

Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2016

Utrecht, 23 November 2016



Parallel sessions I	11.00-12.30
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	Location: Opzoomerkamer
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2. The contribution of alcohol to East-West life expectancy gap in Europe, 1990-2012/13	Sergi Trias-Llimós <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Is occupational status a fundamental cause of site-specific cancer mortality in 2001-2011 among Belgian men	Katrien Vanthomme <i>Free University of Brussels</i>
Session 2: Migrant Populations	Chair: Kim Caarls
	Location: Eijkmankamer
1. Understanding the role of migration in determining non-kin ties as a source of support: The case of Poles in the Netherlands	Nina Conkova <i>Erasmus University Rotterdam</i>
2. Differences in received welfare within European countries and the link with migration	Petra de Jong <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
3. Participation and integration of refugees in Amsterdam, 2001-2016	Idske de Jong <i>Municipality of Amsterdam</i>
4. The happiness of European Muslims post-9/11	Aslan Zorlu <i>University of Amsterdam</i>
Session 3: Union Formation & Dissolution	Chair: Judith Treas
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. The impact of parental socio-economic status on the timing of first marriage: Is there still an impact of parental status after unmarried cohabitation? Results from a cross-national and cohorts comparison	Anne Brons <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
2. Decline in consanguineous marriage among Muslims in Israel: The role of education	Jona Schellekens <i>Hebrew University of Jerusalem</i>
3. Diverging biographies in the Netherlands? The educational gradient of union formation, childbearing and union dissolution	Ruben van Gaalen <i>Statistics Netherlands / University of Amsterdam</i>
4. The influence of commitment on union dissolution of cohabiters	Saskia te Riele <i>Statistics Netherlands</i>

Parallel Sessions II	13.30-15.00
Session 4: Fertility & Parenthood	Chair: Aart Liefbroer
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1. Postponement of Belgian fertility: Educational expansion under adverse economic conditions	Karel Neels <i>University of Antwerp</i>
2. Appearance of the two-child family norm in Europe: A comparative study of Switzerland and Ukraine, 1955-1975	Yuliya Hilevych <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
3. Changes in union status around the birth of the first child: A cross-national study on the influence of parental SES	Judith Koops <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
4. Marital fertility decline in Egypt: 1970-2013	Jona Schellekens <i>Hebrew University of Jerusalem</i>
Session 5: Segregation & Neighbourhoods	Chair: Frank van Tubergen
	Location: Kanunnikenzaal
1. Stability of neighbourhood environment throughout childhood	Tom Kleinepier <i>Delft University of Technology</i>
2. Ethnic segregation in The Netherlands: Differences between administrative and individualized neighbourhoods	Bart Sleutjes <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
3. The association between cancer mortality and socioeconomic deprivation at individual and area-level (Belgium 2001-2011)	Paulien Hagedoorn <i>Free University of Brussels</i>
4. Segregation in social networks: A novel approach using Facebook	Bas Hofstra <i>Utrecht University</i>

Session 6: Family & Society	Chair: Anne Gauthier
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Ethnic differentials in the labour market preconditions to parenthood in Belgium	Layla Van den Berg <i>University of Antwerp</i>
2. Cultural determinants of father involvement in Bulgaria	Brett Ory <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>
3. Local childcare availability and dual-earner fertility in Belgium	Jonas Wood <i>University of Antwerp</i>
Session 7: Modeling Demography	Chair: Bart Bakker
	Location: Opzoomerkamer
1. Mechanisms of the transitions to adulthood: An application of Hidden Markov Models	Sapphire Yu Han <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
2. Coherent mortality forecasts for dependent populations: A Bayesian approach	Anastasios Bardoutsos <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Individual stochasticity dominates the effects of heterogeneity in determining variance in demographic outcomes	Hal Caswell <i>University of Amsterdam</i>
4. Unemployment and subsequent depression: A mediation analysis using the parametric G-formula	Maarten Bijlsma <i>Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research</i>

