

# Final Report

## [CREW]

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## 1 General Information

### 1.1 Acronym of the collaborative project

CREW

### 1.2 Full title of the project

Care, Retirement & Wellbeing of Older People Across Different Welfare Regimes

### 1.3 Project duration

Planned start date	01/01/2017
Actual start date (of earliest starting national partner)	01/11/2016
Planned end date	31/12/2019
Actual end date (of latest ending national partner)	30/06/2022

### 1.4 Project coordinator

Name	Bruno Arpino (currently working at the University of Florence)
Institution	Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Country	Spain
Email	bruno.arpino@unifi.it
Funding Organisation	MINECO Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Competitividad – AEI Agencia Estatal de Investigación
Duration project participation	01/11/2016 - 31/12/2020

### 1.5 Project Partners

#### Partner 2

Name of Principal Investigator	Anne Gauthier
Institution	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI-KNAW)
Country	The Netherlands
Email	gauthier@nidi.nl
Funding Organisation	ZonMw (The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development)
Duration project participation	26/06/2017 – 26/06/2020

#### Partner 3

Name Principal Investigator	Ester Rizzi
Institution	Université catholique de Louvain
Country	Belgium
Email	ester.rizzi@uclouvain.be
Funding Organisation	BELSPO
Duration project participation	15/12/2016 – 30/06/2022

#### Partner 4

Name Principal Investigator	Gustavo De Santis
Institution	DiSIA (Dept. of Statistics, Computer Science, Applications)
Country	Italy
Email	gustavo.desantis@unifi.it
Funding Organisation	MIUR (Ministry of Education, University and Research) - Italy
Duration project participation	Start date: Planned: 1.1.2017 (Actual: 7.2.2019) – End date: 31/12/2021

### Partner 5

Name Principal Investigator	Maria Letizia Tanturri
Institution	University of Padova
Country	Italy
Email	ml.tanturri@unipd.it
Funding Organisation	MIUR
Duration project participation	Start date: Planned: 1.1.2017 (Actual: 7.2.2019) – End date: 31/12/2021

### Partner 6

Name Principal Investigator	Rachel Margolis
Institution	University of Western Ontario
Country	Canada
Email	rachel.margolis@uwo.ca
Funding Organisation	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR). They each fund 50% of the project.
Duration project participation	November 2016-Jan 31, 2022.

Please insert further tables to add more partners, as appropriate.

## 1.6 Project budget

Please add the budget of the overall project (total budget) and the budget per partner in Euros.

	Funds awarded
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>€878.976,17</b>

	Funds awarded
Budget Partner 1	€144.000,00
Budget Partner 2	€220.000,00
Budget Partner 3	€249.806,00
Budget Partner 4	€49.998,20
Budget Partner 5	€49,965.97
Budget Partner 6	\$ CAD 240,463 (€165.206,00; 1 Euro=1.46 CAD)

Please insert further rows of the table to add more partners, as appropriate.

## 2 Plain English Abstract

Please briefly summarise the project including its achievements and main conclusions in plain English (see <http://www.plainenglish.co.uk/free-guides.html>). This abstract will be made publicly available, including being published on the JPI MYBL website (max. 500 words).

CREW's research covered four broad topics. First, we investigated the determinants of health and wellbeing in older age and critically examine old and new measures. Second, we described patterns of caregiving and the impact of providing care on the wellbeing of caregivers. Third, we analysed the challenges faced by pension systems as consequence of changes in survival, family dynamics and work patterns. Finally, we examined the population of older adults without close kin, analysed its characteristics, and how the welfare state shapes their wellbeing. Gender and welfare policies were transversal themes of each topic, as they shape all of the dynamics analysed.

CREW fills key policy-relevant gaps in existing research, ultimately contributing to knowledge that should inform policies to guarantee high quality of ageing and equal opportunities for successful ageing for both men and women and for people of different socio-economic groups.

Despite the unforeseen delays in the start of the project in some of the partner countries, the CREW project achieved important results. Our research demonstrated that older people wellbeing is a complex phenomenon that needs to be studied using rich longitudinal data and appropriate methods. First, older people wellbeing is a multidimensional concept that needs to be examined using several measures capturing different aspects that react differently to events and older people's conditions. Second, the determinants of health and wellbeing at older ages are multiple and interrelated. Our studies emphasized the need to take a life course perspective that analyse ageing as a process, which means that older people wellbeing depends on the experiences at different stages of life starting from childhood. CREW also demonstrated the importance of comparative studies because of the important role that welfare regimes have in influencing older people's health and wellbeing.

CREW contributed to the literature on caregiving by showing that this activity has both positive and negative aspects. The impact of caregiving on caregivers' health is highly heterogeneous as it depends on intensity and type of caregiving, whether or not it is combined with other activities and on the country context.

CREW's research has also examined recent and likely future changes in kin availability: in the near future, a higher proportion of individuals is going to age without kin (children, grandchildren, etc.). Given the importance of kin as providers of practical and emotional support, the shrinking of kin networks requires policy makers to take actions to counterbalance the negative consequences this phenomenon may produce on older people's health and wellbeing in the coming decades.

### 3 Achievements

Please describe the achievements of the overall project. There is space to elaborate on the achievements of individual work packages separately in the next section. The aim of the joint call was to support research which will improve the understanding of how different approaches to welfare secure the quality of life, especially on older people. The following research questions were asked:

- I. Understanding wellbeing: how appropriate are current measures of wellbeing across the changing life course?
- II. Intergenerational relationships: how can welfare models distribute resources, rights and responsibilities in fair and sustainable ways?
- III. Welfare models: How can welfare models secure the health and wellbeing for older people confronted to caring needs, subject to frailty and nearing the end of life?

Please explain how the project results contribute in answering these research questions (if applicable).

**Understanding wellbeing: how appropriate are current measures of wellbeing across the changing life course?**

Our project's results highlight that a variety of objective and subjective health/wellbeing measures are needed to appropriately measure wellbeing. In addition, demographic changes (increased life expectancy and better health conditions) imply that chronological age is a poor proxy of ageing. Finally, new methods that account for heterogeneities are crucial for better policy interventions.

**Intergenerational relationships: how can welfare models distribute resources, rights and responsibilities in fair and sustainable ways?**

CREW's research found that men and women continue to unequally share responsibilities for paid and unpaid work at later ages. In weaker welfare states, families are often over-burdened with care responsibilities toward other generations, leading also to lower female labor force participation of both grandmothers and mothers. Thus, investing in childcare services may produce positive effects on all generations allowing young women to work and older women to remain in the labor force and to have more free time.

Our research on pensions pointed to the fact that pension systems are the single most important system of intergenerational transfer in current modern nations. Unfortunately, they are rarely balanced and viable in the long run. Measures such as later retirement (in face of longer survival) and lower benefits are needed to put pension systems back on track. In addition, from a gender perspective, welfare regimes aim to compensate mother's opportunity costs to prevent inequalities at retirement. Outcomes vary across regimes and depend on the compensation policy.

**Welfare models: How can welfare models secure the health and wellbeing for older people confronted to caring needs, subject to frailty and nearing the end of life?**

Our research concluded that intensive care provision to sick or disabled individuals is more likely in countries who lack formal care services and state support. Generous welfare state provisions can reduce the stress of caregiving and its negative impact on health.

## 4 Work Packages

Please complete the tables below which are intended to capture details of the achievements of the individual work packages. There is also space to highlight where you have had to deviate from your original work plans and why. This information will help us in anticipating problems that may be experienced by award holders in future joint calls. This section is for internal use and the information you provide will not be published.

### 4.1 Summary of Work Packages

WP	Title
WP 1	Management and coordination
WP 2	Definitions, measures and determinants of well-being at older ages
WP 3	The joys and burden of caring (grandparenting, care of frail family members and caregivers' wellbeing)
WP 4	Retirement, health, caregiving, and wellbeing: who, when, how?
WP 5	Ageing without (close) kin and consequences on wellbeing
WP 6	Dissemination

### 4.2 Achievements

#### Achievements WP 1

Please describe the achievements of work package 1 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

The goal of WP 1 was to manage the overall coordination of the activities as well as the timely reporting of deliverables and their integration within the overall project.

The activity of this WP progressed as expected and all planned tasks have been satisfactorily realized.

Within the tasks of this WP, it has been guaranteed a coordination of the different work packages and partners to ensure timely submission of reports and an effective interchange of information among the teams about progresses and activities.

We have maintained contacts with JPI and national funding bodies. We also met with the liaison person indicated by JPI.

We have organized, as planned, three general meetings.

#### Achievements WP 2

Please describe the achievements of work package 2 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

Work package 2 suffered from a serious delay in the start of the project of the Padova Unit, who was in charge of coordinating it. Nevertheless, the Unit did collaborate with the other members as much as it can, producing research outputs and also organising a CREW meeting in Padova. The confirmation of the "approval" of Italian funding at the beginning of 2019, gave a new impulse to the research activities.

Several papers - some comparative and some country-specific – have been developed within WP2.

Some papers examined a wide set of aging measures (felt age, perception of old age, subjective life expectancy) in a plurality of contexts (Task 2.1). Our results confirm that wellbeing in later life is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon and that both micro and macro factors can influence it (Task 2.1).

One study (Uccheddu et al. 2019 European Sociological Review) helps policy makers in better identifying socioeconomic groups at higher risk of frailty. More specifically, the research shows that the positive impact of education and wealth on health is stronger for women living in countries where the welfare arrangements are less decommodifying and defamilializing. This study could advance the understanding of gender inequalities in health. Also, such findings can guide future policies devoted at reducing gender and socioeconomic inequalities in health in later life. (task 2.1).

Another study (Gennaro, Paccagnella and Zaninotto, 2021) proposed a new approach to measuring depression, in order to identify groups at risk of depression demonstrating the need to go beyond traditional measures (Task 2.1. and 2.2)

In a different study (Donno, Paccagnella and Tanturri 2020), we show that in those countries where the level of active aging is higher (as measured by the Active Aging Indexes, developed by the UN), the individual wellbeing (adopting a the CASP-12 indicator, a theoretically grounded measure of quality of life in older age, from SHARE survey) is also higher, net of a plurality of individual-level determinants (Task 2.2).

By using the most recent Italian Time Use Survey (2014-15) we get an insight in the association between time allocation and wellbeing in later life, in a country that is ageing rapidly, as Italy. A first study finds (Donno and Tanturri, 2022) that different sequences/schedules of time use can affect life satisfactions at individual level, other things being equal (Task 2.3). A second study (Donno, Meggiolaro and Tanturri, 2020) shows not only that the level of activity affects wellbeing in later life, but also its social dimension, regardless the sex and living arrangement (Task 2.3).

To investigate the direct and indirect effects of early-life conditions on the well-being of older people (Task 2.4) we adopt a comparative approach to account for different cultural and policy contexts. Using rich datasets and advanced statistical techniques, we have investigated from a life course perspective a wide variety of health and wellbeing determinants. A study (Arpino et al. 2018 PlosOne) analysed how early-life conditions impact on health at older ages. The study demonstrates the fundamental role of educational attainment in transmitting the disadvantage due to poor socio-economic status.

Another study (Uccheddu et al. 2022, Advances in Life Course Research) shows that adverse combinations of work and family circumstances are associated with reduced physical functioning (i.e., physical health) at older ages. The findings of this study have important implications for policymakers, employers, and workers. First, the findings suggest that policies and practices that improve work-family balance may have important benefits for population health in later life. Second, the findings highlight the importance of considering gender and welfare arrangements when designing policies and practices to improve work-family reconciliation. Third, the findings suggest that policies and practices aimed at improving work-family balance may help to reduce health inequalities in later life.

### **Achievements WP 3**

Please describe the achievements of work package 3 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

WP3 focused on examining the effects of grandchild care provision and other types of caregiving on caregivers' health and wellbeing.

We have examined the effect of caregiving on different measures of health and we have studied the consequences of combining different caregiving activities. We also accounted for the gendered nature of caregiving and assessed whether its impact differs for women and men.

One study (Uccheddu et al. 2019 Social Science and Medicine) investigated how gender can shape the influence of care responsibilities on health at older ages, showing that starting caregiving is positively associated with detrimental health effects. On the contrary, the transitions out of the role of caregiving have in most cases no beneficial consequences on health. Most importantly, the study



found evidence supporting differential effects of caregiving transitions by gender and welfare arrangement: stopping caregiving is associated with better health conditions only for Southern and Eastern European women. The study highlights the asymmetric and gendered nature of care transitions and suggests that the impact of caregiving is somewhat permanent and has long lasting effects for the caregiver. Policies should account for this asymmetry when assessing the impact and consequences of caregiving.

Another CREW study (Arpino and Gómez-León, 2020 Aging and Mental Health) examined the effect on depression of combining grandchild care with other care roles among individuals aged 50 to 84 in Europe. The study shows that grandmothers who provide grandchild care only are at a lower risk of depression than non-caregivers. However, the protective factor of grandchild care disappears if care is also provided to a co-resident family member.

We also found that grandparents who provide care to their grandchildren tend to report a higher subjective wellbeing compared to grandparents not engaged in grandchild care (Arpino, Bordone and Balbo, 2018). The study also found that the gap in subjective wellbeing was particularly strong in countries where it is socially expected for grandparents to have a role as providers of childcare. The study did not find striking differences by gender in the association between grandchild care and subjective wellbeing, indicating that gendered effects of care provision may depend on the specific outcome considered.

Finally, Dantis, Rizzi and Baudin (under review) show that grandparenting positively affects adult children fertility intentions conditionally to the quality of the relation between generations.

#### **Achievements WP 4**

Please describe the achievements of work package 4 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

Work package 4 suffered from a serious delay in the start of the project of the Florence Unit, who was in charge of leading it. Notwithstanding this, the Italian unit did collaborate with the other researchers, producing research outputs and also participating in CREW (inter)national meetings. The confirmation of the “approval” of Italian funding at the beginning of 2019, gave a new impulse to the research activities, also allowing the recruitment of a post-doc researcher.

The focus of WP4 was on retirement, analysed both at macro and micro level. At macro level, the effort has been to find a way to properly link retirement age to survival, and suggest ways to make the former increase as the latter progresses. This debate has a long tradition in the specialized literature, but new advancements seem possible and extremely promising (De Santis, 2018). This requires both an accurate study of the evolution of survival (Salinari and De Santis, 2020) and a system for predicting the evolution of the age structure of the population. This seems to have been found in the link between the current and the “reference” age structure, which is the age structure of the stationary population associated with the (constantly changing) period life table (De Santis 2018, De Santis and Salinari, 2018).

At micro level, the focus is on the effects of retirement on individual health and wellbeing, both objectively and subjectively. This analysis, however, is complicated by self-selection: people with worse health status tend to retire earlier and, if not adequately isolated with the proper statistical tools, this behaviour may easily distort the picture and give the false impression that retirement is associated with worse health conditions. Unfortunately, the longitudinal data necessary for the correction of this bias are rarely ideal: either they do not cover a sufficiently long period or the information they report (on health, wellbeing, working career, etc.) is insufficient. Despite these difficulties, and with same caution, what seems to emerge is that retirement is not associated to any significant change in people’s health or wellbeing (Pirani, De Santis, Zanasi, 2021). Rather, those who quit their job when difficulties arise, either in the labour market (unemployment) or in the family sphere, end up being

worse off – at least, shortly after retirement. Moreover, health outcomes turn out to be highly heterogeneous, depending on individual socio-economic and job-related characteristics.

Another study (Zanasi, De Santis, Pirani, 2022) investigated older people’s wellbeing (in terms of frailty) focusing on how disadvantages in several life domains affect it. Health declines in old age, and the process is accelerated if adulthood is affected by one or more adverse events. Nevertheless, how relevant are these adverse episodes and what is the role played by persistence and coexistence of these disadvantages is under investigated. We tackled these shortcomings, founding that frailty inequalities may be profound and, although this is frequently overlooked, they depend on the individual life course, which means that poor conditions tend to persist up to late in life. All the disadvantages suffered in the past, in various life domains (e.g., work, health) matter, but it is their cumulative effects that turns out to be particularly harmful. Our findings call for early action against disadvantages, if the goal of “active ageing” is to be pursued.

### Achievements WP 5

Please describe the achievements of work package 5 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

The goal of WP 5 was to describe the population of older people without kin, and to contribute to the knowledge on the consequences of kinlessness for subjective well-being, health, and social relationships of older people living under various welfare regimes.

We organized our work in three tasks. First (Task 5.1), it was crucial to understand how large is the population of the kinless older people, their socio-demographic characteristics, and to describe trends. Our work demonstrated that levels of kinlessness in the US are growing in more recent cohorts (Margolis and Verdery, 2017a, Verdery and Margolis, 2017b); a comparison for 34 countries showed that old-age kinlessness reaches in some countries 10% of old-age population (Verdery et al. 2019). Notably, kinlessness tends to correlate with social disadvantage, primarily with lower wealth and education. Moreover, kinless older people tend to report worse health and may represent a growing population health concern (Verdery and Margolis, 2017b, Verdery et al. 2019). We also analysed trends and correlates of “silver splits” in Europe (Alderotti et al. 2022) which is a potentially important addition in the field dominated by US literature. As a complement to the study of old-age kinlessness, our research studied the population of grandparents, showing its tremendous regional variation and changes over time in Italy (Di Gessa et al., 2020a), as well in Europe and North America (Margolis and Arpino, 2018, Arpino et al. 2018).

The second task (Task 5.2) aimed to examine wellbeing of older adults without kin under various welfare models. Our work stressed the disadvantage of kinless older people in terms of education and health (Verdery et al. 2019, Antczak et al., under review); we also analyzed mortality risks of older people in various family situations (Patterson, Margolis and Verdery. Under review). Moreover, we studied subjective wellbeing of older people (Mikucka, 2020; Albertini and Arpino, under review; Solé-Auró, and Cortina, 2019) and showed a systematic disadvantage of single and childless persons in terms of life satisfaction and social networks. Our work demonstrated that the old-age life satisfaction is shaped by a complex set of mechanisms.

Finally, the last task (Task 5.3) was to investigate gender differences in the risks of being alone in older age and to improve our understanding of how welfare systems address the care needs of kinless men and women. Our work focused on the role of social relationships for older women’s mental health after the loss of a partner in European countries (Gumà and Fernández-Carro, 2021). We also

demonstrated a buffering effect of having children during the transition to widowhood, which remains specific for men (Mikucka, 2020).

### Achievements WP 6

Please describe the achievements of work package 6 in relation to the initially planned objectives (max. 2 pages).

The goal of this WP is to document the findings of the project, disseminate findings to different actors, and to enhance dialogue between policy makers, civil society, and academia; to manage platforms for the dissemination of the projects outputs.

At the very start of our project, we created a website (<https://crew-more-years-better-lives.org/>) and a Twitter account ([https://twitter.com/CREW\\_project](https://twitter.com/CREW_project)) to spread the results of our research as much as possible.

Short articles based on our research appeared also in open access and free blogs and websites such as the SHARE blog and press releases appeared in Population Europe, a network of Europe's leading research centres in the field of policy-relevant population studies.

News releases based on CREW research have been prepared for N-IUSSP ([www.niussp.org](http://www.niussp.org)), which is a news magazine of the IUSSP, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. N-IUSSP disseminates scientific findings, and aspires to become a major source of information for journalists around the world.

We published a free e-book based on the articles that appeared in N-IUSSP. This ebook summarized the main results of the project in a non-technical language (<https://www.niussp.org/ebooks/6989/>).

We have prepared "Policy Briefs" and disseminated them at the European Population Conference 2018.

Our research has also appeared in newspapers.

See the relevant sections below for further details.

*Please insert further tables to add more work packages, as appropriate.*

### 4.3 Deviations from the original work plan

Please describe any significant deviations from the original work plan at the level of the overall project and each individual work package. Describe how any deviations differ from the original plan and give clear reason(s) for the deviation(s) or anything not achieved to date.

The original work plan had to be modified as a consequence of delays in funding received by the Spanish and Italian teams. The Spanish team received funding only in May 2017 (despite the official starting date of the project has been set to 01/11/2016). As a consequence, there was a delay in hiring the post-doc that was foreseen in the original proposal to be part of the team. This, however, had a minor impact on the progresses of the project in Spain and overall.

In Italy the delay was considerably higher. The Italian teams received the Italian Ministry (MIUR) approval only in February 2019, and no funds yet. Therefore, one of the two post-doc researchers to be hired as in the original proposal started the work only more than 2 years after the originally planned start date of the project, and the second have not started yet. Of course, this had implied a slower progression in the work packages led by the two teams (WP 2 and 4).

As a consequence of the abovementioned delayed, CREW has required and obtained an extension of the final project end date to 31/12/2021. This guaranteed that all planned objectives of the project have been reached.

## 5 Key Findings and Recommendations

Please describe the key high-level findings of the research for each work package (max. four key findings per work package) and highlight recommendations associated with each key finding (e.g., recommendations for policy or practice).

WP 1	
Key findings	Recommendations
It does not apply (WP 1 was about project management)	

WP 2	
Key findings	Recommendations
Older people wellbeing is a complex multidimensional phenomenon that needs to be studied using rich longitudinal data and appropriate methods, taking a life course perspective that analyses ageing as a process and a comparative approach recognizing the role of welfare regimes.	<p>Researchers need to address the complexity of wellbeing by accounting for several objective and subjective measures. Appropriate data and statistical methods need to be used.</p> <p>National statistical offices are encouraged to collect and provide to the research community longitudinal and detailed data on health and wellbeing.</p>

WP 3	
Key findings	Recommendations
Caregiving has both positive and negative aspects. The impact of caregiving on caregivers' health is gendered and highly heterogeneous as it depends on intensity and type of caregiving, whether or not it is combined with other activities and on the country context	<p>Researchers need to address both positive and negative aspects of caregiving. To understand the heterogeneity in the caregiving effects, contextual factors at different levels (household, local areas, country) have to be taken into account.</p> <p>Generous welfare state provisions can reduce the stress of caregiving and its negative impact on health</p>

Men and women continue to unequally share responsibilities for paid and unpaid work at later ages	Investing in childcare services may produce positive effects on all generations allowing young women to work and older women to remain in the labor force and/or to have more free time

<b>WP 4</b>	
<b>Key findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
The kin availability is rapidly changing: in the near future, a higher proportion of individuals is going to age without kin (children, grandchildren, etc.).	Policy makers need to be aware that kin availability will reduce in the future as kin are often an important source of practical and emotional support. Policies to compensate for the lack of kin support need to be implemented.
Health does not change significantly for those who formally retire, but it worsens considerably for those who leave the labour market for other reasons. Moreover, health outcomes turn out to be highly heterogeneous, depending on individual socio-economic and job-related characteristics	Future research should focus on understanding and combating the causes of premature exit from the labour market, a relevant concern both in economic terms and on health grounds. In addition, comprehensive policy measures should be necessary to reduce the risk of obsolescence, avoid age discrimination and stigmatization of unemployment episodes, or to help re-employability of mature workers.
Health impairment and inequalities in later life depend on the individual life course. All the disadvantages suffered in the past, in all life domains matter, but it is their cumulative effects that turns out to be particularly harmful.	The early identification of frailty is crucial, as it can be stopped, and even reverted, with adequate prognosis and care. This calls for early action against disadvantages, to pursue the goal of “active ageing”.

<b>WP 5</b>	
<b>Key findings</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Pension systems are the single most important system of intergenerational transfer in current modern nations. Unfortunately, they are rarely balanced and viable in the long run.	Policy makers need to consider the adoption of measures such as later retirement (in face of longer survival) and lower benefits to put pension systems back on track

WP 6	
Key findings	Recommendations
It does not apply (WP 6 was about dissemination)	

*Please insert further tables to add more work packages, as appropriate.*

## 6 Milestones

Please describe the milestone(s) for each work package and indicate when you achieved each milestone, leaving the final column blank if the milestone was not achieved.

WP	Milestone	Date achieved
WP 1	Kick-off meeting	April 2017
WP 1	Mid-term conference	June 2018
WP 1	Final conference (at UPF)	October 2020

*Please insert further rows to add more deliverables, as appropriate.*



## 7 Deliverables

Please describe the deliverable(s) for each work package and indicate when you achieved each deliverable, leaving the column blank if the deliverable was not achieved. In addition, please report the dissemination level (i.e., public, confidential) and the format of the deliverable (e.g., report, video). Please collate copies of all the deliverables in a ZIP-file and submit the file along with this report. Please name the individual items in the ZIP-file identically to the deliverable names in the table below to enable easy identification.

WP	Deliverable name	Date achieved	Dissemination level	Format	Attached
WP 1	Mid-term report	December 2019	Confidential	Electronic	No
WP 1	Final report	July 2022	Confidential	Electronic	No
WP 2	Working papers, Journal articles, Conferences participation	Several dates	Public	Electronic	For details see relevant sections of the report and website
WP 3	Working papers, Journal articles, Conferences participation	Several dates	Public	Electronic	For details see relevant sections of the report and website
WP 4	Working papers, Journal articles, Conferences participation	Several dates	Public	Electronic	For details see relevant sections

					of the report and website
WP 5	Working papers, Journal articles, Conferences participation	Several dates	Public	Electronic	For details see relevant sections of the report and website
WP 6	Website	April 2017	Public	Electronic	No
WP 6	Policy briefs	June 2018	Public	Paper	Yes

*Please insert further rows to add more deliverables, as appropriate.*

## 8 Outputs

### 8.1 Publication list

Please list the publications that resulted from the funded project and indicate which type of publication (e.g., peer reviewed article, book/book chapter, review, communication in scientific congress, dissertation, other).

Title	Type
De Santis G. (2018) "War on pensions is over. If you want it", RIEDS - Rivista italiana di economia demografia e statistica, 72(3): 5-16, ISSN: 0035-6832.	Peer reviewed article
De Santis G., Salinari, G. (2018) "What shapes population age structures in the long run", in Antonino ABBRUZZO, Eugenio BRENTARI, Marcello CHIODI e Davide PIACENTINO (Eds.), Book of short Papers SIS 2018, Pearson, pp. 1148-53. ISBN-9788891910233.	Conference proceedings
Pirani E., Ballerini M., Mattei A., De Santis G. (2018) "Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach", in A. Abbruzzo, E. Brentari, M. Chiodi and D. Piacentino (Eds.), Book of short Papers SIS 2018, Pearson, pp. 1073-79. ISBN-9788891910233	Conference proceedings
Salinari G., De Santis G. (2020): One or more rates of ageing? The extended Gamma-Gompertz model (EGG), Statistical Methods and Applications, 29, pp. 211-236. (DOI: 10.1007/s10260-019-00471-z)	Peer reviewed article
Vlachantoni, A., Evandrou, M., Falkingham, J., & Gomez-Leon, M. (2020). Caught in the middle in mid-life: Provision of care across multiple generations. <i>Ageing &amp; Society</i> , 40(7), 1490-1510.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B. and Gómez-León, M. (2020) Consequences on depression of combining grandparental childcare with other caregiving roles. <i>Aging &amp; Mental Health</i> , 24(8), 1263-1270.	Peer reviewed article
Solé-Auró, A., & Cortina, C. (2019). Exploring the role of family ties on life satisfaction in later life in Europe. <i>Journal of Family Research</i> , 31(2), p. 180-198. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3224/zff.v31i2.04">https://doi.org/10.3224/zff.v31i2.04</a>	Peer reviewed article
Solé-Auró, A., and Lozano, M. (2019). "Inequalities in Longevity by Education Level in Spain: A Life Satisfaction", <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 144(2), 729-744. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-018-02057-w">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-018-02057-w</a>	Peer reviewed article
Arpino, B. and Solé-Auró, A. (2019). "Education inequalities in health among older European men and women: the role of active aging" <i>Journal of Aging &amp; Health</i> , 31(1): 185-208, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0898264317726390">https://doi.org/10.1177/0898264317726390</a>	Peer reviewed article
Gumà, J., Solé-Auró, A., and Arpino, B. (2019). "Examining social determinants of health: the role of education, household arrangements and country groups by gender" <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 19:699 DOI: 10.1186/s12889-019-7054-0	Peer reviewed article
Gumà, J., Arpino, B., and Solé-Auró, A. (2019). "Determinantes sociales de la salud de niveles micro y mezo. El caso de la educación y el hogar en la población española" <i>Gaceta Sanitaria</i> , 33(2): 127-133. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2017.11.010">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2017.11.010</a>	Peer reviewed article
Alcañiz, M. and Solé-Auró, A. (2018). "Feeling good in old age: factors explaining health-related quality of life" <i>Health and Quality of Life Outcomes (Q2)</i> , 16(1):48. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-018-0877-z">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-018-0877-z</a>	Peer reviewed article
Arpino, B., Gumà, J., & Julià, A. (2018). Early-life conditions and health at older ages: The mediating role of educational attainment, family and	Peer reviewed article

employment trajectories. <i>PLoS one</i> , 13(4). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0195320	
Gumà, J., & Spijker, J. (2019). Are partner's features important to understand health at older ages? The Spanish case. <i>Gaceta sanitaria</i> . DOI: 10.1016/j.gaceta.2019.07.005	Peer reviewed article
Gumà, J., & Fernández-Carro, C. (2021). Life goes on: The influence of the perceived quality of social relations on older women's mental health after the loss of a partner in Europe. <i>Ageing &amp; Mental Health</i> , 25(1), 53-60.	Peer reviewed article
Kim, Y. and Rizzi, E. (2019) Who does not intend to retire? Mothers' opportunity costs and compensation at later ages in Europe. <i>Ageing &amp; Society</i> . DOI: 10.1017/S0144686X19000503	Peer reviewed article
Uccheddu, D., Gauthier, A.H., Steverink, N. and Emery, T., 2019. Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health at Older Ages Across Different European Welfare Clusters: Evidence from SHARE Data, 2004–2015. <i>European sociological review</i> , 35(3), pp.346-362.	Peer reviewed article
Uccheddu, D., Gauthier, A.H., Steverink, N. and Emery, T., 2019. The pains and reliefs of the transitions into and out of spousal caregiving. A cross-national comparison of the health consequences of caregiving by gender. <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i> , 240, p.112517.	Peer reviewed article
Gori Cristiano, Morciano Marcello, Paccagnella Omar, Rebba Vincenzo (2019). Assistenza alle persone non autosufficienti: il nodo ineludibile dell'indennità di accompagnamento. In Giampaolo Arachi, Massimo Baldini (eds), <i>La finanza pubblica italiana. Rapporto 2019</i> , p. 255-270, Bologna: Il Mulino, ISBN: 881528432X	Book chapter
Bordone V., Arpino B. and Rosina A. (2020) Forever young? Prevalence and correlates of feeling old, <i>Ageing &amp; Society</i> , 40(8), 1669-1693.	Peer reviewed article
Bordone V. and Arpino B. (2019) Grandparenthood, grandparenting and depression in 18 European countries. <i>Journal of Family Research</i> , 31(2).	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B., Bordone V. and Balbo N. (2018) Grandparenting, education and subjective wellbeing of older Europeans, <i>European Journal of Ageing</i> , 15(3), 251–263.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B., Bordone V. and Scherbov S. (2018) Smoking, education and the ability to predict own survival probabilities, <i>Advances in Life Course Research</i> ; 37, 23-30.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B., Gumà, J. and Julià A. (2018) The demography of grandparenthood: the role of life histories. <i>Demographic Research</i> , 39(42), 1105–1150.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B. and Bordone V. (2018) Active Ageing Typologies: A Latent Class Analysis of the Older Europeans. In: Zaidi A., Harper S., Howse K., Lamura G., Perek-Białas J. (eds) <i>Building Evidence for Active Ageing Policies</i> . Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore	Book chapter
Margolis, R., and Arpino, B. (2018). The demography of grandparenthood in 16 European countries and two North American countries. In: Timonen V. (eds) <i>Grandparenting practices around the world</i> . Policy Press: Bristol, UK.	Book chapter
Albertini M. and Arpino B. Childlessness, parenthood and subjective wellbeing: The relevance of conceptualizing parenthood and childlessness as a continuum. SocArXiv	Working Paper
Gajan S. and Margolis R. (2019) Self-Rated Health by Sexual Orientation Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults in Canada. <i>The Journals of</i>	Peer reviewed article

Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences. Available online: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbz067">https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbz067</a>	
Patterson, S. E., & Margolis, R. (2019). The Demography of Multigenerational Caregiving: A Critical Aspect of the Gendered Life Course. <i>Socius</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023119862737">https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023119862737</a>	Peer reviewed article
Margolis, Rachel, and Ashton M. Verdery. "Older adults without close kin in the United States." <i>The Journals of Gerontology: Series B</i> 72.4 (2017): 688-693	Peer reviewed article
Verdery, Ashton M., and Rachel Margolis. "Projections of white and black older adults without living kin in the United States, 2015 to 2060." <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences</i> 114.42 (2017): 11109-11114.	Peer reviewed article
Verdery, A. M., Margolis, R., Zhou, Z., Chai, X., & Rittirong, J. (2018). Kinlessness Around the World. <i>The Journals of Gerontology: Series B</i> .	Peer reviewed article
Zhou Z., Verdery A.M. and Margolis R. No Spouse, No Son, No Daughter, No Kin in Contemporary China: Prevalence, Correlates, and Differences in Economic Support. <i>The Journals of Gerontology: Series B</i> (2018).	Peer reviewed article
Di Gessa G., Bordone V. and Arpino B. (2020a) The role of fertility in the demography of grandparenthood: evidence from Italy. Forthcoming in <i>Journal of Population Ageing</i> . doi: 10.1007/s12062-020-09310-6, published on-line 15 October 2020.	Peer reviewed article
Di Gessa G., Bordone V. and Arpino B. (2020b) Becoming a grandparent and its effect on well-being: the role of order of transitions, time, and gender. <i>The Journals of Gerontology: Series B</i> , 75(10), 2250–2262.	Peer reviewed article
Ates M., Bordone V., and Arpino B. (Forthcoming) Does grandparental childcare provision affect number, satisfaction and with whom leisure activities are done? Forthcoming in <i>Ageing &amp; Society</i> . doi: 10.1017/S0144686X2100009X.	Peer reviewed article
Zanasi, F., Arpino, B., Pirani, E., & Bordone, V. (2022) Work histories and provision of grandparental childcare among Italian older women. <i>Genus</i> , 78(1),	Peer reviewed article
Zhang J., Fokkema T., and Arpino B. (Forthcoming) Loneliness among Chinese older adults: The role of grandparenthood and grandparental childcare by gender. Forthcoming in <i>Journal of Family Issues</i> . doi: 10.1177/0192513X211041992.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino, B., Conzo, P. and Salustri, F. (2022) I'm a survivor, keep on surviving: Early-life exposure to conflict and subjective survival probabilities in adult life. <i>Journal of Population Economics</i> , 35, 471–517.	Peer reviewed article
Bordone V. and Arpino B. (2022) Is there a rejuvenating effect of (grand)childcare? A longitudinal study on German data. <i>The Journals of Gerontology: Series B</i> , 77(2), 446–455.	Peer reviewed article
Quashie N., Arpino B., Antczak R. and Mair C. (2021) Childlessness and Health among Older Adults: Variation across 5 Outcomes and 20 Countries. <i>The Journal of Gerontology: Series B</i> , 76(2), 348–359.	Peer reviewed article
Bolano D. and Arpino B. (2020) Life after death: Widowhood and volunteering gendered pathways among older adults. <i>Demographic Research</i> , 43 (21), 581–616.	Peer reviewed article
Arpino B. (Edited by) (2021) Care, retirement & wellbeing of older people across different welfare regimes. N-IUSSP (e-book). ISBN 978-88-32003-03-1.	E-book
Pirani E., De Santis G., and Zanasi F. (2021), Retirement? Other Ways Out of the Labour Market Are Far More Worrying for Health: Results from	Peer reviewed article

a Matching Approach Study. <i>Journal of Aging and Health</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/08982643211039637">https://doi.org/10.1177/08982643211039637</a>	
Zanasi F., De Santis G. and Pirani E. (2022) <i>Lifelong Disadvantage and Late Adulthood Frailty</i> , <i>Journal of Ageing and Longevity</i> , vol. 2, pp. 12-25	Peer reviewed article
Margolis, Rachel, Xiangnan Chai, Ashton M. Verdery, and Lauren Newmyer. The Physical, Mental, and Social Health of Middle-Aged and Older Adults without Close Kin in Canada. <i>Journal of Gerontology Social Sciences</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbab222">https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbab222</a> .	Peer reviewed article
Verdery, Ashton, Lauren Newmyer, Brandon Wagner, and Rachel Margolis (2021). National Profiles of COVID-19 Mortality Risks by Age Structure and Preexisting Health Conditions. <i>The Gerontologist</i> 61(1): 71-77.	Peer reviewed article
Patterson, Sarah E., Rachel Margolis, and Ashton Verdery. (2020) Family Embeddedness and Older Adult Mortality. <i>Population Studies</i> . 415-435.	Peer reviewed article
Newmyer, Lauren, Ashton M. Verdery, Rachel Margolis, and Lea Pessin (2020). Measuring Older Adult Loneliness across Countries. <i>The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences</i> .	Peer reviewed article
Verdery, Ashton M., Emily Smith-Greenaway, Rachel Margolis, and Jonathan K. Daw (2020). The Reach of COVID-19 Bereavement across Kinship Networks in the United States. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences</i> . Jul 2020, 202007476.	Peer reviewed article
Alderotti, G., Tomassini, C., & Vignoli, D. (2022). 'Silver splits' in Europe: The role of grandchildren and other correlates. <i>Demographic Research</i> , 46, 619-652.	Peer reviewed article
Uccheddu, Damiano, Tom Emery, Anne H. Gauthier, and Nardi Steverink. (2022) 'Gendered Work-Family Life Courses and Late-Life Physical Functioning: A Comparative Analysis from 28 European Countries'. <i>Advances in Life Course Research</i> , 100495. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2022.100495">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2022.100495</a> .	Peer reviewed article
Uccheddu, Damiano, and Ruben van Gaalen. 'Children's Strains, Parents' Pains? How Adult Children's Union Dissolution Influences Older Parents' Physical and Mental Health', [Under Review]. <a href="https://osf.io/pc3mq/?view_only=e8807198fa614ddc83edb3ecca9e3b71">https://osf.io/pc3mq/?view_only=e8807198fa614ddc83edb3ecca9e3b71</a>	Working paper, article under review
Dantis, C., Rizzi, E. L., & Baudin, T. (2021). The association between religiosity and fertility intentions via grandparenting: Evidence from GGS data (UCL-Université Catholique de Louvain).	Working Paper
Uccheddu, D., & Rizzi, E. (2022). Ambivalence of intergenerational ties in COVID-19 contagion: A study on European adults 50 years and older using SHARE data. <i>Pre-print</i> , May, 13.	Working Paper
Mikucka, M. (2020). Old-age trajectories of life satisfaction. Do singlehood and childlessness hurt more when people get older? <i>Swiss Journal of Sociology</i> 46 (3) 397-424. doi: 10.2478/sjs-2020-0020	Peer reviewed article

Mikucka, M. (2022, forthcoming). Loneliness of elderly people in Poland. What triggers it and what are the social differences? in: Dubrow J. K. (ed.) Poland Thirty Years of Radical Social Change. Brill	Book chapter
Mikucka, M., C Schnor, & A Reese. (2022). Personal Distance Norms and the Mental Burden of Covid-19 Pandemic among Older Adults in 14 European Countries Document de Travail 30. Center for Demographic Research, Louvain-la-Neuve.	Working paper, article under review
Mikucka, M., & R. Antczak. (2022). Covid-19 Protective Behaviour Depends on an Interplay of National Policies and Individual Vulnerability: A Cross-Sectional Study of Older Adults in 27 European Countries SocArXiv. doi: 10.31235/osf.io/tfb7r	Working paper, article under review
Paccagnella Omar and Pongiglione Benedetta (2022). Depression deterioration of older adults during the first wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in Europe". Social Science & Medicine, Volume 299, April 2022, 114828	Peer reviewed article
Miele Franceso, Neresini Federico, Boniolo Giovanni and Paccagnella Omar (2022). "Supportive care for older people with dementia: Socio-organisational implications, Ageing & Society 42(2), 376-408	Peer reviewed article
Paccagnella Omar (2021). "Self-evaluation, Differential Item Functioning, and Longitudinal Anchoring Vignettes" in Alexandru Cernat and Joseph W. Sakshaug (eds) Measurement Error in Longitudinal Data, Oxford University Press (Oxford), 289-309.	Book chapter
Gennaro Chiara, Paccagnella Omar and Zaninotto Paola (2021). "A model-driven approach to better identify older people at risk of depression", Ageing & Society 42 (2), 376-408 (DOI:10.1017/S0144686X19001077)	Peer reviewed article
Garbin Sara, Berretta Serena, Iannario Maria and Paccagnella Omar (2020). "Using anchoring vignettes to adjust self-reported life satisfaction: a nonparametric approach leading to a Semantic Differential scale", Book of short papers - SIS 2020 – 50° Scientific Meeting of the Italian Statistical Society. Pisa, June 2020, 1111-1116	Conference Proceedings
Paccagnella Omar and Dal Bianco Chiara (2018). "A multilevel Heckman model to investigate financial assets among older people in Europe", in F. Mola, C. Conversano and M. Vichi (eds), Classification, (Big) Data Analysis and Statistical Learning, Springer International, 227-234.	Book chapter
Donno A. , Paccagnella O.& Tanturri M.L. (2020) <a href="#">Quality of life in older age: Does the context matter?</a> [WORKING PAPER SERIES, 9/2020 , Padova	Working Paper (Submitted to an international review)
Donno A. , Meggiolaro S.. & Tanturri M.L. (2020) <a href="#">Social activities, loneliness and life satisfaction in old age: a time use study.</a> [Working Paper] WORKING PAPER SERIES, 10/2020, PADOVA	Working Paper (Submitted to an international review)
Donno A. & Tanturri M.L. (2022), Time allocation and wellbeing in later life: the case of Italy, Proceeding SIS 2022, 51° Scientific Meeting of the Italian Statistical Society. Caserta, June 2022.	Conference Proceedings



## 8.2 Presentations at (scientific) conferences and symposia, including JPI MYBL activities

Please list the presentations at (scientific) conferences and symposia that resulted from the funded project.

Presentation	Date
"Women's retirement intentions and work-family life history: a comparison between Belgium, France, Germany and South Korea". At the ARC Workshop on Family transformations: incentives and norms (Université catholique de Louvain, Durbuy Belgium) by Younga Kim	January 19, 2017
"Women's Retirement Intentions and Work-family Life History in Cross-national Contexts" at ARC-Demo seminar (Centre de recherche en démographie de l'UCL, Belgium) by Younga Kim	May 16, 2017
"Childlessness and subjective wellbeing at older ages". Marco Albertini and Bruno Arpino. European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) 2017 Conference, Milan (Italy).	September 2017
"Earlier women's orientation toward work and family and retirement intention in 13 European countries" at the CREW workshop (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands) by Younga Kim	October 2, 2017
"Do parenthood and partnership protect quality of life in the old age?" at the CREW workshop (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands) by Małgorzata Mikucka	October 2, 2017
"Earlier women's orientations toward work-family and retirement intentions in 13 European countries." at Midi de la recherché (Centre de recherche en démographie de l'UCL) by Younga Kim and Ester Rizzi	November 7, 2017
"Gender and socioeconomic inequalities in health at older ages across different European welfare clusters: evidence from SHARE data, 2004-2015" at Dutch Demography Day 2017, by Damiano Uccheddu	November 2017
"Do parenthood and partnership protect quality of life in the old age?" at the International Conference on Policies for Happiness and Health (Siena University, Italy), by Małgorzata Mikucka	March 20, 2018
"Earlier Women's Orientation Toward Work and Retirement Intentions in 13 European Countries." at the Population Association of America 2018 Annual Meeting (Denver, USA) by Younga Kim and Ester Rizzi	April 26-28, 2018
"Too Much Breaks the Bag: Health Consequences of Combining Grandparental Childcare With Other Caregiving Roles"; Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting 2018; Bruno Arpino and Madelin Gómez-León.	April 2018
"Early-Life Conditions and Health at Older Ages: The Mediating Role of Educational Attainment and Life Course Trajectories"; Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting 2018; Bruno Arpino, Jordi Guma and Albert Julià;	April 2018
"Like a Black Swan: Non-standard Family Trajectories and Subjective Well-being at Older Ages"; Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting 2018; Bruno Arpino, Jordi Guma and Albert Julià	April 2018
"Gender Differences in Active Aging Before and After Retirement Age in 18 European Countries"; Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting 2018; Aida Sole-Auro and Bruno Arpino	April 2018
"His intentions, her intentions: Marital histories and retirement intentions among European parents." at: ARC Workshop on Family transformations: incentives and norms (Université catholique de Louvain, Durbuy, Belgium) by Younga Kim,	May 22-24, 2018



“Work-Family Life History and Women’s Retirement Intentions in 13 European Countries.” at the European Population Conference (Brussels, Belgium) by Younga Kim and Ester Rizzi	June 6-9, 2018
You Can’t Have Your Cake and Eat It Too. Does Grandparenting Compete with Social Participation? European Population Conference (EPC) 2018; Merih Ates, Bordone Valeria and Bruno Arpino	June 2018
Childlessness, Parenthood and Subjective Well-Being. the Relevance of Conceptualizing Parenthood and Childlessness As a Continuum; European Population Conference (EPC) 2018; Bruno Arpino and Marco Albertini	June 2018
Gender Differences in Active Aging before and after Retirement Age in 18 European Countries; European Population Conference (EPC) 2018; Aïda Solé Auró and Bruno Arpino	June 2018
“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at European Population Conference (EPC) 2018, by Damiano Uccheddu	June 2018
“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at Dag van de Sociologie 2018, by Damiano Uccheddu	June 2018
Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach at the European Population Conference, by Elena Pirani	June 2018
“Too much breaks the bag” at European Association of Population Studies-EAPS by Bruno, A. & Gómez-León, M.	June 2018
“Life goes on: Influence of social network on mental health after late-life partnership dissolution” at European Association of Population Studies-EAPS conference by Jordi Gumà and Celia Fernández-Carro	June 2018
“Is partner’s education important to understand health status at older ages? Insights from the Spanish case” at European Association of Population Studies-EAPS conference by Jeroen Spikjer and Jordi Gumà	June 2018
“Another look at the relationship between life and income satisfaction” at the II° Workshop LoLA – Laboratory on Longevity and Ageing by Omar Paccagnella	September, 2018
“Time allocation and wellbeing in later life” at the II° Workshop LoLA – Laboratory on Longevity and Ageing by Maria Letizia Tanturri	September, 2018
“Quality of life in older age: does the context matter?” at SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE ACTIVE AGEING INDEX by Maria Letizia Tanturri (Invited paper)	September 2018
Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach at ECSR Conference, by Elena Pirani	October 2018
“Grandparenting, social activities and cognitive functioning”. Bruno Arpino and Valeria Bordone. III South Tyrol Workshop on Intergenerational Relationships, Bressanone (Italy).	October 2018
“Life satisfaction and time use in later life: the role of gender and living arrangement” at INTERNATIONAL CREW WORKSHOP. Care, Retirement & Well-Being Of Older People Across Different Welfare Regimes, by Silvia Meggiolaro	November 2018
“Quality of life in older age: does the context matter?”, at INTERNATIONAL CREW WORKSHOP. Care, Retirement & Well-Being Of Older People Across Different Welfare Regimes, by Maria Letizia Tanturri	November 2018
“Time Allocation, Loneliness and Wellbeing in Later Life: The Case of Italy”, at INTERNATIONAL CREW WORKSHOP. Care, Retirement & Well-Being Of Older People Across Different Welfare Regimes, by Annalisa Donno	November 2018
“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at Symposium Healthy Ageing: Perspectives from the Behavioural and Social Sciences, by Damiano Uccheddu	November 2018

“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at Care, Retirement & Wellbeing of Older People Across Different Welfare Regimes (CREW) International Workshop, by Damiano Uccheddu	November 2018
“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at Dutch Demography Day 2018, by Damiano Uccheddu	November 2018
“Do parenthood and partnership protect quality of life in the old age?” at JPI–CREW International Workshop (Padua University, Italy) by Małgorzata Mikucka	November 26, 2018
“A model-driven approach to better identify older people at risk of depression” at the V° AIQUAV National conference, by Omar Paccagnella	December, 2018
“Life satisfaction and time use in later life: the role of gender and living arrangement” at AIQUAV Conference, by Annalisa Donno	December 2018
“Time Allocation and Wellbeing in Later Life: The Case of Italy” at POPDAYS by Annalisa Donno	January 2019
“Gender Inequalities in Health in Later Life: Does Informal Caregiving Matter?” at Population Association of America (PAA) 2019 annual meeting, by Damiano Uccheddu	April 2019
“His intentions, her intentions: Marital histories and retirement intentions among European parents.” at: the Population Association of America 2019 Annual meeting Austin TX, USA) by Younga Kim,	April 11-13, 2019
“Health Status among older Europeans: A study of 4 birth cohorts” at 31st Reves Meeting by Solé-Auró, A. & Gómez-León, M.	May 2019
“Do parenthood and partnership protect quality of life in the old age?” at the 3rd ARC Spring Seminar: Family transformations: incentives and norms (Université catholique de Louvain, Durbuy, Belgium) by Małgorzata Mikucka	May 23, 2019
“Time Allocation, Loneliness and Wellbeing in Later Life: The Case of Italy ” at EPC (European Population Conference) by Maria Letizia Tanturri	June 2019
“Life satisfaction and social activities in later life: the role of gender and living arrangement” at IATUR, by Maria Letizia Tanturri	July 2019
“Another look at the relationship between perceived well-being and income satisfaction” at the Statistics for Health and Well-being conference by Omar Paccagnella	September 2019
Personality traits and grandparental childcare; III South Tyrol Workshop on Intergenerational Relationships, Bressanone (Italy); Bruno Arpino and Valeria Bordone	September 2019
“Health Status among older Europeans: A study of 5 birth cohorts” at XII Congreso de la Asociación de Demografía Histórica- ADEH Conference by Solé-Auro, A. & Gómez-León, M.	September 2019
“Consequences on depression of combining grandparental childcare with other caregiving roles” at at XII Congreso de la Asociación de Demografía Histórica- ADEH Conference by Bruno Arpino and Madelin Gómez León	September 2019
“Retire or not retire, this is the question: How family features modify retirement decisions in different macro-economic contexts in Europe” at ADEH Conference by Jordi Gumà, Angelo Lorenti and Bruno Arpino	September 2019
“Health and wellbeing after retirement. A matching approach to explore differences and similarities” at 2019 Dutch Demography Day by Elena Pirani	November 2019
“Work, family, and gender inequality in health: an analysis of the impact of work-family histories on later life health” at Dutch Demography Day 2019, by Damiano Uccheddu	November 2019

“Time Allocation and wellbeing in later life: the case of Italy” at 2019 Dutch Demography Day by Annalisa Donno	November 2019
“Coexistence and persistence of disadvantages in adulthood affect late midlife frailty”, 2021 IUSSP International Population Conference, Hyderabad, India (India) / Online, by Gustavo De Santis (with Francesca Zanasi, Elena Pirani).	5–10 December 2021
“Exiting the labour market: how? Different impacts on health”, 2021 IUSSP International Population Conference, Hyderabad, India (India) / Online, 5–10 December by Gustavo De Santis (with Francesca Zanasi, Elena Pirani).	5–10 December 2021
“What Drives Population Ageing? A Cointegration Analysis”, SIDES Conference, Milan (Italy), by Gustavo De Santis (with Giambattista Salinari).	2-4 December 2021
“Pay-as-you-go pension systems: is IPAYG an improvement?”, Colloque “Retraite et vieillissement”, by Gustavo De Santis	7-8 October 2021
“Coexisting disadvantages during the life course and late life vulnerability”, FloPS Health Mini Symposium, EUJ-Fiesole (Florence), by Gustavo De Santis (with Francesca Zanasi and Elena Pirani)	5 December 2019
“Health and wellbeing after retirement. A matching approach to explore differences and similarities”, NVD - Dutch Demography Day 2019, Utrecht (NL), by Gustavo De Santis (with Elena Pirani and Francesca Zanasi)	20 November 2019
“One or More Rates of Aging? The Extended Gamma-Gompertz Model (EGG)”, PAA- Population Association of America, Austin (Texas), by Gustavo De Santis (with Giambattista Salinari).	10-13 April 2019
“A thus far unnoticed property of the stationary population”, Population Days, AISP (Associazione Italiana per gli Studi di Popolazione), Milan, Bocconi University, by Gustavo De Santis (with Giambattista Salinari)	24-26 January 2019
“Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach”, Causes and Consequences of Inequalities in Europe, ECSR - European Consortium for Sociological Research, Sciences Po, Paris, France by Elena Pirani (with Gustavo De Santis, Marina Ballerini, Alessandra Mattei).	29–31 October 2018
“Where the current age structure is heading”, SIS General Conference, Palermo, by Gustavo De Santis (with Giambattista Salinari).	20-22 June 2018
“Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach”, SIS General Conference, Palermo, by Gustavo De Santis (with Elena Pirani, Marina Ballerini, Alessandra Mattei).	20-22 June 2018
“Modelling the long-term dynamics of population structures. The reference age structure”, Population, Diversity and Inequality, European Population Conference (EPC-EAPS), Brussels, Belgium, by Gustavo De Santis (with Giambattista Salinari).	6-9 June 2018
“Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach”, Population, Diversity and Inequality, European Population Conference (EPC-EAPS), Brussels, Belgium, by Elena Pirani (with Gustavo De Santis, Marina Ballerini, Alessandra Mattei).	6-9 June 2018
“Work, family, and gender inequality in health: a comparative analysis of the role of work-family conflict in later life health”, Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Gender Gaps in Health, 02/10/2019, Menaggio, Italy, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Anne H. Gauthier, Nardi Steverink, and Tom Emery)	
“Children’s strains, parents’ pains? How adult children’s union dissolution influences older parents’ physical and mental health”, Conference of the European Consortium for Sociological Research, 02/07/2020, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ruben van Gaalen)	July 2020

“Children’s strains, parents’ pains? How adult children’s union dissolution influences older parents’ physical and mental health”, 18th Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce, 16/10/2020, Cologne, Germany, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ruben van Gaalen)	October 2020
“Children’s strains, parents’ pains? How adult children’s union dissolution influences older parents’ physical and mental health”, Dutch Demography Week 2020, 19/11/2020, Utrecht, the Netherlands, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ruben van Gaalen)	November 2020
“Intergenerational relationships and COVID-19 infection during the pandemic in Europe, Evidence from SHARE data”, ECSR Spring School on The Impact of Covid-19 on Social Inequality, 26/03/2021, Turin, Milan, Italy, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ester L. Rizzi)	March 2021
“Children’s Strains, Parents’ Pains? How Adult Children’s Union Dissolution Influences Older Parents’ Health”, SHARE Netherlands User Conference, 25/06/2021, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ruben van Gaalen)	June 2021
“Intergenerational relationships and COVID-19 infection during the pandemic in Europe. Evidence from SHARE data”, 2021 International Population Conference (IPC2021) – IUSSP, 10/12/2021, Online, Online, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Ester L. Rizzi)	5-10 December 2021
“Family and Non-Family Ties and Depressive Feelings During the COVID-19 Pandemic”, European Population Conference (EPC-EAPS), Groningen, the Netherlands, by Damiano Uccheddu (with Malgorzata Mikucka and Ester L. Rizzi).	29 June - 2 July 2022
“Personal distance norms and the mental load of COVID-19 pandemic among older adults in 14 European countries”, Subjective Well-being 2022, Luxembourg, Luxembourg, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	June, 1-4 2022
“Personal distance norms and the mental load of COVID-19 pandemic among older adults in 14 European countries”, European Population Conference (EPC-EAPS), Groningen, the Netherlands, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	29 June - 2 July 2022
“Personal distance norms and the mental load of COVID-19 pandemic among older adults in 14 European countries”, International Population Conference, Hyderabad, India, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	December, 10, 2021
“Loneliness among older adults in Poland. What triggers it and what are the social differences?” Harmonized longitudinal data on social structure: Polish research in a cross-national perspective, Warsaw, Poland, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	December, 2, 2021
“Old-age trajectories of life satisfaction. Do parenthood and partnership have a protective effect?” Dutch Demography Day 2019, Utrecht University, the Netherlands, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	November, 20, 2019
“Old-age trajectories of life satisfaction. Do parenthood and partnership have a protective effect?” (poster) at: Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing, Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2019, Vienna University of Economics and Business Austria, by Malgorzata Mikucka.	November, 11-12., 2019
“Self-Evaluation, Differential Item Functioning, and Longitudinal Anchoring Vignettes” at the Royal Statistical Society Masterclass: Estimating and correcting for measurement error in longitudinal studies, online, by Omar Paccagnella	June 3, 2021
“Ageing, depression and the first wave of COVID-19 outbreak in Europe” at the XIV Convegno Nazionale di Psicologia dell’Invecchiamento, online, by Omar Paccagnella	May 29, 2021
Keynote speaker, Seminar “Growing old in couple”, organised by the INED - Paris Maria Letizia Tanurri: Time allocation, loneliness and well-being in later life: Insights from the Italian time use survey	November 2019

Growing old in a couple - INED seminars and meetings - Scientific meetings - Ined - Institut national d'études démographiques	
"Life satisfaction and social activities in later life: the role of gender and living arrangement" at IATUR Annual Meeting, by Maria Letizia Tanturri, Annalisa Donno and Silvia Meggiolaro	July 2019
"Life satisfaction and time use in later life: the role of gender and living arrangement" at AIQUAV 2018, by Maria Letizia Tanturri, Annalisa Donno and Silvia Meggiolaro	December 2018

### 8.3 Communications, public engagement activities and knowledge exchange events

Please list the communications, public engagement activities and knowledge exchange events where results from the funded project were shared with specific audiences, including the general public.

Activity or event	Date
"Is daddy coming to dinner? Working schedules and fathers' time with children in a Sequence Analysis perspective": EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR. Course: Issues and Methods for Population and Society (MBA Program, University of Padova), by Annalisa Donno	April 2018
Dissemination of Policy Briefs at the European Population Conference 2018	June 2018
Short article by Arpino, B., Bordone V. and Balbo N. "GRANDCHILDREN, A FOUNTAIN OF SATISFACTION" published on The SHARE blog. <a href="https://www.share-blog.eu/grandchildren-a-fountain-of-satisfaction/">https://www.share-blog.eu/grandchildren-a-fountain-of-satisfaction/</a>	June 2018
Short article by Arpino, B., Gumà, J., and Julià, A. "Healthy ageing starts from childhood" published on The SHARE blog. <a href="https://www.share-blog.eu/healthy-ageing-starts-from-childhood/">https://www.share-blog.eu/healthy-ageing-starts-from-childhood/</a>	November 2018
Presentation "Do parenthood and partnership protect quality of life in the old age?" at the Ageing, health and well-being conference (CEPS, Brussels, Belgium) by Małgorzata Mikucka	June 2019
Short article by Arpino, B. & Gómez-León, M. "Stretched to breaking point? Caregiving grandparents and depression" published on N-IUSSP.ORG ( <a href="http://www.niussp.org/article/stretched-to-breaking-point-caregiving-grandparents-and-depression/">http://www.niussp.org/article/stretched-to-breaking-point-caregiving-grandparents-and-depression/</a> )	July 2019
Patterson, S.E. and Margolis, R. (2019). Caregiving: There's more than meets the eye. NIUSSP publication. <a href="http://www.niussp.org/article/caregiving-theres-more-than-meets-the-eye/">http://www.niussp.org/article/caregiving-theres-more-than-meets-the-eye/</a>	September 2019
Paccagnella O., (2021), "Towards a better identification of older people at risk of depression", in B. Arpino (Ed.) Care, retirement & wellbeing of older people across different welfare regimes", IUSSP/Neodemos, 107-111. <a href="https://www.niussp.org/ebooks/6989/">https://www.niussp.org/ebooks/6989/</a> (ISBN: 978-88-32003-03-1)	
Arpino B. (Edited by) (2021) Care, retirement & wellbeing of older people across different welfare regimes. N-IUSSP (e-book). ISBN 978-88-32003-03-1.	December 2021
Rizzi, E., & Younga, K. (2021) Mothers' dilemma at retirement across welfare regimes. NIUSSP publication. <a href="https://www.niussp.org/education-work-economy/mothers-dilemma-at-retirement-across-welfare-regimes/">https://www.niussp.org/education-work-economy/mothers-dilemma-at-retirement-across-welfare-regimes/</a> .	November 2021
Stakeholder meeting to communicate and discuss our results with representatives of local, national and international organisations. The event featured the following presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation "Overview of the objectives of CREW and key accomplishments" by Bruno Arpino</li> <li>• Presentation "Mothers' dilemma at retirement across welfare regimes" by Ester Rizzi</li> </ul>	June 2022

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation “Gender and later-life health at the intersection of state, market, and family” by Damiano Ucchedu</li> <li>• Presentation “Empirical challenges in the analysis of intergenerational COVID transmission?” by Tom Emery</li> <li>• Presentation “Covid-19 among older adults in Europe: protective behaviours, policies, norms, and mental burden” by Malgorzata Mikucka</li> </ul> <p>And it finished with a roundtable discussion among the stakeholders and researchers.</p>	
<p>Mikucka, M. (2021) Swiss, elderly, single, and childless. Happy?. NIUSSP publication available at <a href="https://www.niussp.org/individual-and-population-ageing/swiss-elderly-single-and-childless-happy/">https://www.niussp.org/individual-and-population-ageing/swiss-elderly-single-and-childless-happy/</a></p>	<p>September 2021</p>
<p>Mikucka, M. (2021) Growing old in a post-communist society. Who gets lonely in Poland and when? NIUSSP publication available at <a href="https://www.niussp.org/individual-and-population-ageing/growing-old-in-a-post-communist-society-who-gets-lonely-in-poland-and-when/">https://www.niussp.org/individual-and-population-ageing/growing-old-in-a-post-communist-society-who-gets-lonely-in-poland-and-when/</a></p>	<p>July 2021</p>
<p>Uccheddu, Damiano, Tom Emery, and Nardi Steverink e Anne H. Gauthier. ‘Gendered health burdens and benefits of starting and ending caregiving’. Neodemos, 16 November 2021. <a href="https://www.neodemos.info/2021/11/16/gendered-health-burdens-and-benefits-of-starting-and-ending-caregiving/">https://www.neodemos.info/2021/11/16/gendered-health-burdens-and-benefits-of-starting-and-ending-caregiving/</a>.</p>	<p>November 2021</p>
<p>Uccheddu, Damiano, Tom Emery, Nardi Steverink, and Anne H. Gauthier. ‘Gendered Health Burdens and Benefits of Starting and Ending Caregiving’. N-IUSSP, 4 October 2021. <a href="https://www.niussp.org/health-and-mortality/gendered-health-burdens-and-benefits-of-starting-and-ending-caregiving/">https://www.niussp.org/health-and-mortality/gendered-health-burdens-and-benefits-of-starting-and-ending-caregiving/</a>.</p>	<p>October 2021</p>
<p>Uccheddu, Damiano, Anne H. Gauthier, Nardi Steverink, and Tom Emery. ‘Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health after Age 50 in Europe’, 2021. <a href="https://www.niussp.org/health-and-mortality/gender-and-socioeconomic-inequalities-in-health-after-age-50-in-europe/">https://www.niussp.org/health-and-mortality/gender-and-socioeconomic-inequalities-in-health-after-age-50-in-europe/</a>.</p>	<p>September 2021</p>



## 9 Impact

### 9.1 Scientific impact

Describe the nature of the major scientific impacts of your results, i.e. the addition to the current state of knowledge (new data, new methods, new perspective, confirmation of theses, first transnational approach). Describe to what extent the scientific impact has been promoted through the international and comparative perspective of the various members of the consortium (max. 2 page).

CREW produced a scientific impact in four areas.

#### 1) Improving measurement of health and wellbeing and better understanding of their determinants

CREW views older people wellbeing as a complex multidimensional phenomenon requiring the use of multitude measures and methodological refinements in existing approaches. One study (Gennaro et al 2021) proposed a new approach to measuring depression. This study helps in better identifying groups at higher risk of depression demonstrating the need to go beyond traditional measures and approaches to better guide policies to improve the wellbeing of older people.

Using rich datasets and advanced statistical techniques, we have investigated from a life course perspective a wide variety of health and wellbeing determinants. A study (Arpino et al. 2018 PlosOne) analysed how early-life conditions impact on health at older ages. The study demonstrates the fundamental role of educational attainment in transmitting the disadvantage due to poor socio-economic parental background. Another CREW study (Uccheddu *et al.* 2019 European Sociological Review) shows that that the positive impact of educational attainment on health is stronger for women living in countries where the welfare arrangements are less decommodifying and defamilializing (e.g. Italy and Spain). These results suggest that policy makers interested in ageing and health inequalities at older ages should consider ageing as a process starting early in life and plan their interventions not only on the older population but also to children.

#### 2) Gaining new insights on the consequences of caregiving for caregivers' health and wellbeing

Caregiving is an activity that brings both positive and negative effects for the caregiver's wellbeing and health. One CREW study (Uccheddu et al. 2019 Social Science and Medicine) used sophisticated longitudinal techniques to assess the influence of spousal care transitions on the health of older men and women living in 17 European countries. Results indicate that starting caregiving has a detrimental effect on health. On the contrary, the transitions out of caregiving have in most cases no beneficial consequences on health. The study provide evidence supporting differential effects of caregiving transitions by gender and welfare arrangement, where exiting from the caregiving role is associated with better health for Southern and Eastern European women.

Another CREW study (Arpino and Gómez-León, 2019 Aging and Mental Health) examines the effect on depression of combining grandchild care with other care roles among individuals aged 50 to 84 in Europe. The study shows that grandmothers who provide grandchild care only are at a lower risk of depression than non-caregivers. However, the protective factor of grandchild care disappears if care is also provided to a co-resident family member.

**3) Determining the optimal retirement age and a criterion for its evolution over time, keeping under control both macro considerations (e.g. sustainability of the pension system) and micro effects (on the health and wellbeing of the older population).**

The optimal retirement age and its evolution over time can be determined only within a complex system where other macro variables are also considered (survival, relative economic affluence granted to the retired and level of the contribution rate), and where collective preferences play a major part (De Santis, 2018). The micro effects of retirement need to be studied with refined methods and extremely detailed and long longitudinal data. What seems to emerge, however, is that these effects are minor, context specific and scarcely dependent on the age at retirement.

Regarding the gender perspective of retirement, it has been found that family-friendly regimes and those with universal pensions reduce the impact of family and work trajectories on mothers' retirement (Kim and Rizzi, 2020).

**4) Proposing methodological approaches to assess kin networks evolution and to understand the implications of ageing without kin.**

Social relationships and resources available from kin affect aging and wellbeing trajectories of older people. The share of older adults without (close) kin is likely to increase in the near future because of growing rates of childlessness, the increasing number of single child families, and the increase in divorce and non-marital unions. Having no partner or children may put older people's wellbeing at risk because of limited welfare (pension) support, social isolation, and limited social support.

One CREW study (Verdery and Margolis (2017) used demographic microsimulation to obtain projection of prevalence of people without close kin in the future. The results suggest a dramatic growth in the size of the kinless population as well as increasing racial disparities in percentages kinless in the US. These conclusions are driven by declines in marriage.

One CREW study (Albertini and Arpino, under review) found that childless older people report a lower level of subjective wellbeing as compared to parents. Subjective wellbeing is also higher for parents of at least 2 children and compared to parents of a single child. Contacts with children is positively associated with parents' subjective wellbeing and parents who lost contact with all of their children tend to report lower levels of subjective wellbeing than childless people.

Other CREW studies have analysed the effect of transition to grandparenthood on depression (Bordone and Arpino, 2019) and wellbeing (Di Gessa, Bordone and Arpino, 2020b). The first paper found that women, but not men, show a decline in depressive symptoms when they have the first grandchild. However, an increase in the number of grandchildren was not associated with changes in depressive symptoms. The second paper, found that becoming a grandparent has a positive effect on wellbeing for women who became grandmothers for the first time and via their daughters. Moreover, this effect was found to be particularly strong in proximity of the birth of the grandchild.

On the whole, these studies show that lack of kin may have detrimental effects on older people's health and wellbeing and policy makers should devote particular attention to this group of people, which our research show to be likely to grow in the future.



## 9.2 Societal impact

Describe the impact of the results on different target groups (e.g., health professionals, policy makers, patients), including the pathway to reaching this impact. Describe how the results have been or will be used, disseminated and implemented by each target group, including beyond the lifetime of the project (max. 2 page).

