

Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2021

Plenary Session	10:00 – 11:15
Welcome by Prof. Dr. Leo van Wissen, President of the Netherlands Demographic Society	
Keynote address	
“Moving on: How mobility in childhood influences later life”	
by Helga de Valk, Director of the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague	
Discussion	
Plenary Poster Pitch Session	Chair: Nico van Nimwegen
1. Parental gatekeeping after divorce	Maaïke Hornstra <i>NIDI / University of Groningen</i>
2. Explaining sex and gender differences in mental health in older workers	Sascha de Breij <i>Amsterdam UMC, locatie VUmc</i>
3. Risk factors instigating increased gender-based violence around infrastructure projects in Uganda: a scoping review	Sokratis Rokopoulos <i>University of Groningen</i>
4. EU-15 Immigrants Language Integration on Twitter	Sofia Gil-Clavel <i>University of Groningen</i>
5. Socio-spatial determinants of COVID-19: what can we learn from a local perspective?	Bart Roelofs <i>University of Groningen</i>
Poster Q&A Sessions	

Parallel sessions I	11:45 – 13:00
Session 1: Fertility intentions and decisions	Chair: Anne Gauthier
1. The effects of social media connections on the Indian fertility transition: Do Facebook friends' fertility patterns influence fertility choices?	Lamar Crombach <i>KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zürich</i>
2. Happy accident? Couples' reproductive decision-making and the role of gender, power and reproductive autonomy in the Netherlands	Billie de Haas <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Do data from large personal networks support cultural evolutionary ideas about kin and fertility?	Gert Stulp <i>University of Groningen</i>
4. Measuring the response quality of open-ended questions in a demographic web survey using linguistic complexity features	Xiao Xu <i>NIDI</i>
Session 2: Modern Family	Chair: Ruben van Gaalen
1. Whom do married and divorced parents consider kin?	Christian Fang <i>Utrecht University</i>
2. More than two parents? Attitudes toward parental authority and legal parenthood of stepparents	Anne-Rigt Poortman <i>Utrecht University</i>
3. Single motherhood and multigenerational co-residence in Europe	Bram Hogendoorn <i>University of Amsterdam</i>
4. Patterns of subjective well-being (dis-)advantages in Belarus: The intersectionality of partnership, parenthood, gender and migration	Vytenis Deimantas <i>NIDI / Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences</i>
Session 3: Health and mortality	Chair: Adrien Remund
1. The obesity pandemic in the developing world	Janine Huisman <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
2. The impact of smoking on trends in socio-economic mortality inequalities in selected European countries	Wanda Van Hemelrijck <i>NIDI</i>
3. Dynamics of violent mortality in Colombia. The impact of violence on Colombian life expectancy and lifespan inequality	Rafael Navarro <i>NIDI</i>
Session 4: Migrants' structural integration, networks and feelings of belonging	Chair: Roos van der Zwan
1. The good and the bad: Do immigrants' positive and negative evaluations of life after migration go hand in hand?	Nella Geurts <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
2. Iranian refugee entrepreneurship and inclusion from an intersectional approach	Samaneh Khademi <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
3. Network explanations of the gender gap in migrants' employment patterns: Use of online and offline networks in the Netherlands	Verena Seibel <i>Utrecht University</i>
4. Economic assimilation of the third generation: An intergenerational mobility perspective on immigration and integration	Aslan Zorlu <i>University of Amsterdam</i>

Parallel sessions II	14:00 – 15:15
Session 5: Childhood experiences and child outcomes	Chair: Veroni Eichelsheim
1. Community participation and multidimensional child growth: Evidence from the Vietnam Young Lives study	Rolando Gonzales Martinez <i>University of Groningen</i>
2. The intergenerational transmission of educational attainment via father involvement and genetic inheritance	Renske Verweij <i>Erasmus University Rotterdam</i>
3. The timing of parental unemployment, insurance, and children's education in the Netherlands	Gabriele Mari <i>Erasmus University Rotterdam</i>
Session 6: Migrants in place	Chair: Rafael Costa
1. Differences in parental proximity of children of immigrants and natives and Germany	Amelie Reiner <i>University of Amsterdam</i>
2. To return or not to return: Understanding the impact of transnational family ties and social networks on immigrants' return	Özge Özer <i>University of Groningen / NIDI</i>
3. Housing patchwork: Trajectories of labor migrants in the Netherlands	Dolly Loomans <i>Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving / University of Amsterdam</i>
4. Variety among EU migrants regarding the transition to homeownership	Marieke van der Star <i>University of Amsterdam</i>
Session 7: Modelling demographic outcomes	Chair: Fanny Janssen
1. Detailed study of past long term trends in educational inequalities in life expectancy and lifespan variation across Europe	Jesús-Daniel Zazueta-Borboa <i>NIDI</i>
2. Low birth weight and hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases	Govert Bijwaard <i>NIDI</i>
3. Migration: a random walk with preferences and barriers. A computational model of international migration	Frans Willekens <i>NIDI</i>
4. A European Minimum Pension and mortality convergence: a counterfactual scenario analysis of Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia	Rok Hrzic <i>Maastricht University</i>
5. Prediction elderly care	Paul Reijn <i>Sinfore</i>
Session 8: Care and caregiving	Chair: Jonas Wood
1. Socio-economic differentials in the uptake of formal childcare - Does the availability of (in)formal care explain differential uptake?	Naomi Biegel <i>University of Antwerp</i>
2. Formal childcare uptake of native and second generation parents in Belgium: Do local childcare expansions narrow migrant-native uptake gaps?	Julie Maes <i>University of Antwerp</i>
3. The impact of parenthood on the gender division of paid and unpaid work in China	Rui Lu <i>NIDI</i>
4. Caring about caregivers: Exploring the relationship between the caregiver role and mobility capabilities.	Thomas Lowe <i>University of Groningen</i>

Parallel sessions III	15:45 – 17:00
Session 9: Union formation and dissolution	Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman
1. Union formation of the children of immigrants: Does the ethnic composition of the childhood neighbourhood matter?	Gusta Wachter <i>NIDI</i>
2. Union stability of second unions and the relationship baggage from the prior relationship	Anne Brons <i>Utrecht University</i>
3. Explaining municipal differences in union dissolution rates among married and chabiting couples	Willem Vermeulen <i>NIDI</i>
4. Singles in young adulthood more resilient later in life?	Lonneke van den Berg <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
Session 10: Mobility and immobility	Chair: Aslan Zorlu
1. Who stays in their birthplace? The role of intergenerational birthplace-ties in the migration behaviour of young adults in Sweden	Jonne Thomassen <i>University of Groningen</i>
2. Moving to get closer to family: An analysis of matched survey and register data for the Netherlands	Clara Mulder <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Spatiotemporal relation between childhood internal mobility and exposure to neighbourhood distress	Joeke Kuyvenhoven <i>NIDI</i>
Session 11: Older adults' working lives and health	Chair: Jelle Lössbroek
1. Seasonal differences in mobility in later life in the Netherlands	Louise Meijering <i>University of Groningen</i>
2. Trends during 1989-2018 in different measures of health: The role of educational level	Dorly Deeg <i>Amsterdam UMC</i>
3. Trends and inequalities in extending working lives: Late-life employment trajectories between 1990-2019 in Seven Countries	Konrad Turek <i>NIDI</i>
4. Children of the revolution: The impact of 1960s and 1970s culture on baby boomers' views on retirement	Orlaith Tunney <i>NIDI</i>

ABSTRACTS

Name: Maaïke Hornstra

Organisation: NIDI

Parental gatekeeping after divorce

Hornstra, M.S.L & Kalmijn, M.

This study questions how often and under what conditions divorced parents are driven to act as gatekeeper and meddle in the relationship between their former partner and their shared child (what we call ‘restrictive gatekeeping’).

So far, the concept of parental meddling has frequently been mentioned in the literature, but our knowledge is dispersed across studies on various concepts and settings and the evidence is often indirect. In contrast, we directly measure the mechanism using a large-scale nationally representative survey on adult children in the Netherlands (OKiN). This survey included a newly developed measure on the meddling behaviors of mothers and fathers (e.g., complaining, obstructing contact, being unsupportive of the other parent). We use this information to uncover the antecedents and determinants of divorced parents’ restrictive meddling. This is relevant, as it gives us an idea of the likelihood that and conditions under which the ideal of post-divorce co-parenting will be successful.

Possible determinants can be divided into three themes: the inter-parental relationship, parent characteristics, and parent gender. That is, the divorce literature suggests an important role for the quality and composition of the parental network, whereas the custodial law literature emphasizes the potentially problematic characteristics of the restricted parent and the ‘protective feelings’ that may underlie meddling. Moreover, mothers are generally implied to engage in gatekeeping more often than fathers, but this contrast is yet to be directly tested.

Our findings indicate that restrictive meddling, as perceived by the (now) adult child, was a minority experience. When it occurred, it was mostly driven by the quality of the parental network and, surprisingly, to a much lesser extent by the traits of the restricted parent. A small but significant gender contrast was found, although both mothers and fathers were shown to engage in gatekeeping.

Name: Sascha de Breij

Organisation: Amsterdam University Medical Center (Amsterdam UMC), VUmc

Explaining sex and gender differences in mental health in older workers

de Breij, S., Deeg, D.J.H. & Huisman, M.