Plenary Poster Pitch Session	15.00-15.30 Chair: Nico van Nimwegen Location: Room 1636
1. Preservation of employment conditions of labour migrants in the temporary agency sector	Wike Been <i>Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies</i>
2. Mobility intentions among students: Influence of a dating partner?	Tom de Winter <i>Free University of Brussels / University of Groningen</i>
3. Does the income from paid work after retirement buy happiness? An investigation of 16 European countries	Ellen Dingemans <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
4. Organizational family leave policies and employee performance: Disentangling policy availability and policy use	Leonie van Breeschoten <i>Utrecht University</i>
5. Register-based statistics about starting (and ending) relationships	Carel Harmsen <i>Statistics Netherlands</i>

Parallel sessions III	16.00-17.30
Session 8: Health Differentials	Chair: Sylvia Gadeyne
	Location: Eijkmankamer
1. Cumulative advantage? Educational disparities in health over the life course in the Netherlands	Jornt Mandemakers <i>Wageningen University</i>
2. Health trajectories of older migrants and non-migrants and their determinants in different European countries	Matias Reus Pons <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Becoming overweight and obese in early adulthood: The role of career and family trajectories	Jarl Mooyaart <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
4. Women's position, birth order and child nutritional status in Ethiopia	Jornt Mandemakers <i>Wageningen University</i>
Session 9: Internal Migration & Urbanization	Chair: Clara Mulder
	Location: Kanunnikenzaal
1. Changing patterns in suburbanisation; who moves to the 'growth areas'?	Hester Booi <i>Municipality of Amsterdam</i>
2. Agent-based modelling and simulations (ABMS) of inter-regional migration flows in Indonesia	Nashrul Wajdi <i>University of Groningen</i>
3. Urbanization and regional difference in ageing in Europe	Ilya Kashnitsky <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
4. Move alone or together: The roles of household structure and characteristics in migration in Indonesia	Elda Luciana Pardede <i>University of Groningen</i>

Session 10: Life Course & Transition	Chair: Ruben van Gaalen
	Location: Belle van Zuylenzaal
1. Transmission of socioeconomic status over generations: Mediated by the family trajectory?	Joanne Muller <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
2. Intergenerational transmission of educational attainment in adoptive families	Marjolijn Das <i>Statistics Netherlands</i>
3. Differences in gender role perception of the Turkish second generation across Europe	George Groenewold <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</i>
4. Swimming against the stream. Non-normative family transitions and loneliness in later life across 12 nations	Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan <i>Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute / University of Groningen</i>

ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Determinants of Health

11.00-12.30 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Wanda Van Hemelrijck

Organization: Free University of Brussels

Cancer mortality by migrant background in Belgium: Zooming in on the Dutch

Wanda M.J. Van Hemelrijck, Helga A.G. de Valk & Hadewijch Vandenheede

Theoretical background: Studies on all-cause mortality generally demonstrate an adult migrant mortality advantage relative to the host population. Explanations range from selection processes (healthy migrant and salmon bias) to acculturation. Research on cancer mortality is burgeoning, but few studies focus on a variety of migrant background groups and determinants. Due to the multi-causality and geographical variation of cancer, such studies can provide clues on the relative importance of environment versus genetics in cancer etiology. Additionally, cancer is a major cause of mortality in industrialized countries, and migrants constitute a growing share of the population. Given Belgium's high cancer incidence rates and the presence of migrants and their offspring in the population, it constitutes an interesting area for research on cancer mortality by migrant background.

Objective: To describe and compare differences in cancer mortality by migrant background in Belgium and to look into determinants of the observed patterns.

Data and methods: Data consist of the 2001 census linked to emigration and cause-specific mortality data for the period 2001-2011. Nationwide coverage allows a subdivision of migrant background by generation and origin, and the inclusion of determinants such as socioeconomic position (SEP) and urbanicity. Log-linear Poisson modeling is conducted for those aged 40-69, stratified by gender. The main focus is on general cancer mortality and the most common sites of cancer mortality in Belgium.

