“Socioeconomic disparities in the intensity and predictability of death in the family”

The death of extended-family members is a near-ubiquitous human experience with detrimental and potentially lasting effects on one’s social and psychological wellbeing. Mortality decline in rich countries has made this experience more predictable throughout the life course, but there is considerable variation in the patterns of bereavement across socioeconomic strata.

We propose a new framework to conceptualize the burden of bereavement with respect to intensity and predictability. Bringing together prior literature on both mortality inequalities and the demography of kinship, we examine how the burden of bereavement is shaped by differences in exposure to mortality among kin and differences in kin network (size and age structure).

In the talk, I will pull from several empirical examples including: (1) a reconstructed four-generation genealogy for the 1973 Swedish birth cohort; (2) modeled genealogies based on Finnish registry data showing period trends; and (3) East and West German differences (though here I won’t be looking at socioeconomic differences). These studies contribute to the understanding of social inequalities in bereavement over the life course, and demonstrates the intricate ways in which interrelated demographic processes shape those inequalities.