

Abstracts

Nederlandse Demografiedag 2012

Utrecht, 20 november 2012



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2. Distortion of regional old-age mortality rates due to migration prior to death in the Netherlands?	Eva Kibele
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4. Future smoking-attributable mortality in the Netherlands and its sensitivity to different indirect estimation methodologies	Lenny Stoeldraijer

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1. The role of culture in experiences of subjective wellbeing of older adults	Linden Douma
2. Attachment, activity limitation, and health symptoms in later life: the mediating roles of negative (and positive) affect	Eva-Maria Merz
3. It's not about the baby! Unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions among HIV infected women after knowing about their HIV status.	Shrinivas Darak
4. Teachers' attitudes towards teaching condoms and other contraception in urban secondary schools in Uganda	Billie de Haas
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1. Family systems of in(ter)dependence: Mother-child relations in non-Western migrant and native Dutch families	Ilse Rooyackers
2. Intergenerational transmission of neighbourhood poverty in Sweden. An innovative analysis of individual neighbourhood histories	Maarten van Ham
3. An ethnography of eating patterns in households in the North- and East of Groningen	Sanne Visser

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Session 2a: Struggle for talent II [ENG]	Chairman: Ajay Bailey Location: Senaatzaal
1. Future plans of international students in the Netherlands	Metka Hercog
2. The impact of foreign knowledge workers on productivity	Stefan Groot
3. Migration process of Indian highly skilled migrants in the Netherlands and United Kingdom	Anu Kõu
4. French Talent and the 'Anglo-Saxons': Migration, Opportunity and Accumulation amongst the French Highly Skilled in London.	Jon Mulholland
Session 2b: Migration and Mobility [ENG]	Chairman: Andries de Jong Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Intergenerational proximity and residential moves at high ages	Marieke van der Pers
2. Transnational Child-Raising Arrangements amongst Angolan and Nigerian migrant parents in the Netherlands	Karlijn Haagsman
3. Are transnational marriages instable? Comparing divorce patterns of Ghanaian migrants in Europe and non-migrants in Ghana	Kim Caarls
4. International migration, remittances and household welfare in Ethiopia	Lisa Andersson
Session 2c: Health [NL/ENG]	Chairman: Hinke Haisma Location: Eijkmankamer
1. Demografie en zorgvraag	Paul Reijn
2. Spatial patterns in type 2 diabetes and its association with demographic change and socioeconomic status at the local level.	Aletta Dijkstra
3. The role of smoking in rectangularization and longevity extension in Western Europe	Fanny Janssen
4. Assessing the effect of a guideline change on prevalence of benzodiazepine use by including the birth cohort dimension: interrupted time series studies.	Maarten Bijlsma

Session 2d: Cohabitation and Union Formation [ENG]	Chairman: Eva-Maria Merz Location: Opzoomerkamer
1. Educational differentials in the effect of economic context on first union formation	Jorik Vergauwen
2. Grasping the diversity of cohabitation: Fertility intentions among cohabiters across Europe	Nicole Hiekel
3. Ideals versus norms about cohabitation among immigrant and majority groups in Europe	Helga de Valk / Jennifer Holland
4. Revisiting the SDT across Europe and the United States: Examining patterns of new family behaviours by education	Karel Neels
Session 2e: Gezinsdynamiek [NL]	Chairman: Arieke Rijken Location: Kernkampkamer
1. Uit huis en soms weer thuis	Annette Roest
2. Kinderen van verschillende partners	Gijs Beets
3. Scheidingskans na ontslag: verschillen naar ontslagreden, werkloosheidsduur en geslacht	Johan van Rooijen
4. Verlegt een partner-van-over-de grens je grenzen?	Liesbeth Heering

Round 3	16.00-17.30
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1. Does dual citizenship make a difference? Structural and sociocultural integration of immigrants in the Netherlands	Hans Schmeets
2. Leaving-home patterns among Turkish and Moroccan second generation and native young adults: The influence of family and peers	Tom Kleinepier
3. The Impact of Divorce on Return-Migration of Family Migrants	Govert Bijwaard
4. More than half of Polish immigrants return to their home country	Han Nicolaas
Session 3b: Trends and methods [ENG]	Chairman: Joop de Beer Location: Opzoomerkamer
1. Who leaves and who stays behind? A multilevel multinomial regression analysis of migration behaviour in rural settlements in North-Netherlands facing population and the effect of occupational status	Hans Elshof
2. Bevolkingsontwikkelingen verschillen sterk per provincie en per leeftijdsgroep 1996-2010	Hans Kasper
3. Estimating the cohort size-earnings relationship in Europe	Duncan Roth
4. Demographic Risk and the Optimal Size of Social Security	Jochen Laps
Session 3c: Healthy Ageing [NL/ENG]	Chairman: Marieke van der Pers Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Ik blijf het liefst de hele dag in bed". Ervaringen van oudere CVA-patienten	Louise Meijering
2. Does loneliness mediate the relation between social support and cognitive functioning in later life?	Lea Ellwardt
3. Ouderen en zelfstandig wonen met ondersteuning	Peteke Feijten
4. Wat doen ouderen aan mantelzorg en welke gevolgen heeft de zorgtaak voor hen?	Alice de Boer

Session 3d: Fertility [ENG]	Chairman: Paulien Hagedoorn Location: Kernkampkamer
1. Changing Educational Gradients in European Fertility	Jonas Wood
2. Infant and child mortality in Malawi (working title)	Christoph Thiedig
3. Is the Age at First Birth in the Genes? A Study of UK Twins	Felix Trops
4. Is Fertility in the Genes? A GWAS (genetic-wide association search) of reproductive choice	Jornt Mandemakers
Session 3e: Family Demographics [ENG]	Chairman: Wike Been Location: Eijkmankamer
1. De samenhang tussen criminaliteit van ouders en de sterftekans van kleine kinderen	Ruben van Gaalen
2. Gezinsvorming en crimineel gedrag: Effecten van trouwen en kinderen krijgen op de ernst van delicten	Arieke Rijken
3. Partner Choice and the Transition to First Marriage: Migrant- and majority-background populations in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden	Jennifer Holland
4. De invloed van de gezinssituatie op de cito-einduitslag	Marjolijn Das

ABSTRACTS

Session 1a: Struggle for talent I

11.15-12.45 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Jon Mulholland

Name: Andries de Jong

Organization: Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

Strong decrease in labour force expected for large parts of Europe

A.H. de Jong

Under unfavourable demographic and economic circumstances, the European labour force is expected to decrease by 20% up to 2050. This causes an increase in pressure on the working population to provide financial support for those without work. Currently, there are 1.1 non-workers opposite every working person. By 2050, this ratio will have increase to 1.7. Under favourable demographic and economic circumstances the European labour force may increase slightly by 5%. This would still cause an increase in the financial pressures to 1.4 non-workers to every working person by 2050, due to the strong increase in the number of elderly people. These are the results from the ESPON project DEMIFER, in which four policy scenarios for the labour force are developed by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency together with the University of Leeds (UK).

Session 1a: Struggle for talent I

11.15-12.45 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Jon Mulholland

Name: Claudia Hartmann-Hirsch

Organization: CEPS/INSTEAD

Successful attraction of highly skilled migrants: Luxembourg's immigration policy?

Claudia Hartmann-Hirsch

Luxembourg is one of three OECD countries having 'succeeded with a selective immigration policy' (OECD, 2009). Since decades, Luxembourg experienced strong immigration of highly qualified immigrants and economic leaders. The competitive sector is in the hands of foreigners (75 percent are cross border commuters and migrants. What are main factors of this success? On a meso-level, two phenomena will be mentioned:

- The search for homogeneity of employees favoured the recruitment of other foreigners: a French migrant recruits another Frenchman with the same background.
- Companies prefer to use informal channels and do not employ unemployed residents.

On a macro-level, Luxembourg's pro-active policy always attracted Europeans. This was in line with Europeanisation effects: free movement and uncontrolled (by national authorities) access to the labour market provided companies with a constantly enlarging EU territory and, since the launch of the common migration and asylum policies, with a global territory for the recruitment of highly skilled migrants (cf. EU-directives). Currently, national authorities are limited to control the less qualified non-Europeans. Overall, the result is mainly market and not policy driven; however, without Europeanisation, companies would have depended more on the nation-state's controls.

Session 1a: Struggle for talent I

11.15-12.45 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Jon Mulholland

Name: Ajay Bailey

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

***“Kiezen tussen twee kwaden”*: Indian Nurse Migration into Netherlands**

Ajay Bailey

Restrictive labour market policies in the European Union in the past have resulted in the flows of the Indian nurse migration largely to the Gulf countries. Population ageing and decline in the some areas of the EU has lead to increased workload on the present health workforce. Hence there is a growing need for skilled professionals to enter such labour markets. In the OECD countries Indian Nurses are the sixth largest group of foreign born nurses. In the Netherlands alone since the introduction of the ‘kennismigrant visa’ Indians constitute the largest number of successful applicants. There are at present more than 100 nurses working at different hospitals in the Netherlands. They are employed for their expertise as ‘Operation Room Assistants’. Nurse ageing and higher proportion of practical nurses as opposed to registered nurses has led to this gap in the Dutch medical workforce. In this paper I examine the media discourse that surrounded the arrival and settlement of the India Nurses in the Netherlands. The framing of the event showcases the dual and often contradictory moral discourses accrued to health care workers as opposed to other skilled migrants. The lived experience of the discourse is understood through the narratives of Nurses working in Northern Netherlands.

Session 1a: Struggle for talent I

11.15-12.45 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Jon Mulholland

Name: Jacques Poot

Organization: University of Waikato

Modeling the Dynamics of Circulation and the Size of the Diaspora Population

Natasha T. Duncan, Jacques Poot & Brigitte Waldorf

International migration is no longer unidirectional and permanent, but often circular: expatriates are returning to home countries and/or moving on to other destinations. Circular migration flows are influenced by host and home countries' migration policies and efforts at (re)attracting migrants. Increasingly, governments aim to enact policies that facilitate the (re)entry of high-skilled migrants, thus making circulation possible among this group. It is expected that such circulation contributes to innovation and knowledge transfers. We model emigration and return migration when diaspora have a policy-influenced propensity to return, but when the size of the diaspora population in the host country acts as an attractor for further emigration from the home country. This type of model, mathematically similar to those in epidemiology, generates nonlinear dynamics in the size of the home population and the diaspora. Since population flows are small relative to stocks, calibration of our model requires data ideally spanning a century. We apply our model to migration between New Zealand and Australia where circular migration of skilled workers is well established and adequately recorded. It is possible to replicate the historical evolution of the population and migrant stocks and to show how policies could influence the future trajectories.

Session 1b: Poster Session

11.15-12.45 – Aula

Chairman: Nienke Hornstra

Evelien Borgman

The Will or the Power? The influence of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement on the condition of Internally Displaced Persons in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

University of Groningen, 2012

Worldwide an estimated 27,5 million people are internally displaced. These Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were forced to leave their homes e.g. because of conflict; yet have not crossed an internationally recognized border. An IDP therefore relies on the assistance given by its government, since the government has the primary responsibility to protect its citizens. However, these same authorities may have played a crucial part in causing displacement, or do not have the power and/or resources to provide the necessary support.

When the number of IDPs globally started to increase as result of the end of the Cold War, the international community realized that in those instances in which the government does not act, IDPs could not benefit from any specific protection mechanism. This resulted in the creation and formulation of 'the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement' in 1998. These Principles are based on existing human rights law, humanitarian law, and refugee law, and are non-binding. They are intended to build on the already existing regime as well as to make it more applicable to IDPs.

According to the interpretation of the English School of Barry Buzan, regimes can range from 'pluralism' to 'solidarism'. On the pluralist side of this spectrum for example, States can only find agreement on certain themes as long as this does not harm sovereignty. A 'solidarist' regime on the other hand is characterized by solidarity, shared norms and values, cooperation and international law. This implies that more rules lead to more cooperation, and a better functioning regime.

Analyzing the effects of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement on the practical situation on the ground, this thesis shows that there have been hardly any improvements in the protection of IDPs since the creation of the Principles in 1998. Even Colombia, where the government has incorporated laws from these Principles into its own legislation, has not been able and/or willing to really improve the situation on the ground. The thesis concludes that a more 'solidarist' regime does not guarantee a better functioning system if the political will or the power of a government to improve the system does not exist.

Thijs van den Broek

Rurality, regional economic performance and distance between parents and their employed children - A multilevel analysis.

Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2011

In this study I assess the association between regional economic performance and the geographic distance between parents in Germany and their employed children. Previous studies have found a positive association between rurality of a parent's living region and parent-child distance and

ascribed this finding, at least in part, to the assumed weak economic performance of rural regions. Based on the work of Sassen and other authors on regional economic development I challenge the assumption that rurality is an adequate proxy for regional economic performance. By using INKAR data at the level of the district (German: Kreis, N = 413) I find that cross-regional economic inequality is growing and that the validity of rurality as a proxy for regional economic performance is both low and declining. By using district data from INKAR and micro data from the German Ageing Survey (N = 5.853) I find that economic performance of a parent's living district is negatively associated with parent-employed child distance. I do not find support for the polarization thesis based hypothesis that the negative association between economic performance of a parent's living district and parent-child distance is stronger for children in unskilled / lowly skilled employment and children in highly skilled employment than for children in employment that requires an intermediate skill level.

Nina Conkova

Depopulation and Ageing in Rural Bulgaria: A case study of the village of Bania.
University of Groningen, 2012

This paper deals with the experience of rural depopulation, its consequences, and the related coping behaviour of those left behind in the village of Bania, Bulgaria. By means of in-depth interviews, it was revealed that while the participants seem to experience the depopulation process fairly alike, the meaning of its consequences is different for the different generations. The elderly participants lay special emphasis upon health care and social problems. They are equipped with fewer coping resources and are more dependent on social support provided by their families and neighbours. The younger participants, who stayed behind because of the inability to emigrate/out-migrate or their attachment to the village, experience much more strongly problems resulting from high unemployment, lack of adequate transport, lack of entertainment, and disrupted infrastructure. The female population rely on social support whereas the male population has more material resources and thus more problem-focused coping behaviour.

Jelmer Dekker

Economically active population projections for Hungary: labour force participation and the demographic loss of working age population
University of Groningen, 2012

This thesis explores the possible effects of a rise in the labour participation of the Hungarian working age population on the economically active population. The fertility, mortality and migration developments over the last decennia have led to a decline in the population since 1982, which worsened by the system change in the beginning of the 1990s. The Demographic Research Institute's (2012) population projections show that the population decline continues into the future, leading to a decrease of both the working age and total population. The projection also shows a changing age structure, as the amount of elderly people increases and the number of young people decreases. The combined effect of these changes in the age structure will cause sustainability problems of the government expenditures, as an increasing amount of inactive people have to be supported by a declining active population.

The impact on the economically active population is calculated by multiplying the participation rates by the working age population. Therefore, five scenarios are created, each assuming a different development of the future participation rates, while the demographic developments are kept identical. These scenarios comprise changes in elderly, male, female or no change in participation levels.

The results show that all of the scenarios witness a strong decrease of the economically active population, which cannot be altered by any realistic value of the participation rate. The strongest decline in active population is visible when the current male and female participation levels are assumed to remain constant over time, while the smallest decline in active population occurs when the 1998-2011 participation trends are extrapolated until 2050. The effects of increased elderly participation are marginal.

The assumed rise of the working age participation rate, which is necessary to keep the government expenditures sustainable in the upcoming years, will strongly depend on the rise in labour force participation rates of young people, men older than 40 and women aged 25–40. This will only occur when a reform of the social security, the retirement agreements and the provision of part-time work within a family and worker friendly environment are realised in Hungary.

Rob van Dijk

Langer doorwerken: een op theorie gebaseerde interventie: Een longitudinaal onderzoek naar de effecten van een doorwerkworkshop op het tijdsperspectief, de werkmotivatatie en de beelden over doorwerken bij oudere kenniswerkers binnen een netwerkbedrijf.

Radboud University Nijmegen, 2012

Aanleiding & Probleemstelling

Het aantal 65 jarigen in Nederland stijgt en er zijn te weinig jongeren om de gepensioneerden op te vangen waardoor er een tekort op de arbeidsmarkt komt. Daarbij zorgt een dubbele vergrijzing (stijging aantal 65+ers én het aantal 80 jarigen) voor het van stijgen de verzorginglasten. Om de gevolgen hiervan op te vangen moet langer doorwerken bij de oudere werknemer worden gestimuleerd. Een bedrijf kan dit bereiken door interventies toe te passen. Er bestaan echter nog geen op de theorie gebaseerde doorwerk interventies waarvan de effecten zijn onderzocht.

De hoofdvraagstelling van dit huidige onderzoek is: Wat zijn de effecten van een doorwerkworkshop of het tijdsperspectief, de werkmotivatatie en de beelden over doorwerken? Door middel van de workshop werd geprobeerd het tijdsbeeld van de oudere werknemer te verruimen van meer open (gericht op ontwikkeling) in plaats van gesloten (gericht op afbouw) tijdsperspectief. Er werd ook geprobeerd de werkmotivatatie van de oudere werknemer te verhogen en de beelden over de toekomst in de carrière en de doorwerkmogelijkheden bij de werkgever te verruimen.

Methode & Resultaten

Het onderzoek bestond uit drie tijdstmomenten: voormeting (T1), workshops (T2) en een nameting (T3). De voormeting was een anonieme vragenlijst, verstuurd via de email aan 1799 kenniswerkers binnen het netwerkbedrijf, waarvan 475 bruikbaar werden ingevuld (uitvalpercentage 74,6%). De oudere respondenten van de voormeting (45 jaar of ouder; 202 respondenten) kregen vervolgens via de mail een uitnodiging om de workshop te volgen. Dit werd door 53 personen gedaan. De overige 149 werden in de controlegroep ingedeeld. De nameting was een anonieme vragenlijst, verstuurd via de email aan de 475 respondenten van de voormeting, waarvan 42 workshopdeelnemers, 59 uit de controlegroep en 139 uit de totale groep de nameting bruikbaar hebben ingevuld (uitvalpercentage 52,5%)

Uit de voormeting bleek allereerst dat er een samenhang is tussen tijdsperspectief en motivatie: naar mate het tijdsperspectief meer beperkt wordt, daalt de motivatie. Vervolgens werd de voormeting met de nameting vergeleken en gekeken naar de verschillen tussen de workshopdeelnemers en de controlegroep. Er bleek dat er bij het pensioenperspectief en de extrinsieke motivatie een verschil was over de tijd maar omdat deze bij zowel de controlegroepen als de workshopdeelnemers te zien waren, zijn de effecten niet te wijten aan de workshop. De beelden over de toekomst in het werk en de doorwerk mogelijkheden bij het netwerkbedrijf zijn wel verruimd.

Conclusies & Aanbevelingen

De workshop is geen op zichzelf staande interventie maar zorgt wel voor verruimende beelden bij de deelnemers. Zorgen voor een hogere werkmotivatatie en arbeidsparticipatie van oudere werknemers kan niet met één bijeenkomst worden vergroot. Dit is te verklaren aan de hand van het *Health Behavior Model*: Er is meer nodig dan één workshop, meerdere interventies (over tijd) en een individuele inslag leiden pas tot een echte gedragsverandering. Dit is dan ook een aanbeveling die voortkomt uit dit onderzoek: langer doorwerken van ouderen moet voortkomen uit een proces waarbij een workshop een middel kan zijn. De effecten en inhoud van een dergelijk proces moet in vervolgonderzoek verder worden uitgewerkt.

Eleni Diker

Family-forming migration from Turkey to the Netherlands and Germany: an investigation on the determinants of Turkish migrant women's empowerment.

Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, 2012

This thesis explores the determinants of empowerment of Turkish women who migrated to the Netherlands and Germany in the context of family-forming migration. The analysis is limited to the instances of intra-ethnic marriages. Through the use of survey data and in-depth interviews, economic, social and familial dimensions of women empowerment are analyzed at the household level. In the dimension of economic empowerment, the study aimed at understanding the extent to which economic status of women before migration has an impact on their current economic power based on the assumption that marriage migration leads to crucial transformations in women's role in the household. Qualitative and insignificant statistical findings suggest that economically (dis)empowered women in Turkey do not necessarily have higher odds of (dis)empowerment in the current situation. In familial and social dimensions, the thesis also investigated impacts of various explanatory variables including women's and husband's characteristics, marriage and migration related factors and household structure. Supplemented by the qualitative data, we found evidence that empowerment of women is conditioned by the wider socio-economic environment surrounding them. Through the use of probit regressions and interviews, the study challenged the conventional wisdom that resources such as employment and education leads to empowerment. It is concluded that employment and education do not necessarily contribute to women's empowerment process in various dimensions and aspects. Yet, these resources are found to be strong determinants of women's ability to select their own marriage partners. There is also evidence that empowerment adds an extra layer of burden on women in the absence of renegotiation of domestic chores and childcare. Critically, we found ample evidence that domestic violence limits women's ability to make choice in various dimensions including the selection of marriage partner as a strategic life choice. The overall results make a strong case for the multi-dimensional nature of empowerment in that the combinations of its determinants greatly vary within each dimension and sub-dimension.

Ellen Dingemans

Bridge employment after early retirement: A bridge to better postretirement well-being of older adults?

Tilburg University, 2012

Using a retirement arrangement does not necessarily mean that people retire fulltime. The phenomenon of bridge employment, already studied in the US, becomes increasingly popular among older adults in the Netherlands. The question is to what extent bridge employment can be beneficial for well-being of older adults during the retirement process, especially for older workers who are confronted with involuntary retirement. It is often noted that involuntary retirement is detrimental for well-being. However, it can be presumed that having a bridge job after this negative event can

buffer the negative consequences for well-being. Multilevel longitudinal random intercept models and fixed effects models on the 'NIDI Work and Retirement Panel' data show that well-being is lower for people who experienced their retirement as forced. However, forced retirees who regained control over the retirement process by taking a bridge job do not seem to have lower levels of well-being compared to workers still in their main career job.

Elsje Effting

Gender and binational partner choice - A qualitative study on partner choice of Dutch men and Dutch women in binational couples

University of Groningen, 2012

This thesis is about the difference, between Dutch men respectively Dutch women, in binational partner choice. Quantitative studies on binational couples in the Netherlands show that there is a significance difference, between Dutch men respectively Dutch women, with a non-Dutch partner, in frequency and in the countries of origin of their partners. Previous research shows that the three studied aspects, namely partner preferences, subjective norms and opportunities, are different for men and women. In the qualitative research conducted for this thesis, these three aspects of partner choice are considered and are researched through in-depth interviews. Dutch people in a long term binational relationship were interviewed. In total eight Dutch men and eight Dutch women participated. This research shows a difference between men and women, especially in subjective norms and opportunities, but also in preferences. It shows that the partner choice of Dutch people with a non-Dutch partner possibly differs from general Dutch partner choice in all three aspects of partner choice. As this thesis is an exploration into binational partner choice in the Netherlands, recommendations for further research into the subject are given.

Franciëlla van der Heijden

The effects of legal cohabitation arrangements, relationship and childbearing histories on marriage intentions and behaviour

University of Groningen, 2012

Increased divorce rates and cohabitation during the last decades signal a change in family and relationship formation patterns. These changes accompany increased, often non-marital, stepfamily formation and usage of legal cohabitation arrangements, if available. Changing experiences during the life course are likely to change preferences and opportunities and may subsequently affect the most normative relationship form: marriage. Therefore, this study investigates the effects of relationship history, childbearing history, and legal cohabitation arrangements on marriage intentions and entry into marriage among cohabitators. We use multinomial logistic regression on a sample (n=505) of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study and supplement results with qualitative data from a sample drawn from the NKPS. We find that women who have previously cohabited are more likely to have realized marriage intentions, although men who have previously cohabited are less likely to intend to marry. We furthermore find that men whose partner was previously married or has children from previous relationships are more likely to have realized marriage intentions. Finally, legal cohabitation arrangements are a strong deterrent of marriage intentions and marriage. Especially among cohabitators without intentions, legal cohabitation arrangements seem to serve as an alternative to marriage.

Daniël Herbers

The movement out of homeownership at older ages: The influence of past events and current situations in the family life course.

University of Barcelona/University of Groningen, 2012

Homeownership is the preferred tenure state among individuals, the movement out of ownership is therefore seen as an undesired event. A short view on the housing situation in Europe learns that there are countries with high ownership rates in Southern Europe and England while other countries have a considerable rental market, Continental Europe. Among the latter there are countries with an unitary rental market where there is competition between the profit and non-profit rental sector. Countries in the dataset that have a comparable housing situation, with lower ownership and an unitary rental market are Sweden, Denmark and The Netherlands. The aim of this study is to observe what are important predictors of the individual movement out of the owner occupation sector in these countries. The data used for the analysis is data of the cross-national SHARELIFE survey (2008, 2009) in Europe. Included in the study are individuals who are homeowner at age 45 or who become owner later. Individuals are included unto age 80. Respondents are observed over the years and variables are included for separation, widowhood, financial situation and socio-economic status. The method of analysis is a person year logistic regression. Results of the study shows the importance of family related changes in the life-course. In a year of separation or widowhood respondents are triggered to move out of homeownership in all three countries. Remarkably, separation is not only of importance in the first years, but also at later stages. The influence of financial problems is visible in all countries but best pronounced in Denmark. How the financial situation or situation in retirement can be explained to have influenced differently in the countries is a point of discussion. Are individuals in Sweden and The Netherlands better able to maintain their ownership status because of good welfare provision? Or is in Denmark the rental market so well-developed that individuals can afford to switch tenure more easily? More research is needed in order to have a clear idea of the role of the welfare state and individual preferences.

