Annual Report 2015

Centre for Economic Demography (CED) – a VR Linnaeus 2006 environment at Lund University

Approved by the Board of the Centre for Economic Demography

2016-06-07
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Preface

An important milestone for the CED was the substantial strengthening of the long-term work with enriching the SEDD with additional data on Landskrona city. The CED received funding in 2015 from The Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond) for the Program “The Rise and Fall of the Industrial City: The Landskrona Population Study (LPS)” in which long-term demographic processes connected to industrialization, modern economic growth and the profound societal transformation of the 20th century will be studied. This new research program will receive 35 million SEK over a period of six years (2016-2022) and will be a vital complement to the already existing rurally based data in the Centre’s Scanian Economic and Demographic Database (SEDD) as it will show how these profound social changes took place in an urban setting. The research focus will be on four fundamental and interrelated economic-demographic processes: (1) Inequality in health and mortality, (2) Changing family patterns and gender relations, (3) Social and economic mobility, and (4) Immigration and integration.

External funding in 2015 that have been approved to other research projects conducted by members of the CED is described below in section 6) CED external research projects and other activities.

2015 has also been an exciting year with an abundance of new findings and publications from the Centre for Economic Demography. Some awards were also given to members of the Centre: Björn Eriksson, Ph.D. in Economic History/CED was awarded the Sparbanken Färs & Frosta prize for Outstanding Doctoral Dissertation in 2015, and Ph.D. student Cecilia Larsson was given the 2015 Swedish Demographic Society Best Thesis Award for her Master’s thesis “Education and Contraceptive Use in the Shadow of an HIV Epidemic: Individual and Community Effects in Zambia, 1996-2007”.

Kirk Scott

Professor, Acting director of the Centre for Economic Demography
1. Sample of research highlights – interesting recent academic works by researchers at the CED published in 2015

Women living in states with restrictive abortion policies are more likely than others to use highly effective contraceptives

In the past decade in particular, there have been substantial increases in the proportion of women of reproductive age living in states with highly restrictive abortion policies. Against that backdrop, there is a need to understand how women’s contraceptive behavior is related to restrictions on abortion access in the state where they live. In this study, data from the 1995 and 2010 cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) in conjunction with information on state-level abortion context were analyzed. The analysis suggests that women living in states with more restrictive abortion contexts tend to use highly effective contraceptives. However, increases in states’ restrictiveness during the study period did not appear to be associated with increased use of highly effective methods. It is likely that states introducing restrictive legislation already had significant restrictions in place, and women living in these states had previously adjusted their behaviors. Contraceptive choice seems to be most strongly influenced by individual characteristics, irrespective of the larger abortion context. The best way to prevent unintended pregnancies is to ensure access to highly effective contraceptive methods for all women, particularly in contexts where access to abortion is limited.


Did social mobility increase during the industrialization process? A micro-level study of a transforming community in southern Sweden 1828-1968

This article studies class attainment and mobility in a long-term perspective, covering the entire transition from a preindustrial to a mature industrial society. The results show that both absolute and relative mobility increased, mainly because upward mobility become more prevalent. By looking at status attainment into different segments of the middle class and elite, the study also show an increasing role played by formal education and meritocracy for the opportunities of people from low-class origin to advance socially. However, this development is more connected with the maturing of industrial society than with industrialization as such.

Early life conditions and long-term sickness absence during adulthood – A longitudinal study of 9000 siblings in Sweden

This study examines the influence of health conditions experienced during the individual's first year of life on the incidence of sickness absence during adulthood. Using a sample of approximately 9000 biological siblings from 17 countries of origin and living in Sweden during the time period 1981–1991, sibling fixed effect models are estimated. This approach is combined with the use of an exogenous measurement of early life conditions, operationalized as the infant mortality rate. The link between early life conditions and later life outcomes is examined both with and without intermediary characteristics observed during the individual's childhood and adulthood, aiming for a better understanding regarding to what extent the effect of exposure to an early life insult can be mediated. The results suggest that exposure to worse health conditions during the first year of life is associated with an elevated risk of experiencing sickness absence during adulthood. An increase in infant mortality rate by ten per thousand is associated with a four percentage point higher probability of experiencing sickness absence. Despite the importance of adulthood socioeconomic status on sickness absence propensity, these factors do not mediate the influence from the health conditions experienced during the first year of life, suggesting that the association from early life conditions on sickness absence in adulthood operates as a direct mechanism. The link between early life conditions and sickness absence is only present for children to parents with primary schooling and not for individuals with more educated parents. These findings suggest that families with more abundant resources have the ability to protect their child from exposure to adverse health conditions during early life, or to cancel out the influence from an early life insult.


