Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day
2023

Plenary Session	10:00 – 11:00 Location: **Aula**
Welcome by Prof. dr. Leo van Wissen, President of the NVD	
Keynote address "Real World Data and Demography" by **Melinda Mills**, Director at the Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science, Professor of Demography & Population Health at the University of Oxford, and Professor of Data Science and Public Health Policy at the University of Groningen	
Discussion	

Poster session and coffee/tea break	11.00 – 11.45 Location: **room 1636** *and* **Johanna Westerdijkkamer**
1. The Generation and Gender Survey in Uruguay: In the search for demographic and methodological data	**Wojciech Jablonski** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
2. Young adults' views on gender equality: Evidence from GGS II	**Lin Rouvroye** *NIDI*
3. Bursting the bubble: Describing and explaining international retirement migrants' social integration in the destination	**Esma Betül Savaş** *NIDI*
4. Understanding differences in internal migration behavior between adult children of international migrants and individuals of native origin	**Alon Pertzikovitz** *NIDI*
5. Fertility prediction challenge, Episode I: Does survey data beat population registries?	**Elizaveta Sivak** *University of Groningen*
6. The association between parenthood and health: A comparison of people in same-gender and different-gender relationships	**Yuxuan Jin** *NIDI*
7. Mental health effects of partner unemployment and the role of the economic context from 2006-2016 in Finland	**Lara Bister** **(NVD Seed Grant 2022)** *University of Groningen*

Parallel sessions I	**11:45 – 13:00**
Session 1: Toekomstverkenning & sociale cohesie	Chair: **Lex Thijssen**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Wat is sociale cohesie en hoe kan je het meten?	**Isolde Woittiez** *The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)*
2. Een simulatiemodel voor veranderingen in sociale cohesie	**Bart van Hulst** *SCP*
3. Verschillen naar opleiding in sociale cohesie in Nederland, nu en in de toekomst	**Isolde Woittiez** *SCP*
4. Etnische diversiteit, contact en sociale vertrouwen in buurten, nu en in de toekomst	**Joris Broere** *SCP*
Session 2: Data & methods	Chair: **Bram Hogendoorn**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. How to optimize response in a large push-to-web survey in the Netherlands: Evidence from the Generations and Gender Survey	**Arieke Rijken** *NIDI*
2. A data-driven approach shows that individuals' characteristics are more important than their networks in predicting fertility outcomes	**Gert Stulp** *University of Groningen*
3. Predicting fertility intentions and uncertainty from open-ended questions	**Xiao Xu** *NIDI*
4. Pathways from education to mortality, mediated through income	**Govert Bijwaard** *NIDI*
Session 3: Later life	Chair: **Hanna van Solinge**
	Location: **Aula**
1. Saving for retirement among migrants in Europe	**Jelle Lössbroek** *NIDI / University of Groningen*
2. Home-making at the Odensehuis: Everyday life with dementia	**Louise Meijering** *University of Groningen*
3. Unveiling the impact of informal caregiving on longitudinal changes in later life physical functioning: a comparative analysis	**Zeinab Sattari** *University of Groningen*
4. Looking back on career, looking forward to retirement: Antecedents of subjective career evaluations and its impact on retirement adjustment	**Orlaith Tunney** *NIDI*

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch break (1636 & Johanna Westerdijkkamer)

Parallel sessions II	14:00 – 15:15
Session 4: Family complexities & intergenerational health	Chairs: **Tobias Vogt & Mine Kühn**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Descendants of long-lived families have both a better genetic and social profile which becomes increasingly pronounced if more ancestors are long-lived	**Niels van den Berg** *Leiden University Medical Center & Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*
2. Educational assortative mating and mortality in Finland: A couple perspective, 1987-2020	**Cecilia Potente** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
3. Gender disparities in family complexity and health	**Philipp Dierker** *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
4. Do parents suffer too? Adult children's unemployment and parents' mental health in 12 European countries	**Lara Bister** *University of Groningen*
Session 5: Family & partnerships	Chair: **Anne Brons**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. A life-course approach to singlehood	**Aat Liefbroer** *NIDI*
2. Social class inequalities between different-sex and same-sex couples in the United States, Sweden and the Netherlands	**Weverthon Machado** *Utrecht University*
3. The importance of financial comparison and support in union dissolution	**Willem Vermeulen** *NIDI*
4. Parental support and first-time homeownership: The role of family complexity	**Lonneke van den Berg** *NIDI*
Session 6: Labour market	Chair: **Lin Rouvroye**
	Location: **Aula**
1. Lengthy asylum procedure and refugees' employment. Evidence after an asylum policy reform in Germany	**Agnieszka Kanas** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
2. Moving for proximity to family and labour market outcomes in the Netherlands	**Clara H. Mulder** *University of Groningen*
3. Is there a Christian penalty in secular hiring contexts? Evidence from a field experiment in the Netherlands	**Lex Thijssen** *Radboud University*

15:15 – 15:45 Coffee/tea break (1636 & Johanna Westerdijkkamer)

15:20 – 15:45 NVD Annual Meeting (Kernkampkamer; NVD members only)

Parallel sessions III	15:45 – 17:00
Session 7: Fertility	Chair: **Anne Gauthier**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Big Five Personality Traits and Trajectories of Fertility Expectations in Reproductively Aged Adults in the Netherlands	**Ilayda Özoruç** *Tilburg University*
2. More than just postponement: quantifying the contributions of education and unions on fertility outcomes by simulating the reproductive life courses of Dutch women	**Rolf Granholm** *University of Groningen*
3. Housing conditions and fertility: Can the Dutch housing crisis explain the post-2010 fertility decline?	**Daniël van Wijk** *NIDI*
4. Understanding reproductive autonomy among heterosexual and LGBT couples in the Netherlands: A reproductive justice perspective	**Billie de Haas** *University of Groningen*
Session 8: Migration & integration	Chair: **Agnieszka Kanas**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Transnational kin networks: an analysis based on crowdsourced online genealogy	**Andrea Colasurdo** *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
2. Intentions and Outcomes: Exploring Re-migration among Immigrants in the Netherlands	**Ozge Ozer** *University of Groningen / NIDI*
3. Cultural distance as an explanation of integration of migrants	**Gerrit Kreffer**
4. Voluntary activities and the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on social integration of internal migrants in China	**Yixin Zhang** *University of Groningen*
Session 9: Health & mortality	Chair: **Adrien Remund**
	Location: **Aula**
1. Pandemic welfare and child well-being: A lost opportunity?	**Gabriele Mari** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
2. Determinants of children's mental health: Relative contributions when accounting for endogeneity, self-selection and unobserved heterogeneity	**Anna Tort-Carrera** *NIDI / University of Groningen*
3. Contributions of causes of death to mortality differentials between movers and stayers in the Netherlands	**Maximilian Frentz-Göllnitz** *University of Groningen / University of Rostock*
4. Identification of a 'Blue Zone' in the Netherlands; personal, genetic, socio-cultural, and environmental characteristics	**Dorly Deeg** *Amsterdam Universitair Medisch Centrum / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

17:00 – 18:00 Drinks and award ceremony (room 1636)

ABSTRACTS

Poster session
11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Wojciech Jablonski
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Ignacio Pardo

The Generation and Gender Survey in Uruguay: In the Search for Demographic and Methodological Data

The Uruguayan population has undergone radical transformations in recent times. Among them are those linked to population aging and demographic and family change, which modified the relationship between generations and the different dimensions of gender equity. Descriptive indicators obtained from surveys and administrative records show these changes. However, the underlying dynamics of these transformations required more comprehensive and in-depth data to test explanatory theories about social change. The Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) filled this gap.

GGS is a longitudinal, multidisciplinary, cross-national survey with a conceptual framework and an innovative research agenda designed to move from a descriptive approach to understanding the causal mechanisms of demographic and family change. The survey is managed by the Generation and Gender Programme (GGP) Central Coordination Hub at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI).

During COVID19 pandemic, GGP introduced online data collection in most participating countries, eliminating or significantly reducing the face-to-face component. In Uruguay, however, a country with a strong tradition of personal interviews, we were afraid that such a switch would affect the respondents' experience and, as a result, the reliability of the data. Given this, we decided to implement a mixed-mode approach. 85% of the sample was conducted in CAPI mode (face-to-face interviews), 15% – via CAWI (online interviews). As the assignment was random, we can compare the response patterns between the CAPI and CAWI. The GGS in Uruguay was conducted by the Population Studies Programme (University of the Republic) and fieldwork was done between November 2021 and December 2022.

The presentation will briefly discuss the most interesting substantial outcomes and focus on methodological output, comparing the data from both CAWI and CAPI groups. We will also present qualitative insights based on interviewers' observations.