Tom Kleinepier

Age at immigration and second language proficiency among immigrants in the Netherlands - Maturation constraints or life-course trajectories?

Tilburg University, 2011

Hoe komt het dat sommige immigranten de taal van het ontvangende land perfect beheersen en andere immigranten niet of nauwelijks? Het is een vraag die veel aandacht heeft gekregen in eerder onderzoek. Er bestaat hierbij echter een disciplinaire verdeling. Sociologen veronderstellen over het algemeen dat taalverwerving van immigranten een gevolg is van investeringen en de gelegenheid om een taal te leren. Linguïsten, aan de andere kant, benadrukken het belang van de leeftijd waarop de verwerving van de tweede taal is begonnen. Des te jonger iemand begint met de taalverwerving, des te groter is de kans dat iemand het niveau van een moedertaalspreker haalt. Er zou sprake zijn van een 'optimale' of 'sensitieve leerperiode' voor het verwerven van een taal.

In dit onderzoek combineer ik beide perspectieven, door te kijken naar de relatie tussen leeftijd van immigratie en de taalvaardigheid van allochtonen. Ik maak hierbij onderscheid naar spreek- en leesvaardigheid. De resultaten, gebaseerd op een grootschalige survey onder Turkse en Marokkaanse immigranten in Nederland (SPVA), bieden sterk bewijs voor een negatieve samenhang tussen de leeftijd van immigratie en zowel de schriftelijke als de mondelinge beheersing van de Nederlandse taal. Ongeveer een kwart van dit effect kan verklaard worden door verschillen in opleiding. Het grootste gedeelte van dit effect is echter een gevolg van leeftijdsgebonden beperkingen – mogelijk biologisch van aard – in taalverwerving. Met andere woorden, het verschil in taalbeheersing tussen

immigranten die op jonge leeftijd het 'nieuwe land' zijn binnengekomen en diegene die dit op latere leeftijd hebben gedaan, is een gevolg van zowel sociale als biologische factoren. De twee disciplines in onderzoek naar de taalbeheersing van immigranten zijn dus complementair.

Mathijs Noij

Rethinking the Rural-Urban Divide in Post-Apartheid South Africa; Investigating social linkages between urban migrants in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and their natal villages in the Eastern Cape Province

Radboud University Nijmegen, 2012

South Africa has a long tradition of dynamic population movements, which consequently have shaped the country's contemporary society to a large extent. Migration flows from rural areas to cities have been most recognised in the country's contemporary society, as the cities attract young people to find livelihood creating activities. Apartheid policies in the 20th century have intensified the sharp division between rural and urban areas concerning e.g. economic developments. However, as this thesis proves, many urban migrants sustain their rural-urban social tie. By taking up a method which is highly influenced by the multi-sited ethnographic approach, this thesis presents both rural and urban data. These data, mostly presented in the form of narratives, are critically analysed and some remarkable findings are extracted. The obtained data provides the evidence that a large group of urban migrants still remains connected with the rural home through e.g. economic dependencies, while the rural village can potentially constitute as a 'security net' in case of failure. Moreover, many urban migrants' consciousness is strongly translocal in nature and a hybrid rural-urban identity could be identified among this group. Subsequently, a more critical attitude towards the proclaimed divide between 'rural' and 'urban' is advocated in this thesis.

Otikal Kenneth

Growth faltering and Under five mortality in Uganda Population Research Centre

University of Groningen, 2010

This research focused on causality relationships of growth faltering with nutrient deficiency and immunization as well as describing trends/patterns of under five mortality since 1988 DHS. It is grounded on the Mosley & Chen model (1984). Secondary data collected on birth and survival histories from retrospective DHS available in Uganda Bureau of Statistics was used for analysis. DHS data of 1988, 1994/5, 2000/1 and 2006 was used for analysis. Binomial logistic regression analysis techniques were used to obtain the relationships and Synthetic cohort life tables to estimate under five mortality. Linear extrapolation was implored to determine the possibility of achieving Millennium Development Goal four of reducing under five mortality by two-thirds. Nutrient deficiencies played a major role in causing growth faltering in children exhibited through size of a child at birth, anaemia, and iron deficiency. Immunization through polio vaccination at 6 weeks had a minor effect on growth faltering. On the other hand, the under five mortality rates have been decreasing in the last four surveys of 1988, 1995, 2000 and 2006 but the decline is insignificant. Uganda is practically not on target in achieving Millennium Development Goal four and no sudden change in programming will be feasible to attain the target by 2015. A wide policy mix from socio-economic women empowerment to adequate child nutrition is necessary to address growth faltering and under five mortality in Uganda.

Felix Christian Tropf

Geslechtsspezifische Differenzen in der Altenpflege: Motive, Entscheidungsmechanismen und Determinanten von Zeittransfers an die Eltern

Otto-Friedrich Universität Bamberg

The gender gap in time-transfers from adult children to their parents is a well-established phenomenon: Daughters provide more time and more often time to their parents than sons. Facing the challenges in the elderly care, policy makers are concerned about how to motivate sons for such tasks. The central hypothesis of this work is that the gender gap is not explained by the different endowments of daughters and sons such as the employment status or proximity to parents, but by that daughters behave altruistically and sons rationally. I use the first Wave (2004/2005) of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement (SHARE) including information on 8 883 siblings of 3479 families in 11 European countries. First, decomposition techniques are applied to test to what extent the gender gap is explained by observed characteristics. Second, fixed effects family models are used to test whether daughters and sons react differently to certain incentives. Results show that the largest part of the gender gap in the probability to transfer time (>80%) and volume of transfers (>90%) is due to different motives of the children. Daughters, for example, react to the level of need for care of the parents while sons start to help when the expected bequest is high. This confirms the theoretical idea of altruistic daughters and rational sons. The fact, however, that the incentives for sons influence their probability to transfer time stronger than the volume they give, radicalizes the economic view that focused on incentives and suggests a strategic reasoning of sons.

Julia Wilkenloh

De Relatie tussen de Persoon-Taak-Fit en Werkmotivatie van Oudere Werknemers

Radboud University Nijmegen, 2012

Aanleiding & Problemstelling

Duurzame inzetbaarheid van oudere werknemers is belangrijk thema. Onze samenleving wordt gekenmerkt door een toenemende levensverwachting en ontgroening. Het is belangrijk om oudere werknemers met hun kennis en ervaring zo lang mogelijk aan het werk te houden en ze hiervoor te motiveren. Tot nu toe is relatief weinig onderzoek gedaan naar werknemers boven de 60 jaar.

De hoofdvraagstellingen in deze studie zijn: "Wat is de relatie tussen de zelfregulerende focus/taakfocus/Person-Environment-Fit en werkmotivatie (intrinsieke/extrinsieke) van oudere werknemers?"

Doel van dit onderzoek is nieuwe inzichten in werkgerelateerde Person-Environmentfit (P-E-fit) processen te krijgen. Hierdoor zal zowel de intrinsieke en extrinsieke motivatie positief beïnvloedt worden om langer aan het werk te blijven.

Theoretische achtergrond

De P-E-fit is de mate waarin een persoon en zijn of haar persoonlijkheid verenigbaar zijn met diens omgeving. Een goede fit heeft positieve invloed op de tevredenheid, prestaties op het werk en psychologisch en fysiek welzijn Volgens de Regulatory Focus Theorie kunnen individuen twee verschillende strategieën volgen als ze hun doelen willen nastreven. De ene strategie is het streven naar groei en ontwikkeling, de zogenaamde promotiefocus. De tweede strategie is het streven naar veiligheid en zekerheid, de zogenaamde preventiefocus. Deze twee benaderingswijzen noemt men ook de zelfregulerende focus van een persoon. Naast de focus van een persoon zelf kan ook een taak preventie- of promotiegericht zijn. Een promotiegerichte taak is bijvoorbeeld de uitbreiding van klantcontacten. Een preventiegerichte taak is bijvoorbeeld de boekhouding kloppend maken. In deze

studie wordt de bovengenoemde P-E-Fit door middel van een fit tussen zelfregulerende focus en taakfocus geoperationaliseerd.

Methode & Resultaten

In deze longitudinale studie werd bij werknemers van het Uitzendbureau 65plus een vragenlijst afgenomen. Voordelen van deze methode zijn dat het geen momentopnames zijn **PERSOON-TAAK-FIT EN WERKMOTIVATIE VAN OUDERE WERKNEMERS 3** en dat meer observaties mogelijk zijn, vanwege herhaalde metingen. Er bestaat bovendien verhoogde efficiëntie van schatters in vergelijking met cross-sectional design. De huidige studie betreft de eerste twee meetmomenten van dit longitudinale onderzoek. Bij het eerste meetmoment deden 784 werknemers mee. Van de respondenten (responspercentage van 11.99%) was 76.50% man en de gemiddelde leeftijd van de steekproef was 69.20 jaar. Bij het tweede meetmoment deden 655 werknemers mee (responspercentage van 13.14%). Hierbij was 75.73% van de respondenten man en de gemiddelde leeftijd van de steekproef 68.89 jaar. Sommige werknemers deden op beide meetmomenten mee aan het onderzoek; deze data werd apart onderzocht. In deze groep zaten 229 mensen, waarvan 75.55% man was en de gemiddelde leeftijd 70.05 jaar was.

Uit de resultaten bleek dat niet het P-E-fit idee het grootste effect op de motivatie van oudere werknemers had, maar een promotiegerichte aanpak: zowel promotiefit, als promotiegerichte taakfocus en zelfregulerende promotiefocus hingen op elk meetmoment sterk samen met intrinsieke en extrinsieke motivatie.

Conclusies & Aanbevelingen

Uit deze studie bleek dat de fit tussen de persoon en de taak niet zo belangrijk was als verwacht en dat eerder de uitdaging vanuit de taken zelf de motivatie van oudere werknemers doen toenemen. Voor werkgevers betekent dat, dat ze vooral promotiegerichte taken aan zullen bieden waardoor oudere werknemers kunnen groeien en ontwikkelen.

Session 1c: Mortality

11.15-12.45 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Fanny Janssen

Name: Joop de Beer

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Projecting the future age pattern of mortality

Joop de Beer & Fanny Janssen

The widely used Lee-Carter model projects changes in age-specific mortality rates into the future on the basis of observed changes. In many European countries the decrease in mortality rates at the oldest ages has been relatively small in recent decades. As a result the Lee-Carter model projects only moderate decreases in mortality rates at the oldest ages in the future. This ignores the possibility that mortality rates at the oldest ages may decrease substantially. We develop a new model focusing on mortality at old ages. The three parameter model describes the age distribution of deaths in the life table. One parameter describes the modal age at death. An increase of this parameter will shift the survival curve to the right. Another parameter describes compression of mortality before the modal age. If the value of this parameter will decrease the survival curve will become more rectangular. The third parameter describes the variance of deaths above the modal age. If the value of this parameter will increase there will be an increase in the percentage of people becoming centenarian. We will illustrate how the model can be used to make alternative scenarios of future mortality.

Session 1c: Mortality

11.15-12.45 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Fanny Janssen

Name: Eva Kibele

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Distortion of regional old-age mortality rates due to migration prior to death in the Netherlands?

Eva Kibele & Fanny Janssen

Regional mortality differences are an important public health indicator and can serve as the basis for population forecasts and local planning. Given the extent of health-related migration at old age, we assess whether internal migration in late life has the potential to distort (differences in) regional old-age mortality. Using data from the Dutch population register we analyzed migration and death rates in the population aged 80+ across the Dutch provinces, COROP regions and municipalities in 2002-2006. Conventionally calculated (regional differences in) death rates are compared to hypothetical ones where migration in the three years prior to death is disregarded. Internal migration among people aged 80+ years is higher over short distances, higher for women, and higher for those who died in the observation period. Many of the municipalities, whose mortality rates significantly differ from the Dutch average in the conventional way, show no significant differences anymore in the hypothetical approach. Regional mortality variation across the municipalities decreases significantly if migration prior to death is disregarded. For the provinces and COROP regions, there are only few differences between the scenarios. Migration flows prior to death have the potential to significantly distort regional old-age mortality rates and patterns.