Objective: With the aim of improving mental health of older workers and extending working lives equally across sexes and genders, the clarification of pathways underlying sex and gender inequalities in mental health is necessary to develop and implement interventions. The aim of the current study was to investigate 1) the association between sex and gender and depressive symptoms in older workers, and 2) the role of working conditions regarding these sex and gender inequalities.

Methods: We used data from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam from 2012-2013 and 2015-2016. Our outcome variable was depressive symptoms. Our independent variables were biological sex and a constructed gender index, consisting of six items measuring gender roles: number of working hours, income, occupation segregation, educational level, informal care, and time spent on household chores. We included the following working conditions as potential mediators: physical demands, psychosocial demands, cognitive demands, autonomy, variation in tasks, and social support. We used causal mediation analyses, with tobit regression, to estimate the indirect effects.

Results: Female sex ($B=1.70$, $95\%CI=0.29;3.11$) and feminine gender ($B=1.85$, $95\%CI=0.43;3.26$) were both associated with more depressive symptoms. Femininity was less often than masculinity associated with high levels of autonomy ($B=-0.63$, $95\%CI=-1.09;-1.56$) and variation in tasks ($B=-0.50$, $95\%CI=-1.00;-0.01$). In turn, high levels of autonomy ($B=-1.57$, $95\%CI=-2.99;-0.16$) and variation in tasks ($B=-2.13$, $95\%CI=-3.57;-0.68$) were associated with less depressive symptoms. Autonomy and variation in tasks partially mediated the association between gender and depressive symptoms. The association between sex and depressive symptoms was mediated by autonomy, with the indirect effect almost reaching statistical significance.

Conclusion: Specific working conditions seem to be especially important in partially- explaining gender differences in depressive symptoms rather than sex differences. Thus, by improving these conditions, gender inequality in mental health among older workers can be reduced. Other possible mediators should be explored to explain sex differences in mental health.

Name: Sokratis Rokopoulos

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Risk factors instigating increased gender-based violence around infrastructure projects in Uganda: a scoping review

Rokopoulos, S.R., de Haas, B. & Wandera, S.O.

High rates of gender-based violence (GBV) are observed in local communities around infrastructure project sites in Uganda. However, there is insufficient understanding of the complex linkages between the construction of infrastructure projects and GBV incidence. Therefore, this scoping review aimed to map the risk factors that amplify GBV around infrastructure project sites. We used the five-stage framework method proposed by Arksey and O'Malley and followed the Prisma-ScR guidelines. Included were both academic peer-reviewed articles and grey literature, published in English between 1991 and 2021, and conducted in African countries. Peer-reviewed literature was searched in 4 electronic databases: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and PsychInfo. Grey literature was searched using Google's search engine. A total of 19 academic peer-reviewed articles and 9 grey literature documents met the inclusion criteria. Through thematic analysis, 3 main groups of risk factors were identified. The first group comprises the prevalent risk factors, including poverty, societal norms, and gaps in the legal framework. The second group of emergent risk factors consists of the transition to cash economy, land acquisition, and increased influx of workers in the local communities. The third group of post-emergent risk factors includes sex work trafficking and alcohol abuse. The selected studies were mainly found to be focusing on mining activities and on women as GBV victims while limited research has been conducted on this topic in Uganda. Recommendations from the review include the need for GBV policies revision, integration of risk assessment activities and economic empowerment of women and girls. We argue that more research is needed to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms that instigate GBV around project sites in Uganda.

Name: Sofia Gil-Clavel

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

EU-15 immigrants language integration on Twitter

Gil-Clavel, S., Grow, A. & Bijlsma, M. J.

The increasingly complex and heterogeneous immigrant-communities settling in Europe have led European countries to adopt civic-integration measures. Among these measures, language is regarded as a critical factor inducing integration and cooperation between immigrants and natives. Simultaneously, the rapid expansion of the use of online social networks is believed to change the factors that induce immigrants' language acquisition. This article uses data from Twitter, a novel longitudinal-data source, to: (1) analyze differences between language acquisition within and between different civic-integration regimes; and (2) study how relative size of migrant group in destination country, linguistic and geographical distance are associated with language acquisition within those regimes. We focus on immigrants whose destination countries were in the EU-15 between 2012 and 2016. We study time until a user mostly tweets in the language of destination for one month, and we consider destination-country civic-integration measures as the primary exposure for the risk of acquiring the language. Results show that, first, countries with high requirements for language acquisition are the ones where immigrants have the lowest risk of language acquisition. Second, despite the use of social network sites language acquisition is still associated with classic explicative variables: number of Twitter-users from origin- and destination-country, linguistic-distance between origin- and destination-language, and geographical distance between origin- and destination-country.

Name: Bart Roelofs

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Socio-spatial determinants of COVID-19: What can we learn from a local perspective?

Roelofs, B.J., Ballas, D., Haisma, H. & Edzes, A.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact societies around the world during the second half of 2021, a shift in focus of the public, policy makers and researchers can be observed. While the current focus in Europe is mainly on vaccination campaigns, mitigating impact and the slow return to 'normal' life, there is much still unknown about the developments and trends of COVID-19. Various studies have investigated characteristics related to COVID-19 incidence, yet the varying results suggest that there are no universal determinants for COVID-19 incidence.

We argue that the key to understanding COVID-19 is the combination of demographic, geographical and temporal trends at the regional level. Focussing on the effects of regional and demographic characteristics on COVID-19 and the variations that occur over time will bring insights into the dynamic development of COVID-19. This focus will provide opportunities to quantify the COVID-19 epidemic in waves that are characterized by associated demographic and geographical variables, as opposed to the current definition of waves in which the focus is only on COVID-19 incidence.

The Northern Netherlands have been hit by the COVID-19 crisis in various waves, which are mostly defined by the peak increases in COVID-19 infections. However, unlike the more central, urban part of the Netherlands, the region of the Northern Netherlands was relatively low impacted in the early stages, but caught up during later stages of the pandemic. The polycentric structure of the Northern Netherlands is a highly suitable study area, due to its interesting demography and geography, as well as the availability of detailed microlevel administrative data.

By using statistical regression models and GIS analysis we aim to identify the relationship between the prevalence of COVID-19 as the dependent variable and regional and demographic characteristics over time.

Name: Lamar Crombach

Organisation: KOF Swiss Economic Institute | ETH Zürich

The effects of social media connections on the Indian fertility transition: Do Facebook friends' fertility patterns influence fertility choices?

Crombach, L., Wildeman, J., Schrijner, S. & Smits, J.

India's fertility rate is in rapid decline. Moreover, India's population is increasingly using social media platforms. We explore the effect of observed fertility patterns through social media connections on fertility patterns at the level of Indian districts. Using a DeGroot-type social learning model, we predict that social media usage will (a) decrease fertility in districts that have a crude birth rate that is larger than the crude birth rate observed through social media, (b) have no effect on districts that have a crude birth rate that is similar to the crude birth rate observed through social media, and (c) increase fertility in districts that have a crude birth rate that is lower than the crude birth rate observed through social media. We will use data on the crude birth rate at the level of Indian districts and data on Facebook connectedness to test our hypotheses.

Name: Billie de Haas

Organisation: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen (RUG)

Happy accident? Couple's reproductive decision-making and the role of gender, power and reproductive autonomy in the Netherlands

Haas, B. de & Krottje, I.

Only a few studies have focused on reproductive autonomy and couples' reproductive decision-making in the Netherlands. However, research shows that Dutch women have higher desired fertility than men, and that they do not always achieve their desired fertility. The objective of this study is to better understand couples' reproductive decision-making processes in the Netherlands with specific attention to the role of gender, power and reproductive autonomy.

Cultural schema theory (e.g. D'Andrade and Strauss 1992) and the dyadic partner-schema model (Wilde and Dozois 2019) are utilized to understand how couples jointly construct their reproductive decision-making process. Throughout this process, the couple interacts, communicates and negotiates their individual beliefs and desires in order to create a shared reproductive reasoning, motivations, goals and intentions. This process takes place over time in a specific context and is influenced by power dynamics within the couple, which can be expressed both verbally and nonverbally (Galloid & Giles, 2015; Malik and Lindahl, 2004). Power dynamics and reproductive autonomy within couples can be shaped by gender but also by other socio-cultural norms and individual characteristics, such as level of education, income, age and religion.

Dyadic in-depth interviews will be conducted this autumn to obtain the couple's reproductive decision-making processes and to observe the couple's dynamics during the interviews. To better understand their communication and power dynamics, both participants will individually reflect after the interview on how the interview went and, -- guided by items on self-reported and partner-reported assertiveness --, into what extent their individual views were considerably expressed during the interview. Then, the couple will reconvene to share their reflections with their partner and the interviewer. While still in the midst of the data collection process, we plan to share the first preliminary findings at the Dutch Demography Day.

Name: Gert Stulp

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Do data from large personal networks support cultural evolutionary ideas about kin and fertility?

Stulp, G. & Barrett, L.

