EPC 2026

Book of Abstracts

Regular Sessions

Thursday, June 4
09:00 - 10:30

1 Flash Session Fertility and Health
2 Bayesian Demographic Modeling
3 Flash Session Mortality Levels and Trends
4 Fertility, Diversity and Migration
5 Flash Session Parenthood, Childbearing, and Family Formation
6 Demographic Change and the Making of European Welfare Policy
7 Fertility and Work Conditions
8 Kinship Networks over the Life Course
9 Intergenerational Solidarity, Transfers and Responsibilities
10 Non-Communicable Diseases and Cardio-Metabolic Health
11 Intergenerational Proximity, Living Arrangements and Kin Ties Across Societies
12 Migration, Human Capital and Labour Markets
13 Climate Shocks, Migration and Mobility

Thursday, June 4
10:30 - 11:30

P1 Poster Session 1

Thursday, June 4
11:00 - 12:30

14 Flash Session Inequality Dimensions of Human Capital
15 Fertility: Trends and Patterns
16 Family and Households
17 Fertility and Housing
18 Health and Wellbeing across the Life Course
19 The Labor-Market Outcomes of Migrant Populations
20 Invited Session Celebrating the European Doctoral School of Demography: From the First 20 to the Next 20!
21 Housing and Living Arrangements
22 Gender, Sex and Health

23 Mental Health, Cognition and Wellbeing
24 Mortality, Inequality and Population Dynamics in Historical Perspective
25 Economic Drivers of Internal Migration

Thursday, June 4
13:00 - 14:00

P2 Poster Session 2

Thursday, June 4
14:00 - 15:30

26 Flash Session Emerging Data Sources in Demography: Digital Traces, AI and Mobile Phone Data
27 Mortality and Longevity
28 Invited Session Life Course, Diversity and Social Cohesion: New Challenges for Demographic Research
29 Flash Session Child and Adolescent Health and Development
30 Invited Session Second Demographic Transition: 25 Years after Bad Herrenalb
31 Flash Session Family Relationships, Social Networks, Health and Wellbeing in Later Life
32 Flash Session Gender, Work and Labour Market
33 Aging, Frailty and the Dynamics of Later-Life Health
34 Environment, Fertility and Mobility
35 International and Cross-Country Health Comparisons
36 Composition of International Migration
37 Internal Migration and Urbanization

Thursday, June 4
15:30 - 16:30

P3 Poster Session 3

Thursday, June 4
16:00 - 17:30

38 Flash Session Social Inequalities in Mortality
39 Innovations in Life Table and Multistate Modeling
40 The UNFPA Demographic Futures Survey: New Evidence for Population Research and Policy.
41 Fertility, Family Policies and Labour Markets
42 Flash Session Work, Family Roles and Social Participation in Later Life
43 Invited Session Meet the Editors
44 Variations in Healthy Ageing and Longevity
45 Family, Housework and Time Use

46 Migrant Populations, Legal Trajectories and Civic Stratification
47 Healthcare Access, Utilization and Care Needs
48 International Migration and Global Challenges
49 Health and Economic Outcomes
50 How Beliefs and Attitudes Shape Life Courses

Thursday, June 4
17:30 - 18:30

P4 Poster Session 4

Friday, June 5
09:00 - 10:30

51 Health, Morbidity and Wellbeing
52 Flash Session Advances in Subnational and Small-Area Population Analysis
53 Family, Wellbeing and Health
54 Flash Session Fertility, Values and Life Goals
55 Parenthood, Work and Inequality across the Life Course
56 Economy, Human Capital and Labor Markets
57 Flash Session Assortive Mating, Education and Social Class
58 Single Parenthood and Complex Partnership Contexts
59 Digitalisation, Intergenerational Relations and Wellbeing in Later Life
60 Climate Change, Environment and Health
61 Flash Session Temperature Extremes, Mortality and Reproductive Health
62 Social and Wellbeing Implications of Mobility
63 Immigrants' Descendants and Social Stratification

Friday, June 5
10:30 - 11:30

P5 Poster Session 5

Friday, June 5
11:00 - 12:30

64 Flash Session Residential Context and Spatial Segregation in Migrant Populations
65 Policy Issues on Ageing: Employment, Pensions and Public Perceptions
66 International Migration
67 Fertility and Gender Roles
68 Dealing with Incomplete or Deficient Data from Surveys and Censuses
69 Environment, Conflicts and Population Dynamics
70 Flash Session New Data, Methods and Comparative Perspectives in Historical Demography