Session 1c: Mortality

11.15-12.45 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Fanny Janssen

Name: Guus Luijben

Organization: National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)

De toekomst van het overlijden

Guus Luijben, Maarten Schipper & René Poos

Wat zullen in 2020 de belangrijkste doodsoorzaken zijn waaraan de Nederlanders overlijden? Hoe zullen de doodsoorzaken verschillen tussen mannen en vrouwen? Om een antwoord te krijgen op dergelijke vragen over de toekomstige sterfte, is data vanaf 1979 gemodelleerd en geprojecteerd. Voor een selectie van doodsoorzaken wordt per combinatie van doodsoorzaak, geslacht en leeftijdscategorie, het aantal overledenen geschat met Poissonmodellen, waarbij het kalenderjaar de verklarende variabele is. Er wordt verondersteld dat per combinatie van doodsoorzaak, geslacht, leeftijdscategorie de sterftekans tussen 2 opeenvolgende jaren niet veel verandert. De relatie tussen sterfteaantallen in opeenvolgende jaren wordt geoperationaliseerd als “fractioneel polynoom”. Op basis van het model met de beste fit wordt op met behulp van geprojecteerde sterftekans en de CBS-bevolkingsprognose het toekomstige aantal mensen dat overlijdt (totaal en per leeftijdscategorie) geschat. Onderzocht wordt of uitbreiding van het model met extra verklarende variabelen een verbetering van de projectie kan opleveren.

Session 1c: Mortality

11.15-12.45 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Fanny Janssen

Name: Lenny Stoeldraijer

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

Future smoking-attributable mortality in the Netherlands and its sensitivity to different indirect estimation methodologies

Lenny Stoeldraijer, Luc Bonneux, Leo van Wissen, Coen van Duin & Fanny Janssen

Smoking is responsible for a significant share of total mortality. Projections of future mortality trends should therefore take into account trends in smoking and smoking-attributable mortality. Therefore, Statistics Netherlands uses future smoking-attributable mortality as input for their mortality projection. We estimate future smoking-attributable mortality in the Netherlands and analyse the sensitivity of the outcome based on different indirect methodologies to calculate smoking-attributable mortality. Smoking-attributable mortality is estimated through an indirect estimation method using Dutch lung cancer mortality. Age-specific lung cancer mortality rates for women are extrapolated using a cohort approach until they reach the future levels of men and from that point forward the same (period) projection is applied. The projection is based on experiences in Denmark and England & Wales and generalities from the smoking epidemic model. Indirect methodologies to calculate smoking-attributable mortality are the Peto-Lopez method, the Preston-Glei-Wilmoth methods and other variants. Also, other background lung cancer mortality than from the American Cancer Study is used in the analysis. Smoking-attributable mortality is expected to further decline for males and to first increase, but then decline for females. Different indirect methodologies and background lung cancer mortality have an effect on total smoking-attributable mortality and also on the age structure.

Session 1d: Reproductive Health & Ageing

11.15-12.45 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Gijs Beets

Name: Linden Douma

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

The role of culture in experiences of subjective wellbeing of older adults

Linden Douma

Like in many regions in the world, older adults are a rapidly growing segment of the population in the North East region of the province of Groningen. Increasingly, policymakers, researchers, and others formulate and implement new policies about supporting and enhancing people's wellbeing in older age. A frequently used measure of wellbeing is Subjective Wellbeing, which can be defined as how *an individual* evaluates his or hers life situation overall. This concept is particularly suitable to this study because it includes older adults' own experiences of wellbeing and makes *them* decide what makes their life good. The majority of research on subjective wellbeing measure wellbeing by means of predetermined self-report surveys, therewith excluding meanings and goals attached by individuals to their wellbeing. I argue that cultural contexts in which older adults continuously interact are worth considering more explicitly, as they give a nuanced and contextualized perspective on subjective wellbeing in older age. The aim of this research is to understand how culture plays a role in experiences of subjective wellbeing of older adults. Cultural meaning system(s) and cultural schemas of older adults regarding wellbeing will be examined by means of semi-structured in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

Session 1d: Reproductive Health & Ageing

11.15-12.45 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Gijs Beets

Name: Eva-Maria Merz

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Attachment, activity limitation, and health symptoms in later life: the mediating roles of negative (and positive) affect

Eva-Maria Merz

Although prior research has linked attachment styles with health, studies have yet to examine older groups or consider functional disability. Additionally, the mechanisms behind the association between attachment and health outcomes remain unclear. The current report investigated how attachment predicted symptoms and activity limitations in a sample ($N = 1,118$) of community-dwelling older adults, and examined the potential mediating roles of positive and negative affect. Participants completed measures of health symptomology, activity limitations, and attachment, together with confounds. As expected, secure and fearful avoidant attachment styles were associated with greater symptomology, but only fearful avoidance predicted more activity limitations. A dismissive attachment style did not predict either outcome. Mediation analyses showed that negative affect partially mediated links between attachment and outcomes, but only for fearful avoidance. Understanding links between attachment, symptomology, and activity limitations will facilitate understanding of positive aging versus premature decline, help identify at risk individuals, and guide interventions to assist optimal functioning in older cohorts.

Session 1d: Reproductive Health & Ageing

11.15-12.45 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Gijs Beets

Name: Shrinivas Darak

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen/
Prayas Health Group, Pune, Maharashtra, India

It's not about the baby! Unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions among HIV infected women after knowing about their HIV status

Shrinivas Darak, Fanny Janssen & Inge Hutter

Background: Programs for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) seem to have largely failed to address the family planning needs of HIV infected women. Limited empirical research exists on pregnancies among HIV infected women after they know about their HIV status.

Methods: A survey was conducted among 623 HIV infected women aged 15-45 years attending a HIV clinic in Pune, Maharashtra. The pregnancy rate and proportion of induced abortions (N=374) and fertility desires (N=229) were analysed using non-parametric tests.

Results: The overall pregnancy rate was 9.35/100 person years and 31.3% women had at least one pregnancy after knowing their HIV status. Of these pregnancies, 42% were unwanted and 45% were voluntarily medically terminated (MTP). The proportion of MTP though declined from 68% before 2002 to 41% in 2007-2011 was still considerably high. Among married and fecund women 69% did not want a/another child and 20% of them reported inconsistent use of condoms in the absence of any other contraceptives.

Conclusions: The observed high proportion of unwanted pregnancies and subsequent MTP indicate that only condom as contraceptive strategy is ineffective. PMTCT programs must address the reproductive needs of HIV infected women.

Session 1d: Reproductive Health & Ageing

11.15-12.45 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Gijs Beets

Name: Billie de Haas

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Teachers' attitudes towards teaching condoms and other contraception in urban secondary schools in Uganda

Billie de Haas

Secondary school teachers in Uganda generally prefer teaching abstinence-only rather than including contraception. This paper argues that teachers' personal experiences and beliefs regarding contraception and their constructions of youth are important in understanding teachers' attitudes towards teaching contraception to students. In-depth interviews were conducted with 40 sexuality education teachers from 16 secondary schools in the urban area of Kampala, capital of Uganda, and analysed using principles of Grounded Theory. In general, teachers feel students should abstain but advise sexually active students to use condoms. Unlike artificial methods, such as injections and oral pills, condoms protect against STIs and lack side effects that are perceived to endanger young girls' fertility. Teachers who have personally used contraception feel more comfortable in discussing and demonstrating them in class. Experience with artificial methods makes teachers less worried about its side effects; experience with condoms makes teachers question students' ability to consistently use condoms. Aside from religious, cultural and professional beliefs, teachers prefer abstinence over condom use for students because they worry students are at a higher risk of misuse and non-use of condoms and that its implications such as pregnancies will interfere with students' education and their chances of financial stability in future.

Session 1e: Households and parenthood

11.15-12.45 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Helga de Valk / Jennifer Holland

Name: Ilse Rooyackers

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Family systems of in(ter)dependence: Mother-child relations in non-Western migrant and native Dutch families

Ilse Rooyackers, Helga de Valk & Eva-Maria Merz

This study examined structures of intergenerational relationships among native Dutch and non-Western migrants in the Netherlands. Based on theories of cultural differences in family systems, we questioned to what extent relations between parents and adult children in migrant and non-migrant families are characterized by material and emotional in(ter)dependence. Latent Class Analysis was applied to data from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (2004) on the practical and emotional support that Dutch and migrant respondents from Turkey, Morocco, the Antilles and Suriname give to and receive from their mother (N=1,267). We found a similar 5-class typology in all origin groups, revealing three types of full-interdependence ('reciprocal', 'upward' and 'downward'), an emotional-interdependent type and independent mother-child relationship. Furthermore, origin groups differed in the prevalences of relationship types. Whereas full-interdependence prevailed among migrants, more Dutch were characterized by emotional-interdependent and downward-interdependent relationships. Irrespective of the origin of the child, independent relationships were relatively uncommon. The results evidence the importance of emotional aspects of intergenerational relations in adulthood across families of different origins.

Session 1e: Households and parenthood

11.15-12.45 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Helga de Valk / Jennifer Holland

Name: Maarten van Ham

Organization: Research Institute for the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology

Intergenerational transmission of neighbourhood poverty in Sweden. An innovative analysis of individual neighbourhood histories

Maarten van Ham, Lina Hedman, David Manley & Rory Coulter

The extent to which socioeconomic (dis)advantage is transmitted between generations is receiving increasing attention from academics and policymakers. However, few studies have investigated whether there is a spatial dimension to this intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantage. Drawing upon the concept of a neighbourhood biography, this study contends that there are links between the places individuals live in with their parents and their subsequent neighbourhood experiences as independent adults. Using individual level register data tracking the whole Swedish population from 1990 to 2008, and bespoke neighbourhoods, this study is the first to use innovative sequencing techniques to construct individual neighbourhood histories. Through visualisation methods and ordered logit models, we demonstrate that the socioeconomic composition of the neighbourhood children lived in before they left the parental home is strongly related to the status of the neighbourhood they live in 5, 12 and 18 years later. Children living with their parents in high poverty concentration neighbourhoods are very likely to end up in similar neighbourhoods much later in life. The parental neighbourhood is also important in predicting the cumulative exposure to poverty concentration neighbourhoods over a long period of early adulthood. Ethnic minorities were found to have the longest cumulative exposure to poverty concentration neighbourhoods. These findings imply that for some groups, disadvantage is both inherited and highly persistent.

Session 1e: Households and parenthood

11.15-12.45 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Helga de Valk / Jennifer Holland

Name: Sanne Visser

Organization: University of Groningen

An ethnography of eating patterns in households in the North- and East of Groningen

Sanne Visser

Food and food practices are largely embedded in and shaped by a cultural setting. Food related issues, like the development of overweight and obesity can also be viewed from a cultural perspective. In the North and Eastern region of the Netherlands obesity percentages are growing. It is known that intervention programmes addressing overweight are lacking impact in low socioeconomic population groups in this and other regions. With this study we would like to define the social and cultural background of childhood obesity by exploring the meaning of food and food practices in households in the North East of Groningen. By doing an ethnography of a community in the region, the social and cultural structures are revealed and can contribute to better understanding of the food culture and perceived images of children and parents on food and obesity. Observations, in-depth interviews and photo-elicited interviews (PEI) are used to disclose the role of cultural schemas, habits and norms in the home food environment and the ideas of how they understand themselves and their surroundings. With this study food choices of households will become more explicit and can contribute to the development of culturally adopted intervention for prevention of overweight.

Session 2a: Struggle for talent II

14.00-15.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Ajay Bailey

Name: Metka Hercog

Organization: Maastricht University

Future plans of international students in the Netherlands

Metka Hercog & Katrin Marchand

Faced with demographic changes and skills shortages governments are introducing various policies aimed at mobilizing the resources of highly-skilled manpower. Attracting foreign students to stay and join the local labour force upon graduation is one such measure. Among others, the Netherlands implemented specific policies for this purpose. This paper aims to observe students' motivations for choosing the Netherlands as a study destination and their decision-making on future plans after they finish the studies. We observe how students' reasons to choose the Netherlands in the first place, their experiences in the country and their personal characteristics affect their choice to either stay in the Netherlands, return to their home country or move to a third country. Results are based on a web-based survey among Indian and Chinese students at several Dutch universities. Using a logistic regression model, this study finds that working conditions alone cannot foster the retention of international graduates. While the likelihood of staying increases with the duration of stay in the Netherlands, the students' educational background as well as family and other social life considerations increase the probability of returning to the home country and are important factors in determining where international students want to live.

Session 2a: Struggle for talent II

14.00-15.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Ajay Bailey

Name: Stefan Groot

Organization: University Amsterdam (VU Amsterdam)

The impact of foreign knowledge workers on productivity

Stefan Groot

This paper analyzes the effects of the presence of highly educated foreign workers on the productivity of firms and regions. The presence of skilled foreign workers may bring benefits to productivity, as their knowledge may be transferable and complementary to that of natives. The presence of a diverse workforce in cities may thus (to some extent) explain higher productivity. However, causality could also go in the other direction, as foreign workers might be attracted by high productivity and wages. As interpersonal relations that allow for the exchange of relevant professional knowledge are particularly dense within firms, a logical starting point to look for productivity advantages is within firms. We compare the wages of high skilled foreign workers to the wages of comparable natives, and estimate the effects of the presence of high skilled foreign workers from advanced countries on the wages on other workers within the same firm. We find that foreign knowledge workers earn slightly less than comparable native colleagues, and that their presence is positively related to the wages of other workers in the firm. Our firm level approach does not only allow to test whether the observed relation between the presence of foreign workers and wages on the regional level also exists on the firm level, it also enables us to better control for endogeneity and omitted variable bias on the level of regions.

Session 2a: Struggle for talent II

14.00-15.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Ajay Bailey

Name: Anu Kõu

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Migration process of Indian highly skilled migrants in the Netherlands and United Kingdom

Anu Kõu

International labour migration from developing to the developed countries continues to be both a major cause and consequence of today's globalised world. The research focus has often been on the low- or semi-skilled migrants whereas the migration of the highly skilled has received relatively little attention. In this paper, we examine migration decision making and migration experiences of highly skilled Indian migrants in the Netherlands and United Kingdom. Our results are based on 47 semi-structured biographic interviews. The findings show that the migration of the highly skilled is not an one-off event but consists of series of stages—migration decision, migration itself, settlement, next migration decision—which are repeatedly negotiated. These cyclical stages are largely informed by the different life course statuses of the migrants, but also by macro-level opportunities and constraints such as (restrictive) immigration policies or availability of specific professional openings. The linkages between internal and international migration as well as between different international migration accounts add to the human capital of the highly skilled and trigger new moves. The intersectionality of migration processes embedded in various institutional, social and cultural contexts provides valuable insights into the complexities of future migration decisions of the highly skilled Indians.

Session 2a: Struggle for talent II

14.00-15.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Ajay Bailey

Name: Jon Mulholland

Organization: Middlesex University

French Talent and the 'Anglo-Saxons': Migration, Opportunity and Accumulation amongst the French Highly Skilled in London.

Jon Mulholland & Louise Ryan

Focussing on the migratory and working experiences of French-highly skilled professionals working in London's financial and business sectors, this paper explores the differential meanings attributed to business, British and French-style, by a migrant group motivated to move for career escalation and accumulation. Drawing on the work of Wood (2003) Ho (2011) and Tseng (2011), the paper aims to contribute to our understanding of the national-cultural dimensions of economic and business cultures (within a context of variegated capitalism (Clift 2007)) through an examination of the comparative experiences of a population who credit an 'Anglo-Saxon' business environment with qualities of meritocracy and flexibility, in direct juxtaposition to France. In this regard, it explores French highly-skilled migrants' accounts of the differential opportunity structures provided by these two systems, with particular regard to recruitment, work-place practices and relations, promotion, reward and work-life balance. Focussing on French highly-skilled migratory motivations, working experiences and future migration plans, the paper explores these migrant evaluations of London as a place able to reward their contribution to one of the world's primary talent pools.

Session 2b: Migration and mobility

14.00-15.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Andries de Jong

Name: Marieke van der Pers

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Intergenerational proximity and residential moves at high ages

Marieke van der Pers & Eva Kibele

Adult children are important resources for the increasing support needs of parents at older ages. At the same time, distance between adult children and their older parents is a strong predictor of intergenerational support whereas residential relocation at older ages appears often to be induced by a decline in health status. We aim to obtain insight into how intergenerational proximity is altered by a residential change at older age of the parent and how this differs by specific population groups. Based on data from the population register, changes in residential location of nearly 720,000 people aged 75+ years in the Netherlands in the years 1995-2009 are analysed followed by an assessment of changes in intergenerational proximity after a residential change. We expect i) that moving towards children or a care institution is more likely for elderly without a partner and with greater intergenerational distance and ii) that those who remain to live at greater intergenerational distance are more likely to have moved to a care institution, especially when they have died during the study period.

Session 2b: Migration and mobility

14.00-15.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Andries de Jong

Name: Karlijn Haagsman

Organization: Maastricht University

Transnational Child-Raising Arrangement amongst Angolan and Nigerian migrant parents in the Netherlands

Karlijn Haagsman

Research on transnational families – geographically dispersed families – has been mainly qualitative and small-scale in nature. As a result, systematic investigations of the workings and composition of transnational child-raising arrangements (TCRAs) are scarce. This paper aims to contribute to the literature on transnational families by highlighting the various dimensions transnational arrangements can have and examines which factors define these dimensions. Using data collected amongst Angolan and Nigerian migrant parents in the Netherlands this paper will systematically investigate five dimensions of transnational child-raising arrangements: current location of child/children, gender of the migrant parent living in the Netherlands; length of separation between parent and child; relationship with caregiver in the country of origin; and the wellbeing of the child. This study contributes to the literature by showing that TCRAs should not be treated as a homogenous unit of analysis. Instead, when researching TCRAs one should take into account the difference in composition and hence the differential workings of these arrangements.

Session 2b: Migration and mobility

14.00-15.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Andries de Jong

Name: Kim Caarls

Organization: Maastricht University

Are transnational marriages instable? Comparing divorce patterns of Ghanaian migrants in Europe and non-migrants in Ghana

Kim Caarls

This paper addresses the instability of marriages across borders. Several socio-demographic studies have related international migration with an increase in divorce. However, the majority of these studies fail to compare migrants with non-migrants and mainly focus on guestworkers in Europe, while little is known about migrants from sub-Saharan Africa. Contemporary marriage instability is thus viewed as resulting from contemporary trends such as migration. Simultaneously, several anthropological studies suggest that marriages in West Africa have always been unstable. Based on these historical-anthropological studies, marriage instability is associated with notions about the fluidity of West African marriages. The aim this study is to combine these two different views so as to examine divorce patterns of migrants, non-migrants and returnees over time, and to explore the determining factors of these patterns. These analyses, by means of event history, will use life histories collected from Ghanaian migrants currently living in the Netherlands and the U.K., and returnees and non-migrants in Ghana. Analyses are based on data from the international programme “Migration between Africa and Europe” (MAfE), funded by 7th Framework Programme for Research of the European Commission.

Session 2b: Migration and mobility

14.00-15.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Andries de Jong

Name: Lisa Andersson

Organization: University of Gothenburg/Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

International migration, remittances and household welfare in Ethiopia

Lisa Andersson

This paper investigates the effects of international remittances on household welfare in rural Ethiopia. Using a recently conducted migration survey with rich information on migration and remittance patterns, a matching technique is applied in order to address self-selection bias. By using information before and after the households started receiving remittances this study sheds light on the change in welfare that households experience after starting receiving remittances. The results show that remittances have a significant impact on a welfare variable that has previously not received much attention in the migration literature, namely household subjective wellbeing. The effect on consumer- and productive asset accumulation is more ambiguous.

Session 2c: Health

14.00-15.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Hinke Haisma

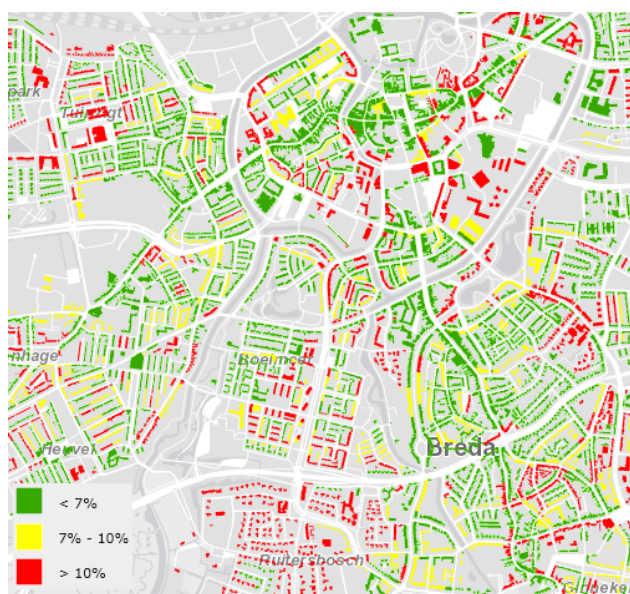
Name: Paul Reijn

Organization: Jan van Es Instituut/Wijkscan.com

Demografie en zorgvraag

Paul Reijn

De zorgvraag in de toekomst wordt in belangrijke mate bepaald door de toename van chronische ziekten en door vergrijzing. Om de concrete zorgvraag in de wijk te kunnen voorspellen moet kunnen worden ingezoomd van cijfers op landelijk en gemeentelijk niveau naar cijfers op wijkniveau en zelfs binnen de wijk. Hoe meer zorg thuis en in de eerste lijn, hoe hoger de kwaliteit van leven voor de patiënten en hoe beter de sociale inbedding in de wijk met lagere kosten voor de gemeenschap. Meer zorg thuis en in de eerste lijn vraagt inzicht in de demografische ontwikkelingen in de wijken zodat het zorgaanbod hierop kan worden afgestemd op verschillende schaalniveaus: regio, gemeente, stadsdelen, wijken en buurten. Demografische data met doorvertaling naar ziektebeelden, mogelijke behandelwijzen en afgeleid daarvan keuzes inzake het niveau van behandeling, vormen daarvoor het fundament. Voor deze aanpak is al het nodige onderzoek gedaan en zijn systemen ontwikkeld zoals de Wijk- en Praktijkscan die inmiddels vijf jaar in Nederland wordt toegepast. Het verder inzoomen in de wijken is hierbij mogelijk gemaakt door CBS maatwerk op 6 posities postcodeniveau, gekoppeld aan de BAG: de Basisadministratie voor Adressen en Gebouwen. Een voorbeeld hiervan is het % 65 – 75 jarigen in Breda:



Session 2c: Health

14.00-15.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Hinke Haisma

Name: Aletta Dijkstra

Organization: Department of Pharmacy, University of Groningen

Spatial patterns in type 2 diabetes and its association with demographic change and socioeconomic status at the local level

A. Dijkstra, E. Hak, M. de Bakker, H.J. Box, R. Lub & F. Janssen

Population ageing and population decline may have adverse consequences on a region's socio-economic profile, health status and health care service delivery. We explored spatial patterns of type 2 diabetes at local level and determined its association with available demographic factors, local SES and access to care. This can support the determination of future local health care needs. We estimated the five-year prevalence (2005-2009) of type 2 diabetes medicine use in persons older than 45 at four-digit postal code level, using pharmacy data for the Northern Netherlands (IADB.nl). Data on potential predictors were obtained through Statistics Netherlands. We assessed spatial clustering, correlations and estimated both an OLS model and a geographically weighted regression (GWR) model for the prediction of diabetes. In our study area diabetes medication use ranged from 2.02% to 25.4%. Significant spatial clustering for diabetes and many of the predictors was found, particularly for variables representing access to care. The final OLS prediction model included population ageing, social welfare/benefits, low incomes and pensioners, which were all positive predictors for local prevalence. The GWR indicated considerable spatial variability in the association between prevalence and the above predictors. The study demonstrates how SES and population ageing can help predicting local health.

Session 2c: Health

14.00-15.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Hinke Haisma

Name: Fanny Janssen

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

The role of smoking in rectangularization and longevity extension in Western Europe

Fanny Janssen, Valentin Rousson & Fred Paccaud

The increase of life expectancy in developed countries is due to both rectangularization of the survival curve and shifting mortality to later ages, i.e. longevity extension. In research much attention has been paid towards describing these processes and finding out the relative importance of both. This paper is an important attempt towards explaining the processes. Rossi, Rousson and Paccaud recently found a higher contribution of longevity extension than rectangularization to the increase in e_{50} in nine Western European countries from 1922 to 2006. Longevity increased steadily over time, but showed deceleration for Dutch women. Rectangularization accelerated in all countries among men but not among women and almost simultaneously around 1980. They related these results to smoking. We shall examine the role of smoking in the observed rectangularisation and longevity extension in the same nine European countries. The methodology developed by Rousson & Paccaud (2010) will be applied to survival curves for non-smoking-related mortality (all-cause mortality minus smoking-related mortality) from 1950 to 2009. Smoking-attributable mortality is estimated using an adapted version of the indirect Peto-Lopez method which is based on observed national lung cancer mortality rates (Mackenbach et al. 2004). Data from the Human Mortality Database and WHOSIS were used.

