



**CED**  
Centre d'Estudis  
Demogràfics

## I SEMINARIO GEPS-CED:

### Retos actuales de la población en el mundo desarrollado

5 y 6 de junio de 2017

San Lorenzo de El Escorial

Salón del Hotel Miranda Suizo

## PROGRAMA

### Lunes, 5 de junio

15.h. **Presentación y bienvenida**

#### **Sesión 1: Educación y desigualdad**

15.15h Jonas Radl (GEPS)

*Effort and Social Inequality: Advancing Measurement and Understanding Parental Origin Effects*

15.45h. Pau Miret Gamundi, Elisenda Rentería y Pilar Zueras

*Seguir estudiando allende los 16 años: evolución generacional, fractura de género y dispersión territorial en España*

16.15h – 17.h Debate – Moderador: Alberto Sanz Gimeno (GEPS)

#### **17.h – 17.15h PAUSA**

#### **Sesión 2: El envejecimiento y sus implicaciones contemporáneas**

17.15h Jonas Radl y María Sánchez-Domínguez (GEPS)

*La jubilación en España: ¿hacia el envejecimiento activo con pensiones insuficientes*

17.45h Elisenda Rentería y Jeroen Spijker (CED)

*Half a century of education inequalities in adult mortality in Spain: an approach using survey data on parents' survivorship*

18.15h – 19.h Debate – Moderador: David Reher (GEPS)

### Martes, 6 de junio

#### **Sesión 3: Cambios en la fecundidad española durante el siglo XX y sus consecuencias futuras**

9:00h. Daniel Devolder (CED)

*Relations between indexes of total fertility and indexes by birth order: scales and decomposition. Application to Spanish data*

9.30h Miguel Requena y David Reher (GEPS)

*Childlessness in 20th Century Spain: A Cohort Analysis*

10.h – 10.45.h Debate – Moderador: Albert Esteve (CED)

#### **10.45.h – 11.10.h PAUSA**

#### **Sesión 4: Crisis de cuidados en el mundo desarrollado**

11.10.h María Sánchez-Domínguez y Susanne Fahlén

*Changing sector? Social mobility among female migrants in care and cleaning sector in Spain and Sweden*

11.40.h Mariona Lozano y Elisenda Rentería

*Women's transitions in the labor market and the future of public pensions' sustainability in Spain. Is female employment the solution?*

12.10.h – 12.55.h Debate – Moderadora: Teresa Cusidó (CED)

#### **12.55h – 13.h. Cierre y despedida**

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## RESUMENES

**Sesión 1: Educación y desigualdad*****Effort and Social Inequality: Advancing Measurement and Understanding Parental Origin Effects***

Jonas Radl

**Abstract**

The presentation describes a proposal for the ERC Starting Grant. The project aims to understand the role of effort in the reproduction of social inequality. While large-scale test programs like PISA have produced impressive amounts of data on the determinants of cognitive abilities, there is scant evidence on socio-economic differences in cognitive effort. Better understanding the social origins of effort pushes the frontier of knowledge on intergenerational mobility and allows improving equality of opportunity. Specifically, the aim of the project is to answer three research questions

1. To what extent do children's effort levels differ by parental socio-economic background? (descriptive component).
2. Can existing disparities in effort by social background be explained by (a) the intergenerational transmission of effort from parents to children, and (b) varying motivations and differential susceptibility to incentives? (analytical component) .
3. What are the best techniques to measure cognitive effort and what are the strengths and weaknesses of measures routinely used in different scientific disciplines? (methodological component).

***Seguir estudiando allende los 16 años: evolución generacional, fractura de género y dispersión territorial en España***

