Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2018

Utrecht, 28 November 2018

90 jaar

NVD

Nederlandse Vereniging voor Demografie

Parallel sessions I	11.55-13.00
Session 1: Health in History	Chair: **Frans van Poppel**
	Location: **Aula**
1. No second helpings. Intra-houshold resource allocation and male stature in the Netherlands, 1860-1930	**Björn Quanjer** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
2. New approaches to the history of mortality using individual level cause-of-death data for Maastricht and Amsterdam, 19th-20th centuries	**Mayra Murkens & Angelique Janssens** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
3. Infant mortality in mid-nineteenth century Amsterdam: Religion, social class and space	**Peter Ekamper** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Longevity defined as top 10% survivors is transmitted as a quantitative genetic trait: results from large three-generations datasets	**Niels van den Berg** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
Session 2: Older Workers	Chair: **Joop Schippers**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Why Singles Prefer to Retire Later: The Role of Retirement Anxiety and Spousal Pull	**Maria Eismann** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
2. Providing informal care next to paid work: Explaining caregiving satisfaction, burden, and stress among older workers	**Olga Grunwald** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Path Dependency in Training Participation in Older Age: Longitudinal European Perspective	**Konrad Turek** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Perceived Work Limitations among Dutch Older Workers with Chronic Health Conditions – The Role of Organizational Factors	**Anushiya Vanajan** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
Session 3: Prognoses: veronderstellingen en uitkomsten [NL]	Chair: **Andries de Jong**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. Nationale Huishoudensprognose	**Saskia te Riele** *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*
2. Regionale bevolkings- en huishoudensprognose	**Corina Huisman** *Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving & Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*
3. Bevolkingsprognose van Noord-Holland	**Nils Klopper** *Provincie Noord-Holland*
4. Haagse bevolkingsprognose	**Richard Vermeulen** *Gemeente Den Haag*

Session 4: Parenthood	Chair: **Jonas Wood**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. The gendered impact of parenthood on couples' labour force participation. Bargaining or doing gender?	**Leen Marynissen** *University of Antwerp*
2. Arrival of first child, departure of financial independency?	**Anne van der Put** *University of Utrecht*
3. Childbirth, childcare and well-being: Evidence from the UK	**Roberta Rutigliano** *University of Groningen*
4. Does the Fertility-Happiness Relationship Vary by Level of Religiosity? The Evidence from Israel	**Jona Schellekens** *Hebrew University*

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Parallel sessions II	13.40-14.45
Session 5: Longevity & Health	Chair: **Auke Vlonk**
	Location: **Aula**
1. Female reproductive factors and the likelihood of reaching the age of 90 years: The Netherlands Cohort Study	**Lloyd Brandts** *University of Maastricht*
2. Intergenerational transmission of longevity is not affected by other familial factors: Evidence from 16,905 Dutch families from Zeeland, 1812-1962	**Rick Mourits** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
3. Gender inequalities in health in later life: Does informal caregiving matter?	**Damiano Uccheddu** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Partnership differences in mortality by gender across welfare systems in Europe	**Pilar Zueras** *University of Groningen*
Session 6: Internal Migration	Chair: **Leo van Wissen**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Young adults' migration to cities in Sweden: Do siblings pave the way?	**Clara Mulder** *University of Groningen*
2. Family resources and migration: Moving from the parental village of young Indonesians	**Elda Luciana Pardede** *University of Groningen*
3. Employment, education … and family: Revealing the motives behind internal migration in Great Britain	**Michael Thomas** *University of Groningen*
4. Immobility among the highly mobile: University graduates' staying processes, perceptions, and places	**Jonne Thomassen** *University of Groningen*
Session 7: Modeling Demography	Chair: **Jornt Mandemakers**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. High conflict divorces: typology and determinants	**Inge Pasteels** *PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts*
2. Cohabitation relationships derived from register data: First results	**Dominique van Roon** *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*
3. New insights into the formal demography of kinship	**Hal Caswell** *University of Amsterdam*
4. Collecting large personal networks in a representative sample of Dutch women	**Gert Stulp** *University of Groningen*

Session 8: Family Complexity	Chair: **Jennifer Holland**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Former Spouse's Influence on Family Formation: If (s)he can do it, I can do it too	**Zafer Büyükkeçeci** *Bamberg University*
2. Divorce and the growth of poverty gaps over the life course: A risk and vulnerability approach	**Bram Hogendoorn** *University of Amsterdam*
3. Later-life returns to spending time with kids in childhood for divorced- and step- fathers and mothers	**Katya Ivanova** *University of Amsterdam*
4. Non-resident children as a constraint to migration: the role of re-partnering	**Roselinde van der Wiel** *University of Groningen*

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Plenary Poster Pitch Session	14.45-15.15 Chair: **Nico van Nimwegen** Location: **Room 1636**
1. Estimating capacity to work using the pseudo-observation approach	**Michael Boissonneault** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
2. Welfare and Migration Aspirations: Attracting, Discouraging or Facilitating? Empirical Evidence from a Factorial Survey	**Petra de Jong** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Regional Population Structures at a Glance	**Ilya Kashnitsky** *CPop*
4. The effects of being raised in a single-parent family on criminal involvement of adolescents: A systematic review	**Janique Kroese** *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*
5. Unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands: choice or chance?	**Isik Kulu-Glasgow** *Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum*
6. National identity as a status-enhancing strategy: the exclusion of the ethnic Other in majority-minority neighbourhoods	**Marina Lazëri** *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*
7. Impact of War: Monitoring and Forecasting Demographic Change in conflict and Post Conflict Regions. Colombia 1985-2017	**Rafael Navarro** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
8. Free to move after retirement? Spatial (im)mobility of people in their sixties and spatial ties with parents and children	**Aimée Neeleman** *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*

Parallel sessions III	15.40-16.45
Session 9: Migrants	Chair: **Elda Luciana Pardede**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Partner Choice and Timing of First Union among Immigrants and Their Descendants: Marriage versus Cohabitation	**Jennifer A. Holland** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
2. Timing of union formation and partner choice among the second generation: examining birth cohort effects	**Gusta Wachter** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. The motherhood-employment link for native and migrant origin women	**Julie Maes** *University of Antwerp*
4. The meaning of family: Transnational family ties among Syrian refugees in Germany	**Sophie Stroisch** *University of Groningen*
Session 10: Education	Chair: **Jan-Willem Bruggink**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. The educational gradient and the role of income in demographic decision-making among couples	**Ruben van Gaalen** *Statistics Netherlands/ University of Amsterdam*
2. Education and life-expectancy and how it is mediated through changes in health behaviour	**Govert Bijwaard** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Effects of rising educational participation and economic conditions on tempo and quantum of order-specific fertility	**Jonas Wood** *University of Antwerp*
Session 11: Family Formation & Partnership	Chair: **Leonie van Breeschoten**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Evolutionary Explanations do not Qualify to Predict the Relationship between Parental Death and Children's Transition to First Marriage in Historical Populations: Findings from the Netherlands, 1850-1940	**Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
2. The influence of parental divorce on relationship behavior in the Netherlands across birth cohorts in the twentieth century	**Jarl Mooyaart** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. The attraction of the registered partnership	**Saskia te Riele** *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*
4. Planning and postponement of parenthood in the Netherlands	**Renske Verweij** *University of Groningen*

ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Health in History

11.55-13.00 - Aula
Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Björn Quanjer
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

No second helpings.
Intra-household resource allocation and male stature in the Netherlands, 1860-1930

Björn Quanjer

Household composition affects available (food) resources, which can be reflected in shorter heights of children and adolescents. The effect of 'resource dilution' on heights has often been studied with indicator such as the total number of children (sibship size) in the family. But children do not only compete for resources, they can also produce them. Households can also be extended by other kin who, depending on their age, can add to or subtract resources from the common pool.

In this paper, we compare a number of indicators for intra-household patterns of resource allocation, based on family size, gender composition, expected contributions to the household economy and sibling order. They all capture different aspects and dimension of the family composition in relation to food distribution and care.

We find that the 'birth order index' which combines sibling position with the family cycle is a good indicator of familial pressures on resources and on bodily growth, but also that it works particularly well in combination with the consumer/producer ratio, which we have calibrated for the historical context of specific social groups, capture the impact of familial pressures on resources and on bodily growth better than more conventional indicators.

Using a database with reconstructed life histories (including co-residence) of 2661 recruits, we show clear effects on heights of unfavourable consumer/producer ratios (-39,091 mm) during early life and of different position in the birth order (-15,113 mm). Furthermore, we demonstrate that gender composition of the sibship also affected male heights (3,782 mm per extra brother).

Session 1: Health in History

11.55-13.00 - Aula
Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Mayra Murkens & Angelique Janssens
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

New approaches to the history of mortality using individual level cause-of-death data for Maastricht and Amsterdam, 19th-20th centuries

Mayra Murkens & Angelique Janssens

Recently innovative new data have become available for the historical study of mortality in the form of individual level cause-of-death data for an important period in the transition of western mortality patterns. For the Netherlands these data are now available for the city of Maastricht, covering the period 1864-1955, and in the near future also for Amsterdam for the period 1854-1940.

Mayra Murkens will present her recently started PhD project on Maastricht in which she will focus on the decline of infectious diseases as predicted by the theory of the epidemiological transition. This theory has been widely used and debated, and still serves as a framework for current research. However, research on mortality patterns and causes of death has primarily been conducted on highly aggregated data with little or no information on the people dying from different diseases. This strongly prevents clear insights into the way infectious diseases declined and what determinants might be responsible. In addition we will present some information on current and future projects on the Amsterdam data.