Session 2c: Health

14.00-15.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Hinke Haisma

Name: Maarten Bijlsma

Organization: Department of Pharmacy, University of Groningen

Assessing the effect of a guideline change on prevalence of benzodiazepine use by including the birth cohort dimension: interrupted time series studies

M.J. Bijlsma, E. Hak, H.J. Bos, L.T.W. de Jong-Van den Berg & F. Janssen

Background: Demographic and epidemiological studies have shown that the birth cohort dimension is important in determining health. Is this also the case in drug utilization?

Objective: To determine the effect of the 2001 guideline change on benzodiazepine use in the Netherlands by comparing the accuracy of the conventional age-period approach with a birth-cohort approach.

Methods: We obtained age- and sex-specific number of users of benzodiazepine per 1000 population per quarter year (1998 to 2008) from a Dutch drug prescription database (IADB.nl). We studied the prevalence over time by age groups and by birth cohorts. We used interrupted time series to estimate the direct guideline effect and projections to estimate the long-term effect.

Results: Overall age-standardized prevalence declined in the period 1998 – 2008. Relative change increased significantly after 2001 for the majority of age groups ($p < 0.001$). Within birth cohorts the prevalence increased with age until 2001 and leveled thereafter ($p < 0.001$). The age-period approach overall had worse model fit indicators than the within-cohort approach. The age-period approach overestimated the long-term effect of the guideline change.

Conclusions: Explicitly following trends within birth cohorts led to more accurate estimations of the effect of the guideline change.

Session 2d: Cohabitation and Union Formation

14.00-15.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Eva-Maria Merz

Name: Jorik Vergauwen

Organization: University of Antwerp

Educational differentials in the effect of economic context on first union formation

Jorik Vergauwen & Karel Neels

Literature suggests that particularly young adults are very vulnerable as entry into the labour market is delayed under adverse economic conditions. With career maturity being hampered by adverse economic conditions, union formation is delayed given the lack of financial and social long-term prospects. In this paper we consider the effect of aggregate-level economic context on entry into unmarried cohabitation and marriage and we investigate how these effects are differentiated between educational groups. Since marriage is mostly characterized by high commitment and extensive investments, a deferring impact of economic recession on first marriage is hypothesized for all educational levels. Adversely, non-marital cohabitation is often considered as a strategy to deal with economic uncertainty. The effect of economic downturn is therefore assumed to be smaller or positive for entry into unmarried cohabitation. The analyses use union histories for eight European countries drawn from the Generations and Gender Survey. Multilevel discrete-time event-history models are used to assess the impact of economic context on entry into first unions between 1970 and 2005. Harmonized unemployment rates provided by the OECD are included as a macro-level indicator. Our results suggest a hampered effect of economic uncertainty for entry into marriage. This effect is not found for unmarried cohabitation. For lower educated even positive effects are found for the latter union type.

Session 2d: Cohabitation and Union Formation

14.00-15.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Eva-Maria Merz

Name: Nicole Hiekel

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Grasping the diversity of cohabitation: Fertility intentions among cohabiters across Europe

Nicole Hiekel & Teresa Castro Martín

Non-marital childbearing has increased in most of the European countries, largely due to increasing births to cohabiting parents. Yet there is no scientific consensus on how cohabitation fits into the family system, whether cohabitation is challenging the “sovereignty claim” of legal marriage as a proper setting of childbearing and whether reasons for fertility increase within cohabitation are similar across Europe. This study investigates the fertility intentions of 2,759 cohabiters aged 18 to 40 years across nine European countries using data from the Generations and Gender Surveys. We argue that different meanings of cohabitation influence plans to have a child in the near future. Moreover, we study whether and how countries differ in the effect of meaning of cohabitation on fertility intentions. We show that cohabiters are a heterogeneous group in which meaning is attached in different ways and predominantly defined by individual preferences, but also economic constraints. The meaning of cohabitation, net of other covariates (i.e. education, union history) influences short term fertility intentions and there is little empirical support that marriage and childbearing is about to detach completely: The “marriage-minded” cohabiters are most likely to have fertility intentions. Overall, cohabiting unions that are perceived as having a long term perspective, satisfying and economically secured are more likely to be viewed as a context of family formation, with little variation across countries.

Session 2d: Cohabitation and Union Formation

14.00-15.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Eva-Maria Merz

Name: Helga de Valk / Jennifer Holland

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)/Free University
Brussels

Ideals versus norms about cohabitation among immigrant and majority groups in Europe

Helga de Valk, Jennifer A. Holland & Elizabeth Thomson

Whether life courses are shaped by social norms or are primarily governed by individual preferences and opportunities is a matter of scholarly debate. While norms are particularly important for sanctioning trivial behaviors, previously sanctioned behaviors may become normatively acceptable within permissive social contexts or once a behavior becomes widespread. Still, these behaviors may continue to be socially regulated. Under these circumstances, *ideals* or “what is believed to be best for individuals/society,” may give meaning to a behavior and guide individual behaviors. In this paper we use the concept of *ideals* to discuss variation in the acceptance of non-marital cohabitation across European countries and subpopulations in particular those of immigrant origin. While the incidence and prevalence is rising, the meaning of cohabitation varies across and within populations throughout Europe. Using data from the European Social Survey (Round 3, 2006/07) we compare individual responses to questions assessing both norms and ideals related to unmarried cohabitation. We explore variation within more- and less-permissive societies and between majority and immigrant populations. We demonstrate that norms and ideals tap into two different concepts and explore what ideals reveal about the role and timing of cohabitation for individuals of different origin living in European societies.

Session 2d: Cohabitation and Union Formation

14.00-15.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Eva-Maria Merz

Name: Karel Neels

Organization: University of Antwerp

Revisiting the SDT across Europe and the United States: Examining patterns of new family behaviours by education

Neels, K. & Perelli-Harris, B.

The Second Demographic Transition posits that shifts in values have led to the postponement of marriage and childbearing, increases in cohabitation and increases in childbearing within cohabitation. It is not clear, however, whether these behaviors are practiced equally by all strata of society. Here we employ harmonized union and reproductive histories from the United States and 14 countries in Europe to examine how family formation behaviors are practiced by different educational groups. We use hazard models to explore the educational gradient of 1) entrance into first co-residential union; 2) entrance into marriage versus unmarried cohabitation; and 3) entrance into parenthood. For those in a cohabiting union we specifically focus on the educational gradient of experiencing marriage, a separation or a nonmarital birth. First results suggest that in France, Norway, and Austria, although the more highly educated frequently enter unmarried cohabitation, they are less likely than the lower educated to stay in unmarried cohabitation when having children. The number of countries analyzed will be expanded to explore how the educational gradient of these new behaviors may or may not be similar across countries.

Session 2e: Gezinsdynamiek (NL)

14.00-15.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Arieke Rijken

Name: Annette Roest

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

Uit huis en soms weer thuis

Carel Harmsen

Op basis van het bij CBS aanwezige longitudinale huishoudensbestand 1995-2011 worden resultaten gepresenteerd van een analyse van de levensloop van een cohort kinderen vanaf leeftijd 15 jaar. De analyse gaat in op de huishoudenssamenstelling waar het kind opgroeide (een of beide juridische ouders) de huishoudenspositie na het uit huis gaan (alleen, met partner, met anderen). Naast demografische achtergrondkenmerken (leeftijd, geslacht, herkomstgroepering) worden ook sociaal-economische achtergrondkenmerken (onderwijsniveau, voornaamste inkomstenbron) van de persoon en van de ouders in de analyse betrokken.

Session 2e: Gezinsdynamiek (NL)

14.00-15.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Arieke Rijken

Name: Gijs Beets

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Kinderen van verschillende partners

Gijs Beets & Arie de Graaf

Hoeveel mensen hebben (biologische) kinderen van verschillende partners? En, vanuit het kind bekeken: hoeveel kinderen hebben een halfbroer of -zus? Simpele vragen, nauwelijks een antwoord. De literatuur gaat meestal over tweede nest kinderen ongeacht bloedverwantschap. Maar nu is er op het CBS een dataset waarmee nadrukkelijk kan worden nagegaan hoeveel mannen en vrouwen ooit kinderen kregen van meer dan één partner. Ook wordt nagegaan wat de leeftijd van de ouders is bij de tweede leg en wat de intervallen zijn tussen kinderen van de eerste en tweede leg. Verder, maar dat gebeurt aan de hand van survey-onderzoek, wordt onderzocht of tweede leg vaker voorkomt onder hoger of lager opgeleiden. Als kind kun je geboren worden en dan meteen al een halfbroer of -zus hebben, maar de eerste leg krijgt pas op latere leeftijd een halfbroer of -zus. Hoe verlopen die patronen? Ten slotte: hebben mannen en vrouwen verschillende strategieën om wel/niet voor een tweede leg te gaan? De taal veronderstelt dat het vooral ouwe mannetjes zijn, die er met een 'jonge meid' vandoor gaan. Maar is dat ook zo?

Session 2e: Gezinsdynamiek (NL)

14.00-15.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Arieke Rijken

Name: Johan van Rooijen

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

Scheidingskans na ontslag: verschillen naar ontslagredenen, werkloosheidsduur en geslacht

Fred Gast, Johan van Rooijen & Ruben van Gaalen

De aantrekkelijkheid van mensen op de relatiemarkt wordt mede bepaald door prestaties op de arbeidsmarkt. Tegenslagen op het werk, in het bijzonder baanverlies, zorgen voor stress en onzekerheid voor betrokken werknemers en dus ook binnen relaties. We vermoeden dat ontslagen werknemers met een partner een grotere kans lopen een (in)formele scheiding mee te maken dan niet-ontslagenen. Daarnaast denken we dat het uitmaakt om welke reden een werknemer wordt ontslagen. Als iemand wordt ontslagen om bedrijfseconomische redenen is hem/haar niets te verwijten en zal de kans op scheiding kleiner zijn dan bij ontslag om persoonlijke redenen. Ook is van belang of een ontslagen werknemer weer voet vat op de arbeidsmarkt: dit beperkt de scheidingskans. Ten slotte denken we dat ontslagwerkloosheid van mannen een grotere impact heeft dan ontslagwerkloosheid van vrouwen. In de analyses wordt rekening gehouden met verschillen in kenmerken vóór het ontslagmoment. De data komt uit het Sociaal Statistisch bestand (SSB) van het CBS en bevatten alle ingewilligde UWV ontslagaanvragen in de periode 2003-2007 (200 duizend), gecombineerd met socio-economische en demografische gegevens (2002-2011).

Session 2e: Gezinsdynamiek (NL)

14.00-15.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Arieke Rijken

Name: Liesbeth Heering

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Verlegt een partner-van-over-de grens je grenzen?

Liesbeth Heering & Leo van Wissen

De Europese Unie is gegroeid in onderlinge betrokkenheid en in het aantal landen dat er deel van uit maakt. Europeanen uit verschillende landen leven ook steeds vaker samen en trouwen met elkaar. In het EUMARR onderzoek dat gelijktijdig loopt in België, Nederland, Spanje en Zwitserland, staan paren met een verschillende Europese nationaliteit, zogenoemde binationale paren, centraal. Belangrijk onderdeel van het EUMARR project is een enquêteonderzoek onder voornamelijk binationale en een kleiner aantal uni-nationale paren. Rond de zomer van 2012 zijn in elk land in een tweetal steden ongeveer 500 mensen die tussen de 30 en 45 jaar oud zijn en waarvan ruim driekwart deel uit maakt van een binationaal koppel bevestigd met een vragenlijst om inzicht te krijgen in de omstandigheden waarin ze leven en de wijze waarop ze tegen het leven aankijken. In deze bijdrage staan de eerste resultaten van het enquêteonderzoek in Nederland centraal. Waar hebben geliefden elkaar ontmoet en op welke manier en in welke mate onderhouden ze contacten met hun familie in hun herkomstland? Voelt een Duitse Amsterdammer zich eigenlijk 'Amsterdammer', of blijft hij of zij in de eerste plaats Duitse of Duitser?

Session 3a: Migration in the Netherlands

16.00-17.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Leo van Wissen

Name: Hans Schmeets

Organization: Netherlands Statistics (CBS)/Maastricht University

Does dual citizenship make a difference?

Structural and sociocultural integration of immigrants in the Netherlands

Maarten Peter Vink & Hans Schmeets

This paper assesses whether there are significant differences in the structural and sociocultural integration of immigrants in the Netherlands, depending on whether they are naturalized and, if so, whether they retain their citizenship of origin. While from a traditional perspective retaining the citizenship of origin is seen as obstructing immigrants' integration in host societies, from a transnational perspective dual citizenship does not preclude, or may even facilitate, integration. Our analysis is based on core administrative data from the Dutch population register, linked with the permanent survey on living conditions 1997-2009 and the Labor Force Survey 2000-2009. In contrast with previous research on dual citizenship and integration in the Netherlands, which tends to single out the two largest immigrant groups of Moroccans and Turks who by and large all have dual citizenship, if they are naturalized, this comprehensive dataset includes immigrants from a variety of countries of origin. We look at 'social capital' indicators such as employment; contact with family, friends and neighbours; informal help; engagement in associations and voluntary activities, and feeling unsafe. The analysis reveals that the employment is substantially higher among naturalized non-Western immigrants, which is particularly true among those with only Dutch citizenship. For Western immigrants, however, we find a higher share of employed people with a single foreign than a dual citizenship. Among Moroccan and Turkish immigrants having only foreign citizenship goes together with lower shares of volunteering than among immigrants with a dual citizenship. For other social capital indicators we hardly found differences between immigrants with only Dutch citizenship, with only foreign citizenship and those with dual citizenship. Overall, with some caveats, the results of our analysis of dual citizenship among immigrants in the Netherlands indicate that there is no strong support for the traditional view that dual citizenship puts a break on integration and assimilation.

Session 3a: Migration in the Netherlands

16.00-17.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Leo van Wissen

Name: Tom Kleinepier

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Leaving-home patterns among Turkish and Moroccan second generation and native young adults: The influence of family and peers

Tom Kleinepier & Helga A.G. de Valk

This study examines leaving-home patterns among migrant- and Dutch-background young adults. We add to previous research by focusing on the influence of non-family networks. In addition, we expand the study of family influences by taking several hitherto understudied aspects of the family-network, such as conflicts and birth order, into account. Data come from a cross-sectional survey of the second generation from Turkey and Morocco and a native comparison group in the Netherlands (TIES). We use competing risks models to distinguish between leaving home to start living with a partner, leaving home for independence, and leaving home to enter the labour market or higher education. Results indicate that young adults with a Dutch background tend to leave home at relative young ages to attend further education, while in particular the Turkish second generation is more likely to postpone this transition until marriage. Among the second generation, we find that having close friends outside one's own ethnic group decreases the chance of leaving home for marriage. Conflicts with parents accelerate the process of leaving home for all ethnic groups, though only with regard to leaving home for independence.

Session 3a: Migration in the Netherlands

16.00-17.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Leo van Wissen

Name: Govert Bijwaard

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The Impact of Divorce on Return-Migration of Family Migrants

Govert Bijwaard

Using administrative panel data on the entire population of recent new family immigrants to The Netherlands, we estimate the causal effect of a divorce of married migrants on their length of stay in The Netherlands. The model allows for correlated unobserved heterogeneity across the migration and the marriage processes. The family migrants are divided into three groups based on the Human Development Index (HDI) of their country of birth. We find that divorce has little impact on the return of family migrants from developed countries and a large impact on the return of family migrants from underdeveloped countries. We do not find evidence of marriage for convenience.

Session 3a: Migration in the Netherlands

16.00-17.30 – Senaatzaal

Chairman: Leo van Wissen

Name: Han Nicolaas

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

More than half of Polish immigrants return to their home country

Han Nicolaas

In the first decennium of the 21st century, a substantial proportion of immigrants to the Netherlands came from Eastern-European countries, mainly Poland. What can be expected for the near and further future, in terms of return migration and family migration? To answer this question, migration behaviour and composition of recent migration groups were compared to that of the major groups in the previous century. Based on analyses of Polish immigrants who came to the Netherlands between 2000 and 2009, about 60 percent will have returned to their country of origin within ten years. This proportion is substantially higher than among Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the third quarter of the twentieth century, but comparable to that of Southern Europeans in that period. The demographic composition of the recent groups is different. As yet, the recent labour migration is not expected to be followed by substantial family migration as was seen in the previous century.

Session 3b: Trends and methods

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Joop de Beer

Name: Hans Elshof

Organization: University of Groningen/Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Who leaves and who stays behind?

A multilevel multinomial regression analysis of migration behaviour in rural settlements in North-Netherlands facing population and the effect of occupational status

Hans Elshof

Many settlements in the more remote parts of North-Netherlands are facing population decline. The main causes for this development can be found in the lack of education and occupational opportunities in these areas. Because of these causes it is often assumed that a negative sorting occurs in these settlements: promising people leave, while underprivileged people stay behind. In terms of the liveability and resilience, such a development could have detrimental effects on these settlements. This research therefore aims to answer the question whether out-migration from settlements can be explained by occupational status. Underprivileged people are defined as those people who are at working age, but depend on social security. To answer this question a multilevel multinomial logistic regression analysis of register data for North-Netherlands will be performed. The hypothesis will be tested if the occupational positions of out-migrants and non-migrants differ in settlements with different levels of population growth.

Session 3b: Trends and methods

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Joop de Beer

Name: Hans Kasper

Organization: ETIL

Bevolkingsontwikkelingen verschillen sterk per provincie en per leeftijdsgroep 1996-2010

Hans Kasper & Lolke Schakel

De ontwikkeling van de bevolking verschilt per provincie voor wat betreft geboorte, sterfte en de saldi van binnenlandse en buitenlandse migratie. Dat blijkt uit een analyse van de meerjarige ontwikkeling van de totale bevolking tussen 1996 en 2010. Maar ook per leeftijdscategorie verschillen deze vier factoren. In deze studie onderscheiden wij elf leeftijdscategorieën. Meer inzicht in de provinciale ontwikkeling van deze vier factoren per leeftijdscategorie is van belang bijvoorbeeld met het oog op de provinciale arbeidsmarkt of woningmarkt. De veranderde samenstelling van de leeftijdscategorieën heeft immers gevolgen voor de omvang van de (dalende potentiële) beroepsbevolking en de omvang en samenstelling van de woningvoorraad. De resultaten van onze studie per provincie geven beleidsmakers handvatten voor hun beleid.

Session 3b: Trends and methods

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Joop de Beer

Name: Duncan Roth

Organization: University of Marburg

Estimating the cohort size-earnings relationship in Europe

John Moffat & Duncan Roth

Research on the (micro-) economic consequences of demographic developments in Europe is scarce. This paper therefore aims at identifying the causal effect exerted by the relative size of an individual's labour market cohort on her wages. Using the 2011 release of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) data set and employing paneldata regression analysis, identification of this effect is ensured through utilizing variation in age-education distributions over time and across different European regions. Based on a production function approach that assumes imperfect substitutability of differently aged labour inputs within each educational class, preliminary results support the claim that cohort size is a statistically significant factor in determining individual earnings. Furthermore members of large cohorts suffer reduced wages, in particular highly educated individuals. In contrast to existing research, this paper further disaggregates the units of observation: Wages are observed for individuals rather than for age groups, while the cohort size variables are calculated at the regional (NUTS) level, thereby recognizing that individuals compete for employment within regions rather than countries. Finally, instrumentation of the potentially endogenous cohort size variable not only accounts for individual self-selection into specific educational groups but also for migration into economically attractive regions.

Session 3b: Trends and methods

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chairman: Joop de Beer

Name: Jochen Laps

Organization: Heidelberg University

Demographic Risk and the Optimal Size of Social Security

Jochen Laps

Many modern societies finance social security programs on a pay-as-you-go basis. These schemes tend to lower the long-run capital stock, and population aging threatens its financial sustainability. On the other hand, they provide an instrument to share the effects of economy-wide shocks across generations. In particular, a suitable designed pension scheme mitigates the burden of demographic shocks by compensating factor price movements. This paper studies what can be called demographic risk, defined here as the risk of being born into a large or small generation. It determines the unique time-invariant optimal sizes of pay-as-you-go pension systems in a stylized overlapping generation economy with stochastic fertility. Two policy regimes, which are equivalent under certainty, are compared, namely, defined contribution and defined benefit schemes. Due to its favorable risk-sharing properties, the optimal size of the latter is always larger than the optimal size of the former. Better risk sharing, however, implies a more pronounced crowding out of private capital; so that it is not clear which regime yields the higher level of welfare. Numerical simulations suggest, however, that the crowding-out effect dominates the risk-sharing effect, except for an implausibly high degree of agents' aversion to demographic risk.

Session 3c: Healthy Ageing

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Marieke van der Pers

Name: Louise Meijering

Organization: University of Groningen

“Ik blijf het liefst de hele dag in bed”. Ervaringen van oudere CVA-patienten

Louise Meijering

Mensen die een beroerte hebben gehad, veranderen plotselinge van gezond in invalide. Een beroerte, of Cerebro Vasculair Accident (CVA), is het optreden van hersenbeschadiging als gevolg van een tijdelijk tekort aan zuurstof in de hersenen. Dit tekort kan optreden door een herseninfarct of hersenbloeding. De gevolgen van een beroerte kunnen zowel fysiek als psychologisch zijn, en bestaan bijvoorbeeld uit verlamningsverschijnselen, afasie, en persoonlijkheidsveranderingen. Het doel van dit paper is om verklaren welke rol de ervaren fysieke en psychologische beperkingen van CVA-patiënten spelen in hun dagelijkse leven. Om dit doel te bereiken is een kwalitatief onderzoek gedaan naar de ervaringen van CVA-patiënten, waarin 35 diepte-interviews gehouden zijn met patiënten en hun partners of een andere naaste. Het blijkt vaak moeilijk te zijn voor CVA-patiënten om een (nieuwe) invulling aan hun dagelijkse leven te geven. Als gevolg van fysieke beperkingen was het voor veel deelnemers moeilijk om geheel zelfstandig te functioneren. Verder gaven ze aan moeite te hebben met het nemen van initiatieven, en het functioneren in drukke sociale situaties of op plekken met veel mensen. Het resultaat van deze ervaringen is voor veel deelnemers dat ze aan huis gekluisterd raken, en te maken krijgen met gevoelens van depressie, eenzaamheid, en sociaal isolement.

Session 3c: Healthy Ageing

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Marieke van der Pers

Name: Lea Ellwardt

Organization: University of Groningen

Does loneliness mediate the relation between social support and cognitive functioning in later life?

Lea Ellwardt & Marja Aartsen

Research in gerontology has demonstrated protective effects of social networks against cognitive decline and dementia. First, social networks stimulate an active lifestyle and provide social support during critical life-events. Second, interacting with others stimulates brain activity, thereby decelerating cognitive decline. Perceptions of loneliness provide a subjective assessment of the quality of the interactions and support received in the personal network. We therefore include loneliness as a mediator. We expect that instrumental and emotional support reduces social and emotional loneliness, which in turn increases cognitive functioning. Data are from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) and include 1599 subjects aged 55 to 95 over a period of six years. Respondents were measured every three years. Cognitive functioning was assessed with the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), the Coding Task, and the Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices. The analytical approach comprised latent growth mediation models. Greater levels of social support were associated with lower feelings of loneliness and higher levels of cognitive functioning. However, decrease (i.e., change) in social support was unrelated to decrease in cognitive functioning. We conclude and discuss the possibility of reversed causality, suggesting that social disengagement also may follow from cognitive decline.

Session 3c: Healthy Ageing

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Marieke van der Pers

Name: Peteke Feijten

Organization: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau

Ouderen en zelfstandig wonen met ondersteuning

Peteke Feijten & Alice de Boer

Ouderen blijven steeds langer zelfstandig wonen. Ook als ze eenmaal belemmeringen gaan ondervinden door ziekte of ouderdom, kunnen ouderen vaak nog jarenlang prima functioneren in hun eigen huis. Vaak maken zij daarbij wel gebruik van hulp zoals hulp uit het eigen sociale netwerk, thuiszorg en woningaanpassingen. In welke mate zouden ouderen zelfstandig kunnen wonen als zij zulke hulp niet kregen? In dit onderzoek laten we zien hoe ouderen zelf hun mogelijkheid tot zelfstandig wonen inschatten als ze geen hulp zouden krijgen. Ook brengen we in kaart welke kenmerken daarop van invloed zijn (sociaal-demografische, gezondheids- en woonkenmerken, sociale contacten en informeel en formeel zorggebruik). Voor de beantwoording van deze vragen maken we gebruik van data uit 2008/2009 over aanvragers van gemeentelijke ondersteuning die 65 jaar en ouder zijn (in het kader van de Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning) (N=1.952). In de conclusie gaan we na wat de uitkomsten betekenen voor het langer zelfstandig wonen van ouderen. Wie zouden het niet redden zonder hulp? Wat zou helpen om opname verder uit te stellen: investering in woonvoorzieningen, minder eenzaamheid, extra mantelzorg of juist meer formele zorg? Welke grenzen zijn er – volgens ouderen zelf - aan de mogelijkheden om zelfstandig te blijven wonen?