Results: Migrants with less industrialized country origins have the lowest all-cancer mortality rates. Mortality tends to increase in the second generation, but with site-specific diversity. Adding SEP to the analyses lowers relative risks for most groups with a migrant background, aside from the Dutch.

Conclusion: This study shows lower all-cancer mortality rates in migrants compared to natives, and points at the importance of SEP; indicating that health policy interventions should target different areas of deprivation simultaneously.

Session 1: Determinants of Health

11.00-12.30 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Sergi Trias-Llimós

Organization: University of Groningen

The contribution of alcohol to East-West life expectancy gap in Europe, 1990-2012/13

Sergi Trias-Llimós, Anton Kunst, Domantas Jasilionis & Fanny Janssen

Background and aim: Eastern European countries have lower life expectancies and tend to have higher alcohol-attributable mortality than Western Europe. We examine the impact of alcohol across Europe and its contribution to life expectancy differentials between individual Eastern European countries and Western Europe from 1990 onward.

Data and methods: Alcohol-attributable mortality data (GBD Study 2013) and all-cause mortality (Human Mortality Database) were retrieved by age and sex for 10 Eastern and 15 Western European countries. We assessed country-specific potential gains in life expectancy (PGLE) by eliminating alcohol-attributable mortality using associated single decrement life tables, and applied Andreev's decomposition technique to the life expectancy differences between each Eastern European country and the population-weighted average of Western Europe for 1990-2010. Results: In 2010, the PGLE in men ranged from 0.55 years in Sweden to 1.47 in Portugal in Western Europe, and from 1.31 years in Czech Republic to 3.43 in Russia in Eastern Europe. Alcohol significantly contributed to the life expectancy differences between all individual Eastern European countries and Western Europe in men -on average 2.85 years, and greater than 20% in 5 of the countries-, whereas in 5 countries in women. The relative contribution of alcohol increased in most of the countries and sexes between 1995 and 2005, whereas it has declined in 2005-2010 in some countries.

Conclusions: Alcohol substantially contributed to life expectancy differentials between Eastern European countries and Western Europe, especially in men. Further convergence in life expectancy between Eastern and Western European countries warrants tackling alcohol abuse.

Session 1: Determinants of Health

11.00-12.30 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Katrien Vanthomme

Organization: Free University of Brussels

Is occupational status a fundamental cause of site-specific cancer mortality in 2001-2011 among Belgian men

Katrien Vanthomme, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Paulien Hagedoorn & Sylvie Gadeyne

Background: Despite the favourable longevity trend, socioeconomic position (SEP) remains a fundamental cause of health inequalities. This study probes into site-specific cancer mortality inequalities by occupational status among Belgian men, adjusted for other SEP indicators.

Data and methods: Data were derived from record linkage between the Belgian censuses of 1991 and 2001 and register data on emigration and mortality for 01/10/2001-31/12/2011. The study population contains all Belgian men belonging to the economically active age (25-65 years) at the census of 1991. Occupational status was classified into nine broad groups. Both absolute and relative measures were calculated. First, age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR) have been calculated by means of direct standardization, using the Belgian population at the time of the 2001 census as standard population. Secondly, mortality rate ratios (MRR) were calculated using Poisson regression, adjusted for education, housing conditions, attained age, region and migrant background.

Results: This study highlights inequalities in site-specific cancer mortality, both related to being employed or not and to the occupational status of the employed population. Unemployed men show consistently higher cancer mortality compared with the working groups, irrespectively of the occupation they are in.

Also within the employed group, inequalities are observed. Male manual workers have the highest site-specific cancer mortality rates whereas white-collar workers and agricultural and fishery workers have the lowest cancer mortality rates. Adjusting for the other SEP indicators reversed this pattern for some cancer sites, such as liver and colorectal cancer mortality.