A Life-Course Study of Cognitive Reserve in Dementia - From Childhood to Old Age

The objective of the article is to test a life-course model of cognitive reserve in dementia and examine if school grades around age 10 years, formal educational attainment, and lifetime occupational complexity affect the risk of dementia in old age. 7,574 men and women from the Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study were followed for 21 years. Information on school performance, formal education, and occupational attainment was collected prospectively from elementary school archives and population censuses. Dementia diagnosis was extracted from the two Swedish registers. Discrete-time Cox proportional hazard models were estimated. Dementia was diagnosed in 950 individuals (12.5%). Dementia risk was lower among individuals with higher childhood school grades (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.79; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.68 to 0.93) and was lower among individuals in data-complex occupations (HR: 0.77; 95% CI: 0.64 to 0.92). Professional/university education predicted lower risk of dementia in minimally adjusted models (HR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.60 to 0.91), although the effect faded with adjustment for occupational complexity. Lowest risk was found in the group with both higher childhood school performance and high occupational complexity with data (HR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.50 to 0.75). Importantly, high occupational complexity could not
compensate for the effect of low childhood grades. In contrast, dementia risk was reduced in those with higher school grades, irrespective of occupational complexity. In conclusion, higher childhood school performance is protective of dementia risk, particularly when preserved through complex work environments in adulthood, although it will remain protective even in the absence of later-life educational or occupational stimulation.


**Functional form matters if you want to get your Mincer earnings equations right**

In this study, we evaluate the empirical performance of the standard Mincer earnings equation, which has been the benchmark model for assessment of wage profiles since 1974. Our analysis concerns workers in the manufacturing industry in Britain, Sweden, and the United States circa 1900. We add a gender perspective to the existing historical wage growth literature where previous studies have mostly had a male focus and missed the gender dimension. We find that the Mincer equation needs to be adjusted with respect to functional form in order to capture the wage profiles of industrial workers in the past. The quadratic spline consistently provides the best fit while the standard quadratic produces misleading estimates of wage changes and gender wage gaps. These conclusions hold across contexts, for men and women, and for both age and experience profiles. Our results have methodological relevance for estimating historical wage profiles but also have implications for the assessment of gender wage gaps in the past.

2. Research programme

In the application for the CED Linnaeus Grant in 2006, the aims of the centre were set out to cover a number of research enhancements within the field of economic demography, namely to (a) improve the knowledge of individual behaviour, family organisation, and demographic outcomes during the period when Sweden was transformed from an agricultural to an industrial society and the welfare state was founded, (b) improve the understanding of contemporary behaviour and outcomes through a full life-course approach, (c) analyse the role of intergenerational factors on such behaviour and (d) analyse the influence of economic change and development of welfare institutions on behaviour and outcomes, and the macro consequences thereof.

From 2006 when the centre was established and onwards, the cornerstone of that effort has been the expansion of the Scanian Economic Demographic Database (SEDD) by adding data on individuals and families for the period 1895 to 1968, to the already existing data (up until 1895/1900). From 1968 onwards, individual micro-data has been successfully linked from other sources such as Statistics Sweden (see below for more details). Closing the data gap for this period enables researchers to follow individuals and families through time and during societal transformations, from the 17th century (when the earliest records begin in some of the parishes) until present day. For the period 1900–1970, our knowledge has hitherto been deficient as only aggregated statistics have been available in digitised formats. Over the last years, we have been able to press forward with the work of digitising the rich individual-level data for this period, largely as a result of the Linnaeus Grant. A great step forward towards bridging the previous knowledge gap has been taken, thus opening up a new research frontier.

SEDD is a longitudinal database at the individual level, to which demographic and economic information at family and household level has also been linked. At the initiation of the CED, the database covered nine rural parishes in western Scania from 1646 to 1895, and contained all individuals born in, or migrated into, the parishes. Each individual had been tracked from birth, or time of in-migration, to death or out-migration. The database was a combination of demographic records and information on occupation and landholding, and also included various community-level data.

Since 2006, the SEDD has been complemented with information for the previously lacking period 1895-1969. By the end of 2012, a very detailed agreement with Statistics Sweden (SCB) and other national authorities that administer register-databases in Sweden (e.g., the National Board of Health and Welfare – Socialstyrelsen – and the Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency, formerly The National Service Administration – Pliktverket) was finalised and the SEDD database was merged with such data. This meant that a huge step towards literally closing the data gap was enabled. Since then the database has been further developed, adding information from different sources. For more detailed information on the SEDD, see the section Databases and data collection below.
3. Research areas

The CED’s objective is to continuously enhance the understanding of the demographic and economic behaviour of individuals, households and families during a period when society was transformed from an agrarian to a modern industrial economy with a developed welfare state, and at the same time shifted from being an emigrant to an immigrant society. Contemporary demographic conditions, working life and health are studied in a life-cycle perspective, from childhood to old-age. Important questions are how economic and genetic inheritance and socioeconomic environments influenced the individual both economically and demographically and what effects changes in the economy and in welfare programmes had on marriage, fertility, labour market participation, health and mortality.

