

P2.7 Data-mining per la classificazione delle condizioni abitative delle famiglie italiane • Angela Chieppa, Alessandro Sasso

I dati censuari sono una fonte particolarmente ricca per l'analisi delle condizioni abitative delle famiglie: si dispone simultaneamente di una ricca serie di variabili relative agli alloggi e di altrettanto dettagliate informazioni su famiglie ed individui. L'analisi può essere arricchita esaminando diversi livelli territoriali e valutando l'evoluzione rispetto ai censimenti passati.

L'obiettivo principale di questo contributo è descrivere le diverse tipologie abitative delle famiglie; si vuole, altresì, investigare l'esistenza di fattori determinanti per l'appartenenza a una specifica tipologia abitativa, attraverso la verifica della bontà di adattamento di modelli esplicativi della stessa.

Il volume dei dati, insieme con la molteplicità ed eterogeneità delle dimensioni d'analisi rendono particolarmente indicato un approccio di tipo data mining, articolato in più fasi. In quelle iniziali è

privilegiata l'analisi esplorativa alla ricerca di associazioni/patterns presenti nei dati, per la definizione di gruppi di famiglie omogenee rispetto alle condizioni abitative. L'interpretazione dei risultati relativi ai gruppi individuati offrirà una fotografia delle diverse tipologie riscontrate in occasione del Censimento: una particolare attenzione viene posta nella identificazione delle situazioni di disagio. La successiva fase di ricerca di modelli esplicativi può offrire una ulteriore sintesi del fenomeno, utile anche ad una più efficace diffusione dei risultati.

P2.8 Perché la Sardegna è la regione italiana dove è più alto l'utilizzo della Contraccezione Ormonale? • Maria Castiglioni

Alcuni dati diffusi dalla SIGO (Società Italiana di Ginecologia e Ostetricia) indicano la Sardegna come la regione italiana con la più elevata diffusione dell'uso di contraccettivi ormonali. In questo lavoro si cercano alcuni possibili fattori esplicativi di questo comportamento, alla luce di diverse chiavi interpretative che guardano anche alla storia demografica dell'isola. Si valutano le seguenti ipotesi:

- L'uso della pillola, come strumento neomaltusiano di limitazione della popolazione, riletto in continuità con la bassa diffusione del matrimonio
- L'uso della pillola come comportamento moderno all'interno dello schema della seconda transizione demografica
- L'uso della pillola come metodo contraccettivo a controllo femminile, in una regione in cui la donna ha avuto un ruolo importante nella gestione della vita familiare
- L'uso della pillola e il ruolo dei consultori familiari

Si utilizzano dati di diversa fonte, in particolare l'Indagine sulla Sessualità degli Italiani, 2006, e diverse indagini Istat. Si vorrebbero esplorare anche dati di natura qualitativa (come ad esempio le interviste ELFI – Explaining Low Fertility in Italy)

P2.9 Inequalities in consumption patterns over the life cycle • Maria Francesca Cracolici, Miranda Cuffaro

The analysis of consumption has always been of great interest to economists because it is such a good measure of differences in living standards. Today, the analysis of family consumption behaviour is particularly relevant, as since 2008 the global economy has been in severe decline with a consequent fall of disposable income and consumption. Therefore, more attention has been paid to the distribution of family expenditure as well as income distribution.

The study aims to investigate whether the recent crisis has reduced some categories of consumption proportionally or if households have reacted to the decrease in purchasing power by modifying their expenditure allocation. Further, if this has been the case, whether the reallocation of expenditure has varied among different groups of the population.

The study also investigates which category of consumption has mainly registered a decrease during the recession period, 2008-2012, in comparison to the control period (i.e. the pre-crisis period). For our analysis, we use micro data on the family budget carried out by the Italian Statistical Office for the period 1997-2012.

The analysis has been performed according to the life-cycle theory. More specifically, the consumption decision unit maximizes utility over its life: younger households spend less than older ones and accumulate wealth to provide for their consumption during retirement. From a statistical point of view, to verify the life cycle theory, panel data must be used. Unfortunately, Official Statistics do not provide expenditure information for individuals over time, that is a panel data setting is not available. A possible solution is to refer to cohort techniques (Deaton, 1985).

Looking at cohorts we can analyze the relationship between recession, expenditure allocation and population structure and interpret the effects of cyclical dynamics on the consumption allocation of Italian households.