Conclusions: Important SE inequalities in site-specific cancer mortality were observed by occupational status. Ensuring financial security for the unemployed is a key issue in this regard. Future studies could also take a look at other working regimes, for instance temporary employment or part-time employment, and their relation to health.

Session 2: Migrant Populations

11.00-12.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Kim Caarls

Name: Nina Conkova

Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Understanding the role of migration in determining non-kin ties as a source of support: The case of Poles in the Netherlands

Nina Conkova

This work seeks to examine the implications of migration on the configuration of individual's support systems. Migration, by definition, leads to an increased geographic distance and may therefore alter support patterns. Relatives living in different countries may do all they can to keep contact, but frequent visits, phone calls, e-mails and so on cannot fully substitute for geographic proximity, which is required in times of emergencies and for daily practical support and care. Drawing on the hierarchical-compensatory model, we argue that when kin ties are not present, the next in the hierarchy source of assistance – non-kin ties – will step in to provide types of support that require proximity.

To test this premise, this work draws attention to Polish migrants in the Netherlands and employs data from the Families of Poles in the Netherlands Survey (FPN) and the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). The FPN and GGS are highly comparable, allowing for the comparison between Polish migrants with Poles in Poland and Dutch in the Netherlands, and hence for understanding the true effect of migration on one's support system. In addition to these analyses, this work sets out to examine how Polish migrants in the Netherlands experience non-kin support. To this end, in-depth interviews in the Netherlands will be conducted.

Session 2: Migrant Populations

11.00-12.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Kim Caarls

Name: Petra de Jong

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Differences in received welfare within European countries and the link with migration

Petra de Jong, Helga de Valk & Christof Van Mol

Previous studies investigating the relation between welfare and migration usually rely on general government spending to measure welfare state generosity, due to the availability, (relative) comparability and variation of these data across countries and time. Yet total spending figures reveal little about which individuals benefit. Furthermore, expenditure figures do not reveal much about the actual height of the welfare benefits received. Due to these limitations, no answer has yet been provided on the question whether migrants move to the country where they are eligible for the highest benefits.

In this study we address this issue, relying on the Luxembourg Income Study. This study provides information on who receives social transfers and how much they receive. We make use of this database to compare access rates to unemployment, family and old age benefit, as well as the relative amounts received, across fourteen European countries. In a subsequent step, we test whether differences in the allocation and value of benefits can explain differences in the composition of migration flows between countries. Preliminary findings illustrate that the countries under study respond differently to social risks during distinct periods of the life cycle.

Session 2: Migrant Populations

11.00-12.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Kim Caarls

Name: Idske de Jong

Organization: Municipality of Amsterdam

Participation and integration of refugees in Amsterdam, 2001-2016

Idske de Jong & Jessie Bakens

During 2015, almost 60,000 people applied for asylum in the Netherlands, almost doubling the amount of 2014. The city of Amsterdam therefore, like many other municipalities, now faces a major challenge to provide (emergency) shelter to groups of asylum seekers on the one hand, and secondly, to ensure rapid integration of refugees with residence status. Inter alia the policy brief "No time to lose" by the WRR, the SCP, the WODC and Regioplan (2015) shows that a large portion of the refugees with residence status still has no work after being in the Netherlands for a long time.

The Department of Research, Information and Statistics (OIS) of the municipality of Amsterdam, portrays the refugees who came to the Netherlands and Amsterdam over the past 15 years and shows how they are doing in Amsterdam in the areas of participation and integration. This is based on work and income, benefit dependency, educational level and educational participation, empowerment and health.

The first results show that also in Amsterdam a large part of the (former) refugees with residence status depends on social welfare and that this dependency decreases when people are longer in the Netherlands. Refugees who came to the Netherlands at a young age and who were able to follow some education here, depend on benefit at an almost similar level as the rest of the locals of Amsterdam.