The fertility decline associated with economic development has been attributed to a host of interrelated causes including the rising costs of children with industrialization, and shifts in family structure. One hypothesis is that kin may impart more pro-natal information within their networks than non-kin, and that this effect may be exacerbated in networks with high kin-density where greater social conformity would be expected. In this study, we tested these ideas using large personal networks (25 associates of the respondent) collected from a sample of Dutch women (N = 706). Kin (parents) were perceived to exert slightly more social pressure to have children than non-kin, although dense networks were not associated with greater pressure. In contrast, women reported talking to friends about having children to a greater extent than kin, although greater kin-density in the network increased the likelihood of women reporting that they could talk to kin about having children. Both consanguineal and affinal kin could be asked to help with child-care to a greater extent than friends and other non-kin. Overall, there was mixed evidence that kin were more likely to offer pro-natal information than non-kin, and better evidence to suggest that kin were considered to be a better source of child-care support.

Name: Xiao Xu

Organisation: NIDI

Measuring the response quality of open-ended questions in a demographic web survey using linguistic complexity features

Xu, X., Gauthier, A., Stulp, G. & van den Bosch, A.

Online open-ended questions (OEQs) are important survey tools for social scientists, but their response quality is often disputed because they pose a higher burden to the respondent. To find ideally worded questions and survey strategies that encourage high-quality responses to OEQs, it is necessary to evaluate textual responses with generalizable standards. Commonly used measures such as response length and response latency do not provide enough information on interpretability and richness of the responses. In this study, we propose a series of linguistic complexity features as indicators of response quality to OEQs.

By applying a computational linguistic analysis on responses to OEQs in an online demographic survey, we compared six different sets of questions related to people's uncertainty about their intention of having children in the coming years with various automatically generated linguistic features.

Overall, we found modest differences of linguistic complexity in the effects of questions, which is not shown in previous measures. In addition, we also found that most of the variation in response quality is due to respondent characteristics, rather than different questions. These findings offer practical strategies for incorporating OEQs into a large-scale demographic survey, as well as providing a new perspective in evaluating responses to OEQs in future surveys.

Name: Christian Fang

Organisation: Utrecht University (UU)

Whom do married and divorced parents consider kin?

Fang, C. & Poortman, A.

Objective: To describe how married and divorced parents differ concerning whom they consider kin, focusing on their blood relatives as well as in-laws.

Background: Prior research rarely studied differences in the extent to which married and divorced parents consider blood relatives and (former) in-laws kin. Little attention has been paid to differences between postdivorce residence arrangements, repartnering, and between various relatives.

Method: We estimated mixed-effects logistic regression models using data from a random probability sample of Dutch married (N=1,336) and divorced parents (N=3,464) predicting the extent to which married and divorced parents consider their various blood relatives and (former) in-laws kin (i.e., parents, siblings, aunts/uncles, nieces/nephews, and cousins) and differences within the divorced group according to residence arrangements and repartnering.

Results: Married and divorced parents do not differ substantially in the extent to which they consider their blood relatives their kin, but differences are substantial concerning (former) in-laws and particularly great when parents did not reside with the child and when they had a new partner. For both blood relatives as well as (former) in-laws, parents were most often considered kin, and cousins least often so.

Conclusion: Considerations about who is kin are only changed for in-laws after divorce. The child residing in the parental household keeps former in-laws together, while repartnering drives them apart.

Name: Anne-Rigt Poortman**Organisation: Utrecht University (UU)**

More than two parents? Attitudes toward parental authority and legal parenthood of stepparents

Poortman, A. & Van Gaalen, R.

An increasing number of children grow up with stepparents. Although relationships with biological parents are overall stronger, stepparents can play an important role in children's lives. Stepparents, however, have had few rights in the Dutch legal system so far. In 2020 a legislative proposal went into consultation allowing partial parental authority ('deelgezag') for people who play an important role in the daily upbringing of children, such as stepparents. Little is known about how people actually think about more legal rights for stepparents. In this study, we examine how divorced parents think about legal parenthood and parental authority for stepparents. Using wave 3 of the New Families in the Netherlands from 2020 among little over 3000 divorced parents, preliminary analyses show moderate support for parental authority for stepparents. When asked about a stepparent who lives most of the time with his/her stepchild, almost half agreed with (a form of) parental authority: 36% said that the stepparent should have partial authority and 9% agreed with full authority. When asked about a nonresident stepparent, these percentages were lower: 16% and 2%, respectively. Support for legal parenthood of stepparents was lower: 24% thought that a resident stepparent should be a legal parent and this was 5% for nonresident stepparents. Preliminary analyses for parental authority furthermore showed that support is higher in case the respondent has a new partner, especially when this stepparent co-resides with the child, but support is lower when there is a resident stepparent via the ex-partner (ex has a new partner). When respondents themselves are a stepparent, support is generally lower compared to those with no stepchildren, but particularly so when the stepchild lives with the ex-partner of their new partner. In future analyses, we intend to also focus on legal parenthood and gendered patterns.

Name: Bram Hogendoorn

Organisation: University of Amsterdam (UVA)

Single motherhood and multigenerational co-residence in Europe

Hogendoorn, B. & Härkönen, J.

Single motherhood is on the rise throughout the Western world. Previous work has shown how single mothers use public support across institutional contexts. Less is known about the use of private support. This study explores an intense form of private support: co-residence with one's own parents. Using census and survey microdata from 27 European countries, we provide a detailed description of single mothers' multigenerational co-residence. The analysis reveals large variation in co-residence, with the lowest prevalence in Northern and Western Europe and the highest in South-Eastern Europe. Furthermore, co-residence is a temporary solution in the former regions but a more permanent one in the latter. These patterns reflect geographical differences in the centrality of family, as co-residence is more widespread where public transfers are poorer, housing less accessible, and intergenerational bonds prioritized over personal autonomy. Finally, co-residence has declined in almost all countries with data from the past half century.

Name: Vytenis Deimantas

Organisation: NIDI & Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences (LCSS)

Patterns of subjective well-being (dis-)advantages in Belarus: the intersectionality of partnership, parenthood, gender and migration

Deimantas, V.J.

Belarus has been subjected to an extensive social change due to the transition from socialist planned economy to the market economy in the 1990s. Belarus' subsequent socioeconomic and political stagnation has created a unique environment in which family plays a significant role in providing well-being. Using the intersectionality approach, the paper focuses on the associations, marriage, partnership, childbearing and categories of (dis-)advantage (gender and early life migration) have with subjective well-being. We use Generations and Gender Survey 2020 data for Belarus and run ordinal logistic regressions with interaction terms between respective family statuses, migration experience and gender to estimate their connection to subjective well-being outcomes (life satisfaction, depression and loneliness). Our findings suggest that a combination of family factors and categories of (dis-)advantage are linked to subjective well-being outcomes more significantly than separate determinants. We also find that migrant women's subjective well-being is sensitive to family statuses and educational gradient.

Name: Janine Huisman

Organisation: Radboud University (RU)

The obesity pandemic in the developing world

Huisman, J. & Smits, J.

In wealthy countries obesity has been a public health issue for decades. Once considered a problem of developed countries, it is now increasingly becoming a problem in less developed countries as well, especially in urban areas. The percentage of people who are overweight is growing at alarming speed. Given the substantial health risks and economic costs associated with obesity, it is of great importance to gain understanding of the size and determinants of this problem.

In this paper we look at these factors for Africa, one of the least developed parts of the world, where overweight and obesity are growing quickly. Of the 20 countries with the fastest rising obesity rates, nearly half are in Africa. Obesity is becoming a major health challenge, especially among the low and middle class in African cities. Moreover, many African countries now face the combined problem of obesity and undernutrition.

For this paper we use data from the Global Data Lab (www.globaldatalab.org) for 750 sub-national regions within 34 African countries. This makes it possible to establish the differences in size of the problem between and within African countries and to get a better understanding of the determinants behind the rising obesity levels.

Our dependent variable is the average Body Mass Index (BMI) in the sub-national region. BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults.

Our independent variables include the International Wealth Index (IWI), an asset based wealth index comparable between countries and over time, several indicators of development including average level of education and employment structure, level of urbanization, several household structure variables and cultural indicators.

Name: Wanda Van Hemelrijck**Organisation: NIDI**

The impact of smoking on trends in socio-economic mortality inequalities in selected European countries

Van Hemelrijck, W.M.J., Kunst, A. E., Zengarini, N., Martikainen, P. & Janssen, F.

In current-day Europe, there is a difference in life expectancy of about 3 to 10 years between the least and most educated or affluent. Although efforts were made to reduce these socio-economic longevity inequalities, they have widened in several countries in recent decades. The reasons for this widening are unclear and raise concerns about how they will develop in the future. Previous research on determinants of socio-economic longevity inequalities have revealed that differences in smoking and smoking-attributable mortality by socio-economic status have played a crucial role in shaping the existing socio-economic gradient in all-cause mortality. Nevertheless, how the differential timing and impact of the wave-shaped smoking epidemic by socio-economic groups has affected past trends in socio-economic mortality inequalities is largely unknown. We will therefore examine the role of smoking in past long-trends in socio-economic mortality inequalities in England and Wales, Finland, and Italy. Individually linked all-cause and lung cancer mortality data by educational level (low, middle, high) and sex will be used for individuals aged 30+ from 1970 onwards. We will indirectly estimate smoking-attributable mortality by educational level, using the regression-based Preston-Glei-Wilmoth (PGW) method extended to ages 30-49. The method relies on lung cancer death rates as an estimation of smoking damage. We will estimate absolute and relative educational inequalities in all-cause and non-smoking-attributable mortality by sex and country for each year, using the slope index of inequality (SII, absolute) and relative inequality index (RII, relative). Comparing the trends in inequalities in all-cause mortality with trends in inequalities in non-smoking-attributable mortality will determine how smoking has affected socio-economic mortality inequalities over time for the selected countries. Our results will hence provide crucial information to researchers and policymakers about the reasons behind the recent widening in socio-economic mortality inequalities.

Name: Rafael Navarro

Organisation: NIDI

Dynamics of violent mortality in Colombia. The impact of violence on
Colombian life expectancy and lifespan inequality

Navarro, J.R.

Lifespan inequality is the source of all inequalities, given that all other forms of inequality are conditional to the fact of being alive. Besides that, lifespan inequality is an indicator of how similar ages at death are and an important tool to make effective public health decisions on the population. Lifespan inequality captures macro-level heterogeneities, but also shows the survival uncertainty at the individual level; it is highly sensitive to premature mortality and may give a better understanding of the effects of violence on population health. Previous studies have shown the importance of researching lifespan inequalities in the region. Latin America has experienced considerable improvements in health care, living standards, and sanitation in the last 50 years, but at the same time, is a violence-prone region, experiencing different types, intensities, and forms of violence.

Previous studies have also shown the impact of violent mortality in countries like Mexico or Venezuela, who amidst a wave of homicides or cartel-related wars, have seen their life expectancy and lifespan inequality negatively impacted by homicidal violence. We intend to show here the Colombian case, a country that experienced extremely high levels of violence at the end of the decade of the 1990s but now, by Latin American standards, has below-average levels of homicide.

In this paper, we intend through decomposition, to dissect contributions (in years) to changes in life expectancy and lifespan inequality by each cause of death at each age. With this, we will be able to show the changes in violent mortality in different periods of Colombian recent history, showing how violent mortality has changed the lifespan panorama in the country and providing more elements for the discussion in the region.

Name: Nella Geurts**Organisation: Radboud University (RU)**

The good and the bad: Do immigrants' positive and negative evaluations of life after migration go hand in hand?

Geurts, N. & Lubbers, M.

Decennia of scientific research on migration and integration issues have informed us about systemic inequalities between migrants and native populations. Less well known however is whether migrants themselves also perceive certain issues as the main problems of life in the residence country, and what matters are evaluated positively. This study provides insight in both the negatively and positively evaluated matters of life in the residence country among immigrants who lived for on average five years in the Netherlands. Besides gaining insights in both 'the good' and 'the bad' in migrants' point of view, this study's main contribution lies in exploring among whom and to what extent negative and positive evaluations can go hand in hand, and in doing so informs previous studies that (only) focus on the disadvantages immigrants face. By coding and analysing open-answer questions of the NIS2NL survey, we explore these posed questions among almost 1000 immigrants from Bulgaria, Poland, Spain and Turkey. Results illustrate that migrants most often positively evaluate matters in the economic domain, and the domain that is most often negatively evaluated concerns (being apart from) family. Moreover, various negative and positive matters are experienced simultaneously. Which positive and negative evaluations are mentioned differs among migrants, where migrants from Spain for example more often combine a negative evaluation of the Dutch weather with a positive evaluation of the Dutch being friendly. Migrants with a temporary intention to stay are more likely to combine a positive evaluation of the economic domain with negative experiences in the domain of integration. This study hereby illustrates that the current emphasis in migration research on the issues, problems and disadvantages migrants face ('the bad') overlooks positive matters that migrants experience simultaneously and provides a stepping stone in how such diverse experiences affect migrants' behaviour and choices in the residence country.

Name: Samaneh Khademi**Organisation: Radboud University (RU)**

Iranian refugee entrepreneurship and inclusion from an intersectional approach

Khademi, S.K. & Essers, C.

Many studies have shown that entrepreneurship can contribute to migrants' integration in society. However, the impact of entrepreneurship on refugees' inclusion and sense of belongingness has been largely overlooked. This study explores how entrepreneurship contributes to the inclusion of Iranian refugee entrepreneurs, considering different intersections of ethnicity, age, class, gender, and religion. The Iranian refugee community is recognized as one of the most well-integrated groups of refugees in Dutch society, regarding education, labour market participation and level of income. They are mostly highly-skilled, well-educated political refugees from an urban middle class background. Across the 1980s, a considerable number of Iranian refugees immigrated to the Netherlands, relatively soon after the Iranian Revolution of 1979 had taken place. It has been almost 40 years since the first wave of Iranian refugees settled in the Netherlands. However, few studies have been conducted on this particular group, particularly regarding entrepreneurship. We analyze the life-stories of 14 Iranian refugee entrepreneurs, who immigrated to the Netherlands in the 1980s and 1990s.

We show how different aspects of their identity shape entrepreneurial motivations, resources, and strategies. Inclusion of Iranian refugee entrepreneurs largely depends on how the aforementioned intersectional backgrounds shape motivations and resources of refugee entrepreneurs and direct their entrepreneurial strategies toward either the host society, immigrant communities, or the combination of both. The results indicate that the diverse intersectional backgrounds of Iranian refugee entrepreneurs impact their sense of belonging, which can be categorized into three forms: 'hybrid belonging', 'ethnic belonging', and 'transnational belonging'. Moreover, Iranian refugee entrepreneurs feel they receive more respect and acceptance from the society since they have become the owners of a business. This study provides insights into refugees' inclusion and it suggests that policy-makers and studies in this field should go above an integration-approach by applying an inclusion-approach.

Name: Verena Seibel**Organisation: Utrecht University (UU)**

Network explanations of the gender gap in migrants' employment patterns:

Use of online and offline networks in the Netherlands

Seibel, V. & Bilecen, B.

In this study, we investigate the relation between having online and offline personal networks and employment for male and female migrants in the Netherlands. We thereby draw on previous research showing an alarming gender gap for migrants in their employment patterns. Although social networks are identified as being crucial for migrants' labor market participation, we know very little about how migrant men and women differ in their social networks and how these differences translate into varying employment opportunities. Drawing on the Dutch Immigrant Panel of LISS (Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences) dataset, we examined migrants' employment patterns who have arrived to the Netherlands under different migration streams by conducting logistic regression models. We thereby go beyond previous research by not only looking at offline contacts, but also the impact of online networks such as LinkedIn on migrant women and men's labor market integration.

We identify two major findings. Contrary to our expectations, migrant women tend to be connected with those who are employed and with a Dutch background, less connected to men and have a rather dense network structure. Nonetheless, women's personal networks do not significantly account for their unemployment, but rather their less use of LinkedIn than migrant men. This shows that online networks are a crucial tool for migrant labor market participation and should be taken into account when designing intervention policies aiming at increasing female migrant labor migrant participation.

Name: Aslan Zorlu**Organisation: University of Amsterdam (UVA)****Economic assimilation of the third generation: An intergenerational mobility perspective on immigration and integration*****Zorlu, A. & van Gent, W.***

This paper examines ethnic disparities in intergenerational economic mobility for the children of second-generation migrants. Using rich register data for adult children aged 20 to 30, we provide empirical evidence on the economic assimilation outcomes of the descendants of immigrants who mainly arrived in the Netherlands in the post-World War II period. Acknowledging a high degree of diversity in the starting positions of immigrants associated with their dominant migration motives, we estimate the Dutch-migrant group gap in incomes from an intergenerational mobility perspective. Our descriptive rank-rank analysis reveals significant ethnic disparities in absolute and relative intergenerational income mobility. The absolute mobility of the ethnic groups we study appears to have the following rank order: Moroccan, Turkish Surinamese, Indish, German, and Dutch. While a higher level of intergenerational transmission of parental income narrows the gap for Turkish and Surinamese children, it widens the gap for Indish and Moroccan children. Our decomposition analysis shows that the ethnic disparities found for the Moroccan, Turkish, and Surinamese third generation are entirely explained by their relatively young ages and associated unfavorable socioeconomic positions, and by their lower parental income levels.

Name: Rolando Gonzales Martinez

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Community participation and multidimensional child growth: Evidence from the Vietnam Young Lives study

Haisma, H.H., Martinez, R.G. & Anand, P.

Background: Community participation has the potential to improve the effects of interventions and reduce inequalities in child growth. Multidimensional indicators capture such effects and inequalities.

Objective: The objective of this study was to measure the association of community participation with multidimensional child growth for two nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Methods: A multidimensional index of child growth (MICG) was calculated with the 5-years-old cohort of the Vietnam Young Lives survey. Young Lives is a unique dataset that has information on community participation in the design and implementation stages of two interventions: a health and a WASH intervention. Community participation during the interventions was recorded retrospectively with interviews at household level. Ordinary least squares and quantile regressions were estimated using data of 240 children. A multidimensional index of child advantage (MICA), household wealth, sex, and location (urban/rural) were included as control covariates.

Results: A positive association (post-hoc statistical power = 0.846) was estimated for community participation during the design stage of the WASH intervention (p-value < 0.05), particularly for the most deprived children (p-value < 0.01). Negative effects were estimated for the health intervention during the design stage (p-value < 0.01) and no significant effects were found for community participation during the implementation stage of the interventions. Instead of the physical dimension, the significant associations in the design stage were related to the non-physical dimension of child growth. Inequalities in multidimensional growth were found for children living in rural areas, but not for female children.

Conclusions: We interpret the association between community participation and multi-dimensional child growth as indicative of the importance of community participation during the design phase of interventions, in particular for the non-physical dimensions of child growth related to social and psychological factors. The benefits of participation were greater for urban rather than rural children, which deserves further attention.

Name: Renske Verweij

Organisation: Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)

The intergenerational transmission of educational attainment via father involvement and genetic inheritance

Verweij, R.M. & Keizer, R.

Individuals with higher educated fathers generally perform better in school than individuals with lower educated fathers. Both genetic factors as well as parenting practices can explain these associations. Up to now, researchers have studied these factors in isolation, but in this study, we apply a combined framework in which we examine the role of father involvement and of genetic influences on educational attainment to gain a better understanding of inequality in educational achievement.

We look at these two factors combined because they likely are not independently influencing educational outcomes. Therefore we examine the correlation between genetic influences and father involvement and consider mediating pathways. We use Add Health data (n=5,021) and include the polygenic score (PGS) for education, which can be considered the summary measure for genetic influences on education.

Firstly, our findings indicate that education of the father explains approximately 30% of the variation in the educational achievement of their children. Mediation analyses show that about 8% of the effect of father's education can be explained by the contact and relationship between father and child, and 24% can be explained by PGS for education. Secondly, these genetic and socio-environmental influences are not independent: adolescents with a higher PGS for education have a more involved father. This gene-environment correlation is partly child-evoked, as in families with multiple siblings, the sibling with the highest PGS reports on greater father involvement. Thirdly, we find support for genetic confounding (when genetic effects partly explain the effect of father involvement) as adding the PGS to the model reduces the effect of the father-child relationship and father-child contact. Fourthly, we also find some support for social genetic effects (when genetic effects partly operate through the social environment) as the father-child relationship and father-child contact explain a small part of the genetic effect.

Name: Gabriele Mari

Organisation: Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)

The timing of parental unemployment, insurance, and children's education in
the Netherlands

Mari, G., Keizer, R. & van Gaalen, R.

Recent studies show that parental unemployment affects children particularly if timed around crucial educational transitions, such as the one from comprehensive primary school to separate secondary-school tracks. If so, public insurance mechanisms like unemployment benefits might often be ill-suited to mitigate the intergenerational effects of parental unemployment, as their design does not account for the characteristics (e.g. school grade) of the children of unemployed claimants. Instead of public insurance then, private insurance, as in parental wealth, may thus buffer - or exacerbate when lacking - the consequences of parental unemployment.

The interplay of public and private insurance has been seldom examined in relation to the consequences of parental unemployment. We provide such assessment by examining if parental unemployment is most harmful when occurring around the school advice formulated at the end of Dutch primary school, a watershed moment that looms large on children's future education, earnings, and life chances more generally. We ask if effects vary by parental wealth and by the generosity of unemployment benefits in different calendar years, using CBS microdata for the period 2006-2013 (N > 1,000,000).

We find that paternal, but not maternal, unemployment is most harmful when timed around the school advice, resulting in lower chances (- 4 percentage points) of attending a general secondary-school track by around age 15. The effect is concentrated among girls and is only detected in families with lower relative wealth at the baseline. Further, we find that these effects do not vary before and after the last major reform of unemployment benefits in the period (passed in October 2006), but are driven by recessionary years (2009-2010), suggesting that (the lack of) private insurance trumped public insurance during the crisis.

Name: Amelie Reiner

Organisation: Universiteit van Amsterdam (UVA)

Differences in parental proximity of children of immigrants and natives and Germany

Reiner, A.

Background: Family geography is the result of migration decisions. Intergenerational proximity enables frequent face-to-face contact and support exchange and thus, has been suggested to indicate family solidarity. Migration status has been identified as an important determinant of intergenerational residential proximity due to substantial differences of family solidarity among immigrant and native families. Even though one third of the people with migration background in Germany are children of immigrants, hardly any research has focused on the residential distances of immigrant children to their parents compared to natives.

Objective: This master thesis assesses whether migration status is associated with intergenerational proximity by comparing adult children of immigrants and those of natives.

Methods: Using geo-referenced data of the German Socio-Economic Panel, differences in parental proximity between immigrant and native adult-children will be examined. Secondly, also differences in residential distance to the parents depending on migration status will be explored.

Results: Results show that children of immigrants are indeed more likely to live close to their parents (< 40 km) than those of natives. Among those living far away (>40 km), migration status is not significantly associated with parental distance.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that migration status is particularly salient when determining residential proximity to the parental household. Future research should differentiate between migrant generations, as results suggest children of immigrants to stay closer to their parents, indeed, on grounds of higher feelings of family solidarity.

Name: Özge Özer

Organisation: NIDI & University of Groningen (RUG)

To return or not to return: Understanding the impact of transnational family ties and social networks on immigrants' return

Özer, Ö.

Return migration and transnational family ties are complex issues that are increasingly discussed among academics and politics. In this project, the agenda is to fill the current gaps in return migration and transnational family ties and to increase our understanding of the influence of transnational family ties and social networks on the migrants' decision to return to their origin country by looking at the case of Netherlands. I will use the theoretical framework of social capital, and I will also benefit from various concepts and theories of migration literature such as the assimilation theory, migration development nexus, and transnationalism to identify gaps in our knowledge. Therefore, the aim of the research will be to complement the growing body of literature on international return migration and transnational family ties and social networks. This project will implement mixed methods to study these associations for the immigrants in the Netherlands. With mixed methods, the study aims to elicit insights into causal relations and consequences, which is important to create comprehensive empirical evidence about the topic, and it has strengths to reduce errors that might arise from each method while giving the researcher the possibility to formulate new hypotheses. Such methods as events history analysis will be used for theoretical models with different control and mediator variables to examine the probability of return migration. The project will benefit from the SPVA, SIM and SSD datasets as well as in depth interviews with migrants to understand the specific type of determinants (family ties in place of origin and interethnic families), and to examine heterogeneity (i) across key family life course stages (e. union formation, childbearing, union dissolution, widowhood) and (ii) across specific countries of origin.

Name: Dolly Loomans

Organisation: Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL) & University of Amsterdam (UVA)

Housing patchwork: Trajectories of labor migrants in the Netherlands

Loomans, D. & Manting, D.

Traditional theories on migrant housing trajectories have centralized around the succession model of international migration, showing how migrants move up through the housing market and spatial layouts of the city as their socioeconomic status evolves. These models of migration are based on the premise of relatively uniform housing careers and homogenous migrant groups. However, since the turn of the millennium, migration in the European Union is increasingly characterized by ‘super diversity’ of nationalities and (combinations of) other dimensions such as educational level, occupation, or household composition. Also, in the Netherlands the diversity of migrants’ backgrounds is expected to increase further in the coming decades (NIDI & CBS, 2020). Traditional migrant categories are exceeded, and a patchwork of migrant housing experiences arises.

Through providing empirical insights into the diversity of migrants and their housing trajectories, this paper contributes to a super-diverse understanding of migrant housing careers. Dutch register data is used to follow a cohort of labor migrants’ steps through the housing market from 2012 until 2019. The population consists out of EU migrants above 18 that arrived in 2012 in the Netherlands for the first time -as far as this is registered. Sequence Analysis (SA) is conducted to construct a typology of the most common and policy relevant housing trajectories of labor migrants after entering the Netherlands. In this research project we look at the trajectory of tenure arrangements. This includes the conventional tenure positions of rental (private and social) and owner-occupancy, but explicitly also more distinct forms such as shared housing. The findings challenge homogenizing accounts of migrant housing careers by being attentive to inter-group variance along various intersecting axes.

Name: Marieke van der Star

Organisation: University of Amsterdam (UVA)

Variety among EU migrants regarding the transition to homeownership

Manting, D., van der Star, M.E. & Kleinepier, T.

The recent rise of EU migrants results in many new and unknown challenges for European countries, including the Dutch housing market. Many studies showed the gap between rent and homeownership immigrant groups with a relatively long migration history, but little is known about recent EU migrants. We study the variation in entry into homeownership among migrants from different EU countries, reflecting different backgrounds in housing and welfare regimes. Using longitudinal register data from Statistics Netherlands, we observe seven EU migrant groups (with a Polish, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Bulgarian or British background) who immigrated to the Netherlands in 2011 during the period 2012 up until 2019. We examine the impact of migration motives, socio-economic and cultural backgrounds of migrants together with local housing market circumstances in order to get more insight into variety within the 'EU migrant group' regarding homeownership in the Netherlands.

Name: Jesús-Daniel Zazueta-Borboa

Organisation: NIDI

Detailed study of past long term trends in educational inequalities in life expectancy and lifespan variation across Europe

Zazueta-Borboa, J.-D., Martikainen, P., Aburto, J.-M., Peltonen, R., Zengarini, N., Kunst, A. & Janssen, F.

Across Europe, socio-economic inequalities in mortality are large, and even increased in recent decades despite effort to reduce them. To better understand what has been driving these past trends, it is important to identify the different phases in these past trends and their underlying drivers. Our objective is, therefore, to identify different phases in the past long-term trends in educational inequality in remaining life expectancy at age 30 (e30), and to assess the contribution of different socio-economic groups at different ages. We studied this - for now - for Finland and Italy (Turin), and will later add England & Wales. We used yearly mortality data by educational level (low, middle, high) from 1970 onwards, applying segmented regression and a novel demographic decomposition technique. For Finland in the early 1980's educational inequalities in e30 started to increase. Among males, the increase turned into a decline around 2008 driven by a catch up of mortality declines among lower educated males aged below 50. Among Finnish females, the increase in inequalities in e30 continued because of continuing slower improvements among the low educated particularly at ages 50-69. Among Italian males, educational inequalities in e30 increased strongly between 1975 and 1999 and subsequently slowed down, mainly due to regained mortality reductions among low educated aged 30-39. For Italian females, inequalities in e30 increased strongly between 2003 and 2010 and subsequently decreased due to regained mortality declines in lower educated group at ages 30-34 and 45-49. The phases with strong increases in educational inequalities in e30 are also characterized by strong increases in educational inequalities in lifespan variability, driven by increases in lifespan variability among the low educated. The observed important recent discontinuations of strong increases in educational inequalities in e30, thus, seem particularly driven by (regained) mortality declines among the low educated at young ages.

Name: Govert Bijwaard

Organisation: NIDI

Low birth weight and hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases

Bijwaard, G.E.

Recently, the interest in the long-run effects of early-life conditions has been increasing. It has been shown that the occurrence of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) later in life are, in particular, related to deprivation in utero and around birth. Within this literature, birth weight is the most widely used indicator of neonatal health. I investigate the effect of low birth weight on the CVD hospitalization rate. A complication for causal interpretation of birth weight effects is that birth weight is not exogenous, as both CVD hospitalization and birth weight depend on genetic and family background characteristics. In our analyses we address this endogeneity issue.

We use Swedish Military Conscription Data (men born between 1973 and 1983) linked to administrative information (timing of admittance and discharge) on hospitalization for CVD (1990-2012). These data include recording of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics along with anthropometric measures, including birth weight and the length of the gestation period.

We use a Gompertz proportional hazard CVD hospitalization rate. To account for the endogeneity of low birth weight (< 2500 gr) we use a short gestation period (32 or 33 weeks) as an instrument in a principal strata framework. The method allows identification of the Local Average Treatment Effect (LATE), i.e. for the individuals who only have a low birth weight because they had by a sort gestation period. We account for both complier probability and effect heterogeneity.

Ignoring endogeneity of birth weight leads to underestimate the effect of low birth weight on CVD hospitalization. We do not find a difference between using 32 or 33 weeks of gestation as a short gestation period. Accounting for effect heterogeneity leads to a larger low birth weight effect. The implied probability of survival without CVD hospitalization till age 40 is 1.6% lower for men with low birth weight.

Name: Frans Willekens**Organisation: NIDI**

Migration: a random walk with preferences and barriers. A computational model of international migration

Willekens, F.J.

The World Gallup Poll revealed that 20 percent of the world population desires to emigrate (16 per cent in Asia and Oceania; 30 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa). The percentage planning and preparing to migrate is much lower and less than one percent of the world population actually migrates in a year (about 0.6 percent). That percentage has been relatively stable since 1995. The cumulative effect of migration flows is a stock of immigrants and emigrants (diaspora). The UN Population Division estimates that in mid-2020) 3.6 percent of the world's population (280.6 million) were born outside of their country of current residence. That percentage has increased slightly over the years.

In this paper, international migration is modelled as a random walk with preferences and obstacles. The random walk is a particular stochastic process. The walk is biased by individual preferences and constrained by barriers imposed, e.g. immigration quota and immigrant selection mechanisms. The preferences used in this paper are revealed preferences, embedded in recent international migration flows. They differ from stated preferences (desires, aspirations, intentions).

The migration behaviour of 1 million persons, 0.125 per thousand of the world population of 8 billion, is simulated. For each individual, place of birth and migration history (sequence of countries of residence) are derived from (a) UN data on population by country of birth and country of current (2019) residence, and (b) Abel and Cohen (2019) estimates of migration flows between all countries of the world during the period 1990-2015. The simulation produces plausible global migration flows. Under certain conditions the individual-based model produce migration flows that are identical to those produced by macro-level spatial interaction models. Immigration quota result in well-known substitution effects. The simulation is implemented in R, using vectorized operations that make R fast.

Name: Rok Hrzic

Organisation: Maastricht University (UM)

A European Minimum Pension and mortality convergence: A counterfactual scenario analysis of Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia

Hrzic, R., Jasilionis, D., Vogt, T., Brand, H. & Janssen, F.

The 2004 expansion of the European Union (EU) brought eight Central East European (CEE) countries into a union with western European countries (EU-15). However, this did not result in a harmonization of social welfare policy. Instead, social welfare policy had diverged between the CEE countries since their independence. Pension incomes are a particularly important aspect of this policy divergence due to their relationship with mortality at older ages. In this study, we explore the effect of a hypothetical intervention 'the European Minimum Pension (EMP)' on mortality trajectories in Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia after EU accession, and examine whether a social welfare union could support the EU's stated objective of social cohesion.

The EMP is a hypothetical policy that guarantees a minimum income to all EU citizens aged over 65. The target pension income for this study is 20% of the annual mean household consumption in EU-15 per adult in 2005, or approximately 3700 EUR. Longitudinal data on public pension income, self-perceived health, and death for persons aged over 65 in Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia were extracted from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE survey), and death and population counts were extracted from the Human Mortality Database. The data were used to calibrate an individual-based simulation model of health and mortality by sex, age, pension income, and country of residence. To construct the EMP scenario, new pension income distributions are imposed for each country, and counterfactual age-mortality schedules are estimated using the simulation. Based on the calibration sample, between 12% (Slovenia) and 68% (Poland) of retirees over 65 would be eligible for the EMP.

The preliminary results indicate that the scheme would primarily benefit younger retirees with good self-perceived health. However, we also note sizeable sensitivity to different model and calibration choices.

Name: Paul Reijn

Organisation: Sinfore

Predicting elderly care

Reijn, P.J.M. & Hagmeijer, H.

Elderly care is an important subject in the Netherlands. The Ministry of Health recently published the latest view of both RIVM and TNO on expected developments. At this moment, 138.150 elderly people need intensive care and live in institutions, partly because of physical illness, but mainly due to dementia. This largely impacts elderly people above the age of 85, who have a large risk of physical illness or dementia. In the past, many people stayed at elderly institutions, but at the same time, as a result of government policy, people stayed longer in their own homes. CBS extrapolated this trend and predicted that about 226.000 elderly persons will be living in institutions by the year 2040. Recently, the RIVM made a new prediction resulting in 260.960 elderly people needing intensive care.

The RIVM took the number of elderly people in age classes in a certain region who lived in institutions in 2020 and compared them with the population in that region, resulting in ratios for the number of elderly people in age classes that need intensive care for that region. Combining these ratios with the PBL prediction results in the prediction of elderly people need intensive care for that region up to 2040. RIVM named the prediction policy free. But, by taking the present number of people in elderly institutions, the RIVM in fact did not predict policy free, but predicted the result of the present policy in the various regions.

Calculation of these ratios on a national level enables one to compare the regional norms with this national norm. Then we can see what region performs better. Regions can learn from each other. Adding information from the regions, such as income, education level, can help to explain the differences, as several institutions such as CPB and Rekenkamer suggested.

Name: Naomi Biegel

Organisation: University of Antwerp

Socio-economic differentials in the uptake of formal childcare - Does the availability of (in)formal care explain differential uptake?

Biegel, N., Neels, K. & Maes, J.

Background: The rising female labour market participation in recent decades entailed the challenge for parents to negotiate work and family responsibilities and organise childcare. While Belgium is among the European countries with the highest availability of formal childcare, uptake of childcare is characterised by pronounced socio-economic differentials. Formal childcare is mainly used by higher educated women and much less by lower educated women.

Objectives: In this paper, we focus on how the labour market opportunities of women with different educational attainment affect their uptake of formal childcare. Hereby we address if and how local availability of formal childcare facilities differs for families with varying socio-economic profiles and how this affects childcare decisions. We additionally control for the availability of grandparents as a potential source of informal care, because parents may rely on care from relatives when formal childcare is scarce.

Data and methods: We use data from the 2011 Belgian census which provides us with information on the sociodemographic characteristics of households. The data is linked to tax register data giving insight into the usage of formal childcare uptake since childcare expenses are tax-deductible. Additionally, we include contextual information on childcare coverage at the municipality level. By means of logit regression, we model uptake of formal childcare arrangements in 2011, controlling for individual and household-level characteristics, as well as taking account of availability of grandparents by controlling for spatial proximity and characteristics of grandparents such as age, civil status and employment status.

Results and main conclusions: Preliminary results indicate that spatial variation in access to childcare has limited effects on explaining educational differentials in uptake, while differences in labour market opportunities for mothers have a substantial impact on the uptake of formal childcare. Differential availability of grandparents also explains some of the observed educational gradients.

Name: Julie Maes

Organisation: University of Antwerp

Formal childcare uptake of native and second generation parents in Belgium:
Do local childcare expansions narrow migrant-native uptake gaps?

Maes, J., Neels, K., Biegel, N. & Wood, J.

Research indicates that in most European countries, parents with a migration background display a lower uptake of formal childcare compared to native parents. Although prior studies identify the low availability of formal childcare services as an important explanation for this differential uptake pattern, it remains unclear to what extent migrant-native uptake gaps narrow in times of childcare expansions. Therefore, by using longitudinal census and register data for Belgium that has been linked to tax form data on childcare expenses and contextual data on childcare coverage at the municipality level, this study examines the relationship between local childcare availability and migrant-native differences in formal childcare uptake from 2010 to 2014. More specifically, municipality-level fixed-effects models are used to investigate whether local childcare expansions can increase formal childcare uptake of second generation mothers of Southern European, Maghreb and Turkish origin, in turn reducing uptake gaps with native mothers. Preliminary results show that childcare expansions diminish migrant-native uptake gaps due to a larger positive effect on the childcare uptake of migrant origin mothers compared to native mothers. Moreover, we find that this larger positive effect of childcare expansions for migrant origin mothers can be explained by the larger positive effect for mothers with a weaker labour market attachment.

Name: Rui Lu**Organisation: NIDI**

The impact of parenthood on the gender division of paid and unpaid work in China

Lu, R., Gauthier, A. & Stulp, G.

In western societies, parenthood increases women's time spent on unpaid work and decreases the time in paid work. Men's time use is hardly impacted by parenthood. Women may reduce their working hours or even withdraw from the labour market entirely to take care of their newborn child. This unequal gendered division of labour and the dual burden that it imposes on working mothers is recognized as a classic explanation for the fertility decline. Different from the west, women in China seldom reduce working hours or withdraw from the labour market after having a child, not only because many families only had one child but also because there exists a dual-earner norm that both women and men should work to contribute to the society and support the family financially. At the same time, women take on much more housework and childcare. The relaxation of family planning policy that allows people to have more children may further disrupt the gender balance including greater unpaid work for mothers. It is unclear how Chinese couples have adapted to this changing circumstance. In particular, how do couples divide paid and unpaid work after the birth of the first or second child? This paper applies a longitudinal design using 2 waves of China labour-force dynamics survey (CLDS) in 2016 and 2018 to trace the changes of the division in paid and unpaid work after the birth of children. We found that there is an equal division of paid work but a large gender gap in unpaid work after having children. Few women withdraw from the labour market after the birth of children. We discuss how cultural differences and gender equality in the West and in China can explain the differences observed.

Name: Thomas Lowe
Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Caring about caregivers: Exploring the relationship between the caregiver role
and mobility capabilities

Lowe, T.A., Meijering, L., Haas de, B. & Osborne, T.

Informal caregivers play a crucial role in caring for individuals with dementia. Continued population ageing in most societies means more individuals may develop dementia and other neurodegenerative conditions, which requires care. Unless formal care matches the growing need for care in the future, caregivers will continue to play a vital role. However, there is little research on what the caregiver role means to the caregivers themselves and their mobility. This paper applies Butler's notion of performativity to the role of caregiver and considers its influence on the caregivers' capabilities to be mobile. Using interviews and graphic elicitation exercises with 17 informal caregivers across the UK, our preliminary findings show how the caregiver role influences the caregivers' capabilities to be mobile by normalising certain expectations about what a caregiver should feel and do. This normalisation is established through the social context caregivers are situated in. However, our preliminary findings also show that some caregivers subvert these expectations. These subversions include taking holidays without the one they care for, resisting the expectation to use care homes and employing formal caregivers for their own respite. We conclude that the caregiver role plays a crucial part in the caregivers' capability to be mobile. Whether or not the caregivers realise these capabilities is largely irrelevant; the belief that they could greatly inform their understanding of the caregiver role. Thus, this paper emphasises the importance of considering the capabilities rather than functioning to be mobile of caregivers. By unpacking the subtle links between caregiver performance and mobility capabilities, this paper highlights how a greater awareness of the intricacies of the caregiver role may help caregivers receive the support they need to realise the capabilities they desire.

Name: Gusta Wachter**Organisation: NIDI**

Union formation of the children of immigrants: Does the ethnic composition of the childhood neighbourhood matter?

Wachter, G.G. & Costa, R.

Compared to immigrants, union formation of the children of immigrants is typically more similar to that of the majority population. This is generally attributed to the, at least partial, socialization of the second generation in the majority culture. Although studies generally compare the second generation to the majority population on a national level, the degree to which second-generation individuals are socialized in the majority culture depends on the local context in which they grow up. Growing up surrounded by large shares of majority-group members “and being socialized with them” may make the union formation of the second generation more similar to that of majority group peers. However, the local residential contexts during childhood have been overlooked in previous studies. Using full population register data from statistics Netherlands, we estimate multinomial event-history models to examine the timing and type of first union (direct marriage or unmarried cohabitation) as a function of the proportion of majority-group residents in the neighbourhood at age 15. Neighbourhoods are measured at 3 levels of scale using an innovative method. We focus on all Turkish (3,963), Moroccan (3,819), and Surinamese (4,485) second-generation individuals born in the Netherlands in 1986 and follow their union formation from age 18 to 32. Our findings indicate that the ethnic composition of the childhood neighbourhood influences first union formation differently across origin groups.

Name: Anne Brons

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Union stability of second unions and the relationship baggage from the prior relationship

Brons, A. & te Riele, S.

Live together until death do us part is becoming less common. One in three marriages ends in divorce, and separation rates among cohabiters are even higher. This means that more and more people enter a romantic union more than once in a lifetime.

Second unions are likely to differ from first unions in several ways. They often involve individuals with more complex life histories, due to their partnership history and possibly children from prior relationships. Also the dissolution risk might differ between a first and second union. Findings from previous research, however, are contradictory. Some studies, focusing only on marriages, show that second marriages have higher dissolution risks than first marriages. Other studies, including both marriages and cohabiting relationships, found no difference between first and second unions, once selectivity was controlled for. However, this was only true for former cohabiters. Formerly married people did experience higher dissolution risks. It was suggested that this may have to do with the relationship 'baggage' formerly married people carry into their next relationship.

Another type of relationship 'baggage' from the prior relationship that people bring into their second union is having children from prior relationships, which is the focus of this paper. We use the Dutch Survey on Family Formation (OG 2008 & 2013), that contains complete retrospective union histories for cohorts born from 1934 to 1995 (age 18-79). It can be expected that the presence of children from prior relationships may increase the likelihood of second union dissolution. We control for selectivity and distinguish between marriage and cohabitation, both in the current and previous relationship.

First preliminary results show that second unions have a higher dissolution risk than first unions, also after controlling for important determinants, like parental divorce, education, and having children. Moreover, people who have been in a prior union and cohabit within their second union have the highest dissolution risk.

Name: Willem Vermeulen

Organisation: NIDI

Explaining municipal differences in union dissolution rates among married and cohabiting couples.

Vermeulen, W.R.J., Zoutewelle-Terovan, M., Kooiman, N. & Liefbroer, A. C.

Research has shown that divorce rates differ considerably across municipalities in the Netherlands. Given the large increase in cohabitation over the past decades, this study expands our understanding of whether municipal differences can also be observed in the union dissolution rates of cohabitants. Additionally, this research examines whether the role of contextual factors important in explaining union dissolution variation in divorce behavior can also explain variation in the dissolution of cohabiting unions. Based on existing theoretical explanations, a number of potential important factors are examined, such as financial uncertainty, gender roles, union formation norms, social ties and demographic composition. For this study, we use register data from Statistics Netherlands (2017-2018) and construct unique union dissolution information per union type (distinguishing between married couples, cohabiting couples and registered partnerships) for 355 Dutch municipalities. All explanatory factors in our model are defined using publicly available municipal-level variables provided by Statistics Netherlands. Spatial modeling is used to analyze differences in union dissolution rates across different types of relationships.

Name: Lonneke van den Berg

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Singles in young adulthood more resilient later in life?

Van den Berg, L. & Verbakel, E.

Young people increasingly leave the parental home to live with roommates or alone rather than with a partner. Starting the housing career by living in singlehood is part of the 'age of independence'. It offers young people the opportunity to focus on themselves and invest in their skills and capital. These skills and experience with living in singlehood make them more resilient later in life. This is relevant in light of increasing labor market insecurity and partnership instability. In this paper, we examine the role of having lived in singlehood after leaving home for the effects of union instability later in life. We examine whether young people who lived in singlehood after leaving home experience less negative effects of divorce on 1) life satisfaction, 2) income, 3) instability in other domains (e.g., having to return to the parental home). As women in particular may be more likely to be economically independent if they live in singlehood, we study effects separately for men and women. We use panel data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. These data allow us to follow individuals over a longer time period - from the moment they leave the parental home till years after they separated from their partner.

Name: Jonne Thomassen

Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)

Who stays in their birthplace? The role of intergenerational birthplace-ties in the migration behaviour of young adults in Sweden

Thomassen, J.A.K., Lundholm, E. & Malmberg, G.

Young adults may employ internal migration as a strategy for improving their chances in education, career prospects, and living conditions. However, the demand to migrate away from the place of birth may compete with strong feelings of attachment, the benefits of possessing location-specific capital, and the wish to stay geographically close to family and friends. We present a research plan investigating the determinants of staying in the place of birth during young adulthood. For this, we use Swedish population register data from which we selected all individuals from three birth cohorts who were still living in their place of birth by age 18. Using multinomial logistic regressions, we then model their movements in relation to their place of birth between ages 18 and 30 (i.e., stayed, moved, or returned). First, we explore the role of intergenerational birthplace-ties as a determinant of their behaviour. We take the presence of intergenerational birthplace-ties as our main explanatory variable because we hypothesize that the costs of migrating are particularly high for young adults who live in a place in which their family has lived for multiple generations. Other determinants are tested and controlled for in subsequent models. Second, we propose a follow-up design. Herein we select only those young adults from our index cohorts with intergenerational birthplace-ties and we link them to their siblings. We then model their migration behaviour in relation to the place of birth, which allows us to identify who carries on the intergenerational staying-tradition. Our findings contribute to the (im-)mobility literature by providing a descriptive profile of those who stay in their place of birth and by extending the range of local ties that may act as constraints to migration to include the presence of intergenerational birthplace-ties.

Name: Clara Mulder

Organisation: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen (RUG)

Moving to get closer to family: An analysis of matched survey and register data for the Netherlands.

Mulder, C.H. & Kooiman, N.

As recent research has shown, getting closer to family forms a quite common motivation for moving. We plan to investigate the associations between the likelihood of moving to get closer to family on the one hand and indicators of support needs and (dis)advantage on the other, while taking into account the actual locations of family members (parents, children, siblings) before a potential move. We employ data from the Housing Research Netherlands survey matched with register data from the System of Social-Statistical Datasets. We perform two analyses. In the first, we analyze moving with getting closer to family mentioned as any reason for the move, compared with not moving and with moving with no family motive mentioned. In the second, we analyze moving with getting closer to family mentioned as the main motive for the move, compared with not moving and moving with broad categories of other motives (housing/environment, household, work/education, health) mentioned as the main one. We have not run the analyses yet, but hope to present preliminary results at the DDD.

Name: Joeke Kuyvenhoven

Organisation: NIDI

Spatiotemporal relation between childhood internal mobility and exposure to neighbourhood distress

Kuyvenhoven, J., Haandrikman, K. & de Valk, H.A.G.

Whether moving during childhood has an adverse impact on a child's life chances depends partially on the type of move a child experiences and the conditions under which moves occur. In this study we focus on different types of childhood internal mobility and the (change) in neighbourhood conditions in trying to understand accumulations of (dis)advantage across a child's life course. We combine temporal and spatial perspectives in trying to answer the following research question: Do different types of childhood internal mobility patterns relate to different levels of exposure to neighbourhood distress during childhood? Using longitudinal full population register data of Statistics Netherlands, this relation is analysed for children born in the Netherlands in 1999 and followed until age 16 (N=182.151). The study combines two analytical strategies. First, we use spatial techniques of hotspot analysis and spatial autocorrelation to visualise and analyse concentrations of childhood internal mobility. Based on results from these analyses, revealing that childhood internal mobility concentrates in cities, we select all children born in one of the four largest cities in the Netherlands (N=21.476) for subsequent analyses. Second, multinomial logistic models are used to analyse the relation between (1) the socioeconomic composition of the neighbourhood of origin and different types of mobility and (2) neighbourhood socioeconomic composition across a child's life course and different types of mobility. Preliminary results show that especially being born in an affluent neighbourhood reduces the probability to make any type of move during childhood. Furthermore, descriptive results give a first indication that mobile children move primarily between similar types of neighbourhoods in terms of the socioeconomic composition. This seems to point to an accumulation of advantage for children born in more affluent neighbourhoods. The next step will be to analyse the neighbourhood composition across a child's life course in relation to different types of mobility.

Name: Louise Meijering**Organisation: University of Groningen (RUG)****Seasonal differences in mobility in later life in the Netherlands*****Meijering, L.B., Osborne, T., Weitkamp, G., Sattari, Z. & van Doorne, M.***

Mobility, in terms of everyday movement through the outdoor environment, is important for well-being in later life. There is some research that has shown that older adults' mobility varies with the time of the day, with a focus on the afternoon for outdoor movement. However, it remains largely unknown how everyday movement of older adults varies between seasons. This is an important gap, since movement is likely to vary with variations in temperature, length of day as well as weather circumstances such as rain and sunshine. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the seasonal differences and similarities in mobility practices in later life in the Northern Netherlands.

A mixed-methods approach has been used, in which we combine pedometer, activity-diary, GPS- and in-depth interview data through grounded visualisation. We have collected data from seventeen older adults, once during the fall/ winter, and once during summer. Preliminary findings show that older adults are equally active in different seasons in terms of steps taken per day. Furthermore, the mode of transport they use does not differ much between seasons. We found that the weather of the day has a larger impact on mode of transport than seasonal differences. For instance, when it rained, our participants avoided cycling. In terms of differences between seasons, our participants spent more time indoors in wintertime, both because of weather and daylight. They also spent time on different activities, with indoor activities such as needlework and watching TV more common in fall and winter, and gardening more common in summer. We tentatively conclude that mobility practices in later life are impacted by seasonal influences as well as the weather.

Name: Dordly Deeg**Organisation: Amsterdam UMC**

Trends during 1989-2018 in different measures of health; the role of educational level

Nusselder, W.J., Valverde, J.R. & Deeg, D.J.H.

In view of the increased risk of health problems with increasing age, the current policy to extend working lives by increasing the state pension age might imply that an increasing proportion of older workers will experience health problems. However, a favourable health trend over time at the population level may compensate for the age-related deterioration in health to such an extent that health problems are not an impediment to continue working until older ages. In examining health trends, important issues to consider are: trends in health differ according to the health indicator used and health differs according to educational level. The questions addressed in this study are whether the previously identified improvement in health at the population level, based on the OECD-indicator with questions about mobility, hearing, and vision (OECD-MHV), equally occurs for other health measures and among low, mid, and high educated men and women. We focus on the 55-70-year-olds, which age group is relevant for the pension age debate.

We use Statistics Netherlands' annual health survey across the period 1989-2018 and include, in addition to the OECD-MHV, the OECD-indicator without hearing and vision (OECD-M), disability in activities of daily living (ADL), and self-rated health. Our study shows an improvement only for health based on the OECD-MHV, but for the OECD-M we do not observe an improvement in health, and neither do we see an improvement in ADL disability and self-rated health. Furthermore, for the OECD-MHV we see a significant improvement in health only for mid and high educated men and for high educated women. ADL disability even increased for low educated men and women.

Thus, the favourable trend for the OECD-MHV does not apply to the other health measures and particularly not for the lower educated, who already have a higher percentage of health problems.

Name: Konrad Turek**Organisation: NIDI**

Trends and Inequalities in Extending Working Lives: Late-Life Employment
Trajectories between 1990-2019 in Seven Countries

Turek, K.L., Henkens, K. & Kalmijn, M.

The last 30 years have brought unprecedented changes to the way older people work and retire. Currently, public policies encourage later retirement, but they often do not account for discrepancies in the capacity for extending working lives. This paper studies trends and inequalities in extending working lives over the last three decades in a gender-specific and comparative perspective of seven countries (Australia, Germany, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States; total analytical sample of $n = 22,314$). We apply latent class growth analysis to identify employment trajectories between 60 and 69 from 1990 to 2019. In particular, we focus on people who continue work till later ages and compare them with those who exit early and remain inactive through their 60s. Latent class regression models serve to measure gender differences, educational inequalities, and time trends. We find five universal trajectories: Late Employment, Standard, Early and Late Exit, and Non-Employment. During the last three decades Non-Employment dominated the 1990s, but it significantly declined, giving space to Late Employment as one of the major employment pathways. Gender and educational inequalities are considerable and stable. The results suggest that the progress toward later employment is universal for contemporary societies, however, we find vital differences between countries, which warns against generalizations of one-country findings. This study also contributes methodologically by exploring the trajectory-oriented perspective on late careers.

Name: Orlaith Tunney

Organisation: NIDI

Children of the revolution: The impact of 1960s and 1970s culture on baby boomers' views on retirement

Tunney, O.C., Henkens, K. & van Solinge, H.

There is widespread speculation that baby boomers will make significant changes to the retirement landscape. Some attribute these changes, at least in part, to counter-cultural movements this generation pioneered during the sixties and seventies. However, empirical investigation into the long-term impact of counter-cultural identification in youth is scarce. To address this, our study examines associations between baby boomers' retirement styles and identification with counterculture. Using data from 6,024 pre-retired Dutch older workers, we investigate whether greater identification with counterculture is associated with more active retirement styles. Our results show that greater identification with counterculture is associated with more active retirement styles, even when controlling for potential confounders. Beyond highlighting the diversity of the baby boom generation, these findings support the idea that (counter)cultural identity in youth has an impact across the life course and may therefore have implications for other key questions of life's third age beyond retirement.