P2.10 Decision-making in a family configuration through adoption: experiences and situations arising from the socio-demographic profiles and family structures of Spanish adopters in China
• *María Isabel Fernández Cáceres*

Spain constitutes a special case in adoption processes worldwide, for in recent decades not only has it rapidly become one of the largest recipients compared to other countries, but also, and along with Italy, one of the lowest-low-fertility countries[1] (Kohler et al., 2002; Baizán et al., 2003; Delgado et al., 2006). Adoptions are presented as the answer to low fertility in the process of family formation.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the decision-making process in Spanish adoptive families. This study uses the information provided by 15 interviews with families adopting children in China, considering socio-demographic characteristics and family structure as its determinants. Therefore, the main hypothesis is that to the extent that both aspects are different, making the adoption decision will be too. This study seeks to answer the following questions: Is it a consensus decision from the start, or does someone take the initiative? What traits of family members are involved in the decision to adopt? To what extent do different features have varying implications for decision-making? Do different family structures respond to different strategies in decision-making? What is the correspondence between different family profiles and different motivations for adoption?

This study's findings confirm the complexity of the initial decision-making in the adoption process. Overall, it is a consensual decision, but women often take the initiative and, in some cases, disassociate from altruistic considerations. However, we find cases in which the man or both partners are the proponents of adoption, coinciding with problems or risks related to biological parenthood.

The paper highlights the limited influence of the "ticking of the biological clock", as a result of delayed childbearing among women in our sample. We tellingly find women with higher education, embodied in jobs with high income and status, opting for adoption at an early stage; that is to say, it is a decision that is not linked to reproductive health.

In terms of family structure, although the sample included few cases of families with pre-adoption biological children, there is a desire for a mixed type of family configuration that links certain integral component preferences for biological paternity, circumstances that, by becoming effective, favor expanding the family through adoption. A highlight is the disparity of results regarding the correlation between family structure and the origin of the broad decision to set up or enlarge the family through adoption.

P2.11 Active ageing in Italy: an analysis by gender and region • *Maria Herica La Valle, Elena Ambrosetti*

Our work is part of the research project SODEMOMED (ANR-12-TMED-0005), which concerns the sociological and demographic analysis of the Mediterranean area, where population ageing is one of the most troubling ongoing challenges for the policy makers and the whole society. However, it is interesting to examine the other side of this issue, i.e. active ageing, which arises from the idea that old people can represent a resource for the society in terms of political, social, economic and cultural contribution; their autonomy and their participation in the labour market and in the society, indeed, have to be encouraged. Focusing on Italy, we investigate the relationships among life cycle, generations and genders within the ageing process and aim to analyse the evolution of active ageing during the last decades by gender and by region. We conduct a longitudinal analysis, using the Active Ageing Index, a statistical tool aimed to examine active ageing outcomes at different levels and to promote a more active role of the elderly in the economic and social life in ageing societies. We use data from the Italian Wave of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EUSILC) and from the Italian Labour Market Survey.

P2.12 Exploring the childless universe: profiles and fertility intentions of men and women without children in Italy • *Valentina Tocchioni*

In the last century, many countries, Italy included, experienced a large increase in childlessness. Nowadays, being childless is an event, which happens – for choice or for constraint - for many economic, cultural and personal factors during the life course.

The aim of my work is twofold. First, I focus on identifying typical life course trajectories of childless women and men in Italy, taking into account relevant spheres, such as partnership, employment and education. Second, I seek to understand how childless people's fertility intentions vary according to different life course profiles. For attaining my objectives, sequence analysis technique with OM algorithm and subsequent clustering is applied, in order to elicit typical profiles of childless men and women. Then, I analyze their fertility intentions through a fixed effect, logistic regression model. Data stem from the Italian Household Multipurpose Survey on "Family and Social Subjects" (ISTAT, 2009). Disclosing some results, six clusters are obtained for both childless men and women, whose four were common to genders. Nevertheless, cluster partition about fertility intentions differ meaningfully between the two genders, thus revealing different causes and attitudes towards childlessness. Furthermore, cluster differences about fertility intentions are significant within gender too.