From 2011, we have structured the research performed within the CED into five broad research areas.

Research Area 1: The Demographic Transition

The demographic transition is the major change in human history from high mortality and high fertility in preindustrial society to low mortality and low fertility in modern industrial society. It is a complex phenomenon with several simultaneous processes regarding migration, marriage and family formation, childbearing, and health and mortality. As the mortality decline in most areas started earlier than the fertility decline did, with only few exceptions, the transition created rapid population growth. Once the fertility started to go down, the proportion of elderly started to grow. The demographic transition is intimately connected to industrialisation and urbanisation. Together, these brought changed incentives for family formation and childbearing, new moral codes and secularisation, improved knowledge on health and disease and a sustained increase in living standards, thus having a major impact on mortality and life expectancy in the long term as well as population ageing.

Research Area 2: Population Ageing

Sweden has been and still is undergoing a process of population ageing, which is defined as an increase in the mean age of the population, over a period of more than one hundred years. Given existing problems regarding the organisation and financing of elderly care, as well as health-care in general, the question of how Sweden will cope with the large Baby Boom-generation (born in the post WWII-period) when it leaves the workforce and enters retirement, is becoming increasingly pressing. There are significant concerns regarding how the future financing of the welfare state will be secured.

Research Area 3: Family, Fertility and Gender

Research at CED within the field of family, fertility and gender has during the past year generated a number of studies featuring interesting findings. Within this research area we aim
to close the gap between the past and the present by pursuing research on the themes evolving around the work-family nexus, employing various datasets and methods.

Research Area 4: Immigrant Integration

Immigrant integration has been a concern in Europe since the 1970s, both among decision-makers and social scientists. Since the 1970s, immigrants have been facing increasing difficulties to integrate economically, with present-day labour force participation rates about 20 per cent lower than those of natives. Consequently, much social science research on integration has focused on various aspects of economic activities and the work life.

While economic integration is a highly important aspect of the immigrant experience, our research takes a broader view on the integration process by also focusing on demographic and health outcomes. Demographic behaviour (e.g. intermarriage and fertility) as well as health outcomes are crucial indicators of the integration of different population groups in a society and add insights into these processes beyond the economic context. They reflect the adaptation degree to host country norms and values, but also indicate the degree of contact and exchange between societal groups.

Research Area 5: Pathways to Health and Well-being

Health inequalities in morbidity and mortality between socioeconomic groups have widened in recent years, breaking the trend of convergence observed in the 1950s and 1960s. Theoretically, there exists a wide range of possible mechanisms to these changes. Income can, for example, be correlated with risk behaviour, which in turn influences people’s choice regarding diet, exercise, and smoking. But income also affects the ability to buy different kinds of health goods, for example health treatments, air bags, bicycle helmets, time at gyms, better housing and safer environments. Some of these factors have immediate effects on health, others a long-lasting effect. Conditions early in life can, for example, influence the development of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory and allergic diseases, diabetes, hypertension and obesity, breast and testicular cancers, neuropsychiatric and certain other disorders. And some diseases are transferred from one generation to the next. Thus, while a long-term perspective seems necessary in all studies of health, most findings so far stem from cross-sectional studies.

4. Organisation

The CED is organised as an independent unit at the School of Economics and Management at Lund University (LUSEM) and involves researchers from three faculties at Lund University (School of Economics and Management, Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Medicine) as well as from outside Lund University. Researchers come from the departments of Economic History, Economics and Statistics at LUSEM, the Department of Clinical Sciences at the Faculty
of Medicine at LU, and from the Department of Sociology and the School of Social Work at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

The CED is led by a director who acts as operative manager and who presents a yearly action plan, budget and a report to the board of the CED, which consists of four active researchers and one Ph.D. student. The director and the board approve the action plan, research activities, and yearly budget. They also decide on the appointment of the international advisory board of the organisation, the director of studies and the steering committee of the Research School on Economic Demography (RSED), and the steering committee for the Scanian Economic Demographic Database (SEDD).

Professor Tommy Bengtsson was the appointed director of the CED from its start in 2006 until July 31, 2014 and was replaced by professor Martin Dribe, from August 1, 2014. As Dribe spent half of 2015 as visiting scholar at Cornell University, professor Scott was appointed deputy chair of the board and acting director of the CED from August 2015 until August 2016.

The board of the CED, appointed for the same terms as the director and vice-director, have consisted of four full members and four deputy members, and one Ph.D. student representative. All board members are active researchers within the field of economic demography, and greatly contribute to the work on the board with insights and experiences in their respective disciplines and research areas.