Pau Miret Gamundi, Elisenda Rentería y Pilar Zueras

**Resumen**

El objetivo estriba en analizar la biografía escolar de las generaciones nacidas entre 1970 y 1990, entre los 17 y los 25 años cumplidos. La fuente de datos es la Encuesta de Población Activa en su versión panel. La medida de tiempo utilizada es el curso escolar, desde su inicio al final del verano hasta su final al inicio de esta estación al año siguiente, eliminándose el ciclo correspondiente al tercer trimestre, de julio a setiembre, pues coincide con las vacaciones escolares del estío. De esta manera, se reconstruye cada curso escolar desde el cuarto trimestre de un año dado (octubre-diciembre) hasta el segundo trimestre del año siguiente (abril-junio). El primer curso con información disponible es del cuarto trimestre de 1987 hasta el segundo de 1988 (curso 1987-88) y el último del cuarto trimestre de 2015 al segundo de 2016 (curso 2015-16). Los cursos escolares siguen a la población nacida en un año dado, a una generación, de manera que

alguien nacido el primero de enero de un año dado va al mismo curso que alguien nacido el último de diciembre del mismo año, a pesar de que su nacimiento se encuentra casi separado por un año natural. Sobre esta base nos preguntamos ¿Quiénes estudiaron más extensamente y dónde? Se utiliza la regresión logística para datos panel, en que el objeto de estudio es la probabilidad de continuar en el sistema educativo formal controlando por la edad del individuo.

## **Sesión 2: El envejecimiento y sus implicaciones contemporáneas**

### ***La jubilación en España: ¿hacia el envejecimiento activo con pensiones insuficientes?***

Jonas Radl y María Sánchez-Domínguez (GEPS)

#### **Resumen**

Este trabajo se propone analizar el panorama de la jubilación en España. A lo largo de la última década, se decidieron varias reformas legales en el sistema de pensiones que contribuirán tanto a la postergación de la edad de jubilación como a la bajada en el nivel de las prestaciones percibidas en el futuro. Existe un amplio consenso de que en el futuro hará falta trabajar más años, pero preocupa la posible insuficiencia de los ingresos entre futuras cohortes de jubilados. El creciente debate político sobre la jubilación y las pensiones, contrasta notablemente con la falta de conocimientos, por parte de la población general, sobre el funcionamiento de los sistemas de pensiones y las cuestiones técnicas necesarias para planificar con éxito su jubilación. Para profundizar en estas líneas de discusión y - en el espíritu de la cultura del encuentro - proveer una sólida base empírica para el debate político y social, este estudio examinará las últimas tendencias en la jubilación en España.

### ***Half a century of education inequalities in adult mortality in Spain: an approach using survey data on parents' survivorship***

Elisenda Rentería and Jeroen Spijker

#### **Abstract**

Life expectancy in Spain has increased dramatically in the last century, from 34 years in 1900 to 82 years in 2014, and is presently among the highest in the world. Changing life conditions and educational expansion are assumed to be behind this rapid improvement. This paper aims to estimate for the first time adult mortality rates and life expectancies by educational level from 1950 to 1989 in Spain. We use the 1991 Sociodemographic survey, a nation-wide retrospective macrosurvey that includes detailed biographical information on both respondents and their parents, including parental educational attainment and survival. Results show that significant educational differences could only be observed for the 1980s and only for the youngest age group (25-44). Although results are not significant for older cohorts, it appears inequality has

increased over time and decreased in higher ages in each decade. For women, differentials are not significant and they do not seem to change much over time and by age group. A puzzling results is that they showed higher inequality than men (although not significant). Possible explanations for the observed trends: Educational differences were not very important in the past in Spain and due to the economic/social conditions of Spain after the civil war (1936-1939) there might be reversal socioeconomic effects on mortality: individuals from higher socioeconomic status were more engaged in harmful behaviors (poorer diets, alcohol and smoking).

### **Sesión 3: Cambios en la fecundidad española durante el siglo XX y sus consecuencias futuras**

#### ***Relations between indexes of total fertility and indexes by birth order: scales and decomposition. Application to Spanish data***

Daniel Devolder (CED)

##### **Abstract**

We study the general relations between total fertility indexes and those related to birth order, as the parity progression ratio. The first ones are measures for the whole population and as such are of unconditional kind, when the second ones are conditional on having the same number of children. We establish the relations between these two kinds of indexes, what leads us to define a final or average parity progression ratio to arrive at exact formulae. This also allows us to obtain a unified scale useful for the graphical comparison of the two types of indexes. This final or average ratio can also be useful when estimating fertility from survey data, when the population numbers are smalls, and we then present computation methods for different kind of data, for birth cohorts or for periods. We also study decomposition methods for the variation in time of total fertility in term of the variation of the parity progression ratios, including the average one. These relations and these methods are applied to Spanish fertility for birth cohorts born between years 1898 and 1970.

#### ***Childlessness in 20th Century Spain: A Cohort Analysis***

Miguel Requena y David Reher (GEPS)

##### **Abstract**

Studies of childlessness in the 20th century in developed countries have underscored the existence of a cyclical trend with higher levels among cohorts born at the beginning of the twentieth century, lower ones among the baby boom cohorts and finally higher ones for cohorts born after the Second World War. Spain is not an exception to this pattern, with only a slight delay in trend changes due to the lagged timing of its own baby boom. This paper focuses on Spanish women born 1920 and 1969. Its goal is to analyze the factors behind these changes and verify the extent to which historical

continuities and discontinuities explain them. Using microdata from Spanish Census of 2011, our approach to childlessness in Spain makes use of logistic regression and regression-based decomposition techniques. Change over time, as measured by inter-cohort variations, reveals strikingly different patterns of behavior characterized by a weakening of the traditional association of childlessness with marital status and educational attainment and this is related to a period of pervasive social change taking place in the country.

#### **Sesión 4: Crisis de cuidados en el mundo desarrollado**

##### ***Changing sector? Social mobility among female migrants in care and cleaning sector in Spain and Sweden***

María Sánchez-Domínguez y Susanne Fahlén

##### **Abstract**

This paper analyses female migrant worker's labour mobility in Spain and Sweden by using data from the Spanish National Immigrant Survey 2007 (NIS) and the Swedish Level of Living Survey for foreign-born and their children 2010 (LNU-UFB). We examine to what extent the different institutional contexts promote or obstruct the labour mobility of immigrant women in the two countries with different migration and employment regimes. First, to identify different patterns of economic integration, we analyse the labour market entry among women who started in the care and cleaning sector, in which female migrants have acquired a special role in both countries. Secondly, we investigate what factors influences sector mobility among female migrants who started in care/cleaning jobs, and the mobility into this sector. The results show that the entry into the labour market is faster in Spain than in Sweden, and that the ethnic niching of the care/cleaning sector is more evident in Spain. The results also suggest that upward mobility (from care/cleaning job sector into professional/clerk jobs) is more feasible for migrant women in Sweden, especially if they have required country-specific human capital, and that migrant women in Spain are more likely to move into the care/cleaning job sector (regardless of education and region of origin), which reflect the higher demand for care/cleaning workers in Spain. We conclude that the two institutional contexts shape opportunities for upward and lateral mobility differently for migrant women depending of their educational level and region of origin.

##### ***Women's transitions in the labor market and the future of public pensions' sustainability in Spain. Is female employment the solution?***

Mariona Lozano and Elisenda Renteria

##### **Abstract**

Our project aims to pint-point one of the largest and structural problems of the Spanish labor market: women's low participation in the labor force. Spain has lower female employment rates than other European countries, and although it has increased in the

last two decades, a sizable proportion of women, particularly mothers, are not in the labor force (Drobnic & Guillen, 2011). Moreover, Guner et al. (2014) indicate that, when employed, female workers are more likely to work part-time and on a temporary contract than their male counterparts. They also noted that the gender gap in wages was about 20% in 2010 when controlling for job characteristics and selection. This result led them to conclude that while women are more qualified than men in observable human capital, they end up earning less. Additionally, other recent studies have noted the existence of a wage penalty for mothers (Molina & Montuenga, 2009; Budig et al., 2012; Halldén et al., 2016; Abendroth & al., 2014; Cebrian & Moreno, 2015; Christofides & al., 2013).

We aim to study career paths in Spain for women, and measure (1) how are they different from men's, (2) how much time women spend out of the labor market, or on part-time work, and (3) how an increased participation rate of women in full-time and permanent employment would benefit the ratio and number of workers per pensioner. To this end we use data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey (LFS, 2015), and the Continuous Sample of Labor Lives (MCVL, 2015). We first run descriptive mobility matrices, and simple and multinomial logistic regression analyses with the LFS. Second, we will use multistate life table methods to measure the time spent in each work status, as well as the change among multiple statuses through time. The statuses we are taking into account are: employed-unemployed-inactive-on leave-retirement-dead, and full time-part time for those who are employed. This second method is run with the MCVL dataset.

Given the state of the research, for the GEPS-CED seminar we are only able to show results for the first part of the analysis.