Session 2: Migrant Populations

11.00-12.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Kim Caarls

Name: Aslan Zorlu

Organization: University of Amsterdam

The happiness of European Muslims post-9/11

Aslan Zorlu

We examine the happiness trajectory of Muslims living in European countries following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, using six rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS). We find a decline, and then a subsequent return to average happiness among the general Muslim migrant population. Young Muslim men and Muslim immigrants from the Middle East have a much lower level of life satisfaction and happiness, and they experience a significant decline in life satisfaction over time. These findings persist after controlling for perceived discrimination, migrant status, and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as fixed effects for year and country of residence.

Session 3: Union Formation & Dissolution

11.00-12.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Judith Treas

Name: Anne Brons

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The impact of parental socio-economic status on the timing of first marriage: Is there still an impact of parental status after unmarried cohabitation? Results from a cross-national and cohorts comparison

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

Previous research has shown that parental socio-economic status (SES) plays an important role in the timing of marriage. Young adults from advantaged backgrounds delay their first marriage compared to those from less advantaged backgrounds. However, since the 1970s, it has become increasingly common to first cohabit before one marries in many Western societies.

The main question of this study is whether parental SES still affects the timing of first marriage after unmarried cohabitation? We will not only take into account if respondents cohabit before their marriage, but also the number of years between first co-residential union and first marriage. We will also analyze whether the impact of parental SES on first marriage timing decreased over historical time. Moreover, most existing studies on the link between parental SES and first marriage are conducted in a single country, while given the social, cultural and economic heterogeneity in Europe, it is unlikely that this link is consistent across Europe. We used the ESS round 3 (2006), consisting of 25 European countries, to analyze country differences in the link between parental SES and marriage timing of young adults (15-40 years old).

First results from discrete-time hazard models show that in the majority of the European countries higher parental SES (including parental education and occupation) results in a delayed entry into first marriage. Moreover, we found in almost all countries, that the more years between first cohabitation and first marriage, the weaker the effect of parental SES on marriage timing. Results also show that the impact of parental SES did not decrease over historical time. Another important finding is that although the direction of the effect of parental SES is the same in most European countries, namely a delaying effect, the strength of the link between parental SES and marriage timing differs significantly across countries.

Session 3: Union Formation & Dissolution

11.00-12.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Judith Treas

Name: Jona Schellekens

Organization: Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Decline in consanguineous marriage among muslims in Israel: The role of education

Jona Schellekens, Guy Kenan & Ahmad Hleihel

The Middle East and North Africa have very high rates of consanguineous marriage. In several populations in the Middle East and North Africa there is evidence of a decline. Better female education is one of the explanations for a decline in consanguineous marriage.

According to the 'female empowerment hypothesis', more educated women will demand more freedom in choosing a marriage partner, whereas according to the 'role incompatibility hypothesis', school enrollment may prevent women from fulfilling spousal obligations. Even though it affects all types of marriage, enrollment will affect consanguineous marriage in particular, because this type of marriage tends to occur at a relatively early age. Previous studies of consanguineous marriage were unable to test the 'role incompatibility hypothesis', because they modelled the conditional probability of a consanguineous marriage given that a woman is married.

Using a unique data set from Israel, we analyzed trends in the annual conditional probability of a consanguineous marriage given that a woman is still single and estimated the relative contribution of school enrollment and educational attainment to the decline in consanguineous marriage among Muslim women.

Our results show that the role incompatibility hypothesis is consistent with the data, whereas the female empowerment hypothesis is not. The rise in the age at leaving school explains about a third of the decline in consanguineous marriage since 1975-79.