71 Domestic Labour and Partnership Satisfaction
72 LGBTQIA+ Life Course Transitions and Trajectories
73 Cognitive Aeging, Dementia and Life Course Determinants of Cognitive Health
75 Health and Mortality in Migrant Populations
76 The Gendered Dimension of Human Capital

Friday, June 5
13:00 - 14:00

P6 Poster Session 6

Friday, June 5
14:00 - 15:30

77 Flash Session Fertility, Economic Conditions and Inequality
78 Assessing and Improving the Quality of Mortality Data
79 New European National and Subnational Population Projections: Implications for EU Policy Planning
80 Flash Session Environment, Human Capital and Inequalities
81 Fertility Intentions in Uncertain Times
82 Linked lives: Sibling Contexts and the Life Course
83 Fertility, Education and Employment
84 Union Trajectories, Separation and Divorce
85 Migrant Mortality
86 Health Behaviours and Lifestyke Determinants of Wellbeing
87 International Migration Intentions
88 Migrant Populations and Ethnoracial Discrimination

Friday, June 5
15:30 - 16:30

P7 Poster Session 7

Friday, June 5
16:00 - 17:30

89 Flash Session Medically Assisted Reproduction and Infertility
90 Kin Availability and Complex Networks in Ageing Populations
91 Advances in Population Research Session: Cutting-Edge Family Research with Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) Data
92 Flash Session International Migration
93 Social Inequalities in Morbidity and Disparities in Mental Health
94 Flash Session Data and Methods in Internal Migration and Urbanization
95 Fertility Responses to War and Crisis

96 Intergenerational Relations, Financial Support and Inequalities
97 Economic and Health Inequalities after Union Dissolution
98 Causes of Death and Multi-Morbidity at Death
99 Formal and Conceptual Approaches to Kinship, Generations and Social Change
100 Heterogeneity of Internal Migration Patterns

Friday, June 5
17:30 - 18:30

P8 Poster Session 8

Saturday, June 6
09:00 - 10:30

101 Intersectional Approaches to Migrant Populations
102 Flash Session Seasonal, Climate- and COVID-19-Related Mortality
103 Singlehood and Partnerships across the Life Course
104 Flash Session Caregiving Patterns, Determinants and Consequences
105 Fertility and Digital Technologies
106 Flash Session Becoming an Adult in the 21st Century
107 Childlessness and Late Parenthood
108 Fatherhood and Parental Leave
109 Ageing and the Future of Productivity
110 Geography, Environment and the Role of Place in Health
111 Migrant Populations and Assimilation over Generations
112 Survey Mode Effects and Measurement Challenges in Demographic Research

Saturday, June 6
11:00 - 12:30

113 Patterns and Components of Fertility Change
114 Mixed Families and Migrant Populations
115 Childhood Conditions and Human Capital Formation
116 Life-Course Determinants of Fertility Intentions and Realization
117 Flash Session Families, Policies and Demographic Change
118 Flash Session Families, Partnerships and Health
119 Child Custody and Children's Outcomes
120 Domestic Violence, Protection and Legal Contexts of Family
121 Methodological Innovations in Mortality Studies
122 Health Policy, Health Systems and Population-level Interventions
123 Climate Stress, Gender Inequalities and Family Wellbeing
124 Intergenerational Mobility and Influences

within family networks and, in turn, influence individuals' access to family-based social capital.

P8. 20 Infrastructure for Next Generation EU (Poster)

Yuliya Kazakova*
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This poster presents the outcomes of Infra4NextGen (I4NG), a major European Commission–funded initiative designed to mobilise leading social science research infrastructures in support of the NextGenerationEU recovery and resilience plan and European youth policy. NextGenerationEU aims to build a greener, more digital, more resilient and more equitable Europe through five thematic priorities: Make it Green, Make it Digital, Make it Healthy, Make it Strong, and Make it Equal. I4NG strengthens the evidence base underpinning each of these priorities by re-purposing, integrating, and enhancing high-quality cross-national research services and data resources. The project is coordinated by ESS ERIC, in collaboration with CESSDA ERIC, the European Values Study (EVS) and the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). Key outcomes include: • An inventory of relevant questions on each of the five themes already fielded on cross-national surveys aligned with NextGenerationEU priorities; • Harmonised and merged data extracts enabling comparative research; • The CRONOS-3 online panel—new, rapid-response data across multiple European countries on each NextGenEU theme; • Policy-relevant analytical outputs; • Deliberative workshops that incorporate young people's perspectives into EU policymaking; • E-NextGen, an educational tool that supports data literacy and public engagement. By connecting complementary European research infrastructures, Infra4NextGen builds a sustainable ecosystem for monitoring societal change, strengthening evidence-informed policymaking, and empowering the next generation of Europeans.