Session 3c: Healthy Ageing

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chairman: Marieke van der Pers

Name: Alice de Boer

Organization: Sociaal- en Cultureel Planbureau

Wat doen ouderen aan mantelzorg en welke gevolgen heeft de zorgtaak voor hen?

Alice de Boer en Peteke Feijten

Vaak wordt gedacht dat het bij mantelzorg gaat om hulpbehoevende ouderen die door hun familie verzorgd worden. Uit onderzoek blijkt dat de meerderheid van de ontvangers van hulp inderdaad ouder is dan 65. Er is veel minder bekend over ouderen als hulpgever. Toch doen ouderen veel aan mantelzorg. De zorgbereidheid van ouderen is in de afgelopen jaren sterk toegenomen. In 2008 verleenden ruim 500.000 65-plussers langer dan 3 maanden of meer dan acht uur per week hulp (Oudijk et al. 2010). In dit paper worden enkele kenmerken van oudere mantelzorgers gepresenteerd: wie helpen zij, wat houdt de zorg in en welke positieve en negatieve effecten heeft het geven van mantelzorg. Ook wordt gekeken naar verschillen hierin tussen jongeren en ouderen. In hoeverre verklaart leeftijd verschillen in ervaren belasting en ondersteuningsbehoefte onder mantelzorgers? Voor de beantwoording van deze vragen maken we gebruik van data uit 2008/2009 onder mantelzorgers van aanvragers van gemeentelijke ondersteuning (in het kader van de Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning) (N=922). We sluiten af met een vooruitblik op te verwachten mogelijkheden van en problemen voor de groeiende groep ouderen met een zorgtaak. In hoeverre zou de overheid oudere mantelzorgers als een kwetsbare groep moeten beschouwen?

Session 3d: Fertility

16.00-17.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Paulien Hagedoorn

Name: Jonas Wood

Organization: University of Antwerp

Changing Educational Gradients in European Fertility

Jonas Wood

The coincidence of educational expansions and fertility changes across all European regions has raised widespread interest in the interconnection of education and fertility. In the literature, higher educated are often found to have later and lower fertility. However, recently important regional differences were found. In Northern, Western and Southern European countries, the traditionally accepted negative relation between education and fertility is no longer consequently found. While the aforementioned European regions show weakening negative relations and the emergence of positive educational gradients in fertility, this is not the case for Central and Eastern Europe. CEE is characterized by persisting or even strengthening negative effects. This paper aims to explore the evolution of European fertility trends by decomposing fertility by birth order and educational level for post-war birth cohorts (1945-1964). Using the Generations and Gender data for 13 countries, a cross-national and longitudinal approach is taken. The paper further draws attention to the importance of timing and selection effects in modelling fertility transitions. Results show important regional variation in the evolution of both childlessness and higher order childbearing by education across Europe in which timing issues play a particularly important role. Results are interpreted in terms of changing socio-economic and policy contexts.

Session 3d: Fertility

16.00-17.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Paulien Hagedoorn

Name: Christoph Thiedig

Organization: University of Bremen

Infant and child mortality in Malawi

Christoph Thiedig & Karina Wibowo

Despite growing interest in the determinants of infant and child mortality in Malawi, a comprehensive and current analysis of the determinants of said mortality is still missing. Therefore we investigate in these determinants using the 2010 *Demographic and Health Survey* Data. Employing a complementary log-log regression model, we try to gain a deeper understanding of the effects of socioeconomic, maternal and postnatal variables on infant and child mortality. Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) is used to evaluate the model fits. We draw primarily on the theoretical framework developed by Mosley & Chen (1984) to construct our hypothesis and interpret the results. The findings suggest that the proximity of the effects varies considerably, with postnatal covariates exerting the strongest influence. Infant mortality is well explained by the model (Nagelkerke's Pseudo-R² = 41.5%), with breastfeeding duration exerting the largest effect, even after controlling for reverse causality. Child mortality is not that well explained by the independent variables (N's Pseudo-R² ~6%), which might indicated that important covariates are missing. The importance of maternal education and the effect of other children in the household is highlighted. This study provides some insight into the possible determinants of infant and child mortality.

Session 3d: Fertility

16.00-17.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Paulien Hagedoorn

Name: Felix Tropf

Organization: University of Groningen

Is the Age at First Birth in the Genes? A Study of UK Twints

Felix Tropf, Jorrit Mandemakers, Nicola Barban, Melinda Mills & Harold Snieder

This study investigates for the first time the genetic component in age at first birth (AFB) for United Kingdom. In particular, we decompose the observed variance in AFB into variance due to a) family environment, b) non-family environment and c) genetic differences in two models. First, we fit structural equation model in a classic twin design. Second, we apply a recently developed survival model. The application of such models is new and becomes crucial when handling censored cases. Our data contain 3143 monozygotic (44 %) and dizygotic (56 %) female twins. Preliminary results show that 40 % of the observed variance in AFB is due to genetic differences, only 4 percent is based on differences in the family environment. The non-family environment of the twins explains the largest part of the observed variance (56 %). In line with previous research from Australia and Denmark, these results underscore the relevance of genetic factors for fertility outcomes. They further suggest that intergeneration resemblance in AFB is almost entirely due to genetic inheritance.

Session 3d: Fertility

16.00-17.30 – Kernkampkamer

Chairman: Paulien Hagedoorn

Name: Jornt Mandemakers

Organization: Department of Sociology, University of Groningen

Is Fertility in the Genes? A GWAS (genetic-wide association search) of reproductive choice

Melinda Mills, Nicola Barban, Jornt Mandemakers, Harold Snieder, Social Science Genetics Association Consortium (Dalton Conley, Daniel Benjamin, Phillip Koellinger, David Cesarini)

In the last decades, many industrialized societies experienced massive changes in both the postponement of age at having a first child (AFB, tempo) and a drop in the total number of children ever born (NEB, quantum). We bridge demographic and genetic research by carrying out the first large scale genome-wide-association-search (GWAS) meta-analysis to identify genes that influence the tempo and quantum of human fertility. Previous research has demonstrated a genetic component to fecundity (Stolk et al., 2009; He et al., 2009), and with one twin study estimating the heritability of AFB and NEB at approximately 40 % (Kohler et al. 1999). Although these studies suggest an underlying genetic architecture of fertility behavior, specific genes have yet to be identified. Data from approximately 50 cohorts that contain both genotyped data and AFB and NEB will be used ($N \sim 100,000$). This research has important implications for bio-demographic research beyond fertility. If we are successful in identifying genetic markers, which are robustly associated with fertility behavior, this would be an important step towards a more fundamental understanding of why genes are associated with socio-demographic outcomes and the identification of underlying associated traits (i.e. potential endophenotypes).

Session 3e: Family Demographics

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Wike Been

Name: Ruben van Gaalen

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

De samenhang tussen criminaliteit van ouders en de sterftekans van kleine kinderen

Ruben van Gaalen & Gregory Besjes

Het belang van ouders voor het welzijn van kleine kinderen is evident. We nemen aan dat het hebben van een criminele ouder gemiddeld ongunstig is voor de ontwikkeling van kleine kinderen. De onderzoeksvraag is als volgt: Is er eens samenhang tussen criminaliteit van ouders en de sterftekans van kleine kinderen? Is er een verschil tussen moeders en vaders? Betreft een eventuele samenhang vooral niet-natuurlijke sterfgevallen, dus externe oorzaken als een ongeval of vergiftiging? De data komt uit het Sociaal Statistisch bestand (SSB) van het CBS en bevat de complete geboortejaargangen van 2000 tot en met 2009 (1,9 miljoen), gecombineerd met verdachtenregistraties van het herkenningssysteem politie (HKS) en demografische en socio-economische gegevens.

Session 3e: Family Demographics

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Wike Been

Name: Arieke Rijken

Organization: Nederlands Studiecentrum voor Criminologie en Rechtshandhaving

Gezinsvorming en crimineel gedrag: Effecten van trouwen en kinderen krijgen op de ernst van delicten

Arieke J. Rijken, William Ouwehand & Arjan Blokland

Binnen de criminologie worden het huwelijk en de geboorte van kinderen gezien als belangrijke levensloopgebeurtenissen die voor een afname van crimineel gedrag kunnen zorgen. Longitudinale studies onder ouders laten inderdaad zien dat trouwen en kinderen krijgen leidt tot een afname van het aantal gepleegde delicten. Er is echter weinig bekend over het effect van het huwelijk en geboortes op de ernst van delicten: Gaan ouders niet alleen minder, maar ook minder ernstige delicten plegen als ze trouwen en kinderen krijgen? Of gaan diegenen die niet stoppen met crimineel gedrag juist ernstiger delicten plegen? Zijn de effecten hetzelfde voor mannen en vrouwen? Om deze vragen te beantwoorden zal gebruik worden gemaakt van de Criminele Carrière en Levensloop Studie (CCLS). De CCLS bevat justitiële gegevens met betrekking tot de complete criminele carrières 4615 veroordeelden (waaronder ruim 400 vrouwen), en van hun huwelijkspartners. Daarnaast bevat deze studie gegevens uit de Gemeentelijke Basisadministratie en het Centraal Bureau voor de Genealogie over huwelijken en geboortes. Om de ernst van delicten te bepalen wordt een schaal ontwikkeld op basis van de opgelegde straffen per delicttype. Met behulp van semi-parametrische groepsmodellen worden ontwikkelingspaden in delictsernst onderscheiden. Middels fixed-effect-modellen wordt nagegaan in hoeverre huwelijken en geboortes keerpunten vormen.

Session 3e: Family Demographics

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Wike Been

Name: Jennifer A. Holland

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)

Partner Choice and the Transition to First Marriage: Migrant- and majority-background populations in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden

Jennifer A. Holland, Kenneth Aarskaug Wiik & Helga de Valk

This project explores how patterns of assortative mating are associated with the timing and correlates of the transition to marriage among migrant-background and majority populations using population register data from the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. At the Dutch Demography Day we will present results from the Swedish case-study. We distinguish subpopulations based on country of birth and number of foreign born parents: the 1.5 generation (foreign-born, migrated prior to age 18), 2nd generation (Swedish-born, two foreign-born parents), 2.5 generation (Swedish-born, one foreign-born parent) and majority-background individuals. The risk of first marriage is modeled in discrete time using a competing-risk framework. The dependent variable is the log of the odds of five categories of marital partnerships relative to continued non-marriage: (1) marriage to a 1.5 generation (or higher generation) person of the same origin; (2) marriage to a 1.5 generation (or higher) person of different origin; (3) marriage to a 1st generation migrant of the same origin; (4) marriage to a 1st generation migrant of different origin; or (5) marriage to someone of majority origin. Results provide deeper insight into family dynamics of migrant-background individuals with diverse migration experiences across countries with similar family formation regimes but different histories of migration.

Session 3e: Family Demographics

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chairman: Wike Been

Name: Marjolijn Das

Organization: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

De invloed van de gezinssituatie op de cito-einduitslag

Marjolijn Das, Annelie Hakkenes-Tuinman & Marina Pool

De situatie waarin kinderen opgroeien is van invloed op de latere levensloop van de kinderen. Een intact gezin, waar beide ouders nog bij elkaar zijn, is het beste vehikel voor schoolsucces van het kind op vijftienjarige leeftijd, terwijl een eenoudergezin of wonen zonder eigen ouders juist negatief samenhangt met schoolsucces (Van Gaalen en Stoeldraijer, 2012). De invloed van het gezin werkt zelfs door op het opleidingsniveau van het kind in volwassenheid (Das en Van Gaalen, 2012). In dit onderzoek relateren we de leervorderingen van kinderen aan het eind van de basisschool -rond de twaalf jaar- aan de gezinssituatie. Op deze leeftijd zijn kinderen nog sterk op de ouders gericht. Ook zijn leervorderingen nog minder onderhevig aan 'externe' invloeden als vrienden en tijdrovende hobbies, omdat op de basisschool nog weinig huiswerk gemaakt hoeft te worden. Om deze redenen verwachten we dat de situatie aan het eind van de basisschool eenduidiger de invloed van gezinssituatie op leervorderingen weergeeft dan de situatie op vijftienjarige leeftijd. De leervorderingen worden gemeten via de Cito-eindtoets. Naast de citogegevens worden integrale sociaaleconomische en demografische data gebruikt uit het Sociaal Statistisch Bestand van het CBS.