P2.13 Aspetti sociodemografici dell'Immigrazione Marocchina in Calabria: Lamezia Terme un Caso di Studio • *Roberta Saladino*

Lo scrittore Erri De Luca, tempo fa in una intervista (<http://www.ilquotidianoweb.it>) ha definito l'Italia come un braccio, che sistacca dalla spalla delle Alpi e dal blocco dell'Europa e se ne va in mezzo al Mediterraneo finendo a mano aperta. La Puglia e la Calabria sono le estremità della mano, mentre la Sicilia somiglia a un fazzoletto che saluta. Nell'ambito dell'immigrazione questa immagine credo sia la più appropriata per l'Italia e in particolare per la Calabria, che da più di 40 anni "raccolge" e accoglie dal Mar Mediterraneo migliaia e migliaia di immigrati che giungono prevalentemente dall'Africa. Fino agli anni '80 la Calabria era soprattutto un luogo dove soggiornare in attesa di ripartire per altre destinazioni, dagli anni '90 in poi diviene anche terra di stabilizzazione dove poter realizzare un progetto di vita lontano da casa. La Calabria si presenta come terra di destinazione per i flussi migratori provenienti prevalentemente dai Paesi dell'Europa dell'Est e dai Paesi dell'Africa. Rispetto ai flussi migratori dal Marocco, confrontando i dati della Calabria con le medie a livello nazionale, possiamo osservare il peso relativamente maggiore delle migrazioni dal Marocco nel quadro migratorio regionale, sia in termini di incidenza sulla popolazione totale straniera (il 16% in Calabria, a fronte di una media nazionale del 10% nel 2011), sia in termini di tasso di incremento annuo (tra il 2010 e il 2011 in Calabria la media regionale è del 12% mentre in Italia il tasso è del 5%). L'analisi dei dati disaggregati per Province sottolinea che la distribuzione territoriale dei Marocchini in Calabria non è omogenea, infatti la maggiore concentrazione è nella Provincia di Reggio Calabria (4.230), Catanzaro (3.370) e Cosenza (2.670). Nella Provincia di Catanzaro si ha la maggiore incidenza della Comunità Marocchina sul Totale della Popolazione Straniera, questo perché nella Provincia di Reggio Calabria e Cosenza i Marocchini rappresentano la seconda nazionalità più numerosa, subito dopo la Comunità Romena. Analizzando i dati disaggregati per Comune possiamo dire che i Marocchini sono soprattutto concentrati a Reggio Calabria (residenti 1.714 al 2011) e a Lamezia Terme (residenti 1.000 al 2011). Al 1° gennaio 2013 i Marocchini residenti a Lamezia Terme sono pari a 1.163 individui, rappresentando il 31% della Popolazione Straniera Totale, sono la principale popolazione straniera. La struttura per età della Comunità Marocchina al 1 gennaio del 2000 era fondamentalmente caratterizzata dalla popolazione in età attiva, che costituiva il 94% dei Marocchini residenti, tale distribuzione è indicativa di una migrazione di carattere prevalentemente giovanile e realizzata per motivi di lavoro. La struttura per età al 1° gennaio 2013 cambia, la popolazione dei giovanissimi

nell'arco di 13 anni ha un incremento notevole passando dal 2% al 19%, ciò è dovuto verosimilmente all'graduale stabilizzazione della corrente migratoria e quindi dei nuclei familiari marocchini Residenti a Lamezia Terme. La ricomposizione dei nuclei familiari determina anche un'evoluzione della componente per genere, infatti, se nel 2000 le donne rappresentavano solo il 20% della Comunità Marocchina oggi rappresentano invece il 41%. I cittadini Marocchini residenti a Lamezia Terme provengono soprattutto dalle zone attorno alla città di Khouribga, nella Regione Chaouia-Ouardigha, entro terra agricolo, e quelle limitrofe all'area di Casablanca, per lo più dall'area metropolitana da cui la regione prende il nome. Nel seguente contributo si analizzerà il protagonismo inteso nell'accezione più positiva del termine, della Comunità Marocchina residente a Lamezia Terme, sia dal punto di vista demografico che imprenditoriale, ed inoltre si analizzeranno le diverse modalità di radicamento sul territorio lametino, in termini di investimenti familiari, abitativo, lavorativo e scolastico. Questo lavoro si basa su una ricerca più ampia svolta in collaborazione con il Centro Studi e Ricerche IDOS, sulla Comunità Marocchina residente in Italia, tale studio è presente nella Guida del Ministero dell'Interno: "Immigrazione Percorsi di Regolarità in Italia. Prospettive di collaborazione italo-marocchina".

P2.14 An R Package for Discrete Beta Kernel Graduation of Probabilities of Dying • Angelo Mazza, Antonio Punzo

We introduce the R package DBKGrad, conceived to facilitate the use of kernel smoothing in graduating probabilities of dying. The package implements univariate and bivariate adaptive discrete beta kernel estimators. Discrete kernels have been preferred because, in this context, variables such as age, calendar year and duration, are pragmatically considered as discrete and the use of beta kernels is motivated since it reduces boundary bias. Furthermore, when data on exposures to the risk of death are available, the use of adaptive bandwidth, that may be selected by cross-validation, can provide additional benefits.