Session 3: Union Formation & Dissolution

11.00-12.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Judith Treas

Name: Ruben van Gaalen

Organization: Statistics Netherlands & University of Amsterdam (UvA)

Diverging biographies in the Netherlands? The educational gradient of union formation, childbearing and union dissolution

Ruben van Gaalen, Kirsten van Houdt (UvA) & Anne-Rigt Poortman (Utrecht University)

Background: The emerging educational gradient in demographic behaviours in the US is seen as the driving force behind the diverging destiny hypothesis: Children of lower-educated parents are increasingly growing up in socioeconomically deprived and in unstable living arrangements, whereas children of higher-educated live in more affluent as well as more stable social environments. The question is to what extent this also is becoming a European phenomenon.

Objective: In this study, we study the possible educational gradient among couples during their first union in the Netherlands in the beginning of this century. We not only focus on the proposed educational differences in the likelihood to marry or to become parents, but also on the subsequent risk of union dissolution. The first hypothesis is that the lower-educated are more likely to have children without being married than the middle- and the higher-educated. The second hypothesis is that lower-educated parents are more likely to separate than middle- and higher-educated parents, especially if they remained unmarried.

Methods: From the System of Social statistical Datasets (SSD) hosted by Statistics Netherlands, we retrieved unique information on all childless partners that started living together in 2000 and we follow them until 2015. Using discrete time logistic regression analysis 1) we estimate the likelihood that cohabiting couples marry, 2) we estimate the likelihood that the couples have their first child, and 3) their propensity to separate. We control for demographic (marital status, children born) and socioeconomic (educational level, income) background variables.

Results: Results show that if the relationship commitment went up has gone up (by getting married or having a child), separation risks decrease, but much stronger among the higher educated. These results point at a structural development in which the educational gradient in the demographic and socioeconomic biographies is widening.

Session 3: Union Formation & Dissolution

11.00-12.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Judith Treas

Name: Saskia te Riele

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

The influence of commitment on union dissolution of cohabiters

Saskia te Riele & S. Sybren Smilde

In the Netherlands, unmarried cohabitation has become more and more common. Nowadays, about 900 thousand couples live together without being married, which comes down to 22% of all cohabiting couples. Due to its increasing popularity, cohabitation has been the focus of many studies. An often researched aspect is the stability of these unions. Cohabitors have been found to have higher dissolution risks than married people (Liefbroer en Dourleijn, 2006, Dronkers, 2015). However, cohabiters constitute a heterogeneous group that attach different meanings to their union (Hiekel, Liefbroer en Poortman, 2014). Some consider cohabitation as a trial period before getting married, whereas others rather feel their relationship is an alternative to marriage. This might also mean that cohabiters differ in the degree of commitment to their relationship, which in turn may lead to different dissolution risks.

In this study, we therefore focus on how different forms of commitment influence the dissolution risk of cohabiters and whether these can explain the differences with married people. The types of commitment include the intention to get married, satisfaction with the relationship, having a partnership contract, having children and owning a house together. These variables were taken from the Survey on Family Formation of 2008, which was then matched to register information on the household situation of respondents. In this way, it was possible to determine whether or not cohabiters and married people split up during the 7 years after the survey. To correct for differences between cohabiters and married people that also influence the dissolution risk, other characteristics such as educational attainment, religiosity, age and having divorced parents were taken into account as well. Results show that by adding commitment to the model, only the difference between married people and cohabiters with a partnership contract disappears.

Session 4: Fertility & Parenthood

13.30-15.00 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Aart Liefbroer

Name: Karel Neels

Organization: University of Antwerp

Postponement of Belgian fertility: Educational expansion under adverse economic conditions

Karel Neels & Jonas Wood

Delayed childbearing has been a prominent feature of fertility trends in Europe and other developed countries since the 1970s. More recently, the same has been true of Southeast Asia and Latin America. A recent compilation of published evidence concluded that the main factors to which the underlying trend to later childbearing are attributed are effective contraception, increases in women's education and labour market participation, value changes, gender equity, partnership changes, housing conditions, economic uncertainty and the absence of supportive family policies (Mills 2011). Few studies, however, have attempted to quantify the contribution of any of these factors to aggregate change in both tempo and quantum of fertility.