Session 1: Health in History

11.55-13.00 - Aula
Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Peter Ekamper
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Infant mortality in mid-nineteenth century Amsterdam: Religion, social class and space

Peter Ekamper

This study uses a unique historical GIS dataset compiled from birth, death, and population register records for infants born in the city of Amsterdam around 1850 linked to micro-level spatial data on housing, infrastructure, and health care variables. Cox's proportional hazards models and the concept of egocentric neighborhoods were used to analyze the effects of various sociodemographic characteristics, residential environment, water supply, and health care variables on infant mortality and stillbirth. The analyses confirm the favorable position of the Jewish population with respect to infant mortality as shown in other studies, but also show large differences between the various Protestant denominations. Infant mortality rate differences are much smaller between social classes than between religions. Whether housing and neighborhood conditions reinforced or weakened infant mortality is not unambiguous. However, effects of environmental conditions are more pronounced in later stages of infancy and less important in the early stages of infancy.

Session 1: Health in History

11.55-13.00 - Aula
Chair: Frans van Poppel

Name: Niels van den Berg
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Longevity defined as top 10% survivors is transmitted as a quantitative genetic trait: results from large three-generations datasets

Niels van den Berg, Mar Rodríguez-Girondo, Ingrid K. van Dijk, Rick J. Mourits,
Kees Mandemakers, Angelique A.P.O. Janssens, Marian Beekman,
Ken Robert Smith & P. Eline Slagboom

Survival to extreme ages clusters within families. However, identifying genetic loci conferring longevity and low morbidity in such longevous families is challenging. There is debate concerning the survival percentile that best isolates the genetic component in longevity.

Here, we use three-generational mortality data from two large datasets, UPDB (US) and LINKS (Netherlands). We studied 21,046 unselected families containing index persons, their parents, siblings, spouses, and children, comprising 321,687 individuals.

Our analyses provide strong evidence that longevity is transmitted as a quantitative genetic trait among survivors up to the top 10% of their birth cohort. We subsequently showed a survival advantage, mounting to 31%, for individuals with top 10% surviving first and second-degree relatives in both databases and across generations, even in the presence of non-longevous parents.

To guide future genetic studies, we suggest to base case selection on top 10% survivors of their birth cohort with equally long-lived family members.

Session 2: Older Workers

11.55-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Joop Schippers

Name: Maria Eismann
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Why Singles Prefer to Retire Later:
The Role of Retirement Anxiety and Spousal Pull

Maria Eismann, Kène Henkens & Matthijs Kalmijn

Due to increasing divorce rates and lifelong singlehood, a growing number of older workers approach retirement age as singles. Previous research has shown that singles intent to and actually do retire later than their partnered counterparts, but we know little about why the retirement transitions of single and partnered older workers differ from one another. We add to a literature that is dominated by financial arguments and hypothesize that retirement anxiety and spousal pull (due to preferences for joint leisure) contribute to the difference in retirement preferences by relationship status.

To test our hypotheses, we analyzed data from the NIDI Pension Panel Survey (2015), a study of about 6,800 older workers (age 60-65) in the Netherlands. We used ordinal logistic regression and the KHB method to investigate mediation effects and we controlled for important socio-demographic and economic variables in all our analyses.

The results lent support to our hypotheses, particularly for men. Differences between male single and partnered workers were fully explained by retirement anxiety about the consequences of retirement for social contacts and time structure and by spousal pull. For women, the hypothesized explanations were also at work, but they could not fully explain why singles preferred to retire later.

Our findings suggest that the retirement transition has a different meaning for older workers who are single as compared to partnered. Moreover, singlehood seems to shape the retirement transition of men and women differently.

Session 2: Older Workers

11.55-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Joop Schippers

Name: Olga Grunwald
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

**Providing informal care next to paid work:
Explaining caregiving satisfaction, burden, and stress among older workers**

Olga Grunwald, Marleen Damman & Kène Henkens

With the increasing retirement age, more older adults will combine employment with informal caregiving responsibilities. Little is known, however, about how older workers experience caregiving activities next to their paid jobs. This study aims to fill this gap by examining how the work situation (i.e., working hours, occupational status, and perceived access to a series of human resources practices) relate to both positive and negative caregiving experiences.

Using data from the NIDI Pension Panel Survey, we study caregiving experiences – that is, the extent to which caregiving activities are satisfactory, burdensome, and stressful – of 1,651 Dutch older workers (age 60-65) who provide care at least once a week. Descriptive results show that 70 percent of these older workers experience caregiving as satisfactory, 25 percent as burdensome, and 15 percent as stressful. Multivariate analyses reveal that the work situation plays an explanatory role above and beyond sociodemographic factors and indicators of the caregiving situation. Working caregivers who perceive to have access to phased retirement practices and organizational health support experience caregiving as relatively less negative in terms of burden and stress. A higher occupational status rather relates to more negative caregiving experiences.

These findings suggest that offering control over personal resources such as time and energy to older workers alleviates some of the caregiving burden and stress older workers face. This may facilitate combining work and caregiving obligations in light of longer working lives.

Session 2: Older Workers

11.55-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Joop Schippers

Name: Konrad Turek
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Path Dependency in Training Participation in Older Age:
Longitudinal European Perspective

Konrad Turek

European ageing policies give high priority to lifelong learning (LLL). In the rapidly changing and unpredictable socio-economic reality, skill obsolescence and upward shift in demand for human capital have a particular impact on older workers. LLL is considered necessary for extending working lives, increasing employability in older age or alleviate risks of destandardised working lives. It is also intended to decrease socio-economic inequalities within older generations and between cohorts. However, evidence shows that LLL policies do not necessarily contribute to expected improvements and the net effect of public investments is often low. Unequal access to education and accumulation effects may contribute to growth of inequalities throughout the lifecourse. The increasing lifespan provides additionally a longer time for the disparities to develop.

In the presentation, I focus on participation and inequalities in training in older age in a longitudinal perspective (SHARE data for population 50+, waves 4, 5 and 6, 12 countries). Investigation of individual training patterns over five years enables to measure how participation is conditioned on previous activity, how strong are the barriers to enter training or how strong is the conditional inequality in access to training. Comparing the longitudinal conditionality measures between countries offers a new perspective on training systems and reveal essential aspects of activity patterns.

The results carry significant implications for the role of LLL in cohesion and ageing policies. Longitudinal perspective on training patterns reveal some aspects of openness and equity of countries' training systems. Strong accumulation and low accessibility of training can be one of the reasons why LLL policies fail since they do not reach the target population. I discuss the results in reference to the role of welfare regimes and public policies.

Session 2: Older Workers

11.55-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Joop Schippers

Name: Anushiya Vanajan
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Perceived Work Limitations among Dutch Older Workers with Chronic Health Conditions – The Role of Organizational Factors

Anushiya Vanajan

The current labor market context requires individuals to work up to much higher ages. As the prevalence of chronic health conditions (CHCs) increases with age, CHCs are substantially affecting perceived health-related work limitations among older workers. However, the extent to which CHCs limit the work performance of older workers differ based on organizational factors. Little is known, nevertheless, about the influence of these organizational factors. The current study examines to what extent organizational factors are associated with perceived health-related work limitations among older workers experiencing three highly prevalent CHCs - arthritis, cardiovascular diseases and sleep problems.

Data from the NIDI Pension Panel Survey (N = 5419), conducted in 2015 in the Netherlands, was used to study health-related work limitations of older workers (between 60 – 65 years of age) diagnosed with arthritis (N = 2330), cardiovascular disease (N = 720) and sleep problems (N = 816). We conducted multilevel multivariate ordered logistic regression models. We controlled for demographics, health-related factors, individual level work-related factors and organizational level work-related factors. Key organizational factors studied were perceived access to flexible work arrangements (namely, work-time flexibility, workplace flexibility and phased retirement) and organizational climate (specifically, healthy aging climate and psychological safety climate).

Arthritis (43.0%), cardiovascular disease (13.3%) and sleep problems (15.1%) were most prevalent within our sample. The majority of older workers experiencing these CHCs reported moderate to severe health-related work limitations. Multilevel analysis revealed that perceived access to work-time flexibility and a psychologically safe organizational climate is associated with fewer health-related work limitations. Moreover, employment in a blue-collar job and comorbidity with psychological disorders and other CHCs were associated with higher health-related work limitations among older workers. Thus, providing access to flexible working hours and enhancing psychological safety within organizations, promotes sustainable aging among older workers experiencing CHCs.

Session 3: Prognoses: veronderstellingen en uitkomsten

11.55-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Andries de Jong

Name: Saskia te Riele
Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Nationale Huishoudensprognose

Saskia te Riele

Eens in de drie jaar publiceert het CBS de nationale huishoudensprognose. Deze prognose beschrijft de verwachte toekomstige ontwikkeling van de bevolking naar huishoudens-positie, en van huishoudens naar type en grootte. De laatste prognose verscheen in 2015. Volgens deze prognose neemt het aantal huishoudens in de toekomst verder toe, vooral door een verdere groei van het aantal eenpersoonshuishoudens. Toch zullen ook in de toekomst verreweg de meeste mensen, zo'n 80 procent, in een meerpersoonshuishouden wonen. De gemiddelde huishoudensgrootte neemt wel verder af.