P2.15 Differenze regionali di fecondità in Italia. Si può parlare di « una » fecondità italiana? • Valeria Solesin

Nel contesto europeo, l'Italia si caratterizza per un bassissimo livello di fecondità (1,4 figli per donna nel 2012). Anche l'età media al parto è elevata e di circa 31 anni nel 2012.

Tuttavia, tali indicatori nazionali nascondevano, in passato, delle profonde differenze regionali: la fecondità non aveva né la stessa intensità né la stessa cadenza nelle regioni del Nord e del Sud del paese.

Alla luce di tali informazioni, lo scopo del poster è mettere in evidenza le differenze di fecondità in Italia e studiarne l'evoluzione nel corso del tempo. Inoltre, si tenterà di illustrare quali siano state le conseguenze del posticipo delle nascite in termini di intensità finale nelle differenti ripartizioni geografiche.

I dati mobilizzati nell'analisi sono quelli pubblicati regolarmente dall'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT) e dall'Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED).

P2.16 The Changes of Disability-free Life Expectancy of Chinese Elderly: 2005-2010 • Wei Guo

Based on 1% National Population Sample Survey in 2005 and the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, using life table technique and Sullivan method, this paper analyses the changes of life expectancy (LE), disability free life expectancy (DFLE), and their disparity among Chinese male, female, urban and rural elderly.

In gender perspective, the results show that female elderly have higher LE than their male counterparts, and gender disparity in LE decrease with age; the gender disparity in DFLE decrease

with age in lower age, the male elderly have higher DFLE than their counterparts in higher age. The results of comparison on LE and DFLE of the elderly in 2010 and 2005 demonstrate that LE and DFLE of male and female elderly advance between 2005 and 2010, the increasing speed of DFLE is higher than that of LE; in lower age, the increase speed of LE of female elderly is higher than male, but that is higher of male in higher age, the increase speed of DFLE of female elderly is higher than male in each age. The comparison indicates that gender disparity in LE of Chinese elderly is expanding in lower age, and that in DFLE of Chinese elderly is expanding in each age. The proportion of DFLE in LE of male is higher than female, however, unlike the findings from previous research, our research results indicate that the proportion of DFLE in LE is increasing and the increasing speed of DFLE/LE is higher among female elderly than that among male elderly at all age stage between 2005 and 2010.

In urban-rural settings, the results show that urban elderly have higher LE and DFLE than their rural counterparts, and urban-rural disparity in LE and DFLE decrease with age. The results of comparison on LE and DFLE of the elderly demonstrate that urban-rural disparity in LE of Chinese elderly is expanding, but that in DFLE of Chinese elderly is compressing. However, unlike the findings from previous research, our research results indicate that the proportion of DFLE in LE is increasing and the increasing speed of DFLE/LE is higher among rural elderly than that among urban elderly at each age stage between 2005 and 2010.

P2.17 Neodemos.it Popolazione, società e politiche • Associazione Neodemos

Neodemos è un foro indipendente di osservazione, analisi delle tendenze demografiche in atto. Si propone di illustrarne il significato, interpretarne le conseguenze di breve e di lungo periodo, suggerire interventi e politiche. E lo fa ospitando articoli brevi, ben documentati, tecnicamente solidi, ma presentati in modo comprensibile a tutti. Escono, ogni settimana, due nuovi articoli e, ogni mese, grafici e video particolarmente significativi. L'archivio di tutto il materiale pubblicato è facilmente accessibile, anche con chiavi di ricerca. Neodemos non si limita a pubblicare brevi articoli sul sito. Ha attivi contatti internazionali, ad esempio con Population Europe. Dal 2010 in collaborazione con l'Istituto Stensen, la Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze e la Fondazione Cesifin, organizza, delle Giornate di Studio alle quali hanno partecipato, tra gli altri, Romano Prodi, Fabrizio Saccomanni, Elsa Fornero ed Enrico Rossi. Neodemos vive dei contributi che i suoi lettori possono e vogliono offrire. In due sensi: ha bisogno di sostegno economico (che si può fare molto comodamente dal sito) e anche di apporto di idee, articoli, commenti, contatti. Tutto quello che giunge in redazione viene vagliato e tradotto in pubblicazioni e, eventualmente, altre iniziative.

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