Using maternity histories for women aged 14 and older in the 2001 census, this paper assesses how the increasing enrolment in education, the delayed entry into co-residential unions and deteriorating economic conditions throughout the 1970s, followed by successive recessions in the mid 1980s and the mid 1990s, have contributed to aggregate change in the mean age at parenthood (MAC1) and the synthetic parity progression ratio to first births (SPPR1) in Belgium between 1970 and 2000.

Results indicate that educational expansion has generated a gradual shift in the mean age at first birth, representing approximately 50 per cent of the observed change, but cannot account for the acceleration of postponement in the mid 1970s, the mid 1980s and the mid 1990s. In contrast, distributed lag models including unemployment levels in preceding years are capable of generating the observed trends in MAC1 and SPPR1, provided these models are constrained to affect family formation in younger age groups. Models including delayed union formation and type of first union do not substantially improve the fit between observed time-series in MAC1 and SPPR1 and fitted time-series derived from the models.

Session 4: Fertility & Parenthood

13.30-15.00 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Aart Liefbroer

Name: Yuliya Hilevych

Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Appearance of the two-child family norm in Europe: A comparative study of Switzerland and Ukraine, 1955-1975

Yuliya Hilevych & Caroline Rusterholz

Declining fertility after the 1960s and the subsequent convergence of fertility behaviour in Europe have been widely discussed over the last decade. One of the major corollaries of these processes is that two-child families became common in many European societies after the 1970s, including the Soviet bloc countries. Much scholarly attention has been paid to uncover the reasons behind the convergence of fertility behaviours, yet less has been done to understand the driving forces underlying the normalization of a two-child family norm at the onset of this trend in the mid-1950s and in different national contexts, such as those of Western and Eastern Europe.

In this paper, we aim to address these two aspects by comparing which parental responsibilities men and women perceived as being the most important, and the reasons for these perceptions by studying the period around 1955-1975 and by comparing Switzerland and Ukraine. On the theoretical level we apply the concept of value of children, and we examine it from both economic and social perspectives. Our interest is to situate parental responsibilities, as well as social and economic values of children associated with them into the context of the society of consumption, which appeared on both sides of the Iron Curtain after the Second World War. We use 104 interviews conducted with individuals who entered parenthood during the mid-1950s-1970s in Switzerland and Ukraine.

Session 4: Fertility & Parenthood

13.30-15.00 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Aart Liefbroer

Name: Judith Koops

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Changes in union status around the birth of the first child: A cross-national study on the influence of parental SES

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

Western societies are characterized by changing demographic behavior regarding family formation. A prominent observation is the increase in births to cohabiting couples at the expense of marital births. Cross-national research have studied the effect of own and parental educational attainment on the partnership status at first birth in several European societies.

In the current study we want to contribute to this literature in two ways. First, by focusing on the influence of parental SES as well as parental divorce. As these variables are often interrelated, studying both variables simultaneously might provide insight into the mechanisms behind the association between socio-economic background and partnership status at birth. Second, instead of focusing on a single point in time, such as the moment of birth, we will study the changes in the partnership status in the months before the birth of the first child, until several years after. We expect that this can nuance or highlight certain (country) differences.

Data of the Generations and Gender Programme is used, which combines information of 19 (mostly European) societies and includes information on retrospective partnership and fertility histories and parental SES and divorce. For women who were living with a partner at the moment of their first birth, we study the changes in this partnership relation from one year before, until 5 years after childbearing. When the sample size permits this, we also study women who were not living with a partner at the moment of the birth of their first child. For this group we examine the formation and dissolution of their first partnership relation after the birth of the child. We look at the transition rates of the three different partnership statuses (single, cohabiting and married) at different points in time and test if the rates are influenced by parental SES and parental divorce.