In 2015, the board of the CED convened for five board meetings and had the following composition:

**Full members:**
- Professor Martin Dribe, chair (Jan-Aug)
- Professor Kirk Scott, chair (Aug-Dec)
- Professor. Petter Lundborg, vice-chair
- Professor Christofer Edling
- Professor Maria Rosvall
- Ph. D student Cecilia Larsson, student rep (Jan-July)
- Ph. D. student Jesper Petersen , student rep (Aug-Dec)

**Deputies:**
- Professor Kirk Scott (Jan-July)
- No deputy (Aug-Dec)
- Associate professor Therese Nilsson
- Associate professor Staffan Blomberg (Jan-July)
- Associate professor Thomas Niedomysl (Aug-Dec)
- Professor Juan Merlo (Jan-July)
- Professor Martin Lindström (Aug-Dec)
- No appointed deputy

In 2015, CED has also had administrative responsibility for three research projects financed by the Swedish Council for Research on Working Life and Social Research (FORTE), three research projects financed by the Swedish Research Council (VR) and one co-financed by VR and The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (RJ). While decisions within these are made by the respective PI (Martin Dribe, Petter Lundborg, Kirk Scott, Maria Stanfors and Patrick Svensson), research activities are closely related to the CED. This arrangement also means that the administrative costs for the CED are distributed between several research programmes and projects.
Kirk Scott has been the dean and chair of the steering committee for the Research School in Economic Demography (RSED) since 2006. As Scott is the deputy director of the CED from August 2015 to August 2016, Jonas Helgertz has been appointed the deputy dean and chair of the steering committee of the Research School during that same period. In 2015 the other members of the committee were professors Christofer Edling, Martin Lindström, Petter Lundborg and Maria Stanfors.

In 2015, the steering committee for the Scanian Economic and Demographic Database (SEDD) consists of professors Tommy Bengtsson and Martin Dribe, associate professor Patrick Svensson, programmer Clas Andersson, archivist Mats Andersson, and the director of the Regional Archives in Lund, Göran Kristiansson.

The scientific advisory board of the CED, first appointed in November 2007 for a mandate period of three years and twice re-elected for additional 3-year terms, has consists of three internationally very highly esteemed researchers: professor Claudia Goldin (Economics), Harvard University; professor George Davey Smith (Clinical Epidemiology), University of Bristol; and professor Ronald D. Lee (Demography and Economics), University of California at Berkeley. For more detailed information, see below under separate heading CED Scientific Advisory Board.

5. Databases and data collection

SEDD is a longitudinal database at the individual level, to which demographic and economic information at family and household level has also been linked. At the initiation of the CED, the database covered nine rural parishes in western Scania from 1646 to 1895, and contained all individuals born in, or migrated into, the parishes. Each individual is followed from birth, or time of in-migration, to death or out-migration. The database is a combination of demographic records and information on occupation and landholding, and also includes various community-level data.

Most of the work that was described in the Linnaeus Grant application from 2006 with regard to the extension of the SEDD was finalised in 2012. In the six-year period from 2006 to 2012 we have followed all individuals in five of the parishes (originally nine) from 1895 to 1968. From about 1815 onwards, the database now also includes information on population at risk, household structure and individual-level migration, extracted from the catechetical examination registers. In addition, information from tax registers on individual economic characteristics has been registered from 1862 to 1968 for all individuals in the five parishes.

The database is currently being extended in three different ways across time and space. First, the process of linking the existing data in SEDD to data from Statistics Sweden (SCB), from 1968 onwards, is finished. SCB has been coordinating the development of the new multi-register with data from the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Military Archives, the Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency, and SEDD. Second, information on education, stature and health has been added to the database. We have included reports from midwives covering the period from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century and this will be supplemented
with information further ahead in time. We have also collected information on height for males based on muster records covering the period from the early-19th century to the mid-20th century. We are also adding information on education and health from school records. Third, we have begun the extension of the database to an urban environment, with the aim set on registering the same information as for the five (mainly) rural parishes. By the end of 2015 the entire period 1948-1968 was completed, and linkage to SCB data for the post-1968 period will be undertaken during 2016.

All data for the period 1813 to 1910 are publicly available for download (no-fee) on the web. The data is supplemented by a map-service set up in collaboration with the GIS-centre within the Lund University e-science project ESSENCE. The map-service provides scanned historical maps for the 19th and early-20th century and includes digitised objects such as houses, property units, roads and administrative borders.

The extensions of the database in the last years have made SEDD entirely unique in Sweden. Also from an international perspective it constitutes one of very few databases of equivalent standard and magnitude, in which a micro-population can be followed from preindustrial times until today, including information not only on demographic events, but also on the social and economic context of individuals.

The Swedish Interdisciplinary Panel (SIP) database was delivered during 2014, with the purpose of allowing for further studies within for the CED key areas. More specifically, the database allows for the analysis of life course determinants of health and socioeconomic outcomes in a modern setting. The database consists of individual level data from several Swedish authorities, namely Statistics Sweden, the Swedish social insurance agency, the National Board of Health and Welfare, as well as the Pensions agency. The database is not only impressive in terms of the richness of information that it contains, sometimes spanning the time period 1968-2012, it is also quite extensive in terms of its study population. Divided into two separate databases, the part of SIP designed to examine outcomes observed in adulthood and later life consists of the total population born between 1930 and 1980. The other part of SIP, focusing on events occurring earlier in life, consists of all individuals born between 1973 and 1995.

6. External research projects and other activities

Externally funded projects received during 2015

- Martin Dribe: 35 000,000 SEK from The Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond) for the project “The Rise and Fall of the Industrial City: Landskrona Population Study” (En industristads uppgång och fall: Landskrona befolkningsstudie) (LPS)
- Martin Dribe: 4 500,000 SEK from EU-Horizon2020/ITN, for the multinational research project “Methodologies and Data mining techniques for the analysis of Big Data based on Longitudinal Data (LONGPOP)”, coordinator Diego Ramiro, Madrid
- Luciana Quaranta: 1 000,000 SEK from Crafoord Foundation for the project “Mid-life outcomes of treatment by qualified midwifery at birth: 1880-2002 Southern Sweden.”
- Martin Dihere and colleagues in the SWEPOP Network received a total of 750,000 SEK from The Swedish Research Council for the infrastructure project “Swedish population data bases for research (PI professor Elisabeth Engberg, Umeå University)
- Therese Nilsson: 500,000 SEK from Crafoord Foundation for the project “Educating parents, educating children” (Effekter av utbildnings- och hälsoinvesteringar: Insikter från historiska välfördsreformer I Sverige)
- Volha Lazuka: 160,000 SEK from Ebbe Kock’s Foundation for the project “Mid-life outcomes of treatment by qualified midwifery at birth: 1880-2002 Skåne”
- Jesper Petersen, M.D. student at the Centre and the Department for Clinical Sciences received 50,000 SEK from the Swedish National Data Services (SND) for two months visit at the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research
- Annika Elwert, Ph.D student at the Centre and the Department of Economic History, received 35,000 SEK from Crafoord Foundation

**Prizes won by members of the CED**

Ph.D. student Cecilia Larsson at the Centre and the Department of Economic History was given the Swedish Demographic Society’s Best Thesis Award for 2014 and in May 2015 she was invited to give a seminar at the Swedish Demographic Society’s Annual Meeting at Stockholm University. The aim of the award is to promote young talents within the area of demography who have produced a recent Master’s thesis that is creative and innovative in terms of subject, method or approach. The title of Larsson’s thesis is “Education and Contraceptive Use in the Shadow of an HIV Epidemic: Individual and Community Effects in Zambia, 1996-2007”.

**Dissertations by doctoral students affiliated to the CED**

7. Scientific Advisory Board

From the formation of the CED in 2006/2007, an International Scientific Advisory Board has been appointed which has consisted of three well-known international senior scholars: Claudia Goldin, Professor of Economics, Harvard University, George Davey Smith, Professor of Clinical Epidemiology, University of Bristol, and Ronald D. Lee, Professor of Demography and Economics, UC Berkeley. The board gives recommendations regarding the research programmes, recruitment, collaborations, and other general issues. Between meetings of the CED board, the director maintains a dialogue with the three members of the scientific advisory board. The advisory board has been actively commenting on previous annual reports and other relevant reports from CED by e-mails, visits to Lund and other meetings. The constellation of the board is unchanged since the founding of CED and the present members have agreed to continue to offer their expertise until further notice.

8. Researchers

In 2015, CED had roughly 30 senior researchers of which some are working more closely in several of its research activities and projects, and some are partly engaged in research and/or teaching performed at the CED and its Research School. In addition, the CED also has a number of national and foreign affiliated researchers who all have either worked at or visited CED for a period of time or are otherwise involved in research conducted by the CED.

Tommy Bengtsson, professor
Andreas Bergh, associate professor
Jonas Björk, professor
Staffan Blomberg, associate professor
Martin Dribe, professor
Per Gunnar Edebalck, professor emeritus
Christofer Edling, professor
Nick Giordano, Ph.D.
Jonas Helgertz, associate professor
Tobias Karlsson, associate professor
Kaveh Majlesi, assistant professor
Martin Klinthäll, associate professor
Agneta Kruse, associate professor
Jan Lanke, professor emeritus
Martin Lindström, professor
Petter Lundborg, professor
Carl Hampus Lyttkens, professor
Birgit Modén, M.D.
Thomas Niedomysl, associate professor
Anton Nilsson, Ph.D./post doc
Therese Nilsson, associate professor

Economic History
Economics
Social Medicine
School of Social Work
Economic History
School of Social Work
Sociology
Social Medicine
Economic History
Economic History
Economics
Economics
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Economics
Economics
Human Geography
Economics
Economics
9. Seminars

Since its formation, one of the most vital regular activities at the CED has been the seminar series. From the start, it was considered a priority to find a format and platform for social interaction as well as research exchange over the disciplinary borders that are incorporated in the CED in its role as a multidisciplinary milieu.