Name: Lin Rouvroye
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Olga Grünwald

Young adults' views on gender equality: evidence from GGS II

Between the ages of 18 and 35, people are expected to gradually take on more responsibilities and adopt new adult roles such as 'worker' or 'homemaker'. Traditionally, social norms have determined which roles are essential for young men and women. The combined trends of higher educational attainment and higher labour market participation among women are said to stimulate the spread of more egalitarian ideas about the division of labour, both within and outside of the household. This descriptive research project examines the degree to which these ideas have been internalised by the youngest generation of a population. Despite the above-mentioned trends, we acknowledge the existence of cultural differences in the degree to which life aspirations are structured on the basis of gender. This research therefore also looks at cross-country variation in young adults' views on gender equality.

The Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) is a valuable resource for the study of gender equality from a cross-national perspective. We use data on perceived 'gender importance' from GGS round 2 wave 1 collected in Kazakhstan, Moldova, Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. We selected respondents aged 18-35. The five eastern countries represent societal contexts with a gender-based division of household labour, whereas the four Scandinavian countries represent societies characterised by a more egalitarian approach.

Descriptive results show cross-country variation in the perceived relative importance of various adult roles for men or women. Nevertheless, the main preliminary finding of this research is that across all studied countries the majority of young adults expressed the belief that roles such as 'worker' or 'homemaker' are equally important for men and women. Even in countries in which a gender-based division of household labour is strongly emphasized, young adults expressed egalitarian ideas about the roles of men and women in society.

Poster session

11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Esma Betül Savaş
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Kene Henkens, Matthijs Kalmijn

Bursting the bubble: Describing and explaining international retirement migrants' social integration in the destination

The stereotypical image of international retirement migrants often portrays them as individuals who seek amenities the destination provides without a strong emphasis on integrating with the local community (Huber & O'Reilly, 2004). However, the limited social integration of retirement migrants can have adverse effects on their health and well-being, as well as on the communities they reside in, making it crucial to understand the determinants of retirement migrants' integration in the destination country. Using a new survey of Dutch retirement migrants based on a probability sample (DRM 2021), we answer a descriptive and an explanatory question; (1) how much contact do Dutch retirement migrants have with locals, Dutch migrants, and non-Dutch migrants in the destination? (2) to what extent do country-level and individual-level characteristics explain the differences in the social integration of retirement migrants? We further differentiate between weak and strong ties by investigating contact with acquaintances and friendships. Descriptive findings show that Dutch retirement migrants have the highest number of friendships with locals, followed by Dutch migrants, and the fewest friendships with non-Dutch migrants. Our multi-level analyses indicate that individual-level characteristics play a larger role in explaining these variations than country-level characteristics. Notably, previous connections to the destination, which predicted increased local contact, and stronger national identity, which predicted increased migrant contact are among the strongest predictors. Additionally, distinctions emerge between weak and strong ties as factors such as duration of residence, national identity, and orientation towards the destination culture exhibit stronger effects in friendships than in acquaintances. Overall, our results shed light on the social integration of retirement migrants in various countries, revealing that, in most countries, retirement migrants engage more with locals than other migrants. However, some countries, such as Spain, stand out as outliers, as retirement migrants demonstrate a greater inclination towards interacting with fellow migrants.

Poster session
11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Alon Pertzikovitz
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Gusta Wachter, Matthijs Kalmijn

Understanding Differences in Internal Migration Behavior Between Adult Children of International Migrants and Individuals of Native Origin

Internal migration is fundamental for countries and economies, as it facilitates the efficient distribution of people, expertise, and capital to their most required destinations. The ability to move to different geographic locations is also essential for individuals to achieve their goals and fulfill their needs. Limited previous work has found that adult children of international migrants in Western Europe are less mobile than individuals of native origin. It has been speculated that structural differences such as income and preferences for living nearby family may explain lower internal migration rates among children of migrants. This study first examines whether there are group differences in internal migration behavior between adult children of migrant and native descent. Then, it explores potential explanations for group differences in migration propensity, particularly the role of economic opportunities and family and social ties. To fulfill our objectives, we draw on longitudinal register data from the Netherlands, to follow the internal migration trajectories of the entire adult population in an observation window of 15 years (between 2006 and 2021). To better understand group differences in migration behavior, we disaggregate internal migration into short-, longer- and long-distance moves. This way, we can adequately assess the contribution of social ties and economic opportunities to migration variations. The study's results expand the existing knowledge on group differences in internal migration. Moreover, by examining relevant determinants that may drive group dissimilarities in migration behavior, our study sheds light on potential underlying differences in preferences and access (or barriers) to migration.

Poster session

11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Elizaveta Sivak
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Gert Stulp, Malvina Nissim, Tom Emery, Javier Garcia-Bernardo, Adriënne Mendrik, Paulina Pankowska

Fertility prediction challenge, Episode I: does survey data beat population registries?

Social sciences uncovered many factors associated with fertility outcomes but rarely assessed their predictive ability. Benchmarking predictive ability can give us insight into which factors are most important and how well we can explain fertility behavior, and also drive scientific progress. However, prediction benchmarks in social sciences are still rare.

We conducted a pilot fertility prediction benchmark at SICSS-ODISSEI. Seven teams competed to predict having a(nother) child within the next three years (2020-2022) based on data up to and including 2019. The first phase was based on the survey data from the LISS, and the second phase – on administrative data collected by Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

For both datasets, the predictive ability is low: the best F1 score is 0.59 for LISS and 0.54 for the CBS data. The best models are only able to identify half of positive cases. In the case of LISS, the most important variable is fertility intentions, followed by other factors related to views and behavior (division of childcare labor, political views, frequency of participant's contact with the mother) and several socio-demographic variables (urban place of residence, marriage status, age, dwelling type, cohabitation, having children). This demonstrates the importance of parity-progression fertility intentions for predicting the timing of children and also likely explains why the accuracy in the case of CBS is low despite the huge sample size: CBS datasets include many theoretically relevant socio-demographic factors but lack direct measures of attitudes, values, and behavior.

The pilot's results show modest predictability of having a new child in the next three years, with theory-identified factors being important but not very predictive. To further test fertility theories, advanced methods such as neural networks and transfer learning should be used that can leverage huge longitudinal datasets and combine the strengths of survey data and administrative data.

Poster session

11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Yuxuan Jin
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Deni Mazrekaj

The Association Between Parenthood and Health: A Comparison of People in Same-Gender and Different-Gender Relationships

Although prior studies examined the association between parenthood and health within either different-gender or same-gender couples, the empirical evidence on whether this association differs between people in same-gender and different-gender relationships is limited. Yet, theoretically, the double burden of parenting and minority stress may lead to the negative association between parenthood and health outcomes being stronger for people in same-gender relationships. We use Dutch LISS data from 2008 to 2021, which include 196 people in same-gender relationships and 6,911 people in different-gender relationships. Linear regression models, coarsened exact matching, and entropy balancing were used to investigate three health outcomes (self-rated health, physical health, and mental health) and two health risk behaviors (smoking, and drinking alcohol). The results indicate that the association between parenthood and health outcomes and behaviors does not significantly differ between people in same-gender and different-gender relationships. Our findings are relevant for understanding family contexts and adult health.

Poster session

11:00-11:45 – room 1636 and Johanna Westerdijkkamer

Name: Lara Bister
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Liina Junna, Heta Moustgaard, Satu Malmberg, Tobias Vogt, Fanny Janssen, Pekka Martikainen

- Winner NVD Seed Grant 2022 -

Mental health effects of partner unemployment and the role of the economic context from 2006-2016 in Finland

Previous studies suggest adverse mental health effects of partner unemployment, especially for women. However, it remains unclear how this association is affected by the broader economic context. The present study aims to investigate the mental health effects of partner unemployment in Finnish men and women in three different economic contexts: constant and declining low unemployment in 2006-2008, increasing unemployment in 2010-2012, and high unemployment in 2016-2018. Using data from a large, register-based panel of the Finnish cohabiting working-age population (using a 10% sample for now: n=560,043 individuals, N=8,924,780 person-quarter years), we examine changes in psychotropic medication use of men and women experiencing partner unemployment using linear probability regression with individual fixed-effects. First results indicate stronger overall mental health effects for women than for men. While during periods of high unemployment partner unemployment seems least harmful (almost beneficial?) for men and women's mental health, we find different patterns for the remaining periods. For men, we observe significantly decreased mental health for individuals with unemployed partners during periods of increasing unemployment, and for women during periods of low unemployment. Especially highly educated men show mental health effects of partner unemployment. For women, the presence of children in the household eases the mental health effects of partner unemployment, while the presence of children strengthens the effects for men.