Our project aims at producing an impact on civil society and policy making in four areas:

- 1) **Better understanding of the determinants of health and wellbeing.** Understanding the determinants of health and well-being at older ages going beyond traditional measures and explanations is not only an intellectual exercise: it can be a useful guide for policies. CREW helps identifying groups most at risk of suffering in terms of health and wellbeing.
- 2) **Assessing the consequences of caregiving.** Given the high proportion of older people providing either grandchild or care to older people, our research informs policy makers on the wellbeing consequence of a common activity that is likely to rise in the future as populations age.
- 3) **Determining the optimal age at retirement and shedding light on the interrelationship between retirement and wellbeing.** Pension systems must be viable: if they collapse all other considerations become irrelevant. Viability requires several conditions, one of which is the choice of the retirement age and the criteria for its evolution over time. Once this is accomplished, it is also important to understand, at the micro level, the changes of older people's health and subjective well-being related to retirement. Our research helps to identify the policies that favour a successful transition from work to retirement.
- 4) **Highlighting the implications of ageing without kin.** The share of older adults who have few kin alive, whose kin live far away or are engaged in full-time work is likely to increase in the near future. Understanding the care needs of this growing population is crucial for the design of social policies. We inform policy makers on how older adults without kin fare under different welfare regime.

We have already undertaken a series of actions and others are planned to guarantee an effective communication of our findings to policy makers and the society at large.

At the very start of our project, we created a website (<https://crew-more-years-better-lives.org/>) and a Twitter account ([https://twitter.com/CREW\\_project](https://twitter.com/CREW_project)) to spread the results of our research as much as possible.

Short articles based on our research appeared also in open access and free blogs and websites such as the SHARE blog.

News releases based on CREW research have been prepared for N-IUSSP ([www.niussp.org](http://www.niussp.org)), which is a news magazine of the IUSSP, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. N-IUSSP disseminates scientific findings, and aspires to become a major source of information for journalists around the world.

Our research has also appeared in newspapers. For example:

- Arpino B., Gumà, J. and Julià A. (2018) Early-life conditions and health at older ages: the mediating role of educational attainment, family and employment trajectories. Plos One13(4): e0195320

was mentioned in:

<http://ecodiario.economista.es/salud/noticias/9064283/04/18/El-estatus-durante-los-primeros-anos-marca-educacion-y-salud-adulta-segun-un-estudio.html>

[https://www.cuatro.com/noticias/sociedad/estatus-primeros-educacion-adulta-estudio\\_0\\_2545200602.html](https://www.cuatro.com/noticias/sociedad/estatus-primeros-educacion-adulta-estudio_0_2545200602.html)

- Arpino B. and Solé-Auró A. (2019) Education inequalities in health among older European men and women: the role of active aging. Journal of Aging and Health, 31(1), 185-208.

was also mentioned in the La Vanguardia newspaper:

[http://www.lavanguardia.com/vida/20180404/442168504219/igualdad-genero-vejez-personas-mayores-cuidados-dependientes.html?utm\\_campaign=botones\\_sociales\\_app&utm\\_source=social-otros&utm\\_medium=social](http://www.lavanguardia.com/vida/20180404/442168504219/igualdad-genero-vejez-personas-mayores-cuidados-dependientes.html?utm_campaign=botones_sociales_app&utm_source=social-otros&utm_medium=social)

We published a free e-book based on the articles that appeared in N-IUSSP. This e-book summarized the main results of the project in a non-technical language (<https://www.niussp.org/ebooks/6989/>).

At the end of the project, on 22 June 2022, we organized a stakeholder meeting to communicate and discuss our results with representatives of local, national and international organisations. This meeting was organized in person at the University of Louvain (UCLouvain) It helped to strengthen contacts and collaborations between stakeholders and researchers, and prepared venues for future research.

## 10 Data Management and Data Sharing

Describe how this project contributes to sustainable data and research infrastructures; including a description of the sustainability of the research results within the wider research community. Please take into account the [FAIR data Principles](#) and indicate if your project (partly) contributes to these principles (max. 1 page).

It does not apply: we did not collect data.

Publicly-funded research data are valuable, long-term resources that, where practical, should be made available for secondary scientific research. Some funders expect that all data created or repurposed during the lifetime of a grant will be made available for re-use or archiving, recognising that some research data are more sensitive than others. If you have created or repurposed data as part of your project and it has been made available for re-use or archiving, please use the table below to indicate where it can be accessed and who it can be accessed by.

Dataset	Available for	Available at
Name of the dataset	Who can access the data?	Link to the dataset (if applicable)

## 11 Collaboration

### 11.1 Collaboration within the project

Are the academic collaborations within this project new or were these existing collaborations? How did you involve the different academic partners in the project?

The majority of team members did not collaborate before the start of the project, although most of them already knew each other. Therefore, the project widened the international network of collaborations of all participants, which was particularly important for our junior members (PhDs and post-docs).

Below we provide specific examples of actions we implemented to stimulate collaborations between different teams.

Our kick off meeting was held in Barcelona in April 2017. All teams participated.

In October 2017 a workshop has been organized at the NIDI, by the Dutch team. Members from the Belgian and Canadian teams also took part in the workshop.

An intermediate general CREW meeting with the participation of all teams was organized in Brussels (Belgium) in June 2018 as a side meeting of the European Population Conference 2018.

In November 2018 we held a CREW Workshop at the University of Padua (Italy) with participation of Spanish, Belgian and Dutch teams.

Regular contacts have been maintained among teams by e-mail and Skype meetings.

Bruno Arpino (Spanish team) spent a month in Padua as visiting researcher, November-December 2018.

In March 2019, Bruno Arpino who was an Associate Professor at the Pompeu Fabra University (Spain) moved to the University of Florence. This has further strengthened the collaboration between the two teams.

Rachel Margolis and Bruno Arpino wrote a joint chapter about the demography of grandparenthood (see publication list).

Malgorzata Mikucka is collaborating with the team in Padua to study time use at older ages.

Damiano Uccheddu, after collaborating with the Dutch team, joined the Belgian team to work on the impact of COVID-19 on wellbeing of older people.

We all collaborated in the publication of the final e-book.

### 11.2 Collaboration with Stakeholders

Are the collaborations with stakeholders within this project new or were these existing collaborations? How did you involve the different stakeholders in the project?

We have participated in the several meetings organized by JPI with the participation of stakeholders.

### 11.3 Collaboration with Patients and the Public

How did you involve patients and/or the public in the project? Were patients and the public actively involved in research design and delivery? Did decisions about the research include the patient and public perspective Note, when we refer to patient and public involvement in research we mean

research being carried out with and by patients and the public, not to, for or about them (see, [www.invo.org.uk](http://www.invo.org.uk)). We do not mean patient and public engagement, where research information is presented or disseminated to patients and the public.

#### 11.4 Collaboration with other JPI MYBL projects

Please describe any connections, bilateral meetings, knowledge exchange etc. between your project and other JTC projects funded by the JPI MYBL.

Belgian team of CREW participated in the conference “Ageing, health and well-being”, organized by the JPI-funded FACTAGE project (CEPS, Brussels, June 2019). It gave the two teams an opportunity to meet each other, exchange on their research, and created potential for future collaboration. (Contributing to a book on ageing and gender, planned by CEPS).

We have participated in the several meetings organized by JPI with the participation of teams from other projects. This gave us the possibility to discuss our research with members of other projects’ teams and get aware of their research.

#### 11.5 Collaboration with other European/national projects

Please describe actual and intended collaborations with other European/national projects (e.g. collaboration with related projects not funded by JPI MYBL).

In Italy, the CREW team in Florence collaborates with the national project “The Great Demographic Recession – GDR”. The GDR project is focussed on the consequences of economic uncertainty caused by the Great Recession on demographic behaviours across the life course. Although, health and wellbeing is not a topic covered directly by the GDR project, CREW members collaborate with the GDR project to share ideas and different perspectives on demographic processes across different generations that are certainly related. More specifically, CREW and GDR may collaborate on how economic uncertainty influences older people’s wellbeing also indirectly due to the impact on younger generations, such as children losing their job.

The Belgian team collaborates with a DFG-funded project “Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women” realized at Mannheim University. This project does not deal explicitly with well-being, but it studies older-age health inequalities and how they are shaped by life course transitions in the fields of family and work. This overlap is useful for exchanging ideas, e.g. on how family and work histories shape older-age mental health and subjective well-being.

The Belgian team also collaborates with the national project “Family transformations: incentives and norms”, an interdisciplinary project that bring together economists and demographers. Although this project does not deal explicitly with wellbeing, researchers share ideas and different disciplinary and methodological approaches on family dynamics.

#### 11.6 Added value of the International Consortium

Please describe the added value of working as an international consortium, compared to project partners each working separately at the national level. In what way and to what extent did the

international cooperation in the project help to broaden your perspective on demographic change in Europe and beyond?

CREW is composed of experts from six institutions in five countries (Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Canada). These countries are all experiencing similar demographic phenomena (increasing life expectancy, increased childlessness and prevalence of kinlessness individuals). However, the extent of these phenomenon and their effects vary by country, as they depend on culture, policies, economic circumstances, etc.

Working in a collaborative international project gave each national team the chance to share experiences and knowledge. At our meetings, in particular, we had the opportunity to discuss preliminary results from comparative studies taking advantage of the perspective of experts from countries representing very different welfare regimes. Also, other types of collaborations across teams (see above) further strengthened this diffusion in contextual knowledge that is a key value added of working as an international consortium.

Additionally, our diverse research team included expert researchers from six disciplines including demography, sociology, social policy, economics, and social statistics. This multidisciplinary allowed us to share and use theoretical insights and advanced statistical methods from various disciplines, which would not have been possible if each partner were working separately.

## 12 What can we do for you?

### 12.1 What can we do for you?

What can we do to help you to amplify your message? How can we help you to connect to the right people/stakeholders (e.g. to share your research results)? How can we help you to add value to your results?

### 12.2 Feedback for JPI MYBL

Please provide any feedback arising from this project so we can improve our procedure for any future joint calls.

We received too many requests to fill forms with a lot of information that could be retrieved from previously filled forms, from the initial project submission or from our website (e.g. publications). We believe that the bureaucratic level of the JPI is heavy and puts an unnecessary burden on researchers' shoulders, taking time and energy that should be devoted to research and coordination. In addition, all these requirements were not clearly stated in the call and could not be planned in advance.