Het model voor de CBS-huishoudensprognose onderscheidt zeven huishoudensposities: thuiswonend kind, alleenstaande, samenwonende zonder thuiswonende kinderen, samenwonende met thuiswonende kinderen, alleenstaand ouder, overig lid particulier huishouden en instellingsbewoner. Al deze huishoudensposities, behalve kind, worden daarnaast onderscheiden naar vier burgerlijke staten: ongehuwd, gehuwd, verweduwd en gescheiden. Op deze manier ontstaan 25 toestanden waarin iemand zich kan bevinden. De overgangen die tussen deze toestanden gemaakt worden zijn input voor het model. Ze beschrijven bijvoorbeeld het uit huis gaan, gaan samenwonen, de vorming van een gezin of scheiden.

De huishoudensprognose bestaat uit een vooruitberekening van de consequenties van dit gedrag op de toekomstige huishoudenssamenstelling van de bevolking. Soms is het echter niet plausibel om aan te nemen dat dit gedrag ongewijzigd blijft. In die gevallen worden veronderstellingen voor de toekomstige waarden van deze overgangskansen opgesteld. Zo werd in de vorige prognose rekening gehouden met een effect van de invoering van het studievoorschot op de leeftijd bij uit huis gaan en is ingebouwd dat mensen die nu ongehuwd samenwonen in hun demografische gedrag meer zijn gaan lijken op gehuwden.

Eind dit jaar komt een nieuwe huishoudensprognose uit. In de presentatie zal van een aantal veronderstellingen uit de vorige prognose worden nagegaan of nieuwe informatie aanleiding geeft tot aanpassingen.

Session 3: Prognoses: veronderstellingen en uitkomsten

11.55-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Andries de Jong

Name: Corina Huisman
Organization: Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving & Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Regionale bevolkings- en huishoudensprognose

Corina Huisman

In september 2016 is voor de zesde keer de Regionale bevolkings- en huishoudensprognose van het Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL) en het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS) verschenen. Deze prognose geeft een beeld van de ontwikkeling van de Nederlandse bevolking per gemeente naar leeftijd en geslacht. Ook schetst het de toekomstige ontwikkeling van het aantal huishoudens naar type. Daarnaast omvat de prognose de componenten van de bevolkingsgroei (geboorte, sterfte, buitenlandse en binnenlandse migratie) en overgangen tussen huishoudensposities. Veronderstellingen over de netto groei van de woningvoorraad vormen daarnaast een belangrijke ingrediënt van de prognose. Deze regionale prognose beschrijft de periode 2017–2040.

De regionale prognose heeft als doel de meest waarschijnlijke toekomstige ontwikkeling weer te geven. De werkelijke toekomstige ontwikkelingen zullen hier in meer of mindere mate van afwijken. De toekomstige regionale ontwikkelingen van de componenten van de bevolkingsgroei en de huishoudensvorming en –ontbinding worden gekenmerkt door een grote onzekerheid. Daarom hebben het PBL en CBS in deze editie van de prognose voor het eerst ook op regionaal niveau de onzekerheid in beeld gebracht. Hiertoe is de zogenaamde stochastische regionale prognose ontwikkeld en doorgerekend: die levert onzekerheidsintervallen op die een indicatie geven van de betrouwbaarheid van de prognose. Bij deze regionale prognose worden de onder- en bovengrens van het 67%-onzekerheidsinterval gepresenteerd.

Het inwonertal van Nederland blijft de komende decennia toenemen. Vooral in de Randstad is de bevolkingsgroei nog sterk, maar aan de randen van Nederland gaat het inwonertal in diverse regio's krimpen. De vier grote gemeenten zijn de laatste jaren uitzonderlijk sterk gegroeid; naar verwachting blijven ze in de toekomst flink doorgroeien. Ook het aantal huishoudens neemt in de toekomst nog stevig toe. Dit is vrijwel overal in Nederland zo. Alleen in Noordoost-Groningen en Zeeuws-Vlaanderen stokt de groei of treedt zelfs krimp op.

Session 3: Prognoses: veronderstellingen en uitkomsten

11.55-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Andries de Jong

Name: Nils Klopper
Organization: Provincie Noord-Holland

Bevolkingsprognose van Noord-Holland

Nils Klopper

Noord-Holland kent momenteel een hoge bevolkingsgroei door een combinatie van buitenlandse migratie, natuurlijke aanwas en de komst van inwoners uit de rest van Nederland. Deels door asielmigratie maar ook vanwege werk en studie komen veel mensen uit het buitenland naar Noord-Holland.

In de huidige prognose stijgt de bevolking in Noord-Holland van 2,8 miljoen inwoners in 2017 naar bijna 3,2 miljoen in 2040. Het aantal huishoudens neemt in dezelfde periode toe met 213.000 en dit zorgt voor een groei van de woningbehoefte van 212.000 woningen. De woningbehoefte is niet volledig gelijk aan de huishoudensgroei. Een deel van de huishoudens deelt een woning of woont in een niet-woning, terwijl aan de andere kant de bestaande achterstand in de woningbouwproductie dient te worden ingelopen.

De presentatie gaat specifiek in op de invloed van binnenlandse verhuizingen op de prognose. De laatste jaren neemt het vertrek uit Amsterdam weer toe, jonge gezinnen verlaten de stad. Heeft dit invloed op de woningbehoefte in het noorden van de provincie, neemt bijvoorbeeld de vergrijzing af en stijgt het aantal jonge gezinnen? De toename van het vertrek uit Amsterdam gaat samen met een forse stijging van de buitenlandse migratie, in hoeverre is hierbij sprake van communicerende vaten?

Session 3: Prognoses: veronderstellingen en uitkomsten

11.55-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Andries de Jong

Name: Richard Vermeulen
Organization: Gemeente Den Haag

Haagse bevolkingsprognose

Richard Vermeulen

De omvang en samenstelling van de bevolking is van grote betekenis voor gemeentelijk beleid en gemeentelijke dienstverlening. Om tijdig op veranderingen in te kunnen spelen is inzicht nodig in hoe de bevolking zich in de nabije en verdere toekomst ontwikkelt en van samenstelling verandert. Ook bedrijven en particuliere instellingen in de stad baseren hun investeringen en strategische keuzes (mede) op deze inzichten.

Dat is de reden dat de gemeente jaarlijks een bevolkings- en huishoudensprognose maakt, gebaseerd op de laatste demografische inzichten en het actuele woningbouwprogramma.

Voor de veronderstellingen die bij een prognose gebruikt worden geldt dat trends uit het verleden worden doorgetrokken naar de toekomst. Hierbij wordt niet alleen gekeken naar het Haagse verleden maar ook naar historische ontwikkeling van Nederland, en de toekomstige trends van de bevolking in Nederland. Het model dat voor de gemeentelijke prognose is gebruikt (GBPRO) is dan ook te typeren als een trendmodel waarbij de toekomst wordt berekend met een cohort-componenten model. De bevolking in de toekomst wordt bepaald door de componenten geboorte, sterfte en migratie te salderen met de omvang van de bevolking het jaar daarvoor. Door dit proces voor elk toekomstig jaar opnieuw te doorlopen kan de toekomstige bevolking steeds verder in de tijd berekend worden. Het bijzondere aan het GBPRO model is dat is dat deze, op de korte termijn, uitspraken doet op het schaalniveau van buurten, wijken en stadsdelen. Voor de lange termijn is de Haagse prognose gebaseerd op het beleidsdocument Agenda Ruimte voor de stad. In de presentatie zal ingegaan worden op de uitkomst van de Haagse bevolkingsprognose en op de gebruikte veronderstelling voor wat betreft de toekomstige ontwikkeling van de componenten geboorte, sterfte en migratie.

Session 4: Parenthood

11.55-13.00 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Leen Marynissen
Organization: University of Antwerp

The gendered impact of parenthood on couples' labour force participation. Bargaining or doing gender?

Leen Marynissen, Karel Neels & Jonas Wood

Although Western countries have witnessed an unprecedented rise of the dual earner model, the shift towards gender equality in the labour force is incomplete as gendered divisions of paid work are articulated after childbearing. However, it remains unclear to what extent the gendered effect of family formation on parental employment reflects gender specialization in which pre-birth differentials in labour market positions are exacerbated, or persistent gendered parenting norms.

Micro-economic theory states that the reorganization of paid and unpaid/care work after the transition to parenthood will be a logical consequence of partners' pre-birth relative labour market positions, regardless of gender.

Hence, the partner whose pre-birth labour force position yields higher wages, higher job security, or does not allow for a reduction in working hours will specialize in paid work whereas the other partner takes up a larger part of the domestic/care work. Gender theories on the other hand argue that couples conform to and reproduce gender norms, regardless of partners' pre-birth relative labour market positions, and thus resulting in a reduction of the working hours of the female partner.

Using longitudinal couple data from the Belgian Administrative Socio-Demographic Panel (1999-2010), this paper assesses whether the gendered impact of parenthood on employment can be explained by couples' differential pre-birth labour force positions. Fixed-effects panel models are estimated to control for unobserved characteristics at the household level.

Stronger drops in employment for women as a result of lower pre-birth earnings or job stability and higher pre-birth time availability suggest efficient within household specialization. On the contrary, gendered effects of childbearing on partners' labour force participation which are not accounted for by pre-birth labour force positions or non-linear effects suggest that gender norms affect parent's re-organization of paid work after childbearing.

Session 4: Parenthood

11.55-13.00 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Anne van der Put
Organization: University of Utrecht

Arrival of first child, departure of financial independency?

Anne van der Put, Katja Chkalova, Ruben van Gaalen

In this study we examine what the income distribution within households looks like before and after the birth of the first child. We focus on possible changes that have occured in the last ten years and educational differences. To do so, we compare two cohorts new parents: one from 2005 and one from 2013.

Our results show that little has changed in the mother's share of the household income prior to the birth of the first child despite the decreasing gender wage gap during this period. We do see changes in how much women earn less after their first child is born. Women who earn a larger share of the household income prior to giving birth are more likely to a) remain employed and b) to earn a larger share of the household income after the birth of the first child. These relations are stronger in the 2013 cohort than in the 2005 cohort. We find that the improved position of women in the labour market is not related to a more equal division within households. However, our findings show that new mothers are less financially dependent on their partners.

Session 4: Parenthood

11.55-13.00 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Roberta Rutigliano
Organization: University of Groningen

Childbirth, childcare and well-being: Evidence from the UK

Roberta Rutigliano & Alessandro di Nallo

A growing recent literature has investigated the way childbearing is associated to subjective well-being (Margolis and Myrskylä, 2011; Myrskylä and Margolis, 2014). However, it is still unclear how social support, defined as childcare externalization mediates the subjective well-being around a childbirth. Aiming at bridging this research with that in demography, this paper addresses the mediator effect of early childcare externalisation on parents' subjective well-being across childbirth transitions. We study parental happiness and depression trajectories before and after the birth of a child, using two British surveys BHPS and Understanding Society. Thanks to the longitudinal design of these surveys, we can account for individuals' unobserved characteristics and assess how the partial outsourcing of childcare (both formal and/or informal) modifies parents' trajectories of happiness and depression.

Session 4: Parenthood

11.55-13.00 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Jona Schellekens
Organization: Hebrew University

Does the Fertility-Happiness Relationship Vary by Level of Religiosity? The Evidence from Israel

Jona Schellekens

There is a widespread belief that parenthood makes people happier. However, research has shown mixed results on the association between happiness and fertility, finding evidence for both positive and negative consequences of having children. The relationship appears to be highly context-specific.

This paper investigates whether the relationship varies by level of religiosity. Mounting evidence suggests that there is a positive relationship been religiosity and fertility, suggesting that the religious should have a stronger relationship between number of children and happiness than those who are not religious.

Using a pooled file of the Israel Social Survey for 2002-2016, which includes more than 100,000 respondents, my results show that contrary to expectations having children does not make religious Jews happier than those who are less religious before they have five children.

This paper proposes a possible explanation for this result: religious couples tend to continue childbearing, even when it strains their resources, whereas non-religious couples do not. However, high social status is attached to large families. This may explain why religious couples who have more than five children tend to be happier than those who are not religious.

Session 5: Longevity & Health

13.40-14.45 - Aula
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Lloyd Brandts
Organization: University of Maastricht

Female reproductive factors and the likelihood of reaching the age of 90 years: The Netherlands Cohort Study

Lloyd Brandts, Frans W.A. van Poppel & Piet A. van den Brandt

Women are almost twice as likely to reach the age of 90 years, compared to men. Reproductive factors have often been considered as a potential cause for this difference. Using a large prospective cohort study, the aim of this study was to prospectively assess the relationship between several reproductive factors in women and the likelihood of reaching the age of 90 years (longevity).

For this study, data from the oldest birth cohort (1916-17) of the Netherlands Cohort Study (NLCS) was used. These participants filled in a baseline questionnaire in 1986 (at age 68-70 years). Follow-up for vital status information until the age of 90 years (2006-07) was >99.9% complete. Multivariable-adjusted Cox regression analyses with a fixed follow-up time were based on 2,697 women with complete exposure and co-variable data to calculate risk ratios (RR) of reaching longevity.

No associations were observed between the likelihood of reaching the age of 90 years, and age at menarche, age at menopause, parity and reproductive lifespan after adjustment for potential confounders. A later age at first childbirth pointed towards a higher chance of reaching longevity (age ≥30 vs. 20-24; RR,1.17; 95%CI,0.98-1.39). Oral contraceptive (OC) use (ever vs. never) was not significantly associated with the likelihood of reaching longevity. However, the duration of OC use was significantly inversely associated with reaching longevity (RR 0.92 per increment of 1 year; 95% CI, 0.84-1.00). The ever use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) was significantly associated with a higher chance of reaching longevity, compared to never HRT-users (RR,1.20; 95%CI,1.03-1.39).

After adjustment for lifestyle, demographic factors, disease history and other reproductive factors, age at first childbirth, duration of OC use and HRT use were associated with the likelihood of reaching the age of 90 years in women.

Session 5: Longevity & Health

13.40-14.45 - Aula
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Rick Mourits
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Intergenerational transmission of longevity is not affected by other familial factors: Evidence from 16,905 Dutch families from Zeeland, 1812-1962

Rick Mourits, Niels van den Berg & Angelique Janssens

Studies have shown that long-lived individuals seem to pass their survival advantage on to their offspring. Offspring of long-lived parents had a lifelong survival advantage over individuals without long-lived parents, making them more likely to become long-lived themselves.

We test whether the survival advantage enjoyed by offspring of long-lived individuals is dependent on environmental factors. 101,577 individuals from 16,905 families in the 1812-1886 Zeeland cohort were followed over time. To prevent that certain families were overrepresented in our data, disjoint family trees were selected. Offspring was included if the age at death of both parents was known.

Our analyses show that familial resources are associated with survival within the first 5 years of life. However, between ages 5 and 100 parental longevity is the most important parental resource. At each moment after age 5, offspring of long-lived fathers and long-lived mothers is approximately 20% more likely to be alive than individuals without long-lived parents. This survival advantage is most likely genetic in nature, as it cannot be explained by other familial resources and is additive in nature.

Session 5: Longevity & Health

13.40-14.45 - Aula
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Damiano Uccheddu
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Gender inequalities in health in later life: Does informal caregiving matter?

Damiano Uccheddu, Anne H. Gauthier, Nardi Steverink & Tom Emery

Gender inequalities in health may partially stem from caregiving responsibilities, precisely because they are often performed by women. Little research focuses on whether the relationships between gender, care, and health vary across institutional contexts.

The objective of this comparative study is to investigate the role of informal care transitions in the association between gender and health trajectories in nine European countries. We use five waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2015 for a total of 54,657 observations. Health is defined as a Frailty Index calculated from 40 items. Informal care is defined as help with personal care provided to partners and spouses.

Preliminary findings from growth curve models suggest that frailty trajectories appear to be related to the institutional context in which individuals live. The health gaps between women and men appear not to be associated with differences in caregiving responsibilities.

Session 5: Longevity & Health

13.40-14.45 - Aula
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Pilar Zueras
Organization: University of Groningen

Partnership differences in mortality by gender across welfare systems in Europe

Pilar Zueras & Sergi Trias-Llimós

Gender inequalities in health may partially stem from caregiving responsibilities, precisely because they are often performed by women. Little research focuses on whether the relationships between gender, care, and health vary across institutional contexts.

The objective of this comparative study is to investigate the role of informal care transitions in the association between gender and health trajectories in nine European countries. We use five waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2015 for a total of 54,657 observations. Health is defined as a Frailty Index calculated from 40 items. Informal care is defined as help with personal care provided to partners and spouses.

Preliminary findings from growth curve models suggest that frailty trajectories appear to be related to the institutional context in which individuals live. The health gaps between women and men appear not to be associated with differences in caregiving responsibilities.

Session 6: Internal Migration

13.40-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Clara H. Mulder
Organization: University of Groningen

Young adults' migration to cities in Sweden: Do siblings pave the way?

Clara H. Mulder, Gunnar Malmberg & Emma Lundholm

Moves of young adults for education and work form a large share of the influx of people into Sweden's large cities. In this paper we investigate the role of the residential locations of siblings in young adults' choices whether to move to Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö/Lund or Uppsala.

We use Swedish register data for the full Swedish population of young adults aged 18-28 in the years 2011-2013 and multinomial logistic regression analyses of migrating to specific destinations in Sweden or migrating elsewhere, versus not migrating. Our point of departure is the paving-the-way hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, young adults value the presence of a sibling at a migration destination and are particularly likely to move to that destination. Our alternative hypothesis is the migration propensity hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, those whose siblings have migrated are socialized to attach importance to migration and are more likely to migrate to any destination.

We find strong support for the paving-the-way hypothesis, but only moderate support for the migration propensity hypothesis. We also find that particularly having a sibling who is of similar age or older in the city of destination matters, whereas having a highly educated sibling there, or a sibling who is enrolled in education, matters less. Given the other sibling effects, having a sister in the city of destination is positively associated with moving there for young women but negatively for young men.

Session 6: Internal Migration

13.40-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Elda Luciana Pardede
Organization: University of Groningen

Family resources and migration: Moving from the parental village of young Indonesians

Elda Luciana Pardede

Using five waves of the Indonesian Family Life Surveys, this paper examines the effect of family resources such as economic resources, parental education on migration from the parental village of young Indonesians and whether these resources affect migration of the young either for work, education, or marriage.

The data used were the 33,634 person years of young people who lived with at least one of their parents, observed from the age of 15 at the time of survey up to the age of 30 or at the age of migration.

We found that parental education has positive effect on migration of the young from the parental village and that the effect is particularly strong on migration for education. However, the positive effect of parental education on migration for work is only positive for the young with relatively low educated parents. The positive effect of income, measured by per capita expenditure quintile, on migration was only found for migration for education. Suggesting that family resources may be distributed differently across family members depending on family structure and composition, we also found that the chance of migration may not be equally distributed between age, gender, and birth order in one's household. We found that females have the highest probability to migrate at younger age while males have highest probability to migrate at older age. Concerning the reason to migrate, males have higher probability to migrate for work than females while females have higher probability to migrate for marriage than males. Regarding birth order and migration, the oldest child living in the household has the highest chance to migrate and to migrate for work which suggest that the motivation to migrate may be shaped by one's position on one's family.