Martin Dribe and Jonas Helgertz shared the planning and arrangement of the seminar series in 2015. On average every third week, there has been a seminar with a speaker either from within the CED or an invited guest researcher, to give a topical paper or presentation, often followed by some social arrangement. In addition, Ph.D. students and scholars affiliated with the CED gave seminars in their own department series. In the list below which shows all CED seminars held in 2015, the breadth and depth of the presented titles give a good illustration of the scientific coverage of the centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-12-15</td>
<td>Annika Lindskog, Gothenburg</td>
<td>Education and HIV incidence among young women: causation or selection?</td>
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<td>University</td>
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<td>2015-12-01</td>
<td>Andrew Hinde, University of</td>
<td>Why did mortality decline in England after 1850? A re-interpretation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Southampton</td>
<td>based on causes of death</td>
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<td>2015-11-17</td>
<td>Helena Skyt-Nielsen, Aarhus</td>
<td>The Effect of Teacher’s Aides in the Classroom: Evidence from a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Randomized Trial (co-authored with SC Andersen, LV Beuchert, HS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nielsen, MK Thomsen)</td>
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<td>2015-10-19</td>
<td>Markus Jäntti, Stockholm</td>
<td>Trends in Life expectancy by income and the role of specific causes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>University</td>
<td>of Death (co-authored with K Hederos Eriksson, L Lindahl, J Torssander)</td>
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<td>2015-10-06</td>
<td>Kieron Barclay, London School of</td>
<td>The Long-Term Cognitive and Socioeconomic Consequences of Birth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Intervals: A Within-Family Sibling Comparision Using Swedish Register</td>
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<td>Data (co-authored with M Kolk)</td>
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<td>2015-09-22</td>
<td>Agnieszka Chlon-Dominszak, Warsaw</td>
<td>Retreat from mandatory pension funds in countries in the Eastern and</td>
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<td>School of Economics</td>
<td>Central Europe in result of financial and fiscal crisis: causes and</td>
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<td>effects (co-authored with Stanko and Bielawska)</td>
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<td>2015-09-07</td>
<td>Petter Lundborg, CED/Dept. of</td>
<td>Health and Unemployment During Macroeconomic Crises</td>
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<td>Economics, LU</td>
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<td>2015-05-21</td>
<td>Bruno Schoumaker, Catholic University of Louvain</td>
<td>Stalls in Fertility Transitions in sub-Saharan Africa Revisited</td>
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<td>2015-05-07</td>
<td>Antonie Knigge, University of Utrecht</td>
<td>Sources of Sibling Similarity, Status Attainment in the Netherlands during Modernization</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-04-16</td>
<td>Vegard Skirbekk, Columbia University / Norwegian Institute of Public Health</td>
<td>Differential Fertility - The Long Term View</td>
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<td>2015-04-08</td>
<td>Alan Fernihough, Queens University, Belfast</td>
<td>Coal and the European Industrial Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-03-26</td>
<td>Martin Kolk, Stockholm University</td>
<td>Intergenerational and intragenerational correlations in family size across time – fertility continuities in northern Sweden between 1750 and 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-03-06</td>
<td>Kelly Musick, Cornell University</td>
<td>How Parents Fare: Mothers' and Fathers' Effective Well-being in Time with Children</td>
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<td>2015-02-12</td>
<td>Martin Fischer, University of Duisburg-Essen</td>
<td>The Sooner the Better? Compulsory Schooling Reforms in Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-01-22</td>
<td>Per Pettersson Lidborn, Stockholm University</td>
<td>Midwives and Maternal Mortality: Evidence from a Midwifery Policy Experiment in Sweden in the 19th Century</td>
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## 10. Publications

Below are listed relevant publications to the CED published in 2015 from researchers at, or closely affiliated to the Centre.

(Authors in bold=CED member/affiliation)

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<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amcoff J, Niedomysl T</td>
<td>Is the tied returnee male or female? The trailing spouse thesis reconsidered</td>
<td>Population, Space and Place, 21:8, 872-881</td>
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<td>Amin V, Lundborg P, Rooth D-O</td>
<td>The intergenerational transmission of schooling: Are mothers really less important than fathers?</td>
<td>Economics of Education Review, August, 47, 100-117</td>
</tr>
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<td>Andersson G, Obućina O, Scott K</td>
<td>Marriage and divorce of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in Sweden</td>
<td>Demographic Research, 33:1, 31-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Journal/Book</td>
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<td>Dribe M, Helgertz J, van de Putte B</td>
<td>Did social mobility increase during the industrialization process? A micro-level study of a transforming community in southern Sweden 1828–1968</td>
<td>Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 41, 25-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edling C, Farkas G M, Rydgren J</td>
<td>Integration of the Swedish Local Elite: The Role of Professional and Private Networks</td>
<td>Scandinavian Political Studies, Mar, 38:1, 49-74, DOI: 10.1111/1467-9477.12023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernstson U, Niedomysl T</td>
<td>Featured graphic: Mean Center of Population for Sweden, 1810-2010</td>
<td>Environment and Planning A 47:8, 1595-1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen K, Lindström M, Rosvall M</td>
<td>Age at smoking initiation and self-rated health among second grade high school boys and girls in Scania, Sweden, a cross-sectional study</td>
<td>BMC Public Health, 15, 1143, BioMed Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hin S, Ogórek B, Hedefalk F</td>
<td>An old mom keeps you young: Mother’s age at last birth and offspring longevity in 19th century Utah.</td>
<td>Biodemography and Social Biology, online publication DOI: 10.1080/19485565.2015.1124325. In press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hällsten M, Edling C, Rydgren J</td>
<td>The effects of specific occupations in position generator measures of social capital</td>
<td>Social Networks, January, 40, 55-63</td>
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| Jacobs J, Stanfors | State Abortion Context and Perspectives on Sexual and | |

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11. International collaborations

The Centre has a large international collaboration within Ph.D. education, which is reported under the CED’s Research School (below). A new initiative in comparative research collaboration on the micro-demography of 20th-century Europe and America, the EurAmerica Project, was recently taken by members of the CED. Collaboration with researchers working on population ageing from all over Europe was initiated in spring 2013. This new consortium received EU FP7 for the project AGENTA, which started in January 2014. Another recently initiated project on population ageing involves scholars from the HKUST and Fudan University as well from several disciplines at Lund University. The CED has also continued its collaborations within the EurAsia Project on Population and Family History (EAP), involving scholars from six countries.

Since 2011, the Centre has cooperation with the University of Toronto, within the scope of the research project “Health Insurance, Abortion Policies, and Women’s Choice of Contraception in the United States”, with principal investigator professor Maria Stanfors. Josephine Jacobs at the Institute of Health Policy, Management, and Evaluation at the University of Toronto is working with Stanfors on this project. The Centre has provided the project with research funding for travelling and the progression of the project has thus been made possible. The aim of the project is to analyse women’s decision to use a specific form of contraceptives by applying an economic-theoretic framework that takes into consideration not only present but also future family planning costs. In this respect access to insurance as well as to abortion become important as these potentially influence the price of different contraceptives and thereby also an efficient use of contraceptives. One article on how differences in effective contraceptive usage arose between white and black women and how these increased between 1995 and 2008 has been completed and one more article has been produced on how US women at an early stage tend to internalise future costs linked to unwanted pregnancies and thus use more effective contraceptives. Jacobs earned her Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 2014 and now works at Stanford University.

CED is also founding member of the ESF project European Historical Population Sample Network (EHPS), which aims at developing tools to standardise the data structure so as to make data management and comparative research more efficient.
12. In media, international visits and talks

Starting in 2012, the CED has posted press and media activities on the CED’s website when members of the CED have presented research of public interest.

Some examples:

Ph.D. Serhiy Dekhtyar, who up until 2013 was a doctoral student at the Centre and in that same year defended his thesis titled “Early life origins of health and well-being in modern Sweden” (Lund Studies in Economic History 62), in 2015 received much attention with an article that builds on parts of his dissertation. The article, which was co-authored with Kirk Scott at the CED, as well as H-X Wang, A Goodman, I Koupil, and A Herlitz, is titled “A life-course study of cognitive reserve in dementia. From childhood to old age”, was published in the American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry July 2015 and has been reviewed and discussed in a number of journals and newspapers. In the article, Dekhtyar and his colleagues show that the chance of developing dementia was strongly linked to how well the people in the study did in school during childhood. A selection of sources in which the study has been discussed are Time Magazine, US News ans World Report, The Telegraph and The Daily Mail.

Results from Therese Nilsson’s research on economic freedom and level of tolerance in society was discussed in an article published in New York Times in early 2015. Therese Nilsson, who is member of the Centre and associate professor in Economics at Lund University has over the last couple of years written frequently on such issues, often in collaboration with Niclas Berggren at the Research Institute of Industrial Economics.

In an article in Sydsvenska Dagbladet in November 2015, Mats Persson discussed evidence from his thesis findings that health during the first years of life have an impact on the risk of taking sick leave later in life. In the thesis article that was discussed, co-written with Jonas Helgertz and published in Social Science & Medicine, it is shown that also when including compensating factors such as higher education and income level, does this link persist.