Session 1: Toekomstverkenning & sociale cohesie

11:45-13:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Lex Thijssen

Name: Isolde Woittiez
Organisation: The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)
Co-author(s): Bart van der Hulst, Lisa Putman, Ingrid Ooms, Joris Broere, Erik Bakker

Wat is sociale cohesie en hoe kan je het meten?

'Sociale cohesie verwijst naar de mate waarin (groepen) mensen zich met elkaar en met allerlei instituties verbonden voelen en dat ook in hun gedrag aan de dag leggen.' Deze definitie van sociale cohesie zal in deze presentatie nader worden beschouwd en toegelicht. We presenteren het 2 bij 2-raamwerk dat in de SCP-toekomstverkenning is gebruikt voor het meten van sociale cohesie. De structuur van het raamwerk volgt de kenmerken van de definitie van sociale cohesie van Chan et al. en maakt een onderscheid tussen (i) subjectieve beleving (houdingen, gevoelens) en (ii) objectief gedrag (feitelijke samenwerking, participatie) en tussen (iii) horizontale en (iv) verticale vormen van sociale cohesie. Kort gezegd hebben de horizontale vormen van sociale cohesie betrekking op het vertrouwen en de verbondenheid die (groepen) burgers onderling ervaren en de verticale vormen op de (vertrouwens)relaties tussen groepen burgers en de overheid. We presenteren verder het conceptuele model dat ten grondslag ligt aan de SCP-toekomstverkenning sociale cohesie. Daarin worden de factoren beschreven die van invloed zijn op sociale cohesie. We onderscheiden demografische en stratificerende factoren; kernstructuren van Nederland en bredere maatschappelijke en internationale factoren. Verder gaan we in op onze meting van sociale cohesie door diverse indicatoren. De aansluitende presentatie van deze sessie gaat in op de methode van simuleren en op de globale resultaten van deze verkenning. De laatste twee presentaties in deze sessie zoomen in op resultaten voor speciale groepen en voor de buurt.

Session 1: Toekomstverkenning & sociale cohesie

11:45-13:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Lex Thijssen

Name: Bart van Hulst
Organisation: The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)
Co-author(s): -

Een simulatiemodel voor veranderingen in sociale cohesie

Een gewijzigde toekomstige demografische samenstelling in Nederland roept een aantal vragen op. Eén van de vragen betreft de gevolgen voor sociale cohesie. Met een simulatiemodel wordt verkend hoe sociale cohesie (geoperationaliseerd met verschillende indicatoren op het terrein van sociaal vertrouwen, institutioneel vertrouwen, maatschappelijk participatie en politieke participatie) naar de toekomst toe kan veranderen. Het simulatiemodel wordt gevoed met de resultaten van een verklaringsmodel, dat een relatie legt tussen enerzijds indicatoren van sociale cohesie en anderzijds persoonskenmerken en veranderingen in de maatschappij. Voor de toekomstige demografische samenstelling wordt gebruik gemaakt van de demografische scenario's van het NIDI-CBS. Met het simulatiemodel gaan we na in hoeverre een andere bevolkingssamenstelling, maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen, een andere manier van denken van invloed zijn op de toekomstige ontwikkelingen in sociale cohesie. De resultaten variëren per indicator, maar in het algemeen blijken de veranderingen in demografische samenstelling weinig impact te hebben. Maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen blijken daarentegen een veel sterkere invloed te hebben op de ontwikkeling van de sociale cohesie. Ook een andere manier van denken kan sterk van invloed zijn.

Session 1: Toekomstverkenning & sociale cohesie

11:45-13:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Lex Thijssen

Name: Isolde Woittiez
Organisation: The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)
Co-author(s): Bart van Hulst, Lisa Putman, Ingrid Ooms, Joris Broere, Erik de Bakker

Verschillen naar opleiding in sociale cohesie in Nederland, nu en in de toekomst

Er zijn op meerdere terreinen verschillen tussen mensen met een basis, vmbo-opleiding en mensen met een hbo, wo-opleiding. Mensen met een basis, vmbo-opleiding hebben een kortere levensverwachting, zitten vaker in een ongunstiger arbeidsmarktpositie en zijn ondervertegenwoordigd in de politiek. Wij gaan na of deze verschillen zich ook laten zien in de door ons onderzochte indicatoren van sociale cohesie en of die verschillen in de toekomst groter of kleiner worden. We gebruiken microsimulatie-technieken om te simuleren hoe sociale cohesie zich binnen opleidingsgroepen ontwikkelt door een veranderende bevolkingssamenstelling. Qua opleidingstypes onderscheiden we basis, vmbo / mbo, havo, vwo / hbo, wo. We kijken naar sociale cohesie in den brede en onderscheiden daarbij sociaal en institutioneel vertrouwen en sociale en politieke participatie (zie eerste twee presentaties in deze sessie). Als input voor de microsimulaties gebruiken we het middenscenario van het NIDI-CBS, uitgesplitst naar opleidingstypes. Dat laat zien dat er nauwelijks vergrijzing is bij mensen met een basis, vmbo-opleiding en dat de stijging in het aandeel mensen met een migratieachtergrond aanzienlijk groter is dan onder mensen met een hbo, wo-opleiding. Door de geschatte relatie tussen de indicator en de bepalende factoren te combineren met de toekomstige bevolkingssamenstelling simuleren we hoe indicatoren van sociale cohesie zich kunnen ontwikkelen voor de 3 verschillende opleidingstypes.

Het verschil tussen mensen met een basis, vmbo-opleiding en mensen met een hbo, wo-opleiding is groot voor bijna alle indicatoren. Zo heeft bijvoorbeeld 45% van de mensen met een basis, vmbo-opleiding vertrouwen in de medemens en 88% van de mensen met een hbo, wo-opleiding. Door de verwachte ontwikkeling in migratie en vergrijzing binnen de opleidingsgroepen, zullen verschillen tussen de indicatoren van sociaal vertrouwen en sociale participatie niet kleiner worden. De verschillen tussen de indicatoren van institutioneel vertrouwen en politieke participatie worden wel iets kleiner maar verdwijnen niet.

Session 1: Toekomstverkenning & sociale cohesie

11:45-13:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Lex Thijssen

Name: Joris Broere
Organisation: The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)
Co-author(s): -

Etnische diversiteit, contact en sociale vertrouwen in buurten, nu en in de toekomst

Eén van de meest omstreden debatten in de sociologische literatuur is of etnische diversiteit leidt tot de afname van sociaal vertrouwen. Dit onderzoek draagt bij aan dit debat door rekening te houden met de rol van contact met buren en het vergelijken van effecten tussen etnische groepen en woongebieden van verschillende groottes - buurten en een radius van 50 meter om iemands woning. We hebben 61.127 mensen in Nederland bestudeerd in meer dan 11.000 buurten, met gegevens van 2012 tot 2020. Ten eerste vinden we dat de kans dat Nederlanders zonder migratieachtergrond andere mensen vertrouwen en contact hebben met hun buren afneemt naarmate etnische diversiteit in de woonomgeving hoger is, waarbij het effect sterker is gemeten in de kleinere context. Ten tweede vinden we dat etnische diversiteit over het algemeen de kans van personen met een migratieachtergrond om mensen te vertrouwen of contact te hebben met hun buren niet beïnvloedt. De kans dat personen met een migratieachtergrond vertrouwen hebben in anderen en contact te hebben met buren is over het algemeen wel positief gecorreleerd met het aandeel bewoners met vergelijkbare herkomst in hun woongebied. Als laatste laten we zien wat mogelijke effecten zijn van een veranderende demografische samenstelling op sociaal vertrouwen in buurten in toekomst scenario's voor 2050.

Session 2: Data & methods

11:45-13:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Bram Hogendoorn

Name: Arieke Rijken
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Aart C. Liefbroer

How to optimize response in a large push-to-web survey in the Netherlands: Evidence from the Generations and Gender Survey

In this paper, we present the fieldwork strategy of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) Round II, Wave 1 in the Netherlands and discuss the results of this strategy in terms of response. The GGS is an international survey collecting data on family processes and has a 3-wave panel design with 3-year intervals. The target sample size for Wave 1 in the Netherlands is 7,000 (age 18-59). Given the budget, push-to-web was chosen as the only mode. The survey is funded by ODISSEI and conducted by I&O Research and NIDI-KNAW. Fieldwork started with an experimental stage in November 2022. The experiment (gross N = 2000) had a 2x2 design: Half of the respondents received a €5,- voucher with the invitation and a €10,- voucher after completing the questionnaire. The other half did not receive an unconditional incentive, but a €15,- voucher after completing the questionnaire. In each group half of the respondents was assigned to telephone conversion, which started a week before the third and final reminder letter. In the third reminder, the conditional incentive was increased with €5,-. Based on the results of the experiment, it was decided to vary the incentive structure by region for the main stage of fieldwork (April 2023-October 2023): Respondents in the West of the Netherlands received a €5,- unconditional and a €10,- conditional incentive, whereas respondents in other regions received only a €15,- conditional incentive. Telephone conversion was not successful in the experiment, hence this was not used in the main stage. Response in the main stage was lower than expected, perhaps due to seasonal effects. Therefore, the incentive was increased with €10,- in the third reminder and a fourth reminder was sent in September 2023. The results of the experimental stage and the main stage will be discussed in the presentation.

Session 2: Data & methods
11:45-13:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Bram Hogendoorn

Name: Gert Stulp
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Lars Top, Xiao Xu, Elizaveta Sivak

A data-driven approach shows that individuals' characteristics are more important than their networks in predicting fertility outcomes

People's networks are considered key in explaining fertility outcomes–whether people want and have children. Existing research on social influences on fertility is limited because data often come from small networks or from highly-selective samples, only few network variables are considered, and the strength of network effects is not properly assessed. We use data from a representative sample of Dutch women reporting on over 18,000 relationships. A data-driven approach including many network characteristics accounted for 0 to 40% of the out-of-sample variation in different fertility outcomes. Individual characteristics were more important for all outcomes than network variables. Network composition was also important, particularly those people in the network desiring children or those choosing to be childfree. Structural network characteristics, which feature prominently in social influence theories and are based on the relations between people in the networks, hardly mattered. We discuss to what extent our results provide support for different mechanisms of social influence, and the advantages and disadvantages of our data-driven approach in comparison to traditional approaches.

Name: Xiao Xu
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Anne Gauthier, Gert Stulp, Antal van den Bosch

Predicting fertility intentions and uncertainty from open-ended questions

Measuring and modeling fertility intentions from survey data has been a major challenge for demographers. By incorporating open-ended questions (OEQs), respondents are given the unique opportunity to expand on their thoughts, and researchers are provided with a more nuanced understanding of potential determinants of fertility intentions. In this study, we explore how supervised learning can help us to evaluate our measurement and understanding of the fertility intentions of Dutch respondents. We collected a sample of 400 responses to an OEQ on fertility intention from the LISS Panel, and then trained text classification machine learning models to predict on new responses from the Dutch Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). We tested the model on newly added OEQ responses from the GGS data, which provided us with insights into the most impactful factors and narratives influencing fertility intentions. Furthermore, we explored our model's most impactful features, compared them to main determinants of fertility intention and uncertainty mentioned in the literature, such as socialeconomic factors and life course events. We found untapped subjective narratives from the responses: some themes supplement existing determinants (e.g. age, family size), while there are also new latent themes not extensively covered by close-ended questions (e.g. health). Our findings contribute to a better understanding of fertility behaviors, and our approach can be generalized to other open-ended questions in future surveys.

Session 2: Data & methods
11:45-13:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Bram Hogendoorn

Name: Govert Bijwaard
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Kieron Barclay

Pathways from education to mortality, mediated through income

Despite a substantial association between education and mortality the causal interpretation of this relation has been challenged. This association may be confounded by factors that influence both education and mortality. Moreover, surprisingly little research has investigated the underlying causal mechanism of education on mortality in the presence of one or more intermediate variables, such as income.

In this paper we estimate the impact of education on mortality and how it is mediated by income using an inverse propensity weighting method that accounts for direct and indirect effects of education on the mortality rate (running through income development).

We use data from the Swedish Military Conscription Data, linked to information on the parental socioeconomic situation at birth, the parental education, the education of the individual himself, date of death (up till 2012) and annual income for the period 1968 till 2012. We estimate four separate models for the educational gain in mortality using the data of individuals in two adjacent educational levels. For each pair we derive how much of the educational gain in the mortality rate can be attributed to the effect of education on the income development and how much can be viewed as a direct effect of education.

Our empirical analyses reveal that for the low educated the educational gain (a 20% reduction in mortality) is mainly a direct effect of education, while for the medium educated the reduction in mortality for obtaining higher education runs mainly through the impact of education on income development.

Name: Jelle Lössbroek
Organisation: NIDI / University of Groningen
Co-author(s): -

Saving for retirement among migrants in Europe

Across Europe, an increasing group of retired migrants often spends their retirement in poverty. Individual immigrants have little influence on a country's retirement institutions (pillar 1), and the pension they accrue via their employer (pillar 2) is largely driven by the disadvantaged positions that immigrants often have on the labor market (Drouhot & Nee, 2019; Heath, 2008). Therefore, I study the third pillar of retirement income: how often do different groups of migrants save for their retirement?

A handful of studies shows that migrants generally save less than natives due to well-documented differences in their economic conditions (e.g., (Amuedo-Dorantes & Pozot, 2002). It remains unclear to what extent these findings also extend to retirement savings. I hypothesize:

1)   Migrants save less often for retirement than natives

2)   European migrants save more often for retirement than non-European migrants

3)   Second-generation migrants save more than first-generation migrants, but less than natives

4)   The younger someone migrated, the more often they save for retirement

I use multilevel data on 21 European countries from the European Social Survey, wave 3. Preliminary results using 'flat' levels show that across Europe, migrants are equally likely as natives to save for their retirement. In the multilevel models, they save statistically significantly less. This likely means that immigrants are more often present in countries in which on average, more people save for their retirement. Within these countries, however, they are less likely to save than natives. When demographic and structural control variables are added, the coefficient shrinks, but remains statistically significant. This provides support for Hypothesis 1. The other hypotheses will be tested in the next months.

Session 3: Later life

11:45-13:00 – Aula
Chair: Hanna van Solinge

Name: Louise Meijering
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): -

Home-making at the Odensehuis: everyday life with dementia

In our ageing society, the prevalence of dementia and memory issues is increasing. People experiencing dementia or memory issues typically continue to live in the community for a prolonged period of time. An Odensehuis is a place where those who experience dementia or memory issues and their informal carers spend (part of) their day, and engage in activities that they enjoy. A formal dementia diagnosis is not required for participation and they are described as 'walk-in homes'. Places such as the Odensehuis can form an important part of the everyday lives of those experiencing memory issues. Informed by concepts of activity space and home, the aim of the paper is to explore the role of an Odensehuis in the everyday lives of its visitors. Data have been collected during ethnographic fieldwork at the Odensehuis where the researcher spent one day every fortnight at the Odensehuis as a volunteer. During the fieldwork, she engaged in participant observations and informal conversations and wrote detailed fieldnotes. In addition to the observations and conversations, she held a focus-group discussion with informal carers, to better incorporate their perspectives. Preliminary findings show that the Odensehuis is an 'in between' place, between the home and more organized dementia care. The participants enjoy its informal atmosphere and develop attachment to the place and the people who come there. Still, visits to the Odensehuis are planned ahead, and visitors as well as staff, consisting of a paid coordinator, volunteers and interns, typically know who is coming on what day. Although informal carers are welcome at the Odensehuis, it does offer them much-needed respite from the intensive care they provide to their loved one. The Odensehuis is more a home for people with memory issues than their informal caregivers. Ultimately, this research contributes to 1) enhancing the visibility of people experiencing memory issues in our society, in a constructive, positive way; and 2) a more inclusive living environment for people experiencing memory issues.

Session 3: Later life

11:45-13:00 – Aula
Chair: Hanna van Solinge

Name: Zeinab Sattari
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Louise Meijering, Gerd Weitkamp

Unveiling the impact of informal caregiving on longitudinal changes in later life physical functioning: a comparative analysis

Maintaining physical functioning (PF) is a key contributor to later life wellbeing. PF encompasses indicators such as motor function, physical fitness and control, and routine physical activities. PF declines with age, but this decline is not uniform among individuals. Research indicates that informal caregiving tasks can have both positive and negative impacts on PF. Factors such as demographic characteristics, the type of caregiving involved and the caregiver's initial health status influence the change in PF. Given the growing aging population and the preference for aging in place, a rising number of older adults are taking on the role of informal caregivers for their loved ones at home. Current research often falls short in thoroughly examining the alterations in PF among older adult caregivers when compared to non-caregivers, particularly in two crucial aspects: a longitudinal viewpoint and detailed insights into the indicators of PF. Therefore, our study aims to explore the relationship between informal caregiving in later life and changes in PF over time, both at the between-person and within-person levels. We used ordinal regression models on the longitudinal data (2014-2023) of around 4500 older adults living in Northern Netherlands. Preliminary results suggest that older adults who never engaged in caregiving tasks did not experience a significantly lower decline in their PF compared to caregivers. However, older adults who began or ended their caregiving responsibilities during the data collection period exhibited significant changes in their PF compared to those who were consistently either caregivers or non-caregivers during that same period. We will further investigate the change in 10 different indicators of PF (such as ability to climb stairs or lift objects) and include control variables such as demographic characteristics, health and lifestyle. Our results will contribute to the later life health research and policy that aim to increase the quality of life for older adults and reduce healthcare expenses.

Session 3: Later life

11:45-13:00 – Aula
Chair: Hanna van Solinge

Name: Orlaith Tunney
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Kène Henkens, Hanna van Solinge

Looking back on career, looking forward to retirement: Antecedents of subjective career evaluations and its impact on retirement adjustment

Background and Objectives: An individual's past, and how they reflect on it, may influence current and future wellbeing. Recent qualitative studies suggest that retirees' recollections about their careers may relate to wellbeing in retirement. Our study investigated the association between life course events and subjective career evaluations, and their subsequent impact on retirement adjustment.

Research Design and Methods: We used data from across three waves of the NIDI Pension Panel Study (NPPS), a large-scale longitudinal survey of Dutch older workers. The first phase of our analysis employed OLS regression models to investigate the association between a number of employment continuity and personal shock events and subjective evaluations of satisfaction with both the work and family domains of career. In the second phase, ordinal logistic regression models were employed to investigate the impact of these subjective evaluations at baseline on retirement adjustment at follow-up.

Results: Findings showed that, in addition to sociodemographic characteristics such as gender, several employment (dis)continuity events, and personal shocks were associated with how positively individuals looked back on the work and family aspect of their career as they approached retirement. Subjective evaluations of both the work and family domain of career were also found to be positively associated with retirement adjustment.

Discussion and Implications: Our results demonstrate the impact of life course events on older workers evaluations' of both the work and family domains of their career. They also show the long-term impact of subjective career evaluations and highlight the need for additional research evaluating their predictive utility for other important outcomes in older adulthood.

Session 4: Family complexities & intergenerational health
14:00-15:15 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Tobias Vogt & Mine Kühn

Name: Niels van den Berg
Organisation: Leiden University Medical Center & Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Co-author(s): Mar Rodriguez-Girondo, Ingrid van Dijk, P. Eline Slagboom, Dorret Boomsma, Marian Beekman

Descendants of long-lived families have both a better genetic and social profile which becomes increasingly pronounced if more ancestors are long-lived

Currently around 60% of the older adults (75+) in the Netherlands is diagnosed with multimorbidity while the number of older adults is predicted to increase with 43% to a total of 2 million in 2030. This shows the importance to stimulate healthy aging in the general population. Descendants of long-lived families, however, frequently survive healthily up to high ages. Research showed that these descendants have a decreased chance of dying over their entire life course. Moreover, an increasing number of long-lived ancestors associates with a decreased risk of cardiovascular diseases and multimorbidity, amounting to a 10-year difference in the onset of their first disease compared to matched controls. Most research into familial longevity has been of genetic nature, focusing on the assumption that the association between an increasing number of long-lived ancestors and healthy survival up to high ages is primarily explained by genetic predisposition. However, social factors, such as socioeconomic status, related to health are also passed on from one generation to the next. Here we investigate whether descendants from long-lived families have both a lower genetic risk for chronic diseases as well as a higher socioeconomic status compared to matched controls. We used three-generational data from the Leiden Longevity Study (N=2,297) and two generational individual-level data from statistics Netherlands (CBS; N=343,239). Preliminary results show that an increasing number of long-lived ancestors associates with a decreasing number of cardio-vascular disease alleles and an increasing educational attainment level. The results suggest that both social and genetic factors are important for healthy survival up to high ages. Follow-up of this work will focus on different indicators of socioeconomic status, such as income, larger genotyped datasets, as well as the genotypes of more traits, for example related to behavior, and the interactions between genes and environment.

Session 4: Family complexities & intergenerational health
14:00-15:15 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Tobias Vogt & Mine Kühn

Name: Cecilia Potente
Organisation: Erasmus University Rotterdam
Co-author(s): Lydia Palumbo, Marika Jalovaara

Educational assortative mating and mortality in Finland: a couple perspective, 1987-2020

The educational expansion occurred in the second half of the twentieth century in Western countries has progressively increased educational assortative mating in the marriage market. The consequences of this shift have been largely studied in family demography to investigate the outcomes of partnerships and fertility, but the implications of assortative mating for health, and mortality have received much less attention. The theory has, however, suggested that this relationship may operate through two mechanisms. The former is the substitution mechanism, which argues that the loss in health due to one partner's lack of resources may be compensated by the resources of the other. The latter is a multiplication mechanism, which underlines the importance of both partners to better health conditions. This work examines how assortative mating influences health inequalities focusing on Finnish married men and women and using full population register data spanning from 1987 to 2020. We use survival analysis to explore whether an individual's risk of death differs according to the educational homogamy with his or her partner. The preliminary results show homogamous have a higher probability of death than couples where partners have a different level of education. Further analyses, however, show that this result largely varies when considering the individuals' and their partners' level of education. Homogamous couples where both have high level of education have the highest survival advantage in the population, while low educated couples are the ones worse off. Heterogamous couples, where one partner has low education and the other high, are instead in-between. Overall, the results suggest the presence of a multiplication mechanism within Finnish couples, which can be unfolded once we consider their joint effect and partners' education, along with a more fine-tuned education classification.

Session 4: Family complexities & intergenerational health
14:00-15:15 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Tobias Vogt & Mine Kühn

Name: Philipp Dierker
Organisation: Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Co-author(s): Mine Kühn

Gender disparities in family complexity and health

Family transitions, such as union formation and childbearing, can have a notable impact on individual's health outcomes. Previous research suggests that complex and unstable family trajectories, characterized by union dissolution and multiple transitions, may have negative effects on mental and physical health. This study examines the associations between family complexity and health using data from the UK Longitudinal Household Study (UKHLS), which includes both partnership and household composition trajectories. Health is measured by both SF-12 physical and mental health scores. Sequence analysis is used to model family complexity and a weighted complexity index is constructed that defines trajectories with at least one experience of union dissolution as complex. Data span 38 years of family histories and the analyses account for childhood health to address potential selection bias. Negative relationships between family complexity and health are found, with women appearing to be stronger negatively affected by complex family trajectories.

Session 4: Family complexities & intergenerational health

14:00-15:15 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Tobias Vogt & Mine Kühn

Name: Lara Bister
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Fanny Janssen, Tobias Vogt

Do parents suffer too? Adult children's unemployment and parents' mental health in 12 European countries

Unemployment poses a severe risk for adults' and their children's and partners' mental health. While the theoretical concepts of linked lives and social stress suggest a negative mental health effect also for parents of the unemployed, no study has investigated this, neither in general nor during a recession. We investigated the relationship between 18- to 64-year-old adult children's unemployment and their 50 to 90-year-old parents' mental health across European welfare regimes before, during, and after the Great Recession of 2008. Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we estimated this relationship for twelve European countries between 2004 and 2015 applying linear probability modelling. Our results showed significantly increased depression risks in mothers of unemployed adult children in Central, Southern and Eastern European welfare regimes. We could not confirm a general moderation effect of the Great Recession; however, mothers showed significantly increased depression risks during the Great Recession in Southern and Eastern European welfare regimes. Increased depression risks remain for fathers and mothers in Southern European regimes when accounting for individual-level confounding. Our study provides novel and strong evidence for intergenerational mental health effects of family economic stress, especially in less generous welfare contexts.

Session 5: Family & partnerships
14:00-15:15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Anne Brons

Name: Aat Liefbroer
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): -

A life-course approach to singlehood

Demography has a blind spot for the topic of singlehood. This partially results from the multifaceted nature of the concept. It can mean multiple things, like never married, living alone, not living with a partner, not having someone that one considers a partner, and more. It also results from demographers' fascination with events, like starting a partner relationship and ending it. Particularly little attention is given to singlehood during the life phase in which the establishment of a family, including living with a partner and parenthood, are often considered the norm, that is between the ages of 30 and 50. Whatever the reason, very little is known about how much time people spend in singlehood across the life course, and how this time is distributed across the life course. This paper wants to contribute to establishing a life-course approach to singlehood. It does so by answering four questions:

1. How common is singlehood between the ages of 30 and 50?
2. How much time – on average – is spent in singlehood between the ages of 30 and 30?
3. What kind of different patterns of singlehood can be distinguished between the ages of 30 and 50?
4. How much diversity exists in these patterns, between men and women and between people from different socioeconomic classes?

These questions will be answered with data from multiple countries (including the Netherlands), participating in the Generations and Gender Survey Round 2. Respondents between the ages of 50 and 59 will be selected, and their singlehood trajectories up till age 50 will be reconstructed. Singlehood will be operationalized as the time spent not living with a partner. Sequence analytical tools will be used to analyse the data.

Session 5: Family & partnerships

14:00-15:15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Anne Brons

Name: Weverthon Machado
Organisation: Utrecht University
Co-author(s): Marie Evertsson, Eva Jaspers

Social class inequalities between different-sex and same-sex couples in the United States, Sweden and the Netherlands

The number of same-sex couples (SSC) transitioning to parenthood has increased considerably over time, yet little is known about how these families fare in various contexts, depending on family constellation and routes to parenthood. Focusing on three countries with different legal frameworks, health care and social security systems, we estimate social class differences in terms of income and education for male and female SSC in the US, the Netherlands and Sweden. We also study income and education gaps for same-sex compared to different-sex couples (DSC) with and without children in each country. Earlier research suggests that lesbian parents are an economically vulnerable group in the US, whereas in Sweden and the Netherlands, lesbian couples becoming parents have higher income and education than mothers in DSC. The inconsistencies found may be due to differences in data and the way couples are identified and described. We use data from the Current Population Survey for the U.S., together with harmonized population register data for the Netherlands and Sweden to identify similar family constellations in all countries. Our paper improves on earlier research by providing a more thorough analysis of social class differences in comparable couples with and without children in three institutional contexts.

Session 5: Family & partnerships

14:00-15:15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Anne Brons

Name: Willem Vermeulen
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan, Marjolijn Das, Aart C. Liefbroer

The Importance of Financial Comparison and Support in Union Dissolution

Couples who lack financial resources are more likely to separate. Financial resources of others may be important in understanding this link. Couples may compare their financial situation to the situation of others, or receive financial support. Previous research indicates that parents are most likely to provide financial support, but has thus far been unable to substantiate the link between the financial resources of others and couple's union dissolution risks. Data availability and methodological limitations may play an important role. In this article, we make use of Dutch register data to follow 910,203 couples between October 2018 and March 2020. Using the Dutch Person Network 2018 we compare the financial resources of couple households to the financial resources of the households of their parents, other family members, current neighbors and colleagues. Our findings indicate that parental financial resources have a very limited effect on couples' union dissolution risks, and that especially couples who have more financial resources than their social reference groups are more likely to separate.

Session 5: Family & partnerships

14:00-15:15 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Anne Brons

Name: Lonneke van den Berg
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Matthijs Kalmijn

Parental Support and First-Time Homeownership: The Role of Family Complexity

Parents provide support to their young adult children to help them make steps toward adulthood, such as buying a house. The literature on differences in this form of parental support has focused on financial resources of the parents. However, support may also depend on the parental family structure. This paper studies the question to what extent parental family structure affects the likelihood to buy a home and whether parental family structure moderates the impact of financial resources. We zoom in on the role of different actors – resident versus non-resident parent; stepparent versus legal parent. Our guiding hypotheses are 1) that children from two-parent families receive more support and hence are more likely to buy a home than children from divorced families, 2) that the resources of non-resident parents and stepparents increase the chance that a child is able to buy a home to a less extent than the resources of resident and legal parents do.

We test these hypotheses using longitudinal register data from Statistics Netherlands for individuals aged 18 to 45 in the period 2011-2021. We match the data of the individuals to data for each of their parents. Our findings show that young adults from divorced families are less likely to buy a house than individuals from two-parent families. Moreover, we find that the financial resources of parents from divorced families have a less strong effect than those of two-parent families. This suggests that in divorced families resources may be less likely to be transmitted to the next generation. Zooming in on differences within divorced families, our findings reveal that the resources of non-resident parents have the least effect on the child's home ownership.

Session 6: Labour market

14:00-15:15 – Aula
Chair: Lin Rouvroye

Name: Agnieszka Kanas
Organisation: Erasmus University Rotterdam
Co-author(s): Frank van Tubergen, Yuliya Kosyakova

Lengthy asylum procedure and refugees' employment. Evidence after an asylum policy reform in Germany

In this paper, we examine the impact of the length of the asylum procedure on refugees' employment chances in Germany. Recent policy reforms in Germany have allowed refugees to engage in German language courses and work during the processing of their asylum applications. While previous research has indicated that lengthy asylum procedures negatively affect refugees' economic and social well-being; we argue instead that this may not hold true within the specific policy context analyzed in our study. Additionally, we explore the moderating role of education, health and personality traits, specifically risk appetite, in shaping asylum lengths' effect. Leveraging longitudinal data from the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees in Germany and employing an instrumental variable approach, we found that contrary to our results based on LPM estimates, the length of the asylum procedure did not have significant effect on refugees' employment. Importantly, this effect remains consistent across refugee groups with varying levels of health, education, and risk appetite. Our results are robust to different samples and model specifications. Our findings indicate that recent policy reforms aimed at reducing waiting times for asylum decisions and promoting active engagement can effectively alleviate the adverse effects of the asylum procedure on refugees' employment prospects.

Name: Clara H. Mulder
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Niels Kooiman

Moving for proximity to family and labour market outcomes in the Netherlands

The classical human-capital model of migration posits that internal migration should lead to improved individual labour market outcomes. However, later empirical and theoretical work has emphasized that the outcomes of migration may be positive for some, but negative for others, depending on, for example, gender and the motive for moving. We investigate the labour market outcomes after moves motivated by proximity to family, moves motivated by work, and moves motivated by both work and family at the same time, compared with not moving. We use data from the Netherlands' Housing Surveys of 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018 matched with register data (N~350,000 person-years). We find that men's and women's moves for work, and moves for both family and work, are positively associated with outcomes in terms of individual income, employment, and labour supply (hours worked). We do not find such positive associations for moves motivated by family proximity only, but neither do we find negative associations. We do not replicate the finding of previous research for Sweden that moves for family proximity were associated with an increased likelihood of transitions out of unemployment. However, we find some evidence that women's moves motivated by both work and family proximity are associated with an increase in labour supply.

Session 6: Labour market

14:00-15:15 – Aula
Chair: Lin Rouvroye

Name: Lex Thijssen
Organisation: Radboud University
Co-author(s): -

Is there a Christian penalty in secular hiring contexts? Evidence from a field experiment in the Netherlands

Previous field-experimental research provides unambiguous evidence for hiring discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, health status, and/or sexual orientation. So far, the impact of religion on hiring outcomes among native majorities has received much less scholarly attention – especially in highly secularized Western European countries. However, a small body of research suggests that people sometimes experience exclusion and stigmatization in other life domains because of their Christian religious orientation, particularly in more secular contexts. These findings are in line with the religious values conflict model, suggesting that both religious and non-religious people demonstrate prejudice towards ideologically dissimilar others.

Using field-experimental data from the Netherlands, this study focuses on the role of religion in the labor market by investigating whether openly Christian and non-Christian fictitious job applicants are treated differently in hiring situations. In doing so, we do not only investigate the overall impact of being openly Christian but also how its impact differs by gender. Indeed, based on previous research on the motherhood penalty and traditional gender-role attitudes, it could be expected that the Christian penalty is stronger for women than for men.

Preliminary results provide support for this line of reasoning. For women, we find that openly Christian job applicants receive 8 to 9 percentage points less callbacks than non-Christian job applicants. For men, we find no evidence for a Christian penalty, however.

Furthermore, this study investigates the idea that the effect of a Christian affiliation differs between more and less secularized regional contexts – as proxied by the percentage of non-religious and highly educated people in a region. Preliminary findings provide no unequivocal support for the religious values conflict model but indicate complex and gendered patterns of discrimination against openly Christian job applicants across regions with different religious compositions.

Session 7: Fertility

15:45-17:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Ilayda Özoruç
Organisation: Tilburg University
Co-author(s): Manon van Scheppingen, Katya Ivanova, Jeroen Vermunt

Big Five Personality Traits and Trajectories of Fertility Expectations in Reproductively Aged Adults in the Netherlands

Over the past decades, increases in freedom of choice and the development of new fertility regulation technologies have allowed individuals to delay parenthood, opt not to become parents at all, express uncertainty about wanting children, and to change their minds over time. In the present study, we focus explicitly on the evolution of fertility expectations over time, which sets us apart from most previous studies which center on (short term) fertility intentions or behaviors. Our first aim is to identify different developmental trajectories of fertility expectations in reproductively aged adults. In a society that grants individuals greater autonomy in making fertility-related choices, factors beyond current life circumstances, may play a significant role in shaping long-term fertility expectations. Therefore, our second aim is to explore if Big Five personality traits are related to different trajectories of fertility expectations.

We use the Dutch LISS panel (2008-2022) and follow reproductively aged non-parents across time, from their entry into the panel until 1) they become a parent; 2) drop out; or 3) final year of observation (2022). Our full analytical sample is approximately 5,200 participants. Our key variables of interest are the annual self-reports of fertility expectations ("Do you think you will have children in the future?" with "Yes", "No'', and "I don`t know" as response options) and the self-report on the Big Five personality traits (the 50-item IPIP) at first observation. We conduct a joint latent class model using Latent GOLD software to identify fertility expectation trajectories (while also modelling the transition to first birth). We investigate fertility expectation trajectories separately for women and men. After classifying people into trajectories based on their highest posterior membership probability, we compare means of each Big Five personality trait across the different trajectories. For complete details, please see the preregistration: https://osf.io/6ncsa.

Session 7: Fertility

15:45-17:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Rolf Granholm
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): Gert Stulp, Anne Gauthier

More than just postponement: quantifying the contributions of education and unions on fertility outcomes by simulating the reproductive life courses of Dutch women

Women have fewer children than they intend to in Europe, resulting in a gap between intended family size and completed cohort fertility. This is likely due to first-pregnancy attempts being postponed to older reproductive ages, when physiological constraints make successful conception and birth increasingly difficult. However, these constraints are rarely modelled explicitly. Instead, age is usually included as a variable to capture everything age-related. This is insufficient when measuring how behaviour and preferences interact with age to produce different fertility outcomes. Expansion of higher education and less stable unions are considered two important determinants of first-pregnancy postponement. Statistical techniques commonly used in fertility research are ill equipped to model how age, education, as well as the timing and prevalence of union formation and -dissolution influence the gap between intended family size and completed cohort fertility. We therefore construct a microsimulation model with detailed information on union formation and the reproductive process to measure how much education and union patterns contribute to the fertility gap for Dutch women born during 1974-1984. We use Generations and Gender Survey I and LISS panel data for the behavioural inputs, complemented by other surveys, studies, and reports. We validate our model by comparing our simulated estimates with data from the Human Fertility Database. We find that separation and re-partnering contribute much more to the fertility gap than divorce due to higher and earlier entry into cohabitation. Contrary to expectations, even a substantial increase in the share of highly educated women barely increases the gap. Postponement of first cohabitation due to education is short enough for higher union stability to compensate for most of the difference in timing and prevalence of first cohabitation. With longer and universal postponement, the contribution to the gap becomes greater due to physiological constraints on fertility at higher reproductive ages.

Session 7: Fertility

15:45-17:00 – Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Daniël van Wijk
Organisation: NIDI
Co-author(s): Peteke Feijten

Housing conditions and fertility: Can the Dutch housing crisis explain the post-2010 fertility decline?

Fertility has declined in many rich societies after 2010. However, the factors that explain this fertility decline remain poorly understood. In particular, little is known about how changes on the housing market contributed to the fertility decline. On the one hand, it could be expected that the lack of affordable housing in recent years has made young adults postpone and potentially forego childbearing because they are unable to find housing that is perceived as suitable for raising children. On the other hand, young adults may decide to have children in housing that is perceived as suboptimal for raising children, such as small or rental housing. In this presentation, I will discuss preliminary findings of a new research project on the links between housing conditions and fertility in the Netherlands, a country where house prices have risen dramatically in the past decade. First, I report on within-between models at the regional (NUTS-3) level for the 1995-2022 period. The results show that after 2010, fertility decreased (more) in regions where house prices increased (more), suggesting that the housing crisis in the Netherlands can explain a substantial part of the post-2010 fertility decline. Second, I will explore the individual-level relationships behind these regional-level patterns through event history models based on Dutch register data, for which a dataset is currently under construction. These analyses will show how housing conditions – such as homeownership, house prices, and surface area – are associated with parity-specific birth rates at the individual level. Additional models will examine how these relationships have changed over the past decade, as the housing crisis unfolded.

Name: Billie de Haas
Organisation: University of Groningen
Co-author(s): -

Understanding reproductive autonomy among heterosexual and LGBT couples in the Netherlands: A reproductive justice perspective

Research on fertility often focuses on women and their reproductive autonomy. Although the need to involve men is increasingly being recognised, a knowledge and attention gap remains with regard to the importance of couple dynamics in reproductive decision-making processes. This paper aims to better understand reproductive autonomy as part of couples' reproductive decision-making in the Netherlands, with specific attention to gender and other power dynamics, by comparing cisgender heterosexual and LGBT couples.

A reproductive justice perspective (Loretta J. Ross, 2017) was applied to study couples' perceived opportunities to exercise their right to have a(nother) child under the conditions of one's choosing, thereby taking into account the perceived power dynamics internal and external to the couple.

Dyadic in-depth interviews were conducted with 21 couples: 11 identified as cisgender and heterosexual, and 10 as lesbian, homosexual, bisexual and/or transgender (LGBT). The interviews took 2 hours and 29 minutes on average, and they were audio and video recorded and transcribed verbatim.

The findings showed heteronormative discourses on fertility that may restrict the reproductive autonomy of both heterosexual and LGBT couples, including (1) having biological children, (2) not considering the separate elements of choice within a fertility event, and (3) a higher sociocultural expectation for heterosexual couples to have children. Not being able to conceive via sexual intercourse strongly limits LGBT persons' reproductive autonomy because they are forced to consider options that are often more insecure, complex, time-consuming and expensive. The Dutch legislation further decreases options for LGBT couples. Some LGBT persons experienced discomfort making their fertility desire public, and some experienced choice-related stress. As such, LGBT couples' fertility process could feel more vulnerable and less spontaneous compared to fertile heterosexual couples. The reproductive justice perspective also revealed inequalities within LGBT populations, e.g. male same-sex couples having less reproductive autonomy than female same-sex couples.

Session 8: Migration & integration

15:45-17:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Agnieszka Kanas

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Transnational kin networks: an analysis based on crowdsourced online genealogy

Kinship networks are central in the migration process and the impact of kin networks on migration behavior should be analyzed to better understand the decisions of migrants and their trajectories. Existing studies that evaluate the impact of family ties on geographical mobility usually focus on residential movements within a country or some specific transnational migrations. However, there is still a substantial lack of knowledge about how these family networks have changed over time and have involved extended families and different countries. Thanks to online genealogies and historical datasets demographic and kinship information are available across multiple centuries and generations. Using the online crowdsourced genealogy FamiLinx, a database extracted from Geni.com, this research will shed light on the dispersion of transnational kin networks across countries and their development over time. This quite new and unused data source contains information on transnational movements and transnational kin ties over time, which is usually missing in the traditional national surveys, where movements and networks are restricted by country borders. The results will provide a comprehensive overview of the spread of family networks for focal individuals based on seven European countries and the United States and the change in these networks from 1700 to 1900. The information that this study will produce is mostly historical and its results will help scholars of migration to understand contemporary and future trends and give relevant suggestions to shed light on the actual dispersion of kin networks and predict potential migration behaviors. Preliminary results show that the percentage of descendants who lived abroad with respect to a focal seems to be higher among individuals living in European countries, while the percentage of transnational ancestors seems to be larger among US-born profiles. The observed trends over time reflect the historical migration patterns experienced in those areas.

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15:45-17:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Agnieszka Kanas

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Intentions and Outcomes: Exploring Re-migration among Immigrants in the Netherlands

This paper explores the predictive power of re-migration intentions on actual migration behaviour among immigrants and their descendants in the Netherlands. While previous research has investigated the influence of intentions on various behaviours, such as fertility decisions and residential mobility, international migration research often treats intentions separately from actual behavior due to data complexities. Using data from the 2015 Survey of Integration of Migrants (SIM) and migration records from Statistics Netherlands and implementing discrete-time event history analysis, we address two key questions: Firstly, to what extent can re-migration intentions serve as a reliable predictor of actual re-migration? Secondly, what specific characteristics contribute to a higher realisation of migration intentions? Our primary measure of re-migration intention is a 5-year residency plan question, which respondents answer as staying in the Netherlands, returning to their country of origin, moving to another country, part-time residency in the Netherlands and the country of origin. Our dependent variable is whether the person stayed in the Netherlands, emigrated to origin, emigrated to another country, or was administratively removed. Preliminary results suggest that while intentions to stay and emigration intentions hold statistical significance, the specific intentions related to emigration to the country of origin or another country may not invariably reflect the ultimate destination. Consequently, emigration intentions, whether to the country of origin or another nation, could be more indicative of preferences for staying rather than specific preferences for a particular destination. Furthermore, the model for intention realisation reveals the notable influence of income, education, and country of origin on migration outcomes.

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15:45-17:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Agnieszka Kanas

Name: Gerrit Kreffer
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Cultural distance as an explanation of integration of migrants

The lack of integration of particular migrant groups in the Netherlands has been a concern of the Dutch government for many years. And a low socio-economic status is, of course, something migrants want neither. With our current research, we try to get new insights on what could explain the lack of integration of some groups and help them attain a more equal position.

Based on the CBS microdata of all Dutch inhabitants, we calculated the socio-economic position of 49 migrant groups in the Netherlands based on their country or world region of origin. We measure their integration by calculating the net contribution, the average costs and benefits of the group members for the Dutch government. A lower net contribution of an origin group means less integration. Net contribution sums up in a single figure a variety of integration indicators.

Our main question is, what explains the differences in net contribution, which we also find in the second and third generations. We find substantial correlations with educational attainment and CITO test scores. More surprising is a strong coherence with the cultural distance between the Netherlands and the countries of origin. We base the cultural distance on the results of the World Values Survey. There is a strong negative correlation between cultural distance and integration.

We found a correlation but are still looking for an explanation. Our research on the personal values of migrants in the Netherlands reveals that their values tend to be more akin to those of other Dutch than those of their origin. But still, their integration is lacking. Specific elements in the culture of origin might contribute to a causal model.

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15:45-17:00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Agnieszka Kanas

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Voluntary activities and the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on social integration of internal migrants in China

The Covid-19 pandemic has prevailed for three years, exacerbating the vulnerable situation of migrants and hampering their further integration into the host society. In 2022, China implemented the harshest social restriction measures ever. Urban villages, with dense internal migrant populations, became the most affected areas. In some urban communities, both pandemic prevention and social order were out of balance, while in others, internal migrants were actively involved in voluntary activities to support quarantined people and maintain social order. This article will address how community participation influences internal migrants' social integration during the epidemic in China. Semi-structured interviews and participatory observation are adopted to understand migrants' perceptions of their social integration during the epidemic while participating in voluntary activities. The study is based on social integration theory, emphasizing the importance of social networks, the sense of belonging, and different forms of social capital. Preliminary findings suggest that migrants experienced sustained discrimination from both the host society and their hometown, segregation from voluntary activities. Reciprocal behaviors among migrants and active migrant leaders enhanced the positive effects of community participation on migrants' social integration. The findings indicate that bonding social capital was strengthened through community participation; however, the development of bridging and bonding social capital stagnated at the individual level stagnated. Migrants regained a sense of community and showed a willingness to integrate in a low-profile way; however, the epidemic further magnified social segregation between migrants and the city.

Session 9: Health & mortality
15:45-17:00 – Aula
Chair: Adrien Remund

Name: Gabriele Mari
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Pandemic welfare and child well-being: A lost opportunity?

The COVID-19 pandemic gave an unprecedented boost to welfare-state generosity in high-income countries with historically weak safety nets. In these contexts, income support might be particularly beneficial to the well-being of children in lower-income households. Yet, pandemic protections have only been temporary, starting in 2020 and ending by 2021. Few studies have taken stock of whether and how such pandemic protections have been associated with child well-being in different income groups. Previous research has mostly focused on the expansion of a child tax credit in the US. Similar programs were fairly generous elsewhere already before the pandemic, and policy lessons from the US might not generalise. I compare the well-being of adolescents in the midst of the pandemic in the UK, Ireland, and Australia. After a decade of cutbacks, each of these countries boosted working-age benefit generosity in 2020, albeit relying on different instruments, eligibility conditions, and policy packages. I compare child well-being in these contexts by examining data from the 2020-21 sweeps of three high-quality longitudinal studies: the UK Household Longitudinal Study, Growing Up in Ireland, and the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children.
Preliminary findings suggest a varying degree of success in protecting children in the most vulnerable environments. For example, children in the bottom fifth of the income distribution benefited the most from pandemic protections in Ireland. Differently, I find evidence of an association between pandemic protections and well-being among higher and not lower-income children in Australia. These results are robust to controlling for plausible confounding sources and pre-pandemic levels of child and parental well-being. Evidence in this study stimulates further debates on if and how pandemic protections could have been made permanent to tackle children's diverging destinies across the income distribution.

Session 9: Health & mortality

15:45-17:00 – Aula
Chair: Adrien Remund

Name: Anna Tort-Carrera
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Determinants of children's mental health: Relative contributions when accounting for endogeneity, self-selection and unobserved heterogeneity

We investigate the relative contribution – sign, magnitude and significance levels – of individual and neighbourhood characteristics associated with children's mental health when accounting for endogeneity, self-selection in neighbourhoods of different socio-economic status, and unobserved heterogeneity. We use two waves of data extracted from the Lifelines Cohort Study of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the North of the Netherlands. We distinguish and explain internalising and externalising behaviour using a random effects model in space and time and a cross-sectional model reformulated in first-differences. Our empirical results show that children living in adverse neighbourhood and household conditions present worse externalising and internalising behaviour symptoms. We also find that controlling for endogeneity leads to notable differences. Although present, accounting for self-selection does not appear to be as crucial as endogeneity. These findings are helpful for future prevention policies on the prevalence of mental health problems in children and adolescents.

Session 9: Health & mortality

15:45-17:00 – Aula
Chair: Adrien Remund

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Contributions of causes of death to mortality differentials between movers and stayers in the Netherlands

Background: Previous research has focused on residential mobility and international migration, while less is known about the relationship between internal migration and life expectancy.

Objective: This paper aims to obtain a better understanding of the gaps in life expectancy between movers and stayers and the underlying processes causing these differences, by assessing the contribution of causes of death by age and sex, for the case of the Netherlands.

Methods: We extracted individually-linked mortality data from the Dutch population register covering the population aged 10+ from 2015-2019, excluding international migration. Individuals were divided by age, sex, and internal migrant status (movers and stayers, comparing COROP residence (NUTS-3) over a 10-year period). We distinguished between five independent cause-of-death groups, based on ICD-10: neurodegenerative diseases, cardiovascular diseases, lifestyle-related mortality, external causes, and residual causes. The aggregated data was used to assess the mover-stayer gap in life expectancy (e10) and age-cause-specific mortality ratios, as well as comparing contributions of causes of death to the e10 gap applying an age-cause decomposition.

Results: We find that e10 is lower for movers than stayers, which is linked to their higher mortality among both sexes and over most ages. Neurodegenerative, cardiovascular mortality at old age contribute to this disadvantage by 45% for males and 54% for females, followed by lifestyle and external mortality for females at old age and males at middle and early old age. The mover advantage during younger working ages is small and barely statistically significant.

Conclusions: The mover e10 disadvantage over stayers in the Netherlands might be linked to negative health selection of individuals' functional moves, while the mover advantage during earlier ages suggests positive selection of young individuals relocating for work or study reasons. Research focusing on spatial heterogeneity of this mover-stayer life expectancy gap would be insightful to further understand these processes.

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15:45-17:00 – Aula
Chair: Adrien Remund

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Identification of a 'Blue Zone' in the Netherlands; personal, genetic, socio-cultural, and environmental characteristics

Background and Objectives. 'Blue Zones' (BZs) are - mostly remote - regions with an exceptionally high number of centenarians. BZs gain in popularity, because they are considered to provide clues on how to reach old age in good health and spirits. From observation of BZs, several factors have been suggested to promote longevity, but the evidence generally does not meet scientific quality criteria. We aimed to characterize a municipality that satisfies three criteria: compared to other municipalities, a greater number of centenarians, a higher life expectancy, and a more stable population.

Research Design and Methods. The population-based Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam is ongoing since 1992 in 11 municipalities across the Netherlands with three- or four-yearly measurement waves. Using all available waves, we included 39 genetic, personal, socio-cultural, and environmental characteristics.

Results. One municipality satisfied the three BZ criteria. In comparison with participants in other municipalities in the same province and other provinces in the Netherlands, BZ participants more often had a polygenic risk score linked to longevity, smoked less, consumed less alcohol and more fruit, biked more minutes, did more often paid work, practiced singing more often, attached higher importance to religion, and lived in a more walkable and livable environment. In contrast, BZ participants had a slower walking speed, more depressive symptoms, felt less purpose in life, had a larger waist circumference, walked and did sports less often, consumed less vegetables, and exchanged less instrumental support. Other indicators of their physical and mental health and social connectedness did not substantially differ from the comparison groups.

Discussion and Implications. Rather than clues to healthy aging, our findings suggest factors conducive to longevity regardless of impaired health.