Session 6: Internal Migration

13.40-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Michael Thomas
Organization: University of Groningen

**Employment, education … and family:
Revealing the motives behind internal migration in Great Britain**

Michael Thomas

Distinctions between internal migration and residential mobility are often formed with reference to assumed differences in motivation, with migration typically linked to employment and educational motives, and shorter-distance mobility linked to housing and family.

Using geo-coded microdata, this article reveals how employment-related motives reflect only a minority share (≈25%) of migration events (>=40km). Family motives are just as important and remain significant even at distances >=100km, where the desire to live closer to non-resident family/friends is the most frequently cited sub-motive. Model-based analysis suggests employment and education-led migration is disproportionately composed of young, flexible and highly educated migrants. While migration propensities among those with low educational attainment, with dependent children and in mid/later-life phases are typically lower, family-related concerns are particularly important among migrants with these characteristics.

The findings suggest a wider recognition of the role of family, and in particular non-resident family, when theorizing and modelling internal migration.

Session 6: Internal Migration

13.40-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Leo van Wissen

Name: Jonne Thomassen
Organization: University of Groningen

**Immobility among the highly mobile:
University graduates' staying processes, perceptions, and places.**

Jonne Thomassen

Despite frequent, long-distance and centre-oriented moving behaviour of highly educated individuals some university graduates stay in peripheral cities upon completing their education. From a migration perspective, these 'stayers' have sometimes been discredited as passive individuals that are not actively looking for opportunities elsewhere that would ultimately lead to moving behaviour. Contrastingly, recent studies that take an 'immobility perspective' portray stayers as active participants and valuable assets in peripheral regions because they constitute the future generations of otherwise declining and ageing populations. Nonetheless, the staying process and the motives for staying have gone largely unexplored. Hence, this study explores staying behaviour of university graduates in a Dutch urban-periphery based on three primary ideas from the immobility literature, namely: the agency of stayers in the staying process, the perceptions of stayers on staying behaviour, and the spatial dimension of staying.

By means of fifteen life calendar interviews, the study adopts a qualitative, life course approach to staying behaviour. The findings reiterate the positive associations with stayers and staying behaviour from the immobility perspective: stayers play an active role in their personal staying process, they reflect on their staying behaviour consciously at multiple moments during the life course, the staying process is active and passive depending on the presence of triggers for moving, and staying has both positive and negative consequences. Finally, the personal motives for staying are intrinsically linked to the staying place but are commonly presented as configurations of preferences regarding the individual, the meso context, the physical environment, and the socio-cultural environment.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.40-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jornt Mandemakers

Name: Inge Pasteels
Organization: PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts

High conflict divorces: typology and determinants

Inge Pasteels

In the 1980's, divorce mediation was introduced as an alternative for courts in order to come to an agreement resolving issues of custody, living arrangements of children and alimony after divorce. Many years of practice clearly showed that mediation could benefit from ex-partners' capacity to contain emotional distress and focus on children's needs, from some history of parental cooperation and from acknowledgement for the value of the other parent to the child. On the other hand the usefulness of mediation has been doubted in case of high conflict. However, clear indicators that distinguish these high conflict divorces or even so called "failed" divorces from others haven't been revealed yet.

First, this study aims to shed light on emotional and structural factors of divorce and introduces a typology of divorces from the ex-partners' perspective using latent class analysis. Preliminary results using the Divorce in Flanders data (2010) show that six types of divorces can be distinguished from which four are characterized by conflict. Second, determinants of high conflict divorces will be revealed using multinomial logistic regression.

Preliminary results suggest that having more or younger children increases the likelihood to experience a high conflict divorce, that support of family members can worsen the conflict and that the emotional structure of the relationship is crucial to predict conflict levels of divorce. Furthermore the experience of conflict is gender colored. Women experience higher level of conflicts than men. Also educational differentials exist, meaning that lower educated people are more likely to experience a high conflict divorce compared to higher educated people.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.40-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jornt Mandemakers

Name: Dominique van Roon
Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Back from the future: Deriving cohabitation relationships from register data

Dominique van Roon, Henrico Witvliet, Carel Harmsen

We cannot determine the moment two people fall in love from registers. However, at Statistics Netherlands, we are finalizing a register-based database with cohabiting couples including the start and end date of their cohabitation relationship. We use the fact that undetected cohabiting couples sooner or later show up as being such a couple. When two people marry, become parents, or partners for income taxes or social security benefits, or when they simultaneously move from one address to the other, this is noted in registers.

By looking back from the future, we derive whether two people already had a cohabitation relationship from the moment they started living together at the same address. As a result, we are able to provide researchers and statisticians with better estimations of the number of starting and ending relationships and better information about the duration of cohabitation. For couples that recently started living together at the same address, less register information about their common future is available. As a result, less of them can be directly designated as a cohabiting couple. Therefore, an additional weighting procedure is applied to correct for missing couples.

We will present some first results: What is the difference between the number of cohabiting partners over time and by age from our new database on the one hand and that number from the household database, on the other hand? What is the number of starting and ending relationships over time as calculated on the basis of the new database and as determined from marriage and divorce data? How long do cohabitation relationships last?

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.40-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jornt Mandemakers

Name: Hal Caswell
Organization: University of Amsterdam

New insights into the formal demography of kinship

Hal Caswell

An individual is surrounded by a network of kin (children, parents, siblings, cousins, etc.). This network develops and changes with the age of the individual, reflecting the schedules of fertility by which kin are added, and of mortality, by which kin are removed. The challenge to a formal demography of kinship is to calculate the properties of the kinship network from these demographic determinants.

I will introduce here a new and surprisingly simple model framework that makes it possible to calculate the complete age structure of any type of consanguineal kin, of a focal individual of any age. The model describes the kinship network by a system of coupled, linear, non-autonomous matrix population models (this is not as mysterious as it sounds). The model provides the expected age structure, and from this structure other kinship properties are easily calculated (e.g., mean and variance of age, total numbers, dependency measures, health status, co-residence statistics, and more).

I will present the model structure, show some applications, and discuss future extensions. (A justly famous paper by Goodman, Keyfitz, and Pullum (1974) showed how to calculate the mean number of each type of kin, for a focal individual of specified age. The results shown here are an updated reformulation and extension of their approach.)

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.40-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jornt Mandemakers

Name: Gert Stulp
Organization: University of Groningen

Collecting large personal networks in a representative sample of Dutch women

Gert Stulp

In both demographic and sociological theorizing, a prominent role is ascribed to social influence from people's social network. Yet, collecting data on people's networks can be a significant burden on respondents, which explains why personal network data collection typically involves only a limited number of alters.

Here we report on our experiences with collecting large personal network data from a representative sample of women using the recently developed GENSI-tool. GENSI is survey-tool that focuses on the use of visualisations during data collection that increases respondent enjoyment. A sample of 758 women were recruited through the LISS-panel; a longitudinal survey of Dutch men and women, in which respondents fill in surveys online. Amongst other questions, respondents were asked to name exactly 25 alters, provide detailed information about those alters, and about the relations between alters.

Nearly all (98%) respondents reported on 25 alters (13 out of 758 did not). Respondents took on average 23±6 (mean±SD) minutes, and 87% finished the survey within 30 minutes. Listing 25 alter took 3±2 minutes, and answering all the alter question took longest with a time of 14±4 minutes. Reporting on the associations between all alters took 3±1 minutes. 65% of the respondents enjoyed filling in the survey, whereas 10% did not enjoy it so much.

Our study shows that collection data on large personal networks is clearly feasible. GENSI seems to increase respondent satisfaction while filling in the survey. The value of data on large personal networks in representative samples will be discussed for demographic questions.

Session 8: Family Complexity

13.40-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jennifer Holland

Name: Zafer Büyükkeçeci
Organization: Bamberg University

Former Spouse's Influence on Family Formation:
If (s)he can do it, I can do it too

Zafer Büyükkeçeci

This study asked whether former spouses influence their ex-partner's fertility and marital behavior.

Using data from the System of Social statistical Datasets (SSD) of Statistics Netherlands, I followed divorcees over time to examine interdependencies in their post-divorce family formation behavior.

Results show that the probability of having a child increased in the year after a former spouse had a child. Similarly, the probability of getting married increased following a former spouse's marriage. I also find evidence for the influence of former spouses across different transitions in the process of family formation, as the probability of getting married increased further after a former spouse had a child.

In line with expectations, the impact of former spouses on family formation behavior diminished with the duration since divorce. These findings were supported by robustness checks and falsification tests.

Session 8: Family Complexity

13.40-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jennifer Holland

Name: Bram Hogendoorn
Organization: University of Amsterdam

**Divorce and the growth of poverty gaps over the life course:
A risk and vulnerability approach**

Bram Hogendoorn, Thomas Leopold & Thijs Bol

Previous research has suggested that divorce drives cumulative inequality between education levels over the life course. Two pathways play a role in this process. One pathway concerns the educational gradient in the risk of experiencing a divorce. The other pathways concerns the educational gradient in economic vulnerability to a given divorce. To date, these pathways have been studied in isolation, and so it remains unclear whether divorce drives inequality.

In this study, we set out a framework to simultaneously analyze both pathways. This allowed us to assess the extent which divorce drives the growth of poverty gaps between education levels over the life course. Analyses were conducted using longitudinal administrative data from the Netherlands. These data covered all young individuals who entered their first marital union between 2003 and 2005, over a period of 10 years.

Generally speaking, the results showed that lower educated individuals were at higher risk of divorce. They were also more vulnerable to its poverty consequences. A decomposition analysis further showed that both pathways contributed substantially to the growth of poverty gaps between lower and higher educated individuals. However, it also highlighted important differences by gender and parenthood. Lower educated childless men, childless women and mothers fell behind due mainly to their greater divorce vulnerability. Lower educated mothers also fell behind due to their higher divorce risk. Lower educated fathers were poor as well, but this was not related to divorce.

These findings confirm that divorce acts as a driver of cumulative inequality. They also demonstrate the fruitfulness of a risk and vulnerability approach to social inequalities.

Session 8: Family Complexity

13.40-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jennifer Holland

Name: Katya Ivanova
Organization: University of Amsterdam

Later-life returns to spending time with kids in childhood for divorced- and step- fathers and mothers

Katya Ivanova & Matthijs Kalmijn

In our work, we examine the association between parental participation in specific activities with children during youth and the level of intergenerational solidarity in adulthood. We focus on three distinct types of parents, namely, biological parents in intact families, separated biological parents, and stepparents.

Our unique data source (OKiN, Ouders en Kinderen in Nederland; Parents and Children in the Netherlands) provides sufficient power to not only examine these groups in detail but also, separately for fathers and mothers, something hardly achievable in previous works on intergenerational solidarity in non-intact families. The survey is based on a stratified random sample from the national registers of independently living adults, born in the Netherlands between 1971 and 1991 (aged 25-45 at time of interview). It contains a large oversample (75%) of persons who grew up with separated and widowed parents, with an oversample of persons who grew up with a stepparent.

Our preliminary analyses indicate that indeed higher level of involvement with children is associated with closer parent-child relationship in adulthood. What is noteworthy, however, is the interaction between type of parent and involvement. We find that for separated fathers (but not stepfathers), involvement with the anchor during youth does provide an additional boost to current closeness. Interestingly, this boost is also observed in the results for mothers but in this case, the added benefit of involvement is observed for stepmothers and not for separated mothers.

In other words, we do seem to find that involvement with children pays off for all parents but particularly so, for those parent figures from whom such involvement is least expected (i.e., separated fathers and stepmothers).

Session 8: Family Complexity

13.40-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Jennifer Holland

Name: Roselinde van der Wiel
Organization: University of Groningen

Non-resident children as a constraint to migration: the role of re-partnering

Roselinde van der Wiel & Niels Kooiman

Two-parent families with children rarely undertake long-distance moves within a country (internal migration). Whether separated parents are more likely to migrate, and under which post-separation circumstances, remains unclear.

In this paper, we focus on separated parents' distance to children and the role of re-partnering in the likelihood of migration. We use population register data from the Netherlands to perform event history analysis. The study population constitutes those individuals who had their first child in 2002, 2003 or 2004 within a co-residential partnership.

We find that single parents with a non-resident child living nearby or with co-resident children only are about equally (un)likely to migrate as those in two-parent families. In contrast, single parents with non-resident children living further away are more likely to migrate than individuals in two-parent families. In the event of re-partnering, parents with co-resident children are in fact the most likely to migrate, followed by parents of far non-resident children. However, having a near non-resident child lowers the likelihood of migration during the year of re-partnering.

It appears that parents of co-resident and near non-resident children prioritise a stable location for their children and/or continued shared parenting, at least as long as they are single. Geographical proximity is a crucial enabling factor for sharing childcare responsibilities after separation. It seems to depend on the distance to children how constrained separated parents are or feel to migrate in the event of re-partnering. Parents of near non-resident children in particular face a locational trade-off between new and old ties, as migrating for re-partnering would mean moving away from their children. For them, old ties appear most constraining and new ties most conflicting. The uncovered patterns appear to be largely similar for men and women.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Michael Boissonneault
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Estimating capacity to work using the pseudo-observation approach

Michael Boissonneault & Joop de Beer

With changes in the official ages at retirement in many countries, there is growing interest in measuring how long people are physically and mentally capable to work. Previous methods used mortality or the relation between health and work at younger ages as proxies for capacity to work among older workers.

We provide a measure that reflects better the actual experience of workers by considering the four-state model including (1) working, (2) retired due to reasons other than poor health, (3) retired due to poor health and (4) dead. One difficulty resides in estimating transitions from state (2) to state (3), though this measure is crucial for obtaining an unbiased estimation of capacity to work.

We show that by considering transitions between state (1) and state (2) as censoring, expectancies in each state can be estimated relying on a set of three competing-risk models: one for capacity to work, one for working life expectancy and one for life expectancy. These models are run using the pseudo-observation method, which allows to fit regression models on the outcomes of interest despite the presence of censoring.

The approach is illustrated using data from the Health and Retirement Study. Results show that Americans born between 1936 and 1947 have the capacity to work during more than 12 years between age 55 and 70, but that important disparities exist between subgroups.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Petra de Jong
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Welfare and Migration Aspirations:
Attracting, Discouraging or Facilitating? Empirical Evidence from a Factorial Survey

Petra de Jong, Kim Caarls & Helga de Valk

In this study, we investigated the role of the welfare state in migration decision-making processes using experimental data from a factorial survey among 300 Dutch master students.

First, we addressed how and to what extent welfare state characteristics of hypothetical destination countries affect individuals' migration aspirations. Second, we tested whether the impact of welfare state characteristics on migration aspirations varies with economic circumstances and personality traits.

Higher costs of healthcare in the destination country and longer waiting times appeared to lower migration aspirations. Higher levels of unemployment benefits on the other hand had the potential to raise migration aspirations, particularly in combination with better job prospects. Finally, higher unemployment benefits increased migration aspirations of individuals with higher levels of risk aversion and self-efficacy.

These findings indicate that welfare arrangements affect migration aspirations by reducing risks and offering a strategy to cope with unforeseen events.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Ilya Kashnitsky
Organization: CPop

Regional Population Structures at a Glance

Ilya Kashnitsky & Jonas Schöley

Data visualization is quite often a struggle to represent multiple relevant dimensions preserving the readability of the plot. The paper presents an underutilized approach of colorcoding, in which the position of an element in a three-dimensional array of data is represented with a single color.

To illustrate the technique I address the question of population ageing. European population is ageing rapidly, but the process is not happening uniformly in all parts of Europe. Regions differ quite a lot: Eastern Europe still undergoes demographic dividend; Southern European regions form a cluster of lowest-low fertility; Western Europe experiences the greying of the baby boomers; urban regions attract young professionals and force out young parents; peripheral rural regions lose their youths forever… How can we grasp all the differences at a glance?

For each NUTS-3 region the unique color is produced by mixing three distinct color spectrums in the proportions that reflect deviations from European average in the share of elderly populating (aged 65+) -- magenta, population at working ages (15-64) -- yellow, and kids (0-14) -- cyan. It is important to note that this map is not meant to be able to inform the reader of the exact population structure in a specific region. Rather, it provides a snapshot of all the regional population structures, facilitating comparisons between them.

https://osf.io/cqbnv/

Figure 1. Colorcoded map of population structures in European NUTS-3 regions in 2015.

Colorcoding is a useful and intuitive way of displaying three variable datasets at once. The obvious drawback of the map is that it is not colorblind friendly, and there is no way to make it so because color is the main player in this dataviz.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Janique Kroese
Organization: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

The effects of being raised in a single-parent family on criminal involvement of adolescents: A systematic review

Janique Kroese, Wim Bernasco, Aart C. Liefbroer & Jan Rouwendal

Researchers have produced a large body of studies investigating the relation between broken homes and crime. However, an overview of the existing literature on this topic is lacking.

Therefore, this article reviews the empirical literature regarding the effects of being raised in a single-parent family on criminal behavior of adolescent offspring, and specifically focusses on the constituting event of single-parent families itself (parental divorce/separation, parental decease, and out-of-wedlock birth).

A systematic search in several electronic databases (Web of Science, PsycINFO, Scopus, SocINDEX, and EconLit) is conducted to identify empirical articles on this topic, resulting in 44 articles.

The results suggest that 1) growing up in single-parent families is associated with an elevated risk of involvement in crime, and 2) more research is needed to investigate the effects of the different constituting events of single-parent families.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Isik Kulu-Glasgow
Organization: Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum

Unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands: choice or chance?

Isik Kulu-Glasgow, S. M. Noyon & M. Smit

The year 2015 was characterized by a high inflow of asylum seekers in Europe, and the Netherlands was no exception. Among them were unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (UMAs). In that year, the number of UMAs who sought protection in Europe almost quadrupled compared to 2014 (over 96,000 in 2015 vs. approximately 23,000 in 2014). With 3,859 UMAs the Netherlands ranked seventh among the destination countries for UMAs in Europe. A recent study by the Dutch Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) aimed to investigate how and why UMAs who sought international protection in 2015 ended up in the Netherlands.

Face-to-face interviews were held with a total of 45 Syrian, Eritrean, and Afghan minors who belonged to the 2015 cohort. The response group was chosen with an eye on the age and sex distribution of the total 2015 cohort of UMAs from the respective nationalities, as well as the acceptance rates for these groups. In addition, focus groups with experts were organized.

The results show that only a minority of the minors considered the Netherlands as an intended destination at departure. While the majority of the Syrian minors had originally planned to come to the Netherlands, this was the case for none of the Afghan minors and just for a minority of the Eritrean youngsters. Minors who considered the Netherlands as a destination at departure were mostly well informed about the country and the alternatives through 'strong ties'. Some of the respondents who departed with no destination in mind at all, just wanted to end up in Europe in no matter which country, or actually had another European country in mind, made a deliberate decision to come to the Netherlands at some point in their journey. In contrast, others ended up there as a result of coincidence (e.g. simply following others or border control). The most common reasons for opting for the Netherlands were easier and quicker procedures (mostly regarding asylum and family reunion), followed by future prospects regarding education and work.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Marina Lazëri
Organization: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

National identity as a status-enhancing strategy: the exclusion of the ethnic Other in majority-minority neighbourhoods

Marina Lazëri

In many cities in Western Europe a major demographic shift in ethnic composition has taken place. Inhabitants of native 'white' descent have become one more minority group among many others in so-called majority-minority neighbourhoods. They are faced with rapid change in how their social world is organized and given meaning to, making especially more socially excluded groups feel more insecure.

While these 'white' natives might be a numerical (and perhaps a cultural) minority in the neighbourhoods where they live, they remain the numerical and cultural majority in their respective countries as a whole. I want to investigate how the nation-state is relevant for how this group adjusts to being a minority in majority-minority neighbourhoods. I will look at Social Identity Theory to examine how 'white' natives might use national identity as a strategy for claiming higher status with regards to other ethnic groups and (re)gain security. I am especially interested in socially excluded groups and will rely on sociological insights to study how they might use national identity as a marker of high status. This paper argues that identity is not just an attribute resulting from processes related to self-understanding and being understood by others, but it can also be a strategy explicitly or implicitly employed by lower-status respondents to enhance their societal status.

The proposed research question is: What is the relationship between social exclusion of people of native 'white' descent and rejection of the ethnic Other in majority-minority neighborhoods? The subquestion is: How is this relationship mediated by national identity? I want to answer this by using surveys and multilevel Structural Equation Modelling, focusing on the neighbourhood level. This abstract addresses only the theoretical framework and methodological approach, as the data collection will take place in 2019 and will not be available for analysis yet.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Rafael Navarro
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Impact of War: Monitoring and Forecasting Demographic Change in conflict and Post Conflict Regions. Colombia 1985-2017

Rafael Navarro

This poster introduces the new PhD Research project titled: 'Impact of War: Monitoring and Forecasting Demographic Change in conflict and Post Conflict Regions. Colombia 1985-2017' The poster details the project context, aims and work plan as well as a context of the Colombian internal conflict.

50 years of armed conflict. Several peace process in the last 35 years. 8 million victims. More than 40,000 thousand combatants demobilized. And no demographic trace? This research proposal aims to analyze how the armed conflict affected demographic change in Colombia and tries to forecast how can the Colombian demographic dynamics behave in a post conflict scenario.

The Colombian case is particular and somewhat privileged: a large scale, low intensity conflict has not crippled the capacity of the state to produce demographic data. Nevertheless, the demographic models that tries to explain the change in mortality, fertility and migration have not taken into account the effects of the prolonged conflict and subsequent periods of peace. Periods of internal war and peace have influenced demographic transition in the country.

With the examination of the Colombian case we expect to develop a research path that can be used to study other cases of intervened transitions in countries affected by civil conflict.

In this first presentation of my work, I intend to present an outline of the demographic situation in Colombia, as well the outline of a long duration-low intensity conflict who has affected the country, sometimes with very extreme expressions; in terms of sheer violence, brutality and people affected. The Republic of Colombia, a country with 49 million inhabitants, has more 8,115,153 victims of the internal armed conflict in the registries carried out by the official records. Understanding this context will help to assess the pertinence and validity of this research proposal.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.15 - Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Aimée Neeleman
Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Free to move after retirement? Spatial (im)mobility of people in their sixties and spatial ties with parents and children

Aimée Neeleman, Niels Kooiman & Carel Harmsen

Sixty-year-olds in the Netherlands display relatively low levels of spatial mobility, even just after retirement. One of the reasons of this immobility could be the vicinity of family members. In their sixties people have more family members outside the household than people of any other age group (Mulder and Kalmijn, 2006). More than other age groups they state to consider the location of family members in their location choice.

Based on administrative data this study investigates the role of the location of parents, children and grandchildren of people in their sixties in their moving behavior. Besides, we studied the effect of life course household situations and transitions of all actors on moves of people in their sixties towards and away from their parents and children.

We found that transitions indicating enhanced need for contact or support (divorce, widowhood) increase the likelihood that people in their sixties move towards their children. The birth of grandchildren also increases the likelihood of moves towards children, pointing to the important role grandparents fulfil in supporting their children's families (Hank and Buber, 2009). We also found that the role of family members' location in moving behavior of people in their sixties is gendered: women more often than men move towards their children and less often move away from them, especially when there are grandchildren.

Session 9: Migrants

15.40-16.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Elda Luciana Pardede

Name: Jennifer A. Holland
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Partner Choice and Timing of First Union among Immigrants and Their Descendants: Marriage versus Cohabitation

Jennifer A. Holland & Kenneth Aarskaug Wiik

The family behaviors of immigrant-background individuals are central for our understanding of social distance between groups and can be a key mechanism for economic progression and cultural integration. Intermarriage between natives and immigrants has been considered particularly relevant, but other aspects of family behavior like the timing of first union formation and the adoption of non-marital cohabitation may also be indicators of societal integration.

Using Norwegian register data, we study the relationship between partner choice and timing of all first marital and non-marital first unions occurring between 2005 and 2016 (N=322,827, 92.2% cohabitation). Most research on union formation among immigrants and their children misses out on unmarried cohabitation. In Western contexts, where non-marital cohabitation is an increasingly common and even normative part of the family life course, choosing cohabitation instead of marriage as first union and deferral of first marriage could signal adaptation of the receiving country's family formation patterns and norms, even where most of these partnerships are endogamous.

Session 9: Migrants

15.40-16.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Elda Luciana Pardede

Name: Gusta Wachter
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Timing of union formation and partner choice among the second generation: examining birth cohort effects

Gusta Wachter & Helga A.G. de Valk

Like in many European countries, an increasing share of the (young) population born in the Netherlands has foreign born parents. Although the union formation among this second generation has been studied, this group has mainly been treated as homogeneous. Among the majority group cohort differences in union formation have been found, yet this aspect has been ignored for children of immigrants. Cohort differences might, however, be particularly relevant for this group since they are socialized within two cultures and therefore have to negotiate between different expectations concerning their union formation.

Several second generation cohorts have recently entered adulthood. Since young adulthood is the time in which many people form their first unions this enables us to study changes across birth cohorts. The main research question is therefore: To what extent does union formation differ between second generation birth cohorts? Instead of focussing on either the timing of union formation or partner choice, as done in most studies, we consider both aspects and their interrelatedness.

Due to bi-cultural socialization, the timing of union formation among the second generation is likely to differ from the timing among the majority population. Yet, this difference is expected to decrease with successive cohorts since younger birth cohorts might benefit from the negotiations conducted by preceding cohorts. Our study tests these assumptions for young adults of Moroccan and Turkish descent born in the Netherlands between 1980 and 1995.

Our analyses are based on full population data from the Netherlands. Our longitudinal data from the System of social statistical datasets (SSD) cover 1999 until 2016 and link population registers with other registers and surveys. These individual level data thus capture a wide range of background characteristics (including socio-economic and demographic variables) but also allow to consider differences between second generation with one and two foreign born parents.

Session 9: Migrants

15.40-16.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Elda Luciana Pardede

Name: Julie Maes
Organization: University of Antwerp

The motherhood-employment link for native and migrant origin women

Julie Maes, Karel Neels & Jonas Wood

Studies for majority populations have shown that the labour market position of women, unlike men, is related to family life transitions, as many women decide to work part-time or stay at home full-time after the birth of a child (Gutierrez-Domenech, 2005; Kil et al., 2015). However, hardly anything is known about the link between motherhood and employment among migrant (origin) women and is often based on cross-sectional data (Holland & de Valk, 2013; Khoudja & Platt, 2016).

This study therefore uses longitudinal microdata from the Belgian National Register and the Crossroads Bank for Social Security to analyse differences in work-family trajectories between migrant and native mothers from 1999 to 2010, distinguishing between different origin groups and generations. Using fixed effects panel regression models, to control for all time-constant unobserved characteristics, we assess whether there is a differential impact of family formation on labour force participation for native and migrant (origin) women and to which degree these differentials can be explained by pre-birth employment opportunities and positions (e.g. employment sector and wages). Our rich household-level data also allows us to take the migration background and socio-economic status of the partner into account.

Research on migrant-native differentials in maternal employment is important, as non-employment or a reduction in employment due to family formation may result in higher poverty chances, declining human capital, higher unemployment risks, promotion barriers and eventual lower pensions.

Session 9: Migrants

15.40-16.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Elda Luciana Pardede

Name: Sophie Stroisch
Organization: University of Groningen

The meaning of family: Transnational family ties among Syrian refugees in Germany

Sophie Stroisch

By the end of 2017, approximately 600,000 refugees with a protected status were expected to live in Germany, while more than half of this population are Syrian citizens (Brücker, 2017). These unpredictable and sudden increase of displaced people come along with new obstacles but also challenges for the government. One of many is the recent debate on family reunification of refugees. Prohibiting family reunification arouse substantial disagreements in the German Federal Parliament.

So far information concerning numbers and estimations on family reunification of Syrian refugees has been well documented, but little is known about how Syrian refugees perceive family ties themselves and experience separation and reunification with their relatives while living in the diaspora. Therefore, this thesis underlies a qualitative research approach. It aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural context of family ties among Syrian refugees in Germany with regard to their experiences with the limitation of family reunification legislation. The data were collected through in-depth interviews by using a semi-structured guide. Eight Syrian refugees living in Berlin, Germany participated.

Preliminary findings show that family get a stronger importance in times of separation. Support, respect and control are words that were often used by the participants to describe the family. Furthermore, communication with separated family members is very important. It was striking, that the mother often takes the role of a communicator of the transnational family network. In addition, the interviews showed that mostly the whole process of family reunification with separated family members is not predominately wanted. It is more the urgent wish to just revisit the family once again after several years of separation.

NVD
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Session 10: Education

15.40-16.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jan-Willem Bruggink

Name: Ruben van Gaalen
Organization: Statistics Netherlands/University of Amsterdam

The educational gradient and the role of income in demographic decision-making among couples

Ruben van Gaalen, Kirsten van Houdt & Anne-Rigt Poortman

In this study, we examine to what extent there is an educational gradient and the role of income in the occurrence and the timing of family events like marriage, childbearing and union dissolution in the Netherlands.

From the System of Social statistical Datasets (SSD) hosted by Statistics Netherlands, we retrieved information on all childless partners that started living together in 2000 and we follow them until 2015.

Results show that middle and higher educated wait with big demographic decisions until sufficient economic resources are available, whereas lower educated couples seem to enter parenthood independently from economic means. We show that especially lower income families among lower educated are extra vulnerable regarding union stability. If they have sufficient income, the educational gradient regarding union dissolution becomes smaller.

These results point at striking differences between higher and lower educated regarding the consequences of the rise of cohabitation for family stability.

Session 10: Education

15.40-16.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jan-Willem Bruggink

Name: Govert Bijwaard
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Education and life-expectancy and how it is mediated through changes in health behaviour

Govert Bijwaard & Andrew Jones

Despite a substantial association between education and mortality the causal interpretation of this relation has been challenged. The association between education and mortality may be confounded by factors that influence both education and health. Ignoring that such common traits exist may render the association spurious.

We investigate the causal educational gain in life-expectancy using data from the British Health and Lifestyles Survey and how it is mediated through changes health behaviour (smoking, exercise, having breakfast). For causal identification of the educational gain on mortality we employ a Regression Discontinuity Design implied by the increase in the British minimum school leaving age in 1947 (from 14 to 15) together with a principal stratification method for the mortality hazard rate. The principal stratification framework is a general potential outcomes framework for causal inference with instruments and/or intermediate variables. It defines complier types (always takes, compliers and never takers) for both education attainment, depending on the schooling reform, and the level of the mediators, depending on the education level. This method allows us to derive the direct and indirect (through one or more mediators) effect of education on the implied life-expectancy.

Basic maximum likelihood estimation of a standard Gompertz hazard model for the mortality rate suggests that staying at school beyond age 15 years significantly increases life-expectancy, with a large direct effect of education. In contrast, estimates from the principal strata method indicate that an educational gain does not exist for those who were induced to remain at school beyond age 15. The direct effect of education is even negative (but statistically insignificant). However, we do find a positive indirect effect of education running through health behaviour changes.

Session 10: Education

15.40-16.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Jan-Willem Bruggink

Name: Jonas Wood
Organization: University of Antwerp

Effects of rising educational participation and economic conditions on tempo and quantum of order-specific fertility

Karel Neels & Jonas Wood

The decline of Belgian period fertility since the early 1970s is the aggregate outcome of shifts in tempo and quantum differentially affecting first, second and higher-order births. Whereas the decline of the period TFR1 has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the period mean ag at first birth, suggesting severe deflation of period fertility compared to cohort indicators, it is unclear whether and to what extent shifts in the order-specific period TFR_i for second and higher-order births – and associated period mean ages at childbearing – have been induced by changing patterns of entry into parenthood.

Synthetic parity progression ratios (SPPRs) allow a more sequential approach by decomposing shifts in period fertility into subsequent constituent transitions, but being unidimensional aggregate indicators, SPPRs fail to control appropriately for the myriad of changing characteristics induced by (shifts in) prior transitions.

In this paper, we build on previous work by combining a hazard-based approach with discrete-time microsimulation methods, which i) allows to expand on the number of clocks and time-constant as wells as time-varying (contextual) variables included in the analysis, and ii) allows to assess whether and how changing patterns for prior transitions have shaped secular change in subsequent transitions and therefore – by aggregating microsimulations across subsequent transitions – overall trends in period fertility.

Session 11: Family Formation & Partnership

15.40-16.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Evolutionary Explanations do not Qualify to Predict the Relationship between Parental Death and Children's Transition to First Marriage in Historical Populations: Findings from the Netherlands, 1850-1940

Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge & Enrico Debiasi

This article examines the impact of parental death in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood on male and female age at marriage in the Netherlands in the period 1850-1940. A special focus of the paper lies on the exact age of the child at parental death, the remarriage of the parent, and the socioeconomic background of the family. The paper is interdisciplinary because it considers assumptions based on social and demographic history and evolutionary biology.

Using the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN) which includes life course trajectories of more than 24,000 female and male research persons in marital age, the event-history analyses show that losing a parent in early childhood delays transition to marriage for sons and has no significant effect on daughters. The presence of a stepparent during childhood and adolescence, however, accelerates sons' entry into marriage. The findings additionally indicate that paternal and maternal death in adulthood accelerate entry into marriage for children of farmers but not for other social classes. This supports the idea that inheritance of land created marriage opportunities both for men and women. Furthermore, the results suggest that farming families employed fast marriage of adult children in order to reintroduce gender balance in the household.

All in all, the article shows that marriage in the period of consideration was determined by regional, cultural, religious, and financial constraints and norms. Therefore, the proposed evolutionary explanations are not able to predict the relationship between parental death and marriage behavior in historical populations.

Session 11: Family Formation & Partnership

15.40-16.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Jarl Mooyaart
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The influence of parental divorce on relationship behavior in the Netherlands across birth cohorts in the twentieth century

Jarl Mooyaart, Lisanne Jansen & Aart C. Liefbroer

Parental divorce has been found to influence the relationship behavior of their children. However, no studies have examined to what extent the influence of parental divorce on relationship behavior has changed over time. We expect the influence of parental divorce to decrease as the stigma around divorce has decreased and also because new family behaviors, such as unmarried cohabitation, have diffused across the Dutch society.

This study uses data from 9 Dutch nationally representative surveys containing retrospective relationship histories, covering birth cohorts from 1903 to 1995. Those that experienced a divorce during their childhood (before they turned 18) are compared with those who did not experience parental divorce (or after age 18) in their timing of first union, timing of first marriage and the choice between cohabitation and marriage as a first union. Parental divorce is then interacted with the birth year in order to examine whether there has been change in the effect of parental divorce on these relationship outcomes.

This study finds that having experienced a divorce during childhood is associated with earlier entry into cohabitation, but postponement or foregoing of marriage. The effects of parental divorce are surprisingly stable across birth cohorts, meaning that children who experienced a parental divorce are still relatively more likely to cohabit (early) rather than marry compared with those who did not experience parental divorce (during their childhood). For men the negative effect of parental divorce on marriage timing even has increased over the birth cohorts.

Session 11: Family Formation & Partnership

15.40-16.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Saskia te Riele
Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

The attraction of the registered partnership

Saskia te Riele & Katharina Stuckradt

The registered partnership was introduced in 1998, primarily as an alternative to marriage for same sex couples. Over the years, it has undergone various legal changes with the last one in 2014 reducing the difference to marriage even further. Since then, partners both automatically get custody of a child born in the relationship. However, partners do not officially give each other the 'yes' and a divorce is more easily arranged when no children are involved.

From the perspective of the law, it seems logical to abolish the registered partnership. However, it is now more popular than ever. Where at the start in the late 1990's only about 3% of the couples chose a registered partnership, this share had grown to about 10% in 2008 and more than 20% in 2017. This paper investigates the reason for its popularity.

One of the reasons may have to do with selection and uncertainty, combined with practical reasons that make legal arrangement necessary, such as having children or the purchase of a house. Registered partners may be reluctant to get married because they have experienced a divorce before or because their relationship is still young. Also, financial issues may play a role: A marriage can be too expensive for lower income couples. For others, the symbolic value a marriage may be important. For them, practical reasons could be less important.

In this paper, we compare couples that entered a marriage or a registered partnership in 2015 in terms of personal characteristics, such as age, educational attainment, previous relationships, duration of cohabitation, income and socio-economic status. At the same time, we detwermine whether there are practical reasons for a legal arrangement. The results support the idea that practical reasons play a bigger role for registered partners than for couples that get married.

Session 11: Family Formation & Partnership

15.40-16.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Renske Verweij
Organization: University of Groningen

Planning and postponement of parenthood in the Netherlands

Renske Verweij, Gert Stulp, Melinda Mills & Harold Snieder

The age at which people have children has risen by about five years in the last decades. Previous studies typically focused on the age at which people have their first child, paying little attention to the extent to which this age is based on early preferences or continued postponement.

In this study, we examined three facets of postponement; 1) reasons why some people intend to have their first child in a short time frame whereas other choose a longer time frame; 2) to what extent and why people change their desired age to have their first child and 3) whether the intentions are met (i.e., whether individuals have a child within their desired time frame).

We use data from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (N=1,699). We find that men and women already plan to have children at relatively high ages, i.e., around age 29. On top of this, about half of the respondents further increased their desired age at first childbirth as they got older (while 34% decreased this age and 17% did not change it). Finally, about 48% of the men and women had a child within their desired time frame.

Both normative as well as practical considerations influence postponement, and we find the strongest influences on the first facet of postponement, the age at which people plan to have a first child. Men and women who are married, have a permanent contract and own a house plan to have a child earlier, as do men who work full-time and women with more traditional values.

We can conclude that the high ages at first birth observed are due to a combination of the three facets of postponement; planned age at first birth, continued postponement and not having a child within your planned time frame.