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Population Europe is the collaborative network of leading demographic research centres. Founded in June 2009, the network now covers nearly all of the countries of Europe and a broad range of demography-relevant policy fields.

The Secretariat is hosted by the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, and is located in the WissenschaftsForum in Berlin, Germany. The Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, and the Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging are all members of the network.

In recent years, and with the support of the Max Planck Society, the European Commission, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the Economic and Social Research Council in the United Kingdom, the Friede Springer Stiftung, the Robert Bosch Stiftung, and Allianz SE, among others; Population Europe has successfully developed an extensive set of tools for efficiently disseminating research outcomes to researchers, policy-makers, civil society actors, the media, and general audiences.

These achievements are attributable to the strong spirit of collaboration and enthusiasm shown by the partners and the supporting organisations. As Henry Ford once pointed out: “Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success”. After five years of existence, the network Population Europe, has, without a doubt, reached this third stage, and its partners and stakeholders will continue to work together successfully in the future.
THE PARTNERSHIP

Population Europe currently consists of 29 leading independent demographic research institutes and centres throughout Europe.

Each partner institute has a strong research profile in policy-relevant demography, utilises innovative methods, and provides up-to-date data analysis in the field of population studies. By joining forces to enhance cross-national collaboration in policy-relevant research, the partners created a unique knowledge pool that provides new insights, precise facts, and evidence-based findings on a broad array of topics at the forefront of population and policy research.

The network makes this knowledge pool accessible worldwide to scientists, as well as to policy-makers, policy analysts, citizens, journalists, teachers, students, and the general public. Population Europe’s portfolio of dissemination activities currently includes annual policy dialogue meetings with stakeholders from research, policy, and societal organisations; policy briefs and newsletters; discussion papers and research summaries; press releases and press kits; webinars and social media activities, such as a Facebook page, a Twitter account, and a YouTube channel; a database providing access to data for policy evaluation; and a travelling exhibition. Partners can also use this infrastructure for disseminating their research projects and information about conferences, educational activities and announcements.

With its elaborate set of information on a wide range of demographic phenomena in Europe and its sophisticated dissemination tools, Population Europe acts as a platform that allows audiences to easily access reliable and authoritative facts, validated data, and up-to-date research findings on population studies in a strictly unbiased, non-partisan manner. The engagement of science writers and communication specialists with experience in working with both scientists and the public has been instrumental in translating complex research into language that can be easily understood by non-specialist audiences.

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<th>Partners</th>
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<td>2. Centre for Demographic Studies at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain</td>
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<td>3. Centre for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies, Antwerp, Belgium</td>
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<td>4. Charles University in Prague, Department of Demography and Geodemography, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
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<td>5. Demographic Research Centre, Bratislava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>6. ESRC Centre for Population Change, Southampton and St Andrews, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>7. Federal Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden, Germany</td>
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<td>8. Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary</td>
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<td>9. Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris, France</td>
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<td>10. London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>11. Lund University, Centre for Economic Demography, Lund, Sweden</td>
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<td>12. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany</td>
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<td>13. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich, Germany</td>
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<td>14. Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging, Odense, Denmark</td>
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<td>15. Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands</td>
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<td>16. National Research University Higher School of Economics, Institute of Demography, Moscow, Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Population Department - Institute of Economy, Geography &amp; Demography, Madrid, Spain</td>
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<td>18. Stockholm University Demography Unit, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
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<td>19. Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES, Lausanne / Geneva, Switzerland</td>
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The partnership is driven “by the partners, for the partners”: The directors of the partner institutes make decisions about the working programme, the development of the partnership, and the admission of new members.

Partner representatives

Prof. Dr Gunnar ANDERSSON, Stockholm
Prof. Dr Ulrich BECKER, Munich
Prof. Dr Tommy BENGTTSON, Lund
Prof. Dr Laura BERNARDI, Lausanne
Prof. Dr Francesco C. BILLARI, Oxford
Prof. Dr Axel BÖRSCH-SUPAN, Munich
Prof. Dr Anna CABRÉ, Barcelona
Prof. Dr Graziella CASELLI, Rome
Chantal CASES, Paris
Prof. Dr Gabriele DOBLHAMMER-REITER, Rostock
Prof. Jane C. FALKINGHAM, Southampton

Prof. Dr Bruno SCHOMAKER, Louvain-la-Neuve
Prof. Dr Janina JÓZWIAK, Warsaw
Prof. Dr Wolfgang LUTZ, Vienna
Prof. Dr Pekka MARTIKAINEN, Helsinki
Prof. Dr Ross MACMILLAN, Milan
Prof. Dr Dimitri MORTELmans, Antwerp
Prof. Dr Clara H. MULDER, Groningen
Prof. Dr Michael J. MURPHY, London
Dr Diego RAMIRO FARÍNAs, Madrid
Prof. Dr Jitka RYCHTAŘIKOVÁ, Prague
Prof. Dr Luule SAKKEUS, Tallinn
Prof. Dr Norbert F. SCHNEIDER, Wiesbaden
Prof. Dr Zsolt SPÉDER, Budapest
Prof. Dr Elizabeth THOMSON, Stockholm
Prof. Dr Helga A. G. DE VALK, Brussels / The Hague
Boris VAŇO, Bratislava
Prof. Dr Anatoly VISHNEVSKY, Moscow
Prof. Dr Leo VAN WISSEN, The Hague
Prof. Dr James W. VAUPEL, Rostock / Odense

The directors are supported by the Board of Trustees, which provides advice on a regular basis, oversees the Secretariat’s activities, and makes recommendations regarding new partner institutes and collaborations.

Members of the Board of Trustees

Prof. Dr James W. VAUPEL, Rostock / Odense
Prof. Dr Graziella CASELLI, Rome
Prof. Dr Frans J. WILLEKENS, Rostock / The Hague

COUNCIL OF ADVISORS

The Council of Advisors is Population Europe’s scientific board: it currently consists of more than 150 researchers from institutions across Europe and beyond with demonstrated, high-level expertise in demographic analysis and extensive knowledge of the political, economic, social, and geographic factors that influence population structure and change. The advisors suggest topics and submit publications to be disseminated.
through the channels of Population Europe, review publications prepared by the partnership on policy-relevant topics, and contribute to scientific briefings for decision-makers and the network’s publications and databases. The Council also facilitates research cooperation amongst its members.

The presidium supports and oversees the Council’s activities. From 2009-2013, François Héran, Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris, served as President of the Council during the formative years of the Council. In 2013, Francesco C. Billari, University of Oxford, took over the presidency. Both have also been President of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS).

The list of the current members of the Council of Advisors is provided in Appendix 1: Members of the Council of Advisors.

INFORMATION CENTRE

The Information Centre coordinates the dissemination of demographic facts and findings on population trends and policies to a scientific audience, as well as to policy-makers, civil society leaders, the media, and general audiences.

Since 2009, Jane C. Falkingham, ESRC Centre for Population Change, serves as Chair of the Board of Governors that provides advice to the Centre and oversees its activities. A working group composed of Jane C. Falkingham, Nico van Nimwegen, and Gilles Pison supports the day-to-day work of the secretariat.

Members of the Board of Governors of the Information Centre
Prof. Jane C. FALKINGHAM (Chair), Southampton
Prof. Dr Gilles PISON (Vice-Chair), Paris
Prof. Dr Zsolt SPÉDER (Vice-Chair), Budapest
Prof. Dr Paul BOYLE, Swindon / Brussels
Prof. Dr Gabriele DOBLHAMMER-REITER, Rostock
Prof. Dr Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ, Vienna
Prof. Dr Catherine GOURBIN, Louvain-la-Neuve
Drs. Nico VAN NIMWEGEN, The Hague
Prof. Dr Elizabeth THOMSON, Stockholm

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Population Europe also collaborates internationally with highly regarded institutions that work on population and policy issues. This cooperation provides researchers from around the world with the opportunity to exchange first-hand information on a wide range of population topics, including health, ageing and mortality, family formation and fertility, and international migration and mobility. These projects often have a broad geographical scope, and involve all levels of government.

Formal collaborative ties have been made by written agreement with eight institutions.

Collaborations
1. Belgian Royal Academy of Sciences, Brussels, Belgium
2. European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion, Brussels, Belgium
3. European Commission, Eurostat, Luxembourg
4. Italian Association for Population Studies, Rome, Italy
The network also collaborates with large stakeholder network organisations working on population and policy issues, such as AGE Platform Europe, and with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). In addition, Population Europe is also connected with European-wide and international research network organisations (see below) and operates under the auspices of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS). EAPS conducts periodic evaluations (generally every two years) of this relationship, and provides feedback on its quality and integrity.