Tommy Bengtsson gave a talk on the value of SEDD as a source for medical historical research at a symposium on epidemiology and register research held at Medicon Village, Lund in August 2015. One example of interesting historical research that has been based on the SEDD is the impact of childhood epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping cough on later life health that CED-researchers have found.

Finn Hedefalk was invited to give a talk at the EHPS-Net Historical GIS workshop in Edinburgh in July 2015.

Yannu Zhang was invited to the Green Party in Lund in September 2015 to give a lecture on “The Inventive Performance of Immigrants in Sweden”.

Kirk Scott was interviewed by the Chinese English-language newspaper Global Times in November, two weeks after China officially abandoned its “One-Child Policy.” Scott spoke about the long-term economic effects of the forced low fertility, and then discussed the possibilities for the new system to compensate for an aging society.
Other appointments and academic work

Professors Martin Dribe and Maria Stanfors have since August 2015 been on sabbatical leave from Lund University and during that time they have worked as visiting scholars at the Cornell Population Center, Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. (planned return to Sweden is August 2016). Professor Stanfors is also member of the board of IFAU (Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy).

Associate professor Andreas Bergh, spent one month as a visiting researcher at the Harvard School of Population and Development in November 2015. Bergh is also since 2015 member of the Reference Group at the Ministry of Finance, the Long-term Commission (Långtidsutredningen 2015).

13. The Research School

The Research School has continued to hold a yearly conference for Ph.D. students (from 2006 and onwards), developed intensive courses on substantive issues, for example on early-life stress factors, as well as held methodological workshops. The focus of the research school changed somewhat, if only temporarily, between 2009 and 2011. The CED was then chosen to host the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD), a one-year training programme for Ph.D. students in demography, for two consecutive years.

CED’s involvement in the EDSD has continued following the move from Lund, providing teachers in courses on historical demography and on consequences of population change as well as board members.

The annual Ph.D. student conference that has been arranged by the Research School from 2008 and onwards is held in May, and welcomes circa 10-12 Ph.D. students. It is primarily aimed at students from Sweden or students using Swedish data. The format of the conference is to invite senior researchers from a variety of fields to comment on the Ph.D. students’ current work. The students are allocated 50 minutes each for presentation/discussion of his/her paper, and there is also time for informal discussions outside the scheduled sessions. The Research School covers travel, lodging, and meals for the senior researchers, and lodging and meals for the Ph.D. students. The student’s own home institution/university is expected to provide some co-funding, hence travel costs are not included in the Research School budget. During the Ph.D. student conference, members of the Research School’s advisory board are invited to serve as discussants, and to assess what the school has done in the past year, and what courses may be of interest to the home departments/universities of the advisory board members.

The Research School’s courses have also in 2015, as in previous years, attracted students from all over Europe, and in addition, from the US and China, implying that it is highly regarded by members of many research groups. One important by-product of this is that the participation
of diverse Ph.D. students expands the international network of the CED, both among Ph.D. students and senior researchers. Some of the courses that were given in 2015 are:

- Already in 2014, the research school started cooperating with the Metalund research school and SIMSAM Lund at LU, with seminar activities. The ensuing course “Introduction to Register- and Biobank-based Research”, given in April 2014 was so successful that the Medical faculty and the research school gave a second course, “Introduction to Register-based Research” during the fall term 2014 which in turn has proven sought after and thus was offered also in 2015. The research school will continue to play a large role in the course teaching and coordination.

- The course “Historical demography and Geography” which was held in Lund in August 17-26, 2015. It attracted 16 participants from 9 different countries. Lecturers were Tommy Bengtsson (CED), Lars Harrie (INES), Luciana Quaranta (CED) and Patrick Svensson (CED); Finn Hedefalk (INES/CED) and Lina Eklund (INES) assisted during exercises and project. The course examined theories and methods to add the geographic context to demographic analysis. The course introduced two topics. The first topic was a general introduction to geographic information systems (GIS) and more specialized theoretical and practical parts of how GIS can be used in demographic analyses. The second topic was theories and methods to conduct mortality studies using longitudinal historical individual-level demographic data. The course involved reading in advance for participants. Students then actively participated in discussing the central topics, as well as conducting lab exercises. The course concluded with a project where the students worked in groups, preparing a work which covered both course topics. In the project the students used micro-level individual data from the Scanian Economic Demographic Database (SEDD) database as well as historical and modern geographic data over the same area. The course was financed by the eSSENCE project, EHPS-network and the CED Research School in Economic Demography.

In addition to the courses offered, the Research School has become a valuable tool in furthering the abilities of Ph.D. students affiliated to the CED. To this end, the School covers costs for shorter training courses held at other universities, when there is a relevant link to their dissertation topic and similar courses are not available at LU. The Research School also covers part or all of the expenses associated with the affiliated Ph.D. students’ presentations of research at academic conferences and workshops.