P8. 21 Patterns of Ethno-Spatial Change in Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1991

Sanja Klempic Bogadi; **Vladimir Nikitovic***
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The disintegration of Yugoslavia severely impacted Bosnia and Herzegovina, primarily due to its complex ethnic composition. Despite the Dayton Peace Agreement, tensions between Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats persist, deepening the crisis. The lack of reliable demographic data, especially on ethnic composition, and uncritical interpretations of demographic and migration processes since 1991 contribute to interethnic confusion. Given the post-Dayton political and administrative organization's reliance on ethnic homogeneity and its source of current crises, improving knowledge of Bosnia and Herzegovina's spatial and temporal ethno-demographic processes is crucial. This research examines changes in the spatial homogenization and dispersion of the country's population by ethnicity following Yugoslavia's breakup. Considering ethnicity as a key driver of demographic variations and geographical ethnic concentration provides deeper insights into demographic and socioeconomic processes. We used spatial autocorrelation indicators – global and local Moran's I indices – to measure and test how local administrative units cluster or disperse in space with respect to ethnic composition. These statistics were calculated from the 1991 and 2013 Censuses of population. All three ethnic groups show significant spatial homogenization at the state level in both time points, with Croats having the highest and Bosniaks the lowest levels. Contrary to popular belief, global spatial homogenization declined among all three ethnicities between 1991 and 2013, with the largest decline among Bosniaks and the smallest among Serbs. Bivariate autocorrelation analysis shows a similar

spatial pattern of ethnic homogenization between the two censuses, with pronounced changes in areas affected by forced migration and mortality due to ethnic cleansing.

P8. 22 From Pill Dominance to Diversification: The Czech Contraceptive Transition

Jirina Kocourková*; **Jitka Slabá**
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In the 1990s, Czechia experienced the fastest increase in hormonal contraceptive use among Eastern European countries, accompanied by a rapid decline in abortion rates. The widespread adoption of effective contraception enabled women to postpone childbearing without rising levels of unintended pregnancies, making Czechia unique both regionally and globally. However, after reaching a peak of almost 50% of users in 2007, hormonal contraceptive use declined to around 30% by 2021, without a compensatory rise in IUD use. This downward trend occurred alongside continued fertility postponement and a slow decline in abortion rates, suggesting a transformation in fertility control. Using data from the GGS II (Wave 1), this study examines recent contraceptive behaviour and its determinants. Results show that pill use has declined across all age groups, particularly among higher-educated women, while condom and withdrawal use have increased. Compared with 2008, the prevalence of hormonal contraception halved, and withdrawal use doubled among the youngest women. Logistic regression confirms that women with lower education remain more likely to use hormonal contraception, indicating a reversal of the traditional educational gradient known from the 1990s and 2000s. These findings align with Western European evidence of a reconfiguration of social inequalities, where better-educated women are the first to abandon hormonal methods in response to perceived health risks and the diffusion of natural health lifestyles. The study also highlights the growing influence of social media in shaping contraceptive choices and the need to reassess fertility control strategies in the context of delayed childbearing and persistently low fertility.

P8. 23 Global Trends in the Demographics of Widowhood, 1970-2020

Elder Lara Castañeda*; **Zachary Van Winkle**
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Despite widowhood being a critical life event, systematic evidence on global trends and over time in widowhood is still lacking. Three research questions are addressed: How does the prevalence of widowhood vary across countries? How does it vary once adjusted for the age compositions? To what extent does age account for change in the prevalence of widowhood over time across countries? We draw on harmonized IPUMS data to estimate crude and age-standardized widowhood rates, which reflect the proportion of the widowed population among individuals aged 18 and older. Widowhood is a status predominantly experienced by women and is closely linked to aging populations and higher life expectancy. After controlling for age, standardized rates show less divergence between countries and highlight the occurrence of widowhood at younger ages, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Our results call attention to the sensitivity of widowhood rates to period shocks, like wars and epidemics.

P8. 24 Population Age Structures in Switzerland from a Sub-Country Perspective

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Our communication focuses on analyzing the age structure of Switzerland's 2,131 municipalities in 2024. Our goal is to construct a typology of age pyramids to identify