Population Europe has been organising events and media activities embedded into European-wide activities, such as the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012, the European Commission's Demography Forum 2011 and 2013, the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of Europe 2011, the forthcoming Italian Presidency of the Council of Europe 2014, and the European Population Conferences in Vienna 2010, Stockholm 2012, and Budapest 2014.

EUROPE BEYOND ITS BOUNDARIES

Through partner institutes, members of the Council of Advisors, and collaborations throughout Europe, the network is able to cover most of the European countries in its research and dissemination activities.

While the focus of the network is on Europe, comparisons also take into account non-European perspectives and demographic experiences in other regions of the world. In their research, Population Europe's partners also cover population developments on other continents, and use this information to enrich the dialogue in the European policy arena. Furthermore, the Population Reference Bureau in Washington D.C., which has been organising research dissemination activities on demographic issues within the USA and worldwide for many decades, has been a strong collaboration partner in the Population Europe network.

TOPICS

The wide-ranging activities of the partners and the network cover nearly all policy-relevant fields of population studies:

- Ageing and life expectancy
- Environment
- Family and children
- Health
- Migration and integration
- Projections and forecasts
- Society and solidarity
- Working life
Furthermore, the partners are proficient in analysing not just population developments in their own countries, but also in a comparative perspective. Europe can be seen as a laboratory in which population change can be studied under different parameters involving varying political systems, social structures, economic conditions, and cultural traditions. Thus, collaboration between European demographers contributes to a comprehensive understanding of general trends and regional variations under different initial conditions and policy interventions.

The events that have taken place within the framework of Population Europe have, for example, addressed the consequences of rising longevity for the labour market and the pension system, and its implications for the life course and health of European citizens; the complex balance between career and family life; the relevance of living conditions during childhood; and the importance of equal opportunities for migrants and social cohesion in an increasingly diverse Europe. It has been discussed that resistance to an increase in the retirement age is often based on beliefs regarding the productivity and fitness of older employees and their competitive role in the labour market, and that these assumptions are not supported by scientific evidence. The relevance of the family has also been addressed in its different dimensions. Researchers have, for example, emphasised that more could be done to slow down the “rush-hour of life”, or the period when starting a family overlaps with career development; and that policies should provide for on-the-job training programmes following parental leave to facilitate the return to the labour market. In terms of divorce, the consequences of parental separation for the future of children, and the extent to which policy interventions can prevent adverse consequences associated with family breakups, have been discussed. Regarding the future of children, research has shown that the educational (dis)advantages of children tend to be inherited, but that policies and institutions can mediate this link if they address it early enough. As for migration issues, researchers have advocated opportunities for civic engagement to encourage the migration of target groups, as well as the development of instruments to help vulnerable populations regardless of their migration backgrounds, with the goal of maintaining social cohesion.

ACTIVITIES

Regular face-to-face communication is essential to enhance the exchange of information among experts, policy-makers, civil society actors, and the media; to help the network members understand the specific information needs of policy-makers and the public; and to learn from the experience of both researchers and practitioners.

Since 2009, Population Europe has organised or co-organised a total of 15 conferences, workshops, and meetings with stakeholders; or an average of three events per year. These events have been held in Brussels, Berlin, Budapest, Moscow, Odense, Paris, Prague, The Hague, Vienna, and Warsaw.

**Events**

1. **Research on Interdependencies between Demography and Policy. Comparative Databases – Existing Experiences and Future Potentials**
   Chair: Prof. Dr James W. Vaupel, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock / Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging, 1-2 February 2010, Harnack House, Berlin, Germany

2. **A New Take on Policies for Demographic Change?**
   Chair: Eleonore Hostasch, EU High-Level Expert Group on Demography, Brussels, 2 September 2010, European Population Conference / University of Vienna, Austria

3. **Inside the Pyramid: New Policy Challenges and Opportunities of Population Ageing and Decline in Europe**
   Chair: Prof. Dr François Héran, Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris, 13 October 2010, Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Population Europe Event)

4. **Challenges of Aging Societies in Russia and Germany**
   Chairs: Prof. Dr Anatoly G. Vishnevsky, Institute of Demography, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow; James W. Vaupel, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock / Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging, 2-3 November 2010, Moscow, Russian Federation

5. **Success Story or Sisyphean Challenge: The Impact of Policy Responses on Family and Fertility Dynamics in Europe**
   Chair: Prof. Dr Zsolt Spéder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Budapest, 29 March 2011, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary (Population Europe Event)
With the “Population Europe Events”, the network established a series of policy dialogue meetings that have proven to be highly effective. At these meetings, 40-60 experts from research institutions, policy organisations, and NGOs discuss in a confidential atmosphere the most recent research findings, and the policy recommendations that can be drawn from this evidence. Each event usually begins with three talks offering brief insights into innovative research approaches and results in the field. These talks are followed by a panel debate involving stakeholders from policy organisations, NGOs, and the media. The outcomes of the meeting are often published in the form of an event review on the website and a policy brief. To ensure that the proceedings reached a wider audience interested in policy, this brief is later distributed across Europe. Press releases are sent out before and after the event, and inter-
view opportunities with prominent speakers are offered to the media.

An average of 63 participants registered for each of the Population Europe events. The various stakeholder events, workshops, and conferences attracted a total audience of more than 800 participants (the members of the Secretariat not included).

The participants represented more than 200 stakeholder organisations. Almost equal shares of the attendees came from policy organisations (36.4 per cent), the economy and societal organisations (34.2 per cent), and research institutions (29.4 per cent). The stakeholder organisations represented at the events were based in 33 countries, including Canada, the Republic of Korea, Moldova, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Because many institutions with a European focus are based in Brussels, more than one-third of the stakeholders were from Belgium. Of the participants from outside Belgium, Eastern European (32.5 per cent) and Western European (33.1 per cent) institutions were represented equally, while participation from Southern Europe (21.9 per cent) and the Nordic countries (12.5 per cent) was notably lower (see Appendix 2: External institutions represented at our events).

Members of Population Europe also participate in other international policy events, such as the European Demography Forum or the Berlin Demography Forum. They took part in European advisory boards, such as the Joint Programming Initiative “More Years, Better Lives – The Potential and Challenges of Demographic Change”, and the EU High-Level Expert Group on Demography of the DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion. Furthermore, Population Europe has been represented at high-level governmental meetings, such as the “Baltic Sea States Summit” in 2012.
Population & Policy Compact

Population Europe’s policy brief series “Population & Policy Compact” comprehensively summarises cutting-edge research results and provides policy recommendations on specific topics. Within four pages, each volume provides a concise and succinct synthesis of key research findings by eminent researchers in the network and other leading European experts.

This publication is tailored to policy-making audiences and sent to approximately 2,000 stakeholders in Brussels and the European member states (e.g., the branches of the European Commission and the European Parliament interested in demographic issues, civil society actors, research institutes, and think tanks on European policy). The policy brief is also accessible online on the Population Europe website in the library section.

Number 1 (2011) – Europe’s Citizens should have a Choice. Toward a New Policy of Life-Course Flexibility
Authors: Jane C. Falkingham, François Héran, James W. Vaupel

Authors: Francesco C. Billari, Anna Matysiak, Zsolt Spéder, Olivier Thévenon

Authors: Hein de Haas, Helga A. G. de Valk, Frans J. Willekens

Authors: Axel Börsch-Supan, Agnieszka Chłoń-Domińczak, Vegard Skirbekk

Number 5 (2013) – Broken Arms. Demographic Change and Europe’s Security and Defence Capacities
Author: Wenke Apt

Number 6 (forthcoming): Policy-making for the Era of Mobilities

Number 7 (forthcoming): Youth Vulnerability
Discussion Paper

Population Europe’s Discussion Paper series provides in-depth insights into contemporary discussions among demography experts. The first issue was devoted to the future challenges of population research from a scientific perspective. The forthcoming issues will provide insights into the challenges of demographic change from the perspective of policy-makers and civil society organisations at the European level.

Population Digests

In order to increase the accessibility of cutting-edge research results for policy, media, and general audiences, non-technical summaries of key research findings are published on the Population Europe website on a continuous basis. Population Digests are short and comprehensive summaries of the most recent peer-reviewed research findings. The articles in the Population Digests usually do not exceed 400-600 words, and include easy-to-read figures and tables, as well as links to additional information, such as the original publication, data sources, glossary definitions, and information about the author. To ensure the scientific accuracy and completeness of the summaries, the Population Digest articles are written by experienced Population Europe science writers in close collaboration with the authors of the original publication. A total of 53 Population Digests have been published on the topics listed in the website’s library section since 2011.

All of the Population Digests are made permanently available on the website, and thus represent a valuable repository and archive, not just for authors and policy-makers, but also for students and other audiences interested in the most recent population developments.

Demographic Insights

The thematic newsletter Demographic Insights is tailored to the information needs of journalists. Each issue focuses on a special topic and includes an interview with one of the network’s demographic experts, short summaries for further reading that synthesise key research findings, selected facts and numbers on population development, and background information drawn from various sources. Demographic Insights are produced electronically, and all of the items are accessible online.
Five Questions for Demographer Chiara Pronzato

1. Have you noticed a gender gap in the workforce?

Gender gap is more common among women. And for men the decision becomes even more difficult: to have children or have them very late. But still the desire to have children is growing share of individuals – women as well as men – have no desire to start trusting and using external forms of care, lower educated parents/their children who were cared for by grandparents know more words and are more likely to overestimate the impact of income in many respects. What can be done to improve the situation?

2. Is the role of fathers on the rise?

In societies or companies where only a few men are involved fathers and mothers are solely a supporter to a co-nurturer, but there is ambivalence in most countries. Fathers are asked to do a lot; they are expected to be as active as possible in the family. But at the same time... the role of fathers has changed from sole breadwinner to supporter to a co-nurturer, but there is ambivalence in most countries. Fathers are asked to do a lot; they are expected to be as active as possible in the family. But at the same time they are still expected to do the primary role of earning money, because in the majority of cases men are the ones who earn most of the money. One out of four fathers of children born in 2010 in Germany who is prepared for this and who can afford to take paternal leave, even if they're no longer seen as “newcomers”

3. How to deal with the problem of balancing work and family life?

Care arrangements or parental separation, is not the problem of balancing work and family life. It’s important to release parents from the pressure and to decrease gender arrangements into question. The role of fathers has changed from sole breadwinner to supporter to a co-nurturer, but there is ambivalence in most countries. Fathers are asked to do a lot; they are expected to be as active as possible in the family. But at the same time they are still expected to do the primary role of earning money, because in the majority of cases men are the ones who earn most of the money. One out of four fathers of children born in 2010 in Germany who is prepared for this and who can afford to take paternal leave, even if they're no longer seen as “newcomers”

4. How does childcare support to the active fatherhood?

From Germany we know that the share of active fathers is increasing, and pro-egalitarian measures also have an effect eventually. One study in Finland demonstrates by far the most egalitarian gender role attitudes. It’s important to release parents from the pressure and to decrease gender arrangements into question. The role of fathers has changed from sole breadwinner to supporter to a co-nurturer, but there is ambivalence in most countries. Fathers are asked to do a lot; they are expected to be as active as possible in the family. But at the same time they are still expected to do the primary role of earning money, because in the majority of cases men are the ones who earn most of the money. One out of four fathers of children born in 2010 in Germany who is prepared for this and who can afford to take paternal leave, even if they’re no longer seen as “newcomers”

5. How do the roles of parents influence the children’s development?

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6. Do grandparents have an impact on the development of the children?

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7. How do parents influence the development of the children?

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8. Is the gender gap decreasing?

Care arrangements or parental separation, is not the problem of balancing work and family life. It’s important to release parents from the pressure and to decrease gender arrangements into question. The role of fathers has changed from sole breadwinner to supporter to a co-nurturer, but there is ambivalence in most countries. Fathers are asked to do a lot; they are expected to be as active as possible in the family. But at the same time they are still expected to do the primary role of earning money, because in the majority of cases men are the ones who earn most of the money. One out of four fathers of children born in 2010 in Germany who is prepared for this and who can afford to take paternal leave, even if they’re no longer seen as “newcomers”

The website www.population-europe.eu

The information exchanged among the partners across Europe is systematically organised and disseminated through the website www.population-europe.eu, creating a solid scientific foundation for decision-makers and general audiences.

A regularly updated news section provides the most recent information. Previous items remain accessible using the tab and icons section and in a news archive. An advanced search function combines regional, as well as thematic keywords. The website also highlights recent activities (e.g., topical publications, events) that can be specifically promoted through the Focus and the Quick Guide sections. Other useful tools for keeping users updated are the diary of events and announcements of upcoming events and subscription offers for newsletters at the partner institutes.
The website also serves as a repository for the online publications of Population Europe, such as the policy briefs Population & Policy Compact, the Population Digests, and the thematic newsletter Demographic Insights. The website also provides links and introductions to relevant publications on the websites of partners and other institutions.

Through tabs, sorted by sub-categories – e.g., under the headings library, multimedia, or data – users can find a wide range of material. Moreover, the website is a useful information source for specialist audiences. The press section includes materials of particular relevance for journalists. A dynamic frame that changes between each visit encourages the user to learn more about leading population experts and their fields of interest, while providing contact details. In the data section, researchers and partners can exchange information about relevant data sources and scientific meetings. Another useful tool is targeted particularly to the needs of younger and future generations of scholars. Partner institutions can widen the range of potentially interested candidates for their open positions, fellowships, and study opportunities by publishing their advertisements in the Study & Career section. Meanwhile, young scholars in the wider field of population studies can find information in this section about study and funding opportunities, jobs, fellowships, calls for papers, and awards throughout Europe.

In addition, a number of multimedia tools have been developed for general and educational audiences, such as Population Europe Inter-faces (see below); PopTrain, a simulation tool for current and future populations developed by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute; and Migration Flows in Europe, an interactive tool developed by the Institut national d'études démographiques.

As a matter of principle, all of the texts are written in non-technical language. Cross-links to other related content and to a glossary allow users to find additional information for their research and look up the basic terminology. The website has been enriched with the most recent user-friendly and intuitive web design (e.g., icon-oriented buttons comparable to user-friendly smartphone standards).

From the launch of the website in October 2011 to April 2014, Population Europe produced a total of more than 1,000 online items. Information about 45 books and publications, 112 event announcements, 21 data source descriptions, 128 expert profiles, and 150 glossary items have been uploaded. On average, eight pieces of news appeared on the website every month, and two to three summaries of the most recent research results and conference proceedings were published. In addition, 18 webcasts with important demographers were made available.

The partnership’s website has been visited quite frequently, with an average of more than 3,000 unique visitors and more than 10,000 actions (page views, downloads, and outlinks) per month. The success of the website also reflects the growing interest in Population Europe. The website had about 22,000 visits in 2012, but more than 33,000 visits in 2013. In terms of website content, the library section (which includes summarising publications such as Population Digests and policy briefs) is the most...
Social Media Activities

In 2014, Population Europe started a social media initiative as part of its digital communication strategy. The goal of the initiative is to improve interactions with audiences at the regional and local levels, as well as with students and younger generations. Policy, media, and general audiences increasingly communicate through social media channels. These channels are also widely used for public relations activities. Through these social networks, interactions between experts, policy audiences, and the public can be facilitated and accelerated.

As part of the new digital strategy, the network has set up a blog which publishes information on demography in Europe, and collects and responds to “frequently asked questions” and controversies about population and policy issues that come up in the public debate. In addition, a Facebook page and a Twitter account have been set up according to the most recent standards of user accessibility and communication design.

Population Europe has also created a YouTube channel where video presentations and interviews are available. In addition, Population Europe has launched its own series: “Population Europe Inter-faces”, which are interviews with prominent demographers in accessible, non-technical language. At the European Population Conference 2012 in Stockholm, 18 short video interviews in which leading demographers gave their views on population change were recorded. At the European Population Conference 2014 in Budapest, this series will be continued.

To better reach general audiences and the media, Population Europe plans to establish an additional format that takes advantage of social media channels: The Population Europe Day. A leading demographer will be asked to answer questions in an online debate moderated by the Population Europe Secretariat on Population Europe Day. This format will tackle issues of current interest in the public debate, and will create a forum for interaction between experts and the public.
The programme allows the user to simulate population trends in 31 European countries. Values for the average number of children per woman, life expectancy, and net migration can be entered for each country. The effects of these variables on population trends in a particular country are then simulated in the form of maps, population pyramids, graphs, and tables.