Session 4: Fertility & Parenthood

13.30-15.00 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Aart Liefbroer

Name: Jona Schellekens

Organization: Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Marital fertility decline in Egypt: 1970-2013

Jona Schellekens

The total marital fertility rate (TMFR) in Egypt declined from about six births in 1970-74 to about four births in 2010-13. This paper tries to determine to what extent the decline was an adjustment to social-economic change. According to demographic transition theory, marital fertility decline is mostly a response to the decline in mortality. According to rational choice theory, on the other hand, the decline in marital fertility is mostly the result of a decline in the demand for children, which is predicted to decline with better female education and higher living standards. Using the 1980 World Fertility Survey and the seven full-scale Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys of 1988, 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008, and 2014, I modelled the annual probability of a birth between 1970 and 2013 as a function of micro-level variables, such as maternal education, a proxy for life-time household income, a variable indicating a child death in the family, and macro-level variables, such as the infant mortality rate (IMR) and the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. The analysis is based on more than 420,000 women-years.

My results indicate that better maternal education contributed less than a third of a birth to the decline in the TMFR. My proxy for life-time household income, paternal education, contributed very little to the decline, whereas a variable indicating an infant or early-childhood death in the family in the previous year, contributed about a quarter of a birth. A model that includes the IMR provides a slightly better prediction of trends in the TMFR than one that includes the GDP per capita. The decline in the IMR explains most of the rest of the decline not explained by the micro-level variables, leaving limited room for an explanation of the decline in marital fertility that is independent of socio-economic change.

Session 5: Segregation & Neighbourhoods

13.30-15.00 - Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Frank van Tubergen

Name: Tom Kleinepier

Organization: Delft University of Technology

Stability of neighbourhood environment throughout childhood

Tom Kleinepier & Maarten van Ham

A growing body of research suggests that the neighborhood environment is important for understanding individual outcomes. Neighbourhoods can be expected to have most effect on their residents if these have been exposed to the local environment for some time. Despite the attention for exposure and duration in the literature, particularly childhood neighbourhood conditions are still frequently measured with cross-sectional estimates. In this study, we question whether such point-in-time measures serve as valid proxies for neighbourhood environment throughout childhood.

Drawing on unique geo-coded data from the Dutch population registers, we follow an entire cohort from birth in 1999 up until age 15 in 2014. Sequence analysis is applied to explore and visualize how (dis)similar the neighbourhood at each chronological age is compared to the neighbourhood at age 15 in terms of two characteristics, viz. percentage of non-Western ethnic minorities and average personal income. Moreover, using both 100x100 and 500x500 square meter grids to define neighbourhood boundaries, we assess the importance of the scale at which a neighbourhood is measured for the degree of neighbourhood variation over time.

Session 5: Segregation & Neighbourhoods

13.30-15.00 - Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Frank van Tubergen

Name: Bart Sleutjes

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Ethnic segregation in The Netherlands: Differences between administrative and individualized neighbourhoods

Bart Sleutjes, Helga de Valk & Jeroen Ooijevaar

This study compares ethnic segregation patterns for different non-western migrant groups in administrative and individualized neighbourhoods in The Netherlands. Previous evidence showed that non-western migrants in The Netherlands are not equally dispersed across the country and across different urban neighbourhoods. In this study, we investigate how segregation patterns differ not only between but also within neighbourhoods. The geographical units with administrative boundaries used in segregation analyses differ in size, function and distribution between regions and over time.

This paper proposes an innovative measure of segregation. By calculating 'individualized neighbourhoods', the neighbourhood context of an individual is defined by a predefined number of closest neighbours (50 to 51,200), irrespective of administrative borders. This approach results in neighbourhoods that more closely resemble people's social environment and makes it easier to measure segregation levels and patterns across different spatial scales.

By using geocoded information from the Dutch population register, the main aim of this paper is to show if and how the individualized neighbourhood approach leads to a better understanding of ethnic segregation patterns of specific migrant groups. