

Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2015

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Parallel session 1	11.00-12.30
Session 1: Urban Issues	Chair: Pascal Beckers
	Location: Aula
1. The measurement of ethnic segregation: Differences between administrative and individualized neighbourhoods	Bart Sleutjes
2. Size is in the Eyes of the Beholder: How Dutch individuals' perceptions of ethnic density in the neighbourhood come about	Joran Laméris
3. Asylum seekers in small local communities	Aslan Zorlu
Session 2: Fertility	Chair: Karel Neels
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Why marry first? Explaining cross-national differences in the influence of parental education on nonmarital births	Judith Koops
2. Regional differences in fertility in the Netherlands	Corina Huisman
3. Later, if ever: Family influences on the transition from first to second birth in Ukraine, 1950-1975	Yuliya Hilevych
4. Comparing fertility of Ghanaian migrants in the UK and the Netherlands with non-migrants in Ghana	Katharina Wolf
Session 3: Health & Mortality	Chair: Frans van Poppel
	Location: Eijkmankamer
1. The role of birth cohort in alcohol-attributable mortality in Europe	Sergi Trias-Llimós
2. Health differences between older migrants and non-migrants in Europe: The role of policies and public attitudes	Matias Reus-Pons
3. Maternal education and infant mortality decline in Egypt	Jona Schellekens

Parallel Session 2	13.30-15.00
Session 4: Work-Life Balance	Chair: Tanja van der Lippe
	Location: Kanunnikenzaal
1. Ethnic differences in the uptake of (in)formal childcare in Belgium and their effect on subsequent family formation	Karel Neels
2. Changes in work hours and life satisfaction: The role of children	Anne Roeters
3. The multifaceted reality of parental leave use. A longitudinal analysis of ethnic differentials in Belgium	Tine Kil
4. First a job, then a child? Population heterogeneity in the employment-fertility link	Jonas Wood
Session 5: Population Ageing	Chair: Joop de Beer
	Location: Eijkmankamer
1. A young core within an ageing skin? Internal migration and regional variation in aged dependency rates, 1995-2015	Niels Kooiman
2. Population ageing and population decline in Europe, 2013-2080: Estimating the sensitivity and elasticity of projection results	Hal Caswell
3. The impact of changes in the age at pension eligibility on retirements on grounds of poor health	Michaël Boissonneault
4. Dealing with ageing: Quantifying alternative strategies	Mikkel Barslund
Session 6: Methods & Models	Chair: Leo van Wissen
	Location: Opzoomerkamer
1. An assessment of the mechanism-based approach to the identification of age-period-cohort models	Maarten Bijlsma
2. The mean, variance, and other statistics of lifetime reproduction implied by the mortality and fertility schedules in developed countries	Silke van Daalen
3. Sex differences in the genetic influence on human childlessness	Renske Verweij
4. Classifying family-life trajectories of young adults: A comparison of sequence analysis and latent class analysis	Sapphire Yu Han

Session 7: Migrant families	Chair: Clara Mulder
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Socio-economic effects on union formation among the descendants of immigrants in Belgium	Layla van den Berg
2. Partner choices in long established migrant communities in Belgium: Trends and differences	Emilien Dupont
3. Union dissolution and residential mobility: Dutch and non-Western immigrant women in the Netherlands	Ilse Rooyackers
4. European movers' language use patterns at home. A case-study of European bi-national households in the Netherlands	Christof van Mol

Poster session	15.00-15.45 Location: Room 1636
1. Union status and sexual orientation: Relationship choices of two-sex and same-sex couples in the Netherlands, Germany and the UK	Roselinde van der Wiel
2. Are parents with shared residence happier? Children's postdivorce residence arrangements and parents' life satisfaction	Franciëlla van der Heijden
3. Do gender differences in social capital explain the gender gap in job authority in the Netherlands?	Anete Butkēviča
4. Vertrek van Amsterdamse gezinnen door de jaren heen: welke gezinnen verlaten de stad en waar trekken ze naartoe?	Annika Smits
5. Gaan samenwonen of bij elkaar weg: hoe ontwikkel je een statistiek op basis van huishoudensovergangen?	Carel Harmsen
6. Similar, but still different? Heterogamy in study discipline among highly educated couples and the risk of marital dissolution	Lindsay Theunis
7. Does risk attitude affect young graduates' migration decision and destination choice?	Merve Nezihe Özer
8. Reproductive trajectories of teenage mothers: A Franco-British comparison	John Tomkinson
10. Comparing ageing in Europe and Asia using New Ageing Indicator	Arun B. Chandran

Parallel session 3	15.45-17.15
Session 8: Life Course	Chair: Ruben van Gaalen
	Location: Kanunnikenzaal
1. The social differences in home-leaving across Europe	Katrin Schwanitz
2. Collectivism, marriage and well-being. How and why the extent to which marriage leads to greater subjective well-being depends on national collectivism	Josje ten Kate
3. Cross-national variation in the influence of parental socio-economic status on union formation decisions: What's the SDT got to do with it?	Anne Brons
4. The effects of cohabitation on family formation in Asia and Europe	Hiroshi Kojima
5. Ethnic differences in returning home: Explanations from a life course perspective	Tom Kleinepier
Session 9: Divorce	Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Changes in liberal attitudes in the Netherlands	Paula Thijs
2. Overcrowded housing and divorce in Luxembourg	Maike van Damme
3. Step-fathers and biological fathers: Education-specific roles of fatherhood following a divorce	Christine Schnor
4. Regional diffusion of divorce in Turkey	Kim Caarls

Session 10: Mortality & Longevity [ENG]	Chair: Maarten Bijlsma
	Location: Opzoomerkamer
1. Matrix models for heterogeneous frailty: Partitioning the variance in longevity	Nienke Hartemink
2. Past trends of obesity attributable mortality in European countries: An application of age-period-cohort analysis	Nikoletta Vidra
3. The impact of education on the number of years lost due to a specific cause of death	Govert Bijwaard
4. The impact of the delay in ageing and smoking on future mortality in the Netherlands	Fanny Janssen
Session 11: Generations & Ageing [ENG]	Chair: Jenny Gierveld
	Location: Eijkmankamer
1. Migration and ties to parents	Clara Mulder
2. Care and support for parents: attitudes and behavior	Saskia te Riele
3. The effect of women's family trajectory on their later-life personal income in comparative perspective	Joanne Muller
4. Public opinion on work after retirement in Europe	Ekatarina Novikova
5. Bridge employment in Europe: A multilevel research design	Ellen Dingemans

ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Urban Issues

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Pascal Beckers

Name: Bart Sleutjes

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The measurement of ethnic segregation: Differences between administrative and individualized neighbourhoods

Bart Sleutjes, Helga de Valk, Jeroen Ooijevaar & Han Nicolaas

The urban diversity debate often focuses on the concentration of migrant groups in specific neighbourhoods and its presumed effects on e.g. personal life chances and social inclusion. Still, there is no consistent way of measuring segregation and reliable comparisons of segregation patterns across different spatial entities and population categories are yet difficult. Most studies look at concentrations in administrative neighbourhoods, which vary largely in size and measurement both between and within countries.

By calculating 'individualized neighbourhoods', the neighbourhood context of an individual is studied by a number of closest neighbours (50, 100, 200 and larger), irrespective of administrative borders. Our study, which is part of an internationally comparative project (ResSegr), applies this new individualized approach and compares its results to patterns of ethnic segregation found in administrative neighbourhoods. We are especially interested in how levels and patterns of segregation change with an increase in scale level. This analysis is important to better understand segregation patterns and the potential effects for the individual of different origins.

In cooperation with Statistics Netherlands, generation datasets from the Dutch population registers are used for the analyses, which include three segregation indicators and different migrant categories. Segregation patterns are subsequently mapped through a GIS-analysis.

Session 1: Urban Issues

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Pascal Beckers

Name: Joran Laméris

Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Size is in the Eyes of the Beholder:

How Dutch individuals' perceptions of ethnic density in the neighbourhood come about

Joran Laméris & Jochem Tolsma

People often perceive ethnic minority population sizes to be much larger than they are in reality. To date, little is known about the causes of this phenomenon, which may have serious consequences for inter-group relations. A better understanding of the development of these misperceptions is therefore needed. We aim to shed light on the way in which native Dutch' estimations of the ethnic out-group size are shaped by characteristics of their own neighbourhood and of surrounding neighbourhoods, by their social position and by their feelings of ethnic threat and contact experiences. We base our study on contextual-level data from Statistics Netherlands and individual-level data extracted from the 1Vandaag Opinion Panel (N>20.000 respondents). We find that ethnic segregation leads to seeing less ethnic minorities, whereas economic deprivation leads to seeing more ethnic minorities. The latter effect is partly explained by ethnic threat. Furthermore, we show that the ethnic out-group size in surrounding neighbourhoods also increases the number of ethnic minorities people perceive in their own neighbourhood. Lastly, we show that higher educated, older, and employed people perceive less ethnic minorities. The influence of education and employment on individuals' estimations of the ethnic out-group size are partly mediated by ethnic threat.

Session 1: Urban Issues

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Pascal Beckers

Name: Aslan Zorlu

Organization: University of Amsterdam

Asylum seekers in small local communities

Aslan Zorlu

The admission and location of asylum seekers has a central place in public discourse in Western countries, amid mounting asylum applications and dire humanitarian crises. Receiving countries usually distribute the newly arriving asylum seekers across the entire country, in particular in small remote communities. Incidental opposition actions by local residents against the siting of Asylum Seeker Centres (ASC) have created the impression of strong and widespread resistance. This paper aims to assess this backlash by examining attitudes towards asylum seekers in small local communities. Using the data from three representative surveys conducted among residents in the vicinity of four ASCs in the Netherlands, the analysis shows a strikingly high willingness to host an ASC, which stands in opposition to popularly assumed public opinion. Positive attitudes towards asylum seekers are associated with higher education levels and indicators of economic affluence as well as contact with asylum seekers in public space. Negative attitudes are strongly correlated with a personal negative experience with asylum seekers, a strong national orientation, perceived threats to Dutch culture as well as perceived economic benefits of ASCs.

Session 2: Fertility

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Judith Koops

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Why marry first? Explaining cross-national differences in the influence of parental education on nonmarital births

Judith Koops, Aart C. Liefbroer & Anne H. Gauthier

Previous research established that the influence of parental SES on the chance of having a non-marital birth differs across countries. However, little is known about country-level characteristics explaining these differences. This paper therefore focuses on the influence of two macro-level characteristics: economic inequality and advancement in the Second Demographic Transition. Moreover, a distinction is made between births within a cohabiting union and births outside a cohabiting relationship.

People with a lower parental SES face more difficulties while growing up, which increases their chance of having a non-marital birth. We expect that this mechanism is less important in countries with low levels of economic inequality, since in this context socio-economic groups face more similar constraints. Moreover, in countries further advanced in the SDT, having a non-marital birth might have less to do with the inability to have a marital birth and more with a conscious decision to, for example, have a birth within cohabitation. We therefore expect that parental SES is less relevant in explaining non-marital births in countries further advanced in the SDT.

Data on nineteen countries is used, including many East- and West-European countries, the USA and Canada. Information on macro-level indicators is obtained from contextual databases.

Session 2: Fertility

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Corina Huisman

Organization: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

Regional differences in fertility in the Netherlands

Corina Huisman

In 2016 PBL and CBS will publish the regional population and household projection for the Netherlands. Fertility is one of the main components of this regional projection. This study aims to examine regional differences in fertility.

Data are based on register data from CBS at the level of municipalities and refer to the period 1997-2013. Using birth order data, total fertility rates are calculated.

Based on previous studies it is known that regional differences may be explained by demographic variables (such as households, country of origin), cultural variables (such as religion or degree of urbanisation) and socioeconomic variables (as income, benefits, unemployment).

This presentation will show the results of the most recent analysis of Dutch data, to be used in the next regional population projection.

Session 2: Fertility

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Yuliya Hilevych

Organization: Wageningen University

Later, if ever: Family influences on the transition from first to second birth in Ukraine, 1950-1975

Yuliya Hilevych

Unique historical patterns of fertility behavior and family relationships in Eastern Europe have puzzled scholars for more than half a century. This study provides an in-depth analysis of family relationships and their influences on individuals' reproductive strategies during the transition from first to second birth by comparing two Ukrainian cities, Lviv (West) and Kharkiv (East), between 1950-1975, a period when fertility in the country dropped lower than ever before. In addition, the regional variations in fertility trends were striking. The research methodology comprises of various methods, such as life history interviews (65 in total), life history calendars, population statistics and ethnographic literature. The findings reveal that regional differences in intergenerational ties and spousal relationships shaped two reproductive strategies of transition to second birth, specifically postponing in Kharkiv and spacing in Lviv. All in all, these findings contribute to the recent debate on spacing as contrasted to postponing reproductive strategy (Agadjanian, 2005; Timæus and Moultrie, 2008). The main novelty of the study is that it discusses these two strategies in the context of Eastern Europe.

Session 2: Fertility

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Katharina Wolf

Organization: University of Groningen, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, Population Research Centre

Comparing fertility of Ghanaian migrants in the UK and the Netherlands with non-migrants in Ghana

Katharina Wolf & Clara H. Mulder

In most studies on migrant fertility the comparison group is the majority population in the county of destination. Data collected for the MAFE project (Migrations between Africa and Europe) allows us to choose the opposite perspective. We compare male and female migrants from Ghana who live either in the UK or the Netherlands with Ghanaian non-migrants. By addressing the total number of children ever born until age 40 the focus is on the long-term effects of migration on fertility over the life course. With the help of Poisson regression techniques we predict the number of children of Ghanaian migrants and non-migrants. First results indicate that, in comparison to non-migrants, migrants postpone first and second childbirth. This seems to result in a lower number of children born by age 40 among migrants. However, one of the major determinants of the differences between non-migrants and migrants from Ghana is the educational level of the respondents. After considering the highest educational degree obtained the differences between migrants and non-migrants from Ghana diminish. Particularly female Ghanaian migrants have considerably higher educational levels than their non-migrant counterparts, which accounts to a large extent for the lower number of children they have.

Session 3: Health & Mortality

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Sergi Trias-Llimós

Organization: University of Groningen, Population Research Centre

The role of birth cohort in alcohol-attributable mortality in Europe

Sergi Trias-Llimós, Maarten J. Bijlsma & Fanny Janssen

Alcohol consumption strongly influences mortality, in particular premature mortality. In Europe, the higher prevalence of alcohol consumption than elsewhere has resulted in high alcohol-attributable mortality, but important variations exist.

The overall stagnation or decline in mean alcohol consumption over the last decades in Europe contrasts with the recent increase in binge drinking in many European countries, which mainly occurred among young adults. Because drinking behaviour at younger ages can in turn determine consumption levels later on in life -and subsequent alcohol-attributable mortality- birth cohorts appear to be relevant contributors to the variations in alcohol-attributable mortality. However, the role of birth cohorts in alcohol-attributable mortality has not been studied much within the European context.

We examine the dynamics of alcohol-attributable mortality trends by simultaneously assessing the effects of age, period and birth cohort on liver cirrhosis mortality trends by sex since 1950 in selected European countries. To do so, we employ age-period-cohort models to compare cohort effects between sexes and countries.

Preliminary results for France show that age-period-cohort models significantly fits the data better than age-period models. Therefore, the inclusion of birth cohort dimension is essential to understand the dynamics of liver cirrhosis mortality and to aid alcohol preventive policies.

Session 3: Health & Mortality

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Matias Reus-Pons

Organization: University of Groningen, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Health differences between older migrants and non-migrants in Europe: the role of policies and public attitudes

Matias Reus-Pons, Hadewijch Vandenheede & Helga A.G. de Valk

Integration policies and attitudes towards migration and migrants have so far received little attention when studying health differences between migrants and non-migrants. Our aim is to incorporate these dimensions to explain health differences between migrants and non-migrants aged 50 to 79 across 10 European countries. We assessed differences in health using a variety of indicators: overall self-rated health, hypertension, diabetes, and depression. We used data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE); the European Social Survey (ESS); and the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX). We performed multivariate logistic regressions to explain health differences between older migrants and non-migrants according to integration policies and attitudes towards migration and migrants, while considering the role of socio-economic status and BMI. Migrants had higher odds of poor self-rated health and depression as compared to non-migrants. Non-western migrants had higher odds of diabetes than non-migrants. Female western migrants had higher odds of hypertension than their non-migrant counterparts. Less multicultural policies and restrictive attitudes towards migration and migrants were associated with poor health both among migrants and non-migrants. In light of these results, developing more multicultural policies and setting campaigns in favour of migrant integration might benefit European societies as a whole.

Session 3: Health & Mortality

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Jona Schellekens

Organization: Hebrew University

Maternal education and infant mortality decline in Egypt

Jona Schellekens

There are three major explanations for the decline of infant mortality in less-wealthy countries: improved living standards; advances in medical and public health; and better maternal education. Today, many scholars advocate the latter as an effective means to lower infant mortality. They mostly base their recommendation on the finding that in cross-sectional studies maternal education is strongly correlated with infant mortality. However, cross-sectional approaches to estimate longitudinal parameters may be biased. To the best of my knowledge, there have not been any previous attempts to estimate the contribution of better maternal education to infant mortality decline in an individual-level study that pools data from different surveys and explicitly models change over time. Using 55,636 infants born in Egypt to 20,739 women between 1970 and 2006, this study not only models infant mortality as a function of maternal education, but also of living standards, as measured by GDP per capita. Few, if any, variables that explain long-term change over time are missing from the model. The results show that even though maternal education is strongly correlated with infant mortality, better maternal education fails to explain the infant mortality decline. Improved living standards appear to have played a major role.

Session 4: Work-Life Balance

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Tanja van der Lippe

Name: Karel Neels

Organization: University of Antwerp

Ethnic differences in the uptake of (in)formal childcare in Belgium and their effect on subsequent family formation

Karel Neels, Jonas Wood & Tine Kil

The positive association between fertility and female employment in OECD countries suggests that family policies have played an important role in reducing the ‘parent-worker’ conflict. The empirical literature, however, finds only small positive effects of family policies on fertility, but has typically failed to consider eligibility and uptake of family policies at the individual level, as well as population heterogeneity in the uptake and effect of these policies. Using longitudinal individual-level data from the 2001 Census and the National Register, we document ethnic and educational differentials in the uptake of formal childcare (kindergarten, daycare mothers) and informal childcare arrangements (family or household members) following a first birth in Belgium in 2001 and analyze the effect on subsequent parity progression in the period 2002-2005. Controlling for education and age at first birth, results show that both first and second generation migrant women from Southern Europe, Turkey and Morocco are more likely than Belgian women to have no care arrangement or rely on informal care only. Among Belgian women uptake informal and particularly formal childcare arrangements associated with higher second birth hazards. This positive effect is less articulated among first and second generation migrant women, suggesting more selective (non)uptake in migrant populations.

Session 4: Work-Life Balance

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Tanja van der Lippe

Name: Anne Roeters

Organization: Utrecht University

Changes in work hours and life satisfaction: The role of children

Anne Roeters & Sara Zella

This study investigates the impact of changes in work hours and employment status on life satisfaction among Swiss women. We extend the debate on the costs and rewards of female employment by differentiating between mothers and childless women. We hypothesize that the benefits of a reduction in work hours (such as improved work-life balance) are more salient for mothers than for childless women. We analysed fixed effects models on the Swiss Household Panel data (2004 – 2013, 17,642 observations for 2,562 women). In order to contextualize the findings, we also ran the models for men (12,710 observations for 1,957 men). Preliminary results indicate an increase in work hours or transition to unemployment decreases women's life satisfaction. Parental status moderates the impact of some (but not all) changes in work hours. For example, a substantial reduction in work hours increases life satisfaction, but only for women with one child. Small changes in work hours do not affect women's life satisfaction, independent of their parental status. For men, changes in work hours had very little impact on their life satisfaction, regardless of their parental status.

Session 4: Work-Life Balance

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Tanja van der Lippe

Name: Tine Kil

Organization: University of Antwerp

The multifaceted reality of parental leave use. A longitudinal analysis of ethnic differentials in Belgium

Tine Kil, Jonas Wood & Karel Neels

Over the past decades, family policies such as parental leave have become increasingly available in European societies in order to reduce the work-family conflict for parents. Given the unfavourable socio-economic position of migrant populations, the assessment of parental leave use by migrants could contribute to our understanding of how migrant inclusion in welfare systems evolves across the life course.

Objective: This article looks into ethnic differences in parental leave uptake and employment position after leave uptake among European and non-European migrant mothers of the first and second generation while comparing them to native Belgian mothers.
Method: Using Belgian longitudinal data mixed effects logit models are estimated for 10.964 one-child mothers that gave birth between 2004 and 2010.

Results: Findings indicate that there is a strong ethnic gradient in the uptake of parental leave among one-child mothers in Belgium, with particularly low use for non-European and first generation migrants. However, when controlling for eligibility and pre-birth employment characteristics the gradient disappears.

Conclusion: Social policy geared towards the protection of the pre-birth labour market positions for vulnerable groups may be instrumental in order to elevate parental leave uptake and potentially increase maternal employment among migrants.

Session 4: Work-Life Balance

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Tanja van der Lippe

Name: Jonas Wood

Organization: University of Antwerp

First a job, then a child? Population heterogeneity in the employment-fertility link

Jonas Wood & Karel Neels

The relation between female employment and family formation has been high on the demographic research agenda for decades. Whereas the New Home Economics and Second Demographic Transition theory assume that increasing female labour force participation is negatively associated to fertility, recent literature increasingly finds that in dual-earner societies female employment positively associates with childbearing. However, available findings pertaining to the individual-level relation between women's employment and fertility are inconclusive. Recent studies show that the effect of female employment on births varies by country. This paper claims that, in addition to the need to study the employment-fertility relationship in different welfare settings, it is crucial to acknowledge that this relation may vary strongly between population subgroups. Drawing on the 2001 Belgian census data combined with 2002-2005 birth registrations, this article assesses differences in the employment-fertility link by education and origin. In line with the theory of the value of children, we find that women with low education or foreign origin are more likely to adopt childbearing strategies as an alternative to labour market participation, whereas for highly educated women or Belgian women labour market participation is positively related to childbearing.

Session 5: Population Ageing

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Niels Kooiman

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

A young core within an ageing skin?

Internal migration and regional variation in aged dependency rates, 1995-2015

Niels Kooiman

In almost all countries young adults highly dominate internal migration flows, especially those across regions and those towards urban areas (Boyle et al., 1998; Dennett and Stillwell 2010). In the Dutch national context of only moderate population growth and fertility being below replacement level, these migration flows can heavily impact upon local population ageing and the size of regional labour forces. This impact can be direct, but in the longer run also indirect: since most migrants are still in their childbearing phase, birth rates will be enhanced in destination areas and reduced in origin areas. This paper aims to relate changes and continuities in age-selective migration flows during the latest two decades in the Netherlands (1995-2015) to changing patterns in local demographic population structures. An ongoing diverging trend was observed with regard to the ageing of regional populations entailing increasing age segregation at the regional scale. While participation rates in higher education expanded the impact of student migration upon interregional migration patterns grew correspondingly. This resulted in mitigated ageing processes in regions attracting students and urban regions attracting recently graduated young adults vis-à-vis intensified ageing in peripheral locations lacking supply of higher education and high skilled jobs.

Session 5: Population Ageing

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Hal Caswell

Organization: University of Amsterdam, Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics

Population ageing and population decline in Europe, 2013-2080: Estimating the sensitivity and elasticity of projection results

Nora Sánchez Gassen & Hal Caswell

Member states of the European Union face two demographic challenges: their populations will age rapidly in the coming decades, and in many countries populations will also decline. Recent population projections estimate the size of these trends and quantify the effect of demographic changes themselves, for instance on labour force sizes. The projections depend on fertility, mortality and migration assumptions as well as assumptions on future changes in labour force participation rates. Methods to systematically analyse the sensitivity of projection results with respect to changes in these underlying parameters have only recently been introduced. Here we present such sensitivity analyses for 31 European countries, using EuroPop2013 national population projections published by Eurostat. We formulate the projections in matrix form and calculate how changes in mortality, fertility, and migration parameters influence projected population sizes and age structures, using matrix calculus methods. From these results, we also calculate the sensitivity and elasticity of projected developments in labour force sizes in Europe. These analyses will identify which demographic or behavioural parameters have the largest influence on projection results, and may therefore be an important target of policy intervention.

Session 5: Population Ageing

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Michaël Boissonneault

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute/Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

The impact of changes in the age at pension eligibility on retirements on grounds of poor health

Michaël Boissonneault & Joop de Beer

The Dutch Government's proposition of synchronising the age of eligibility to pension benefits with changes in life expectancy bears the assumption that people's capacity to work also changes in line with life expectancy. It is however not clear whether this is being the case. The notion of work ability captures the balance between the individual resources that enable to work (e.g. health) and the work demands. When this balance is disrupted, retirement on grounds of poor health ensues. If work ability fails to improve over time, incentives to longer working lives will lead to more health related retirements. Using time series of rates of retirements on grounds of poor health, we discuss whether ability to work has been improving over the past years for the Dutch population. Then, we identify the factors that contribute to higher work ability. Lastly, we propose a population model that simulates labour force participation for older workers taking both changes in regulation around retirement and in work ability into account. Exploiting this model, we estimate under different scenarios the proportion of people who will have to stop working before reaching the official age at retirement as projected up to the year 2030.

Session 5: Population Ageing

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Mikkel Barslund

Organization: Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Dealing with ageing: Quantifying alternative strategies

Mikkel Barslund

Mitigating the effect of ageing societies in Europe on public finances is one of the key economic challenges for many European countries and will remain so for the coming years. Different policies, such as promoting immigration, longer working lives, healthy ageing and increasing fertility, can all help to mitigate the impact in either the short and/or the long run. However, little is known on the relative impact, or their trajectories, of these different policy options (see Scherbov et al., 2014 for an exception). In this study, we extend the work in Barslund & Werder (2015) and use national transfer accounts (Mason et al., 2006; Hammer et al., 2014) detailing age specific contributions to public finances for seven European countries to assess the relative impact of different policy options to lessen the impact on population ageing. We find that extending working lives can go a long way in reducing the fiscal impact of ageing in most countries. The effect of immigration depends crucially on the assumed labour market participation rate of newcomers. Healthy ageing, defined as keeping health costs fixed at given mortality rates can only play a minor role.

Session 6: Methods & Models

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Maarten J. Bijlsma

Organization: University of Groningen

An assessment of the mechanism-based approach to the identification of age-period-cohort models

Maarten J. Bijlsma, Rhian Daniel, Fanny Janssen & Bianca De Stavola

Many methods have been proposed to solve the age-period-cohort (APC) linear identification problem, but none are theoretically informed and commonly lead to highly biased estimates. This is problematic, as APC methodology is frequently applied in both demographic and epidemiologic studies. The recently developed mechanism-based approach to APC analysis is based on Pearl's front door criterion and ensures consistent APC effect estimates given a complete set of intermediate variables for age, period and/or cohort and correct modelling of the causal pathways between age, period, cohort, the intermediate variables, and the outcome. Through a simulation study of cardiovascular mortality we assess the mechanism-based approach's performance under realistic conditions, namely when 1) an incomplete set of intermediate variables is used to identify the effect of one of the three APC variables; 2) pathways between intermediate variables and their causes are omitted from the estimation model; 3) confounding is present between mediators and the outcome. We find that the mechanism-based approach performs well even when some intermediate variables or pathways are omitted, or in the presence of unmeasured confounding. However, the size of bias is dependent on the effect size of the omitted intermediate variable, confounder or pathway; severe violations result in severe bias.

Session 6: Methods & Models

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Silke van Daalen

Organization: University of Amsterdam

The mean, variance, and other statistics of lifetime reproduction implied by the mortality and fertility schedules in developed countries

Silke van Daalen & Hal Caswell

Lifetime reproductive output (LRO) is the total number of children a female produces over her lifetime, accounting for possible effects of mortality. The net reproductive rate is the expectation of LRO. The mean, variance, skewness, and other statistics of LRO can be calculated from a Markov chain model applied to age-specific mortality and fertility schedules. The variance in LRO is due to the individual stochasticity implied by the fertility and mortality schedules. We applied this method to period data from 40 developed countries from 1891 to 2011, and compare the results with two hunter-gatherer populations, and with the Hutterites, as examples of populations without fertility control. We present the statistics of remaining lifetime reproduction by age and the changes of those statistics across the second demographic transition (from 1965 to 2010). These methods provide a valuable complement to analyses based on TFR or net reproductive rate, which provide information only on mean lifetime reproduction.

Session 6: Methods & Models

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Renske Verweij

Organization: University of Groningen

Sex differences in the genetic influence on human childlessness

Renske Verweij, Melinda Mills, René Veenstra,
Felix Tropf, Anastasia Nyman & Harold Snieder

Previous research found genetic influences on fertility traits such as childlessness and number of children. From an evolutionary perspective one might not expect genetic influences on childlessness. However, one reason for this counterintuitive finding could be that different genes influence male and female fertility. In this study data from the Swedish Twin Registry is used to examine to what extent genetic factors influence childlessness and how this differs between men and women. Two different methods are used to examine heritability and sex differences in heritability. The first is the classical twin method that compares phenotypic similarity in monozygotic and dizygotic twin pairs. The second is the genomic-relatedness-matrix restricted maximum likelihood (GREML) method that uses information on measured genetic similarity between individuals to examine heritability. Results from the twin method and the GREML method indicate that 20% to 45% of the variance in childlessness is due to genetic factors and that different genes influence childlessness in men and in women.

Session 6: Methods & Models

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Sapphire Yu Han

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Classifying family-life trajectories of young adults: A comparison of Sequence Analysis and Latent Class Analysis

Sapphire Yu Han, Cees H. Elzinga & Aart C. Liefbroer

Over the past years, studying life course trajectories as holistic units of analysis has become increasingly popular. The two most prominent approaches to classify such trajectories are sequence analysis (SA) and latent class analysis (LCA). These two techniques, SA and LCA, come from very different methodological backgrounds. The classification of life course trajectories through SA is carried out by calculating a dissimilarity matrix, that is subsequently used as input for a cluster analysis. LCA is based on a probabilistic modelling approach with the underlying assumption that individuals belong to a finite number of classes that cannot be directly observed. The current paper aims to increase our understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of these two approaches, by comparing the classifications based on SA techniques combined with cluster analysis and the classifications based on LCA in aspects that were previously not addressed, such as their sensitivity to order and timing. We will apply both methods to understand changes in young adult family-life trajectories by using Family and Fertility Survey from 17 countries. Thus, the results of this study are not only methodologically beneficial, but also reveal new insights about the transition to adulthood.

Session 7: Migrant families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Layla van den Berg

Organization: University of Antwerp

Socio-economic effects on union formation among the descendants of immigrants in Belgium

Layla van den Berg & Karel Neels

Belgium has seen a steady grow of its migrant population ever since the 1950s. With the second generation now making the transition to adulthood, their patterns of union formation form an interesting subject of research and have been studied more intensively by demographers during the past years. this paper first studies to what extent partnership patterns of South-European, Turkish and Moroccan second generation women differ from those of native Belgian women. The result suggest substantial differences with Turkish and Moroccan women showing a higher propensity of entering into direct marriage at younger ages than native Belgian and South-European women. Secondly, we attempt to link socio-economic position to partnership patterns for these different migrant groups by analysing the effect of labour market position and employment history on union formation. The results show that a higher labour market position and stable employment in the previous year has a positive effect on union formation for all groups. However, the socio-economic effects on starting a first union, entering into direct marriage and, to a lesser extent, entering into a cohabitation, are strongest among Belgian natives and South-European second generation women compared to Turkish and Moroccan women.

Session 7: Migrant families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Emilien Dupont

Organization: Ghent University

Partner choices in long established migrant communities in Belgium: Trends and differences

Emilien Dupont, Amelie Van Pottelberge, Bart Van de Putte, John Lievens & Frank Caestecker

Partner migration has been the dominant partner choice among migrant groups in Belgium since the 1980's. Recent qualitative and quantitative research shows a decline in the dominance of partner migration within the Turkish community. We argue that this decline is contingent on the migration history and structural opportunities within the migrant communities.

Our data comprise an extraction of the Belgian national register and include all first partnerships (marriage and co-habitation) of long established migrant groups (Turkish, Moroccan, Congolese, and Algerian) between 2001 and 2008 (N=45.332). We apply a multinomial multilevel design, including the individual and the district level. In this design we contrast the choice of a mixed partnership, a local intra-ethnic partnership, and partner migration.

Preliminary descriptive analyses show that partner migration is dominant within the Turkish and Moroccan groups, mixed partnerships within the Algerian group, and local intra-ethnic partnerships within the Congolese group. Furthermore, whereas local intra-ethnic partnerships are rising in Turkish and Moroccan groups the inverse can be noted within Algerian communities. In Congolese migrant groups, the pattern describes a U-pattern. Further multilevel analyses will incorporate individual (sex, generation, age) and contextual (sex ratio, diversity level, group size, and size of the district) effects.

Session 7: Migrant families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Ilse Rooyackers

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Union dissolution and residential mobility: Dutch and non-Western immigrant women in the Netherlands

Ilse Rooyackers, Marjolijn Das & Helga A.G. de Valk

The focus of this paper is on diversity in union dissolution and residential mobility between native Dutch and non-Western immigrant women in the Netherlands. We questioned to what extent variations were accounted for by household, housing and individual features and how first generation immigrants differed from the second generation. Unique administrative population data (System of Social statistical Datasets, 2008/2009) provided information on Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, Antillean and native Dutch women in a (non)married cohabiting union (N=717,539). Logistic Regressions indicated that sociodemographic characteristics, particularly being married and having more children, explained the initial lower rates of dissolution among Mediterranean women. Over generations, dissolution rates were higher. Caribbean women showed the highest dissolution rates, sociodemographic characteristics notwithstanding. First and second generation women did not differ. Our findings suggest that immigration affects partnership (in)stability in various ways. Whereas adaptation to the Dutch context may explain developments among Mediterranean immigrants, demographic patterns of origin countries seem to continue among Caribbean immigrants. With respect to residential mobility, we found all immigrants were less likely to move after a union dissolution than Dutch women, regardless of household, housing and individual features. This demonstrates the importance of considering variations across origin groups in interlinked life-events.

Session 7: Migrant families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Christof Van Mol

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

European movers' language use patterns at home. A case-study of European bi-national households in the Netherlands

Christof Van Mol & Helga A.G. de Valk

Language use patterns, generally involving the majority and/or a minority language, are considered to be an indicator of migrants' integration in the host society. In this paper, we aim to broaden our understanding of migrants' language use in the household by investigating which factors explain individual variation in language use patterns in European bi-national households. Our analysis is based on the Dutch data of the EUMARR-survey, a unique data set on European binational unions (n = 627). Our findings indicate that most European migrants intent to pass their native language to their offspring. Furthermore, the results provide evidence for the embeddedness of households' language use patterns within broader social environments. Finally, the findings indicate the importance of language status for communication between partners, but suggest that language status is of less relevance when considering language use patterns with children.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Roselinde van der Wiel

Organization: University of Groningen

Union status and sexual orientation: Relationship choices of two-sex and same-sex couples in the Netherlands, Germany and the UK

Roselinde van der Wiel, Clara H. Mulder & Sandra Krapf

Despite important repercussions of partner relationship patterns for housing markets, fertility and subjective wellbeing, the relationships of gay men and lesbians remain under-researched. Using large-scale panel survey data for the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom, we study the relationship between the sexual orientation and union status of individuals in a relationship. We test hypotheses related to the prevalence and socio-demographic correlates of union statuses and the influence of the normative context surrounding homosexuality. We find that living-apart-together (LAT) and unmarried cohabitation are more common among same-sex than two-sex couples. The presence of children is a strong predictor of union status and same-sex couples are less frequently bound by children. They also receive less social support and have more attractive alternatives. Multinomial logistic regression shows that the positive effect of increasing age on the relative likelihood of marriage vs. LAT is moderated by being in a same-sex couple. While the effect of higher education on the relative likelihood of LAT vs. marriage is negative for two-sex couples, it is positive for same-sex couples. Finally, no clear indications were found of an influence of cross-country differences in the normative attitude towards homosexuality on the partnership patterns of same-sex couples.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Franciëlla van der Heijden

Organization: Utrecht University

Are parents with shared residence happier? Children's postdivorce residence arrangements and parents' life satisfaction

Franciëlla van der Heijden, Michael Gähler & Juho Härkönen

Whereas scholarship on shared physical custody after relationship dissolution focuses on children, their parents remain understudied. Therefore, we study whether parents with shared residence are more satisfied with their lives than sole resident and nonresident parents, and whether this can be explained by differences in the benefits and opportunity costs associated with child residence. Regression analyses on data from 4,175 recently divorced parents show that parents with shared residence report slightly higher life satisfaction than other parents, but that this relationship can be attributed to different circumstances of parents. Parents with shared residence have lower conflict than parents with other arrangements, which is related to lower life satisfaction. Nonresident parents have a less good relationship with their child than parents with shared residence, which is associated with lower life satisfaction. Sole resident mothers are less involved in leisure activities, employment, and romantic relationships than mothers with shared residence, which is related to lower life satisfaction.

Keywords: Divorced parents, Joint physical custody, Life satisfaction, Living arrangements, Shared residence, Subjective wellbeing

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Anete Butkēviča

Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen, Faculty of Social Sciences

Do gender differences in social capital explain the gender gap in job authority in the Netherlands?

A. Butkēviča, S. Leenheer, L. Blommaert & R. Meuleman

Although gender gaps in educational success and labor market participation have decreased drastically over time, a large gender gap in job authority persists. Previous studies have investigated various explanations. Many have speculated about the role of the ‘old boys’ network’. However, the role of social capital has been overlooked in empirical studies. To our knowledge, this study is the first to test to what extent social capital explains gender differences in job authority. We examine two aspects of social networks: the diversity and composition (in terms of education, occupation, status and gender). We expect that a) more diverse networks and b) networks with a larger proportion of high-status individuals and men are more helpful in gaining job authority. Furthermore, we assume that women have less beneficial networks than men. We use the first wave of the NETHERLANDS Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (NELLS) to test our expectations.

Our results show that women have less job authority than men, partly because the occupational diversity in men’s networks is bigger than in women’s. Other network characteristics (contacts’ educational and job prestige diversity, and their status, gender, and managerial composition) do not mediate the relationship between gender and job authority.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Annika Smits

Organization: Municipality of Amsterdam, Research, Information and Statistics

Vertrek van Amsterdamse gezinnen door de jaren heen: welke gezinnen verlaten de stad en waar trekken ze naartoe?

Annika Smits & Hester Booij

In deze studie wordt in beeld gebracht welke Amsterdamse gezinnen sinds 1975 de stad hebben ingeruild voor een andere woongemeente in Nederland. De studie zal antwoord geven op de vraag welk gezinstype door de jaren heen een verhoogde kans heeft gehad de stad te verlaten, en welk type juist vaker in de stad is blijven wonen. Daarnaast zal worden bekeken welke gemeenten de afgelopen decennia in trek waren bij de verhuizende Amsterdamse gezinnen, en in hoeverre de vestigingspatronen van de verschillende gezinstypes door de jaren heen veranderd zijn.

De categorisering van het gezinstype vindt plaats op grond van het aantal kinderen per gezin en de leeftijd van de kinderen. Daarnaast wordt gecontroleerd voor de eigendomsverhouding (koop, sociale sector huur of vrije sector huur) en het aantal kamers van de woning, de woonduur in de stad, de buurt waarin het gezin woont en de herkomstgroepering van het gezinshoofd.

De analyse wordt uitgevoerd middels een logistische regressieanalyse en een multinomiale logistische regressieanalyse. De gebruikte data zijn de standbestanden en de mutatiebestanden uit de BRP (voormalig GBA) van de gemeente Amsterdam.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Dominique van Roon

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Gaan samenwonen of bij elkaar weg: hoe ontwikkel je een statistiek op basis van huishoudensovergangen?

Dominique van Roon & Carel Harmsen

Een lang gekoesterde wens van het CBS is om een statistiek te ontwikkelen over het aangaan van een samenwoonrelatie en het verbreken ervan ongeacht of de relatie of de ontbinding ervan wettelijk is vastgelegd. Deze informatie kan tot op heden alleen uit enquêtes worden gedestilleerd. Uitgaande van gegevens over huishoudensovergangen (voornamelijk gebaseerd op informatie over adresbewoning in de Gemeentelijke Basisadministratie (GBA)) is het in principe mogelijk zulke statistieken op registerbasis te ontwikkelen. We zijn druk doende om een integraal bestand te construeren met per (al dan niet gehuwd) samenwoonkoppel de start- en eventuele einddatum van hun samenwoonrelatie. We bespreken de methodologische beslissingen die genomen zijn en de nog niet opgeloste vraagstukken. Hoe verwerken we de voor de statistiek te gedetailleerde verhuisinformatie in de GBA? En hoe kunnen we omgaan met de bevinding dat koppels die volgens de informatie in het huishoudensbestand op een bepaalde datum gaan samenwonen (of bij elkaar weggaan) in werkelijkheid relatief vaak al samen bleken te wonen (of nog samen bleken te wonen) op hetzelfde adres. Hoe ver moeten we terug- dan wel vooruitkijken in de tijd om tot een statistisch juiste tijdreeks zonder systematische vertekening te komen en welke publicatiestrategie moeten we daarbij dan hanteren?

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Lindsay Theunis

Organization: Free University of Brussels, Interface Demography

Similar, but still different? Heterogamy in study discipline among highly educated couples and the risk of marital dissolution

Lindsay Theunis, Christine Schnor & Jan Van Bavel

Highly educated persons have a strong tendency to marry someone with the same level of educational attainment. This mating strategy turns out to be advantageous for marital stability. It is argued that the similarity between highly educated partners and their high level of socio-economic resources promote stability. Yet, the highly educated are not a homogeneous group. Some partners share the same educational formation whereas others come from different study disciplines, resulting in different earning, employment and working hour patterns. People with the same preferences may select into the same disciplines. We see at least two reasons why his and her study discipline may be relevant for marital stability. On the one hand, it can be expected that homogamy in study discipline increases marital stability. On the other hand, study disciplines with low earning prospects may be related to higher instability. Using Belgian census and register data for the period 2001-2006, we investigate whether divorce risks differ by study discipline within the group of homogeneously high educated couples. We consider the combination of partners' study disciplines and distinguish traditional female study disciplines from traditional male study disciplines, which are often related with higher earning potentials.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Merve Nezihe Özer

Organization: Maastricht University, Research Centre for Education and Labour Market (ROA)

Does risk attitude affect young graduates' migration decision and destination choice?

Merve Nezihe Özer, Didier Fouarge & Andries de Grip

Cost-benefit models of migration suggest that individual attitudes towards risk affects both migration decisions and destination choices. However, empirical evidence in this field is limited. Using survey data, we examine to what extent risk attitudes affect international migration behavior and destination choice of young college and university graduates at the time they enter the labor market. Results show that risk tolerance is positively associated with the propensity to migrate. This effect is substantial (43% to 50% of the unconditional migration probability). Moreover, conditional on their migration decision, those who are more willing to take risks are 21 percentage points more likely to move to more distant destinations outside Europe rather than within Europe. In this regard, we provide evidence that risk attitude is associated with both migration decision and destination choice.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: John Tomkinson

Organization: French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)

Reproductive trajectories of teenage mothers: A Franco-British comparison

John Tomkinson

This poster aims to show whether an early entry into motherhood plays a determining role in subsequent reproductive trajectories of British and French mothers by observing how the reproductive trajectories of women having had their first child during their adolescence differ to those of women having had their first child at a later stage of their life, both in terms of total lifetime fertility as well as in the timing of subsequent births.

Using two retrospective surveys, Understanding Society and the French Enquête Famille et Logements (Family and Households survey), we reconstruct completed reproductive trajectories of over 100,000 women in the two countries born between 1926 and 1963 in order to examine whether or not teenage mothers have more children, and if so, at a faster rate than older first time mothers.

Poster Session

15.00-15.45 – Room 1636

Name: Arun B. Chandran

Organization: University of Groningen

Comparing ageing in Europe and Asia using New Ageing Indicator

Arun B. Chandran

Population ageing is usually measured by changes in the proportion of the population aged 65 or over or by the old age dependency ratio which is the ratio between the number of people older than the retirement age and the size of the working age population. However these indicators ignore that successive generations do not only differ in size but also in human and social capital, e.g. the level of educational attainment, labour force participation and health status. While comparing the effects of population ageing across countries, the comparison should not only be about the relative size of age groups between those countries, but also the differences in education, labour force participation and health, or in other words the differences in the human capital as well. Hence, my work aims to create a multi-dimensional index which includes both changes in relative size of the aged and estimates of the changes in their human capital. Such an estimate would allow for extending demographic projections accounting for the inclusion of health, education and work and hence would be a better estimator of the quality of ageing of countries in Europe and Asia.

Session 8: Life Course

15.45-17.15 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Katrin Schwanitz

Organization: University of Groningen

The social differences in home-leaving across Europe

Katrin Schwanitz

Patterns of home-leaving vary widely across Europe and there are strong regional patterns. Despite the fact that a wealth of literature exists describing how the timing of transitions e.g. leaving home, first partnership and parenthood are being delayed and their sequencing de-standardized, important unanswered research questions remain - particularly in relation to how these overall patterns hide important gender and class differences. We know, for example, that on average in the EU-27, young women leave the parental household more than two years earlier than men (at the ages of 25.1 and 27.5 respectively). This is partly but not fully attributable to the younger age at which women get married. Furthermore, the recent widening participation in Higher Education has meant that women's transitions to residential independence have become more like those of young men. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for 211,007 young adults (aged 18 – 34 years) in 17 European countries, the paper addresses the following research questions: To what extent does home-leaving vary by gender and class in Europe? And how do these social differences interact with national context across Europe? How can social differences in home-leaving be explained in terms of individual and contextual effects?

Session 8: Life Course

15.45-17.15 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Josje ten Kate

Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Collectivism, marriage and well-being. How and why the extent to which marriage leads to greater subjective well-being depends on national collectivism

Josje ten Kate, Willem de Koster & Jeroen van der Waal

A growing demand exists for contextualization of the positive relationship between marriage and subjective well-being, for instance by taking cross-cultural variations into account. Indications can be found that national collectivism plays a vital role in understanding such variation. This study aims to uncover what role collectivism exactly plays in the relationship between marriage and subjective well-being. Based on a thorough review of relevant literature, this study proposes two ways in which the role of collectivism can be understood, to explain why collectivism either strengthens or weakens the well-being-effect of marriage. First, a cultural interpretation is offered, based on sociological literature on social norms and conformity. Second, marriage is interpreted as a source of social support, resulting in a structural interpretation. The role of collectivism and both proposed interpretations are empirically tested using all available rounds (2002-2012) of the European Social Survey (N = 212,683). Multilevel analyses reveal that the relationship between marriage and well-being is weaker in collectivistic countries, demonstrating the importance of taking cross-cultural variations into account. The analyses also show that neither of the proposed interpretations can sufficiently explain the dampening role of collectivism. Therefore, an alternative interpretation of the findings is offered in the conclusion.

Session 8: Life Course

15.45-17.15 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Anne Brons

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Cross-national variation in the influence of parental socio-economic status on union formation decisions: What's the SDT got to do with it?

Anne Brons, Aart C. Liefbroer & Harry B.G. Ganzeboom

Previous research demonstrates the importance of parental socio-economic status (SES) as a determinant for entry into a first union (cohabitation or marriage); young adults from high status families delay their first union compared to those from lower socio-economic backgrounds. Most existing studies were conducted in a single country while our previous work revealed cross-national variation in the strength of the link between parental status and timing of union formation. The current study aims at better understanding the macro-level mechanism behind this cross-national variation. We argue that in more open societies, the boundaries between different status groups are blurred and children are less dependent on their parents' resources. Therefore, the impact of parental SES on the timing of union formation is expected to be weaker. An indicator for openness in a society is intergenerational educational mobility; the country-specific association between parents' and children's educational attainment for different birth cohorts. We hypothesize that the impact of parental SES on union formation is weaker in countries where intergenerational educational mobility is higher. We test this assumption with multilevel discrete time analyses for men and women using data from the third wave of the European Social Survey (2006), consisting of 25 European countries (N = 47,099).

Session 8: Life Course

15.45-17.15 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Hiroshi Kojima

Organization: Waseda University/Ghent University

The effects of cohabitation on family formation in Asia and Europe

Hiroshi Kojima

This study presents the results from a comparative analysis of the effects of premarital cohabitation on the timing of family formation in Asia and Europe, applying proportional hazard models to microdata from the 2009 (Japan, South Korea and Singapore) and 2005 (Japan, South Korea, France, Sweden and the U.S.) surveys on family policy, which were conducted by the Cabinet Office (Japanese Government).

The results reveal that premarital cohabitation tends to have positive (hastening) effects on the timing of marriage and childbearing among Japanese men and women as well as Singaporean women, but negative effects on the timing of childbearing among Korean men and women. While premarital cohabitation tends to have negative (delaying) effects on the timing of childbearing among male and female college graduates in Japan and female college graduates in Singapore, it tends to have positive effects among male college graduates in South Korea.

Premarital cohabitation has positive effects on the timing of marriage and childbearing among French men and Swedish men and women. It also has a positive effect on the timing of marriage among French women including college graduates and a negative effect on the timing of marriage among Swedish male college graduates.

Session 8: Life Course

15.45-17.15 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Tom Kleinepier

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Ethnic differences in returning home: Explanations from a life course perspective

Tom Kleinepier, Ann Berrington & Lenny Stoeldraijer

Ethnic differences in coresidence of adult children with their parents have been researched extensively. However, most studies tend to focus on the timing of leaving the parental home, whereas the transition reversal of returning home remains unexplored. This study addresses this knowledge gap using unique data from the Dutch population registers to examine ethnic differences in returning home among young adults living in the Netherlands. We selected all persons of the Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, and Antillean second generation and a native Dutch comparison group who had left the parental home between the ages of 16 and 28 in the 1999-2011 period (N=199,270). Results from discrete-time event history models showed that all second-generation groups were more likely to return home than the native Dutch. A large part of these differences was attributable to differences in the timing and occurrence of other key events in the life course, such as age at leaving home, school-to-work transitions and partnership dissolution. Furthermore, the impact of marital dissolution on returning home was found to be weaker for the Turkish and Moroccan second generation. The latter finding lends support to notions of parental disapproval of divorce among these origin groups.

Session 9: Divorce

15.45-17.15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Paula Thijs

Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Changes in liberal attitudes in the Netherlands

Paula Thijs, Manfred te Grotenhuis & Peer Scheepers

Over the past decades, increasing shares of the Dutch population support abortion and euthanasia, egalitarian gender roles and equal rights for homosexuals. This trend towards less conservative attitudes in the Netherlands may be due to shifts in the demographic composition of the population. Since the 1960s, the proportion of highly educated and non-religious individuals – who generally hold less conservative attitudes – increased considerably in Dutch society. In addition, the trend towards less conservatism may be stronger among particular social groups, for example because the lower educated catch up with the higher educated, resulting in a further decline of cultural conservatism among the Dutch. In this research, we investigate whether the trend towards declining cultural conservatism has continued from the 1970s up to now and analyse to what extent the observed trend can be attributed to shifts in the demographic composition of the Dutch and/or to differential changes in attitudes among specific social groups in Dutch society. In addition, we examine whether these processes are different for women than for men. We use large scale longitudinal data from 1970 to 2012 ('Culturele Veranderingen in Nederland') and we employ multivariate regression models in a counterfactual simulation design.

Session 9: Divorce

15.45-17.15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Maïke van Damme

Organization: Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)

Overcrowded housing and divorce in Luxembourg

Maïke van Damme

We examine the relationship between the space of the dwelling and the likelihood to separate (e.g. Jalovaara (2002)). Housing space may affect the probability to divorce because there might be a spill-over effect of difficulties for families living in a poorer housing situation. For instance, overcrowding may lead to social withdrawal from other household members as a coping strategy to problems of excessive interactions, stimulations, and demands from people living in the home (Evans & Lepore, 1993; Gove et al, 1979; Wells & Harris, 2007). It may also directly lead to stress and poor mental health (Gove et al, 1979; Wells & Harris, 2007) which puts pressure on the relationship with the partner and eventually can lead to a break-up. Using the Luxembourgish PSELL 2003-2010, we will replicate and advance upon the Finnish analysis of Jalovaara (2002). We will operationalize overcrowdedness with both an objective and subjective measure and use an instrumental variable approach to assess causality between housing space and divorce. The sex of the two youngest children in the household will be the instrument for living in an overcrowded house.

Session 9: Divorce

15.45-17.15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Christine Schnor

Organization: University of Leuven

Step-fathers and biological fathers: Education-specific roles of fatherhood following a divorce

Christine Schnor, Sofie Vanassche & Jan Van Bavel

Recent literature has emphasized the role of education in the diverging of private life courses with implications for social inequality. In this article, we study the education-specific partnership and fertility trajectories of men following their first divorce. Our hypothesis is that due to their better economic position, higher educated divorced men are more likely to repartner and to father a child in this union. In contrast, their lower educated counterparts remain more often single or find themselves in the role of a step-parent. In our empirical analysis, we rely on the retrospective partnership and fertility histories of 1,322 divorced men gathered within the DIF study. First, we illustrate the different post-divorce trajectories of men by their educational background, accounting for the parental status of the men and their new partners. Next, we estimate the likelihoods of repartnering and of post-divorce fatherhood together in one model. The results show that higher educated men are indeed more likely to be biological fathers, whereas low educated men are more likely to be step-fathers. The selection into a new union and the parental status of the new partner helps explaining educational differences in men's post-divorce father roles.

Session 9: Divorce

15.45-17.15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Kim Caarls

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Regional diffusion of divorce in Turkey

Kim Caarls, Helga A.G. de Valk & Jelle Kooistra

While demographic change has been well documented for many Western countries, much less is known about demographic transitions in other countries, including Turkey. Demographic change in European societies can be characterized by, amongst others, increased prevalence of divorce. Although it is often argued that life courses in Turkey follow a more traditional path, little is known on determinants and patterns of divorce, despite the major socioeconomic changes Turkey has undergone over the past decades.

We study the levels of divorce of women in Turkey from 1973-2008 to explain patterns of divorce, looking at the role of individual characteristics and the regional context. We use the Demographic Health Surveys (2003/2008), complemented with regional divorce and GDP data (Turkstat). Applying a multilevel approach, distinguishing 12 regions, we hypothesize that a region in which divorce is already more prevalent will make divorce more acceptable (diffusion hypothesis) and a wealthier region in terms of GDP increases the probability of divorce.

Our analyses show that levels of divorce increased over the past decades but huge regional variation remains. Sociocultural rather than socioeconomic factors explain this trend, and regional diffusion of divorce is a key determinant and a more important indicator for divorce than regional GDP.

Session 10: Mortality and Longevity

15.45-17.15 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Maarten Bijlsma

Name: Nienke Hartemink

Organization: University of Amsterdam, Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics (IBED)

Matrix models for heterogeneous frailty: partitioning the variance in longevity

Nienke Hartemink, Trifon Missov & Hal Caswell

Any mortality schedule implies a level of variance and skewness of longevity. Frailty models introduce an additional component of variance due to heterogeneity among individuals. Both components of variance can be computed from a vec-permutation matrix population model that projects the joint age-frailty structure of a cohort. We present this method and apply it to Gamma-Gompertz-Makeham mortality models fit to male and female cohort mortality data from Sweden (1751-1908), France (1816-1903), and Italy (1872-1899), from starting ages 30-70. The estimated fraction of the variance in longevity due to heterogeneous frailty fluctuates over time, but is always less than 25%, and often less than 15%. Sudden changes in period mortality can distort these quantities, due to their impact on the estimation of the variance in frailty. The results have important implications for interpreting distributions of age at death.

Session 10: Mortality and Longevity

15.45-17.15 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Maarten Bijlsma

Name: Nikoletta Vidra

Organization: University of Groningen, Population Research Centre

Past trends of obesity attributable mortality in European countries; an application of Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

Nikoletta Vidra, Maarten J. Bijlsma & Fanny Janssen

Obesity is a threat to overall life expectancy as it shortens survival and increases premature mortality. Estimates of the share of total deaths due to obesity (obesity-attributable mortality) vary widely between sexes and cohorts. A growing body of data showing that excess fat in adolescence or early adulthood and weight gain over the life course have long-term implications for mortality risks and recent increases in obesity prevalence in children and adolescents, provides evidence of cohort effects in obesity-attributable mortality. There are also period influences which include contemporaneous factors such as adoption of new drugs and therapies to treat chronic diseases related to obesity. Moreover, age is an important factor influencing obesity prevalence, mortality and obesity-mortality association.

Aim of this study is to better capture the impact of obesity on mortality by assessing birth cohort differences in obesity-attributable mortality, evaluating also the effects of age and period. We will apply age-period-cohort analysis to assess past trends of obesity-attributable mortality by sex, in selected European countries.

Our analysis will provide a valuable estimate for the understanding of obesity-attributable mortality as methods attentive to age, period and cohort variation can better assess the impact of obesity on mortality levels.

Session 10: Mortality and Longevity

15.45-17.15 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Maarten Bijlsma

Name: Govert Bijwaard

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The impact of education on the number of years lost due to a specific cause of death

Govert Bijwaard, Mikko Myrskylä, Finn Rasmussen & Per Tynelius

Disparities in health and life expectancy across educational groups are striking and pervasive. These educational gains differ by disease. Some diseases involve complex treatments which are easier to implement for the high educated, while for other diseases the treatment is simple or hardly effective. The association between mortality and education may partly be explained by confounding factors such as intelligence and parental background that affect both education choices and mortality. In this paper we decompose the number of years lost due to different causes of death and estimate the impact of education on the years lost, using an innovative competing risk method which accounts for the endogeneity of the education choice. We use Swedish Military Conscription Data (1951-1983), linked to administrative Swedish registers. These data, comprising 1,7 mln men, allow us to distinguish six education levels and five causes of death. We estimate the effect of moving up one educational level on the years lost up till age 60 due to neoplasms, CVD, traffic accidents, suicides and other causes of death.

Session 10: Mortality and Longevity

15.45-17.15 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Maarten Bijlsma

Name: Fanny Janssen

Organization: University of Groningen - Population Research Centre & Netherlands

Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The impact of the delay in ageing and smoking on future mortality in the Netherlands

Fanny Janssen & Joop de Beer

Information concerning future life expectancy is crucial. However, estimates of future mortality often prove inaccurate as conventional extrapolative mortality projection methods do not capture the impact of smoking nor the delay in ageing: the shift in the age-at-death distribution towards older ages.

We assess the impact of the delay in ageing and smoking on future mortality in the Netherlands. Based on lung-cancer and all-cause mortality data from 1950 to 2009, we (1) assess the role of delay and compression of mortality for non-smoking-related mortality and all-cause mortality using our DeCom mortality model, and (2) project non-smoking-related mortality by extrapolating the obtained delay and compression parameter values up until 2050.

Compared to all-cause mortality, for non-smoking-related mortality increases in the modal age at dying – indicating delay in ageing - are much more linear, are more similar for men and women, and closely correspond to the increase in life expectancy. Both the delay in ageing and smoking are thus extremely important.

Our projection of non-smoking-related mortality – taking into account delay - results in higher life expectancy values in 2050 than a conventional (=Lee-Carter) projection of non-smoking-related mortality. Unlike the Lee-Carter projection, in our projection the largest mortality declines occur among the elderly.

Session 11: Generations & Ageing

15.45-17.15 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Jenny Gierveld

Name: Clara H. Mulder

Organization: University of Groningen, Population Research Centre

Migration and ties to parents

John Ermisch & Clara H. Mulder

We investigate the association between living far from or closer to parents on the likelihood of moving 40+ kilometers, using British panel data from the Understanding Society study and logistic regression. We also look at the extent to which this association is influenced by frequency of contact and the presence of children, and whether it diminishes by introducing interactions with neighbors and length of residence. Using a number of different models and samples, we find that living near parents decreases longer distance mobility, even after controlling for frequency of contact with them. In addition, the presence of a dependent child and seeing parents weekly reduces this association, as does more interactions with neighbors. Our finding that the impact of weekly contact is larger for those with dependent children supports the idea that childcare given by grandparents may be an important inhibiting factor in longer distance mobility.

Session 11: Generations & Ageing

15.45-17.15 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Jenny Gierveld

Name: Saskia te Riele

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Care and support for parents: attitudes and behavior

Saskia te Riele & Rianne Kloosterman

The Dutch government encourages its citizens to arrange care and support from within their social network as much as possible and to rely less on public benefits and healthcare facilities. It is therefore expected that more (elderly) people will appeal to their children for care. However, it is uncertain to what extent children will provide the necessary support. Here we look into the care that children already give. In the Survey on Family Formation, we asked whether or not respondents supported their parents (1) with household chores; (2) with daily care; (3) financially; and (4) emotionally. In addition, respondents could indicate whether or not they agreed with three statements on the care that children should give to their parents. A minority of the respondents agreed with the statements, and they agreed less often when the type of support has a bigger influence on the life of the care-giver. Also, results suggest that if care is necessary, support is given more often. For instance, older people care for parents more often than young people. In the presentation, the differences between other subgroups will also be discussed.

Session 11: Generations & Ageing

15.45-17.15 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Jenny Gierveld

Name: Joanne Muller

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The effect of women's family trajectory on their later-life personal income in comparative perspective

Joanne Muller, Aart C. Liefbroer & Nicole Hiekel

The most important family life event affecting women's labour market behaviour is having a child. Research shows that after child birth women on average have lower employment participation and work less hours, therefore they experience a loss of income. Most studies regard only short-term effects, while less is known about the long-term effects. However, women's decision to quit their job or reduce their working hours does not only lower current income, but also compromises their future earnings.

We expect that multiple aspects of women's family trajectory might be relevant to explain their later-life income. Therefore we combine fertility history which includes the number- and timing of births with partnership history which covers the start- and ending of cohabitation. Furthermore, we might expect that the effect of family trajectory differs by socioeconomic status. Lower educated women are more likely to interrupt their career or reduce their working hours than higher educated women, because of financial reasons or more traditional gender role attitudes. Last, we expect that the country context might be relevant. If they live in a country with generous public childcare provision, women's later-life income might depend less on their family trajectory.

Against this background, the present study will address three research questions. First, what is the association between family trajectory, i.e. the combined fertility- and partnership history, and later-life (50-65) personal income among women? Second, to what extent is this association moderated by socioeconomic status, measured by educational level? Third, to what extent do these associations differ by country?

To answer our research questions, we will use data on 16 Western countries from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Surveys, which includes partnership- and fertility histories. We summarize the family trajectory into one typology using sequence analysis.

Session 11: Generations & Ageing

15.45-17.15 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Jenny Gierveld

Name: Ekatarina Novikova

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Public opinion on work after retirement in Europe

Ekaterina Novikova, Ellen Dingemans & Kène Henkens

Background: Policy makers across European countries are searching for ways to encourage older workers to stay in the labor force longer. However, insights on what older adults value in paid work are limited. Therefore, this research examines the determinants of holding extrinsic and intrinsic work values by the end of a career in 43 European countries.

Method: The sample consists of 9377 workers aged 50-64 and was derived from the 4th wave of European Value Survey (year 2008). Multilevel modeling is used to identify factors associated with importance of extrinsic and intrinsic work values.

Results: Preliminary results demonstrate the importance of both extrinsic and intrinsic aspects of work particularly among highly educated older adults. However, extrinsic values seem to lose their importance with age. In addition, self-employed older workers put significantly less importance to extrinsic work motivation than full-employed workers do.

Conclusion: The challenge for policy-makers is to keep workers close to retirement age motivated to participate in paid work. While extrinsic aspects become less important, intrinsic aspects of work might be a tool to retain older workers in the labor force.

Key words: intrinsic work values, extrinsic work values, older workers.

Session 11: Generations & Ageing

15.45-17.15 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Jenny Gierveld

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Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute & The University Medical Center Groningen

Bridge Employment in Europe: A Multilevel Research Design

Ellen Dingemans, Kène Henkens & Hanna van Solinge

In the light of population aging and the need to encourage older adults to extend their working lives, the phenomenon of bridge employment raises in importance, both from a policy and a scientific point of view. Bridge employment refers to participation in paid work while receiving pension income. To date, empirical research almost exclusively focused on individual-level explanations for bridge employment, while it is unclear to what extent differences across countries exist and how these can be explained by differences in pension systems. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to explain bridge employment in a cross-national context. Multilevel logit models are estimated based on data from the 'Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe' project (SHARE, 2011). The results show that educational attainment and health positively associate to bridge employment. Moreover, never married and divorced women were found to be particularly likely to participate in bridge jobs. At the contextual level, the results indicate that high expenditures on pensions relate to a lower likelihood to participate in bridge jobs, especially for women. Additionally, strong norms that support the combination of work and pensions positively associate to bridge employment.