Additionally, the Institut national d’études démographiques has developed a new animated tool on international migration that provides access to United Nations statistics for 230 countries. Via maps or country lists, users can select an indicator on immigrant populations, annual migratory growth, and total annual population growth. The programme then shows how immigrants are distributed across the globe, and in which countries they are most numerous.

Exhibition

In 2013, Population Europe launched the travelling exhibition “How to get to 100 – and enjoy it”. The exhibition was part of the activities of the German Science Year 2013 “The Demographic Opportunity”. The project was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the European Commission, the Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom, the Friede Springer Stiftung, and Allianz SE.

Interactive Tools

Population Europe has been actively engaged in the development of interactive tools targeted at a broader audience, particularly non-demographers.

The Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute has developed PopTrain Europe, a web-based demographic simulation programme. It is designed mainly for classroom education, but the tool can also be used by the general public interested in population developments.
The goal of the exhibition is to raise awareness among the general public of the pressing issues surrounding demographic change. These challenges and opportunities associated with demography are often hard to discern behind abstract figures like the fertility rate, the risk of mortality, or net migration. But these numbers represent developments which are already significantly affecting the life course of each individual, and which may offer opportunities that are not widely known.

The opening statement “How to get to 100 – and enjoy it” creates a dramatic arc that spans a number of individual topic areas and modules, and connects them with each other. The sequence and display of the topic areas is based on the life course. Using this approach, abstract knowledge is presented in an interactive and easy-to-understand format that helps visitors grasp the relevance of the topics for their own lives. At the same time, each of the stations is focused on an area of demography that has been intensively researched by the partners of Population Europe. The ten stations offer new insights from research on longevity, the effects of early childhood experiences on the life course, birth rates and families, the redistribution of work over the course of life, mobility and migration, “active ageing” in the world of work, ageing and mortality, care needs and the opportunities offered by “ambient assisted living”, the co-existence of the generations in an ageing society, and the future of the ageing process. Each station has been carefully reviewed by experts of the Population Europe network.

Visually appealing stand-up displays mark the ten thematic stations of the exhibition. To access the interactive contents, visitors scan QR codes with an iPad provided at the reception desk. Visitors can then make their way intuitively through the informational texts, video sequences with comments from demographers, and easy-to-understand graphics. The use of an iPad allows visitors to interact directly with the exhibition, by, for example, responding to questions about the information presented. Each visitor can choose from a selection of predetermined answers and then find out which choices the other visitors made, and finally, what researchers have to say on the subject.

The use of interactive technologies and modular informational elements makes it possible to adapt the exhibition
to the environment. The elements can be displayed not only as a special exhibition in a museum, but also in the foyers of public buildings, companies, or educational institutions, as well as at conferences or fairs. The partners and sponsors of the project can borrow the modules, integrating them into an existing project or using them during public appearances.

The exhibition is based on a content management system which allows for regular updates of the content and extensions depending on the interests of different national audiences. The system can also display the information in other languages (in 2014: Czech, English, French, German, and Hungarian; in 2015: Dutch, Italian, and Spanish).

Starting in 2016, all of the contents of the exhibition will be available online, and may thus appeal to an even wider audience.

### Exhibition sites in 2013/2014

1. **Berlin**, Kalkscheune  
   BMBF-Zukunftskongress Demografie “Technik zum Menschen bringen”  
   21-22 October 2013

2. **Bonn**, World Conference Center Parlament der Generationen  
   17-18 November 2013

3. **Munich**, Alte Kongresshalle, Theresienwiese  
   Münchner Wissenschaftstage  
   15-19 November 2013

4. **Brussels**, Building Joseph II 79 European Commission  
   17-21 Mach 2014

5. **Berlin**, Allianz Kulturforum, Pariser Platz  
   Berliner Demografie Forum  
   10-23 April 2014

6. **Prague**, Carolinum  
   Charles University in Prague  
   19 May 2014 - 18 June 2014

7. **Budapest**, Corvinus University European Population Conference  
   26-27 June 2014

8. **Budapest**, Mammut Shopping Mall  
   1 September 2014 - 5 October 2014

9. **Southampton**, West Quay  
   20-26 October 2014

10. **London**, Oxo Gallery  
    28 October - 3 November 2014

11. **Scotland**  
    17-21 November 2014

12. **Birmingham**, Millennium Point  
    24-29 November 2014

13. **Cardiff**, National Assembly for Wales  
    1-5 December 2014

In 2015, further exhibition sites are envisaged for Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

### Other Media Activities

Population Europe has stepped up its efforts to reach journalists. Within this time period, 34 press releases containing facts, background information, and expert opinions on policy-relevant topics were published by the Population Europe Secretariat. These efforts resulted in 39 published interviews/statements and four press kit requests. For the Population Europe events, the Secretariat organised press conferences and background interviews with scientists.

The Population Europe Secretariat has been directly contacted by journalists from a growing number of European countries (e.g., EU correspondents and national journalists from Sweden, the United Kingdom, Slovakia, the Netherlands, Poland, Bulgaria, and Israel), and has provided them with evidence-based information on demographic topics and coordinated interviews with partners from the network. Currently, about 1,200 journalists regularly receive information from Population Europe via the network’s mailing lists. An evaluation of Population Europe’s media coverage must consider that most journalists interested in demographic issues work for national media and audiences. Even if, for example, a press conference or presentation was given as part of a Population Europe event or the information used was provided in a policy brief, journalists usually only referred to the partner institute involved in their respective country. Still, Population Europe has achieved a high level of media awareness in its own right: direct references to Population Europe have been made by Český rozhlas 1 (CZ), Daily European...
News, Die Welt (DE), Euractiv (interview in English and Slovenian), Europa NU (European News Webpage, NL), Europost (BE), Gazeta Wyborcza (PL), Hamburger Abendblatt (DE), MF Dnes (CZ), Radio TOK FM (PL), Science Guide (NL), and The Guardian (UK). In addition, the Population Europe Secretariat is engaged in media partnerships with, for example, Euractiv and the Joint Programming Initiative “More Years, Better Lives”. Information is also spread through the media networks of the partner institutes and cooperation partners.

Translations

The partnership acquired seed money to translate selected research results into English for dissemination throughout Europe. For example, Demográfiai Portré 2009 and 2012, a highly concise study on Hungarian demography, was translated into English and is now available across the continent. Published by the partner Hungarian Demographic Research Institute in Budapest, the book describes Hungary’s demographic situation and interprets the trends in a European context. Information about this publication was disseminated through the website and press releases.

A limited amount of literature from Population Europe is also being translated into other languages in addition to English; mainly German, French, and Spanish.

SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Population Europe Resource Finder and Archive (PERFAR)

While reliable data are crucial for research and evidence-based policy-making, they are often difficult to access. Data sources are scattered, the linkages of data are complex, and definitions and protocols vary. Finding the right data requires specialised efforts. Expert knowledge of the technicalities of the data and the ability to interpret the data are needed.

Since its foundation, the Population Europe members have been intensively discussing the challenges associated with data collection and dissemination during workshops and meetings. As a result of these discussions, Population Europe has participated in three activities in the field of policy-relevant data: the Population and Policy Database, the Data Mapping Project, and the Data Catalogue. The experiences collected from these three activities will form the basis for the development of a single common platform: The Population Europe Resource Finder and Archive (PERFAR).

The Population and Policy Database, launched in 2011, provides detailed policy information, currently for four policy fields (family policy, long-term elderly care, employment for the 50+, and naturalisation) and seven European countries representing different types of welfare states (Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and the United Kingdom). The database also provides socio-economic and demographic indicators for up to 60 countries. In 2012, a new coordination committee for the Population and Policy Database was established, consisting of James W. Vaupel (demography), Axel Börsch-Supan (population economics), and Ulrich Becker (social law). The committee ensures that the interdisciplinary approach of the database meets the highest scientific standards. In addition, a Scientific Advisory Board was appointed in 2013 that includes leading data and survey providers, as well as researchers in the fields covered by the database. During 2014, the policy section of the database will be revised and updated. This overhaul will include an update and expansion of the fields covered by family policies and educational policies. In terms of geographical coverage, ten European countries (Austria, Belgium,
The data project also helped to inform the development of the JPI’s Strategic Research Agenda, and any calls or research proposals that will follow from it, by identifying relevant sources, helping to prevent repetition of work by individual projects, and ensuring that proposed research projects are well informed about possible data sources.

In addition, Population Europe established a database catalogue evaluated by the partners on its website. This collection consists of 21 databases across Europe ranging from general demographic and socio-economic indicators to specialised datasets on migration, mortality, or fertility. To facilitate the use of the collection by non-scientific audiences, the database catalogue provides a filter search function and a brief description of each database, as well as the contact details of the responsible institutions and a link to direct access. This allows the user to identify reliable data sources for a wide variety of topics and regions that meet the highest scientific standards in terms of methods and data validation.

Following the recommendations of the Population and Policy Database’s Scientific Advisory Board, Population Europe’s data dissemination strategy has been carefully revised. The database will now become part of the new data platform PERFAR (Population Europe Resource Finder and Archive), which will include detailed information on policies over time, a link catalogue to socio-economic and demographic data, policy-relevant data, and an online repository for research results. PERFAR will not only collect data, but will also serve as a platform for the publication and dissemination of research outcomes.

In 2013, the Population Europe Secretariat participated in the Data Mapping Project of the Joint Programming Initiative “More Years, Better Lives – The Challenges and Opportunities of Demographic Change”. This project seeks to map the range of data sources on ageing at the European and national levels, examine whether there are major gaps in the available data infrastructure, and provide statistical agencies with user-driven feedback on standard data sources. It provides both scientists and policy-makers with a comprehensive overview of where to find appropriate data for cross-disciplinary approaches and evidence-based decision-making in the context of an ageing society.

The Secretariat of Population Europe has taken over the responsibility of organising and coordinating the dissemination work package for the FP7-funded collaborative research project “FamiliesAndSocieties – Changing families and sustainable societies: Policy contexts and diversity over the life course and across generations”, a consortium of 25 research institutes (including ten partner institutes) from 15 European countries, three transnational civil society actors, and a large number of national and international stakeholder organisations. The project consortium
can be regarded as the leading research network on family policy issues in Europe today. The main objectives of the project are “to investigate the diversity of family forms, relationships, and life courses in Europe; to assess the compatibility of existing policies with family changes, and to contribute to evidence-based policy-making”.

Within the framework of the work package, Population Europe is collaborating with the Stockholm University Demography Unit, the International Federation for Family Development, AGE Platform Europe, and the European Large Families Confederation. Elements of the project include a series of stakeholder meetings in Brussels, summaries of research results and conference proceedings, policy briefs, a newsletter, and an update of the Population and Policy Database.

The project is funded by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Research and Innovation.

Other Research Projects

The Population Europe Secretariat is frequently asked to support the projects of partners through its outreach activities. Thus, it provides an infrastructure for the dissemination of research results, reports, and data. The network is currently supporting the dissemination of results from the FP7-funded project “Temporary versus permanent Migration” (TEMPER), coordinated by the Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC); and the project “Ageing Europe: An application of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) for explaining and projecting trends in public finances” (AGENTA), coordinated by the Vienna Institute of Demography.

Furthermore, the partners and the members of the Council of Advisors often ask Population Europe for help with distributing information on their research projects at a European level. For example, the network is providing support to the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP); the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE); and the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) “More Years, Better Lives – The Potential and Challenges of Demographic Change”.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS

Population Europe also provides tools to support young academics in their career development.

On its website, Population Europe publishes information about study and career opportunities in the field of population studies throughout Europe. Students can thus find much of the information likely to be relevant for their career development in one place.

Through the position of student assistant, the Secretariat also offers students opportunities to gain professional experience in research dissemination, and further insights into the field of population studies. In addition, Popula-
The partnership has established lean management structures which ensure that our resources are used as efficiently as possible in promoting knowledge of population issues in Europe. While regular exchange is organised mainly by email, the boards meet every second year at the European Population Conference.

The Population Europe Secretariat in Berlin, Germany, is in charge of the network’s dialogue activities, its print and online publications, the dissemination activities, the day-to-day management of the network, and its fundraising activities. The communication experts at the Secretariat provide the partners with the infrastructure needed for a European-wide policy dialogue and worldwide research dissemination.

The team of the Population Europe Secretariat

Dr Andreas EDEL, Executive Secretary (full-time), since May 2009
Antje PETERS, Secretary and Office Manager (part-time), since February 2010
Dr Ann ZIMMERMANN, Scientific Coordinator of the Council of Advisors (part-time), since October 2011
Isabel ROBLES SALGADO, Scientific Coordinator of the Information Centre (part-time), since April 2014

Projects
Dr Diana LÓPEZ-FALCÓN, Scientific Coordinator (full-time), since September 2011
Dr Daniela VONO DE VILHENA, Scientific Coordinator (full-time), since September 2013
Steffen BITTERLING, student assistant January 2011 - March 2013, research assistant (part-time) since April 2013
Anna BARBUSCIA, research assistant (part-time), March 2014 – August 2014

Freelancers
Sigrun MATTHIESEN supports the Secretariat as a freelance journalist.
Petra KRIMPHOVE supported the activities of Population Europe as Journalist in Residence in March and April 2014.
LIAISON PERSONS

A liaison person at each partner institute allows the partnership’s internal communications to run smoothly. The liaison persons are usually involved in the outreach activities of their respective partner institutes. They manage local relationships with journalists, politicians, policy analysts, teachers, students, the public, and collaborating organisations. In terms of the partnership, they deliver feedback about any information that might be relevant for population and policy issues in Europe to the network, in collaboration with the Secretariat. For example, they provide up-to-date information about new papers published at their institutes, or any conferences or other events which are policy-relevant and could be reported on Population Europe’s website or through other media. In the future the liaison persons will also have direct access to the website so that they can directly upload content, such as job advertisements. Population Europe’s liaison persons meet every second year between the meetings of the directors to discuss the upcoming dissemination activities.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Liaison Persons</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Person(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Antwerp</td>
<td>Centre for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies: Dimitri MORTELMANS</td>
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<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>Centre for Demographic Studies: Andreu DOMINGO i VALLS</td>
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<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>Demographic Research Centre: Boris VAÑO</td>
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<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel: Helga A. G. DE VALK</td>
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<td>Budapest</td>
<td>Hungarian Demographic Research Institute: Balázs KAPITÁNY</td>
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<td>Groningen</td>
<td>Population Research Centre: Fanny JANSSSEN</td>
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<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>Population Research Unit: Sikke HÄNNINEN</td>
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<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>Swiss National Center of Competence in Research LIVES: Laura BERNARDI</td>
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<td>London</td>
<td>London School of Economics: Ernestina COAST, Wendy SIGLE-RUSHTON</td>
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<td>Louvain</td>
<td>Research Centre on Demography and Societies: Ester Lucia RIZZI</td>
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<td>Lund</td>
<td>Centre for Economic Demography: Kirk SCOTT</td>
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<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Population Department - Institute of Economy, Geography &amp; Demography: Amparo GONZÁLEZ FERRER</td>
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<td>Milan</td>
<td>Dondena Centre for Research on Social Dynamics: Ross MACMILLAN</td>
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<td>Moscow</td>
<td>National Research University Higher School of Economics: Mikhail DENISSENKO</td>
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<td>Odense</td>
<td>Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging: Vladimir CANUDAS-ROMO</td>
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<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Oxford Population Centre: Christopher WILSON</td>
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<td>Paris</td>
<td>Institut national d’études démographiques: Houda KEGHOUCHE, Olivier THÉVENON</td>
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<td>Rostock</td>
<td>Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research: Silvia LEEK</td>
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<td>Rostock</td>
<td>University of Rostock: Gabriele DOBLHAMMER-REITER</td>
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<td>Southampton</td>
<td>ESRC Centre for Population Change: Teresa MCGOWAN</td>
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<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Stockholm University Demography Unit: Gerda R. NEYER</td>
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<td>Tallinn</td>
<td>Estonian Institute for Population Studies: Liili ABULADZE</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute: Nico VAN NIMWEGEN</td>
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For presentations at conferences and workshops, Population Europe has developed booth materials, such as computer animations, posters, flyers, and give-aways. Population Europe has a booth, either at the European Population Conference or at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, that provides partner institutes with the opportunity to present their materials and job announcements.

FUNDING

While core support for the Secretariat of Population Europe is provided by the Max Planck Society, in the first five years of its existence Population Europe has raised more than two million euros from different sources for funding its various activities, mainly from the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion and the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation; the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in Germany; the Economic and Social Research Council in the United Kingdom; the private Friede Springer Stiftung and Robert Bosch Stiftung, and Allianz SE. Furthermore, the partners of the network support Population Europe by providing in-kind contributions in the form of working time and research capacities on a voluntary basis.

PROMOTING THE PARTNERSHIP

Population Europe has developed a professional corporate design for all of its print products, including roll-up posters, presentation of master slides, and print designs for publications. Applying a consistent and easily identifiable corporate image for the website and all of the other outreach material provides the network’s online and print publications with a high degree of brand recognition and brand awareness. The name and the logo “Population Europe: The European Population Partnership” were approved in a meeting in Marrakech in September 2009, and were registered with the Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market of the European Union.
APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF ADVISORS

1. Prof. Dr Juha ALHO, University of Helsinki, Department of Social Research, Helsinki
2. Prof. Dr Gunnar ANDERSSON, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
3. Prof. Dr Yonathan ANSON, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Department of Social Work, Beer Sheva
4. Prof. Dr Elisabetta BARBI, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Statistical Sciences, Rome
5. Dr Annette BAUDISCH, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock
6. Prof. Dr Jan VAN BAVEL, University of Leuven, Centre for Sociological Research, Leuven
7. Dr Joop DE BEER, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
8. Prof. Dr Tommy BENGTSSON, Lund University, School of Economics and Management, Centre for Economic Demography, Lund
9. Prof. Dr Gerard J. VAN DEN BERG, University of Mannheim, Department of Economics, Mannheim
10. Prof. Dr Laura BERNARDI, University of Lausanne, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Lausanne
11. Prof. Dr Hans BERTRAM, Humboldt University, Institute for Social Sciences, Berlin
12. Prof. Dr Francesco C. BILLARI, University of Oxford, Department of Sociology, Oxford
13. Dr Sunnee BILLINGSLEY, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
14. Prof. Dr Gian Carlo BLANGIARDO, University of Milano-Bicocca, Department of Statistics, Milan
15. Dr John BONGAARTS, Population Council, New York
16. Associate Prof. Kremena BORISSOVA-MARINOVA, Institute for Population and Human Studies, Demography Department, Sofia
17. Prof. Dr Axel BÖRSCH-SUPAN, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA), Munich
18. Prof. Dr Arij Lans BOVENBERG, Tilburg University, Department of Economics, Tilburg
19. Prof. Dr Paul BOYLE, Economic and Social Research Council, Swindon / Science Europe, Brussels
20. William P. BUTZ, Kensington, Maryland
21. Prof. Dr Anna CABRÉ, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Centre for Demographic Studies, Barcelona
22. Prof. Dr Raimondo CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Faculty of Economics, Rome
23. Prof. Dr Vladimir CANUDAS-ROMO, Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging, Odense / Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Baltimore
24. Prof. Dr Oliviero CASACCHIA, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Statistical Sciences, Rome
25. Prof. Dr Graziella CASELLI, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Statistical Sciences, Rome
27. Dr Agnieszka CHŁOŃ-DOMIŃCZAK, Warsaw School of Economics, Department of Demography / Educational Research Institute, Warsaw
28. Prof. Dr Kaare CHRISTENSEN, University of Southern Denmark, Institute of Public Health, Odense / Terry Sanford Institute, Duke University, North Carolina
29. Dr Ernestina COAST, London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Social Policy, London
30. Prof. Dr David COLEMAN, University of Oxford, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, Oxford
31. Prof. Dr Youssef COURBAGE, Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris
32. Prof. Dr Harry VAN DALEN, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / Tilburg University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Tilburg
33. Dr Mikhail DENISSENKO, National Research University Higher School for Economics, Institute of Demography, Moscow
34. Dr Aline DÉSESQUELLES, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris / University of Pennsylvania, Population Studies Center, Philadelphia
35. Prof. Dr Claudia DIEHL, University of Konstanz, Department of History and Sociology, Konstanz
36. Prof. Dr Gabriele DOBLHAMMER-REITER, University of Rostock, Institute of Sociology and Demographic Research / Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock
37. Prof. Dr Andreu DOMINGO i VALLS, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Centre for Demographic Studies and Department of Geography, Barcelona
38. Prof. Dr Martin DRIBE, Lund University, Department of Economic History, Lund
39. Prof. Dr Pearl A. DYKSTRA, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Faculty of Social Sciences, Rotterdam
40. Prof. Dr Viviana EGIDI, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Statistical Sciences, Rome
41. Dr Olivia EKERT-JAFFÉ, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
42. Dr Valery ELIZAROV, Moscow State University, Center of Population Research, School of Economics, Moscow
43. Prof. Dr Gosta ESPING-ANDERSEN, Pompeu Fabra University, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Barcelona
44. Dr Albert ESTEVE PALÒS, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Centre for Demographic Studies, Barcelona
45. Prof. Dr Maria EVANDROU, University of Southampton, Centre for Research on Ageing, Southampton
46. Prof. Dr Jane C. FALKINGHAM, University of Southampton, School of Social Sciences, ESRC Centre for Population Change, Southampton
47. Dr Tineke FOKKEMA, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
48. Prof. Dr Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna / Vienna University of Technology (TU), Vienna
49. Prof. Dr Anne H. GAUTHIER, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
50. Prof. em. Dr Jenny GIERVELD, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam
51. Dr Richard GISSER, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna
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54. Dr Amparo GONZÁLEZ FERRER, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Population Department - Institute of Economy, Geography & Demography, Madrid
55. Prof. Dr Marek GÓRA, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw
56. Dr Agata GÓRNY, University of Warsaw, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw
57. Prof. Dr Catherine GOURBIN, Université catholique de Louvain, Research Centre on Demography and Societies (DEMO), Louvain-la-Neuve
58. Prof. Dr Emily GRUNDY, London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Social Policy, London / London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London
59. Prof. em. Dr Linda HANTRAIS, Loughborough University, Department of Politics, History and International Relations, Leicester
60. Prof. Dr Sarah HARPER, University of Oxford, Institute of Population Ageing, Oxford
61. Prof. Dr Kène HENKENS, University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences / Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
62. Prof. Dr François HÉRAN, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
63. Dr Véronique HERTRICH, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
64. Prof. Dr John HOBcraft, University of York, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, York
65. Prof. em. Dr Jan M. HOEM, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
66. Prof. Dr Robert HOLZMANN, RH Institute for Economic Policy Analyses, Vienna
67. Prof. Dr Johannes HUININK, University of Bremen, EMPAS – Institute for Empirical and Applied Sociology, Bremen
68. Prof. Dr Inge HUTTER, University of Groningen, Faculty of Spatial Science, Population Research Centre
69. Dr Domantas JASILIONIS, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock
70. Prof. Dr Péter JÓZAN, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest
71. Prof. Dr Janina JÓŹWIAK, Warsaw School of Economics, Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw
72. Prof. em. Dr Dick VAN DE KAA, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam
73. Dr Balázs KAPITÁNY, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Budapest
74. Dr Marcin KAWIŃSKI, Warsaw School of Economics, Department of Social Insurance, Warsaw
75. Prof. Dr Nico KEILMAN, University of Oslo, Department of Economics, Oslo
76. Prof. Dr Kathleen KIERNAN, University of York, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, York
77. Dr Jiřina KOCOURKOVÁ, Charles University in Prague, Department of Demography and Geodemography, Faculty of Science, Prague
78. Prof. Dr Martin KOHLI, European University Institute, Department of Political and Social Sciences, San Domenico di Fiesole
79. Prof. Dr Walter KORPI, Stockholm University, Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm
80. Prof. Dr Irena E. KOTOWSKA, Warsaw School of Economics, Centre for Demography, Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw
81. Prof. Dr Juris KRUMINS, University of Latvia, Riga
82. Prof. Dr Andreas KRUSE, University of Heidelberg, Institute of Gerontology, Heidelberg
83. Dr Tomáš KUCERA, Charles University in Prague, Department of Demography and Geodemography, Faculty of Science, Prague
84. Dr Hill KULU, University of Liverpool, Department of Geography and Planning, Liverpool
85. Prof. Dr Marek KUPISZEWSKI, Central European Forum for Migration and Population Research / Polish Academy of Sciences, Department of Urban and Population Studies, Warsaw
86. Prof. Dr Jolanta KURKIEWICZ, Cracow University of Economics, Department of Demography, Cracow
87. Dr Giampaolo LANZIERI, EUROSTAT, Luxembourg
88. Prof. Dr Henri LERIDON, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
89. Prof. Dr Ella LIBANOVA, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies, Kiev
90. Prof. Dr Aart C. LIEFBRÖER, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / VU University Amsterdam, Department of Social Research Methodology, Amsterdam
91. Prof. em. Dr Massimo LIVI BACCI, University of Florence, Department of Statistics “G. Parenti”, Florence
92. Prof. Dr Wolfgang LUTZ, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna / Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration, Vienna / International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg
93. Dr Marc LUY, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna
94. Prof. Dr Johan MACKENBACH, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Department of Public Health, Rotterdam
95. Prof. Dr Pekka MARTIKAINEN, University of Helsinki, Department of Sociology, Population Research Unit, Helsinki / University of Pennsylvania, Population Studies Centre, Philadelphia
96. Dr Anna MATYSIAK, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna
97. Prof. Dr Peter MCDONALD, The Australian National University, Crawford School of Public Policy, Canberra
98. Prof. Dr Melinda MILLS, University of Oxford, Department of Sociology, Oxford
99. Prof. Dr Trifon MISSOV, University of Rostock, Institute of Sociology and Demographic Research, Rostock / Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock
100. Prof. Dr Juan A. MÓDENES, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Centre for Demographic Studies and Department of Geography, Barcelona
101. Prof. Dr Clara H. MULDER, University of Groningen, Population Research Centre, Groningen
102. Prof. Dr Cornelia MURESAN, Babeş-Bolyai University, Centre for Population Studies, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Cluj-Napoca
103. Prof. Dr Michael J. MURPHY, London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Social Policy, London
104. Prof. Dr Mikko MYRSKYLÄ, London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Social Policy, London
105. Prof. Dr Gerhard NAEGELE, TU Dortmund University, Institute of Gerontology, Dortmund
106. Dr Gerda R. NEYER, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
107. Drs Nico VAN NIMWEGEN, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
108. Prof. Dr Livia OLÁH, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
109. Dr Péter ÓRI, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Budapest
110. Dr Ariane PAILHÉ, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
111. Prof. Dr João PEIXOTO, University of Lisbon, Lisboa School of Economics and Management, Department of Social Sciences, Lisbon
112. Dr Jolanta PEREK-BIALAS, Warsaw School of Economics, Institute of Statistics and Demography / Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology, Cracow
113. Dr Dimitar PHILIPOV, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna / International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg
114. Prof. Dr Gilles PISON, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
115. Prof. Dr Michel POULAIN, Université catholique de Louvain, Development and Population Sciences Department, Group of Applied Demographic Studies, Louvain-la-Neuve / Tallinn University, Estonian Institute for Population Studies, Tallinn
116. Prof. Dr Allan PUUR, Tallinn University, Estonian Institute for Population Studies, Tallinn
117. Dr Jean-Louis RALLU, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
118. Dr Diego RAMIRO FARIÑAS, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Population Department - Institute of Economy, Geography & Demography, Madrid
119. Prof. Dr Roland RAU, University of Rostock, Institute of Sociology and Demographic Research / Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock
120. Prof. Dr James RAYMER, The Australian National University, Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute, Canberra
121. Prof. Dr Joaquin RECAÑO VALVERDE, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Centre for Demographic Studies and Department of Geography, Barcelona
122. Prof. em. Philip REES, University of Leeds, School of Geography, Leeds
123. Prof. Dr Ester Lucia RIZZI, Université catholique de Louvain, Research Centre on Demography and Societies (DEMO), Louvain-la-Neuve
124. Prof. Dr Jean-Marie ROBINE, French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), Paris and Montpellier / Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (EPHE), Paris / Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris / International Network on Health Expectancy (REVES) / European Health and Life Expectancy Information System (EHLEIS)
125. Prof. Dr Alessandra DE ROSE, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, Rome
126. Prof. Dr Paul-André ROSENTAL, Sciences Po, Centre d'études européennes, Paris / Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris
127. Prof. Dr Jitka RYCHTAŘÍKOVÁ, Charles University in Prague, Department of Demography and Geodemography, Faculty of Science, Prague
128. Prof. Dr Luule SAKKEUS, Tallinn University, Estonian Institute for Population Studies, Tallinn
129. Prof. Gustavo DE SANTIS, University of Florence, Department of Statistics “G. Parenti”, Florence
130. Prof. em. Dr Chiara SARACENO, Collegio Carlo Alberto, Turin / Social Science Research Center Berlin, Berlin
131. Prof. Dr Norbert F. SCHNEIDER, Federal Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden
132. Prof. Dr Kirk SCOTT, Lund University, Department of Economic History, Centre for Economic Demography, Lund / Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm
133. Prof. Dr Wendy SIGLE-RUSHTON, London School of Economics and Political Science, Centre for Analysis of Social Inclusion, London
134. Dr Tomáš SOBOTKA, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna / Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna
135. Prof. Dr Zsolt SPÉDER, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Budapest
136. Prof. Dr Maria STANFORS, Lund University, Department of Economic History, Centre for Economic Demography, Lund
137. Prof. Dr Ursula STAUDINGER, Columbia University, Robert N. Butler Columbia Aging Center, New York
138. Dr Nada STROPNIK, Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana
139. Dr Piotr SZUKALSKI, University of Łódź, Institute for Sociology, Łódź
140. Prof. em. Dr Elizabeth THOMSON, Stockholm University, Department of Sociology, Demography Unit, Stockholm / University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Sociology, Madison
141. Prof. Dr Marcel THUM, Technische Universität Dresden, Faculty of Economics, Dresden / ifo Institute for Economic Research, Dresden
142. Prof. Dr Cecilia TOMASSINI, University of Molise, Department of Economics, Management, Society and Institutions, Campobasso
143. Laurent TOULEMON, Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris
144. Prof. Dr Heike TRAPPE, University of Rostock, Institute of Sociology and Demographic Research, Rostock
145. Prof. Dr Helga A. G. DE VALK, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Interface Demography, Brussels
146. Dr Jacques VALLIN, Institut national d’études démographiques, Paris
147. Boris VÁNO, Demographic Research Centre, Bratislava
148. Prof. Dr James W. VAUPEL, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock / Max-Planck Odense Center on the Biodemography of Aging, Odense
149. Prof. Dr Anatoly G. VISHNEVSKY, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Institute of Demography, Moscow
150. Dr Gabriella VUKOVICH, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest
151. Prof. Dr Uwe WAGSCHAL, University of Freiburg, Department of Political Science, Freiburg
152. Dr Harald WILKOSZEWSKI, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Directorate for Education, Paris
153. Prof. Dr Frans J. WILLEKENS, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock / Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague
154. Prof. Dr Christopher WILSON, University of Oxford, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Oxford
155. Prof. Dr Leo VAN WISSEN, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague / University of Groningen, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, Groningen
156. Prof. Dr Wiktoria WRÓBLEWSKA, Warsaw School of Economics, Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw
157. Prof. Dr. Guillaume WUNSCH, Belgian Royal Academy of Sciences, Brussels / Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve
158. Prof. Dr Maciej ŻUKOWSKI, Poznan University of Economics, Poznan
## APPENDIX 2: EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED AT OUR EVENTS

1. A.I.A.S. Città di Monza, Italy  
2. Academy for the Development of Philanthropy, Poland  
3. AGE Platform Europe (AGE), Belgium  
4. AGE UK, United Kingdom  
5. Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany  
6. Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg  
7. Assembly of European Regions (AER), Belgium / France  
8. Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Italy  
9. Association Européenne des Institutions Paritaires de la Protection Sociale (AEIP), Belgium  
10. Association Internationale de la Mutualité (AIM), Belgium  
11. Athens University of Economics and Business, Greece  
12. AXA Investment Managers, France  
13. Babes-Bolyai University, Romania  
14. Bavarian State Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Family Affairs and Women, Germany  
15. Berlin Institute for Population and Development, Germany  
16. Bertelsmann Stiftung, Germany  
17. Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen e.V. (BAGSO), Germany  
18. BUSINESSEUROPE, Belgium  
19. CARE for Europe, Belgium  
20. Caritas, Germany  
21. CECODHAS Housing Europe, Belgium  
22. Central Administration of National Pension Insurance, Hungary  
23. Central Statistical Office of Poland, Poland  
24. Centre for Economic Analysis (CenEA), Poland  
25. Centre Val d’Aurelle-Paul Lamarque, France  
26. Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland, Poland  
27. Chancellery of the Prime Minister of Poland, Poland  
28. Club of Large Families, Slovakia  
29. Collegio Carlo Alberto, Italy  
30. Collegium Educationis Revaliae, Estonia  
31. Commission of the Bishops’ Conferences of the European Community, Belgium  
32. Committee of the Regions (CoR), Belgium  
33. Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations, Germany  
34. Confederation of Family Organisations in the European Union (COFACE), Belgium  
35. Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary  
36. Council of Europe, Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons, France  
37. Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries (CEEMET), Belgium  
38. Council of the European Union, Belgium  
40. Cracow University of Economics, Poland  
41. CSR Europe, Belgium  
42. Deutscher Anwaltverein in Spanien, Spain  
43. East and North Finland EU Office, Belgium  
44. Edelman - The Centre, Belgium  
45. Educational Research Institute (IBE), Poland  
46. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland  
47. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Russian Federation  
48. Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Belgium and to Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Mission of the Republic of Korea to the EU, Belgium  
49. Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
50. Eurochild, Belgium  
51. Eurodiaconia, Belgium  
52. EuroHealthNet, Belgium  
53. European Anti-Poverty network (EAPN), Belgium  
54. European Centre for Gerontology, Malta  
55. European Commission, Bureau of European Policy Advisors (BEPA), Belgium  
56. European Commission, DG Economic and Financial Affairs, Belgium  
57. European Commission, DG Education and Culture, Belgium  
58. European Commission, DG Health and Consumers, Belgium  
59. European Commission, DG Home Affairs, Belgium  

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**THE NETWORK OF EUROPE’S LEADING DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRES**

[33] www.population-europe.eu
60. European Commission, DG Regional and Urban Policy, Belgium
61. European Economic and Social Committee, Belgium
62. European Federation for Services to Individuals, Belgium
63. European Federation of Parents and Careers at Home (FEFAF), Belgium
64. European Federation of Retired and Older People (FERPA), Belgium
65. European Foundation Centre, Belgium
66. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound), Ireland
67. European Heart Network (EHN), Belgium
68. European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy (EKCYP), Belgium
69. European Large Families Confederation (ELFAC), Belgium
70. European Network of Migrant Women (ENoMW), Belgium
71. European Network on Migration and Development (EUNOMAD), Belgium
72. European Office of the Bavarian Local Authorities, Belgium
73. European Parliament, Belgium / France
74. European Public Health Alliance, Belgium
75. European Social Observatory, Belgium
76. European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), Belgium
77. European University Institute, Italy
78. European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Belgium
79. European Women's Lobby (LEF), Belgium
80. Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC), Belgium
81. FaFo FamilienForschung, Statistical Office of the State of Baden-Württemberg, Germany
82. Family Watch, Spain
83. Federal Employment Agency, Germany
84. Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Germany
85. Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, Austria
86. Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany
87. Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe (FAFCE), Belgium
88. Finnish Federation of Settlements, Finland
89. Flemish Government, Department of Welfare, Public Health and Family, Belgium
90. Flemish League of Families, Belgium
91. Forum Européen des Femmes, Belgium
92. Foundation for Polish Science, Poland
93. German Research Foundation, Germany
94. German Social Insurance, Liaison Office, Belgium
95. Hanse-Office, Belgium
96. Haro, Sweden
97. Három Királyfi Intézet, Hungary
98. Hazteoir.org, Spain
99. Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
100. Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Hungary
101. Independent Institute for Social Policy, Russian Federation
102. Independent Self-governing Trade Union “Solidarność”, Poland
103. Institut de veille sanitaire (InVS), France
104. Institut des Politiques Publiques (IPP), France
105. Institute for Empirical and Applied Sociology (EMPAS), Germany
106. Institute for European Studies, Belgium
107. Institute for Structural Research (IBS), Poland
108. InterMedia Social Innovation, Italy
109. International Diabetes Federation (IDF), Belgium
110. International Federation for Family Development (IFFD), Spain
111. International Labour Organization (ILO), Office for the European Union and the Benelux countries, Belgium
112. International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Belgium
113. Jacobs University Bremen, Germany
115. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
116. Leibniz Association, Liaison Office, Belgium
117. Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands
118. Make Mothers Matter Europe, Belgium
119. Max Planck Society, Liaison Office, Belgium
120. Mental Health Europe (MHE), Belgium
121. Ministry for Justice, Dialogue and the Family, Malta
| 122. | Ministry of Education and Employment, Malta |
| 123. | Ministry of Employment and Labour, South Korea |
| 124. | Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Spain |
| 125. | Ministry of Finance, Poland |
| 126. | Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sweden |
| 127. | Ministry of Health and Welfare, South Korea |
| 128. | Ministry of Human Resources, Hungary |
| 129. | Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic |
| 130. | Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Bulgaria |
| 131. | Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Poland |
| 132. | Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection, Romania |
| 133. | Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Slovenia |
| 134. | Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Moldova |
| 135. | Ministry of National Education, Poland |
| 136. | Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Poland |
| 137. | Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland |
| 138. | Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Hungary |
| 139. | Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia |
| 140. | Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuania |
| 141. | Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security, Portugal |
| 142. | Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, The Netherlands |
| 143. | Ministry of Welfare, Latvia |
| 144. | National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine |
| 145. | National Bank, Poland |
| 146. | National Health Insurance Fund, Hungary |
| 147. | National Research Center for Preventive Medicine, Russian Federation |
| 148. | Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, The Netherlands |
| 149. | Observatory for Sociopolitical Developments in Europe, Germany |
| 150. | One Family, Ireland |
| 151. | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), France |
| 152. | Parliament of Poland |
| 154. | Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU, Belgium |
| 155. | Permanent Representation of Baden-Württemberg to the EU, Belgium |
| 156. | Permanent Representation of Bavaria to the EU, Belgium |
| 157. | Permanent Representation of Germany to the EU, Belgium |
| 158. | Permanent Representation of Rhineland-Palatinate to the EU, Belgium |
| 159. | Permanent Representation of Sweden to the EU, Belgium |
| 160. | Pfizer Europe, Switzerland |
| 161. | Polish Confederation Lewiatan, Poland |
| 162. | Polish Craft Association, Poland |
| 163. | Polish Insurance Ombudsman, Poland |
| 164. | Pompeu Fabra University, Spain |
| 165. | Poznań University of Economics, Poland |
| 166. | Province de Liège, Belgium |
| 167. | Province of Limburg, The Netherlands |
| 168. | RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation, Croatia |
| 169. | RAND Europe, Belgium |
| 170. | Red Cross, EU Office, Belgium |
| 171. | Regione del Veneto, Italy |
| 172. | Research Centre of the Flemish Government, Belgium |
| 173. | Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany |
| 174. | Robert Koch Institute, Germany |
| 175. | Russian Parliament, Russian Federation |
| 176. | Saxon State Ministry of Justice and for European Affairs, Brussels Liaison Office, Belgium |
| 177. | Scientific Institute of Public Health, Belgium |
| 178. | Social Insurance Institution, Poland |
| 179. | Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Germany |
| 180. | Solidar, Belgium |
| 181. | Spanish Family Forum, Spain |
| 182. | Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME), Belgium |
| 183. | Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands |
| 184. | Statistics Norway, Norway |
| 185. | Sveriges Makalösa Föräldrar, Sweden |
| 186. | Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Sweden |
| 187. | Tárki, Hungary |
188. TNO: Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, The Netherlands
189. TU Dortmund University, Germany
190. UniCredit Foundation, Italy
191. Unión de Asociaciones Familiare (UNAF), Spain
192. Universidad Nacional de Educació a Distancia (UNED), Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, Spain
193. Université Paris Dauphine, France
194. University of Bamberg, Germany
195. University of Barcelona, Spain
196. University of Bremen, Germany
197. University of Calgary, Canada
198. University of Eastern Finland, Finland
199. University of Florence, Department of Statistics “G. Parenti”, Italy
200. University of La Laguna, Spain
201. University of Latvia, Latvia
202. University of Lausanne, Switzerland
203. University of Łódź, Poland
204. University of Malta, Malta
205. University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
206. University of Montpellier 1, France
207. University of Oslo, Norway
208. University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy
209. University of Turin, Italy
210. University of Uppsala, Sweden
211. University of Warsaw, Poland
212. University of West Hungary, Hungary
213. Utrecht University, The Netherlands
214. VDI/VDE Innovation + Technik GmbH, Germany
215. VolkswagenStiftung, Germany
216. Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania
217. Womedlaw - Anna Lindh Foundation, France
218. World Bank, Brussels Office, Belgium
219. World Demographic and Ageing Forum (WDA Forum) at the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland
220. World Health Organization (WHO), Switzerland
221. World Youth Alliance, Belgium
222. Wroclaw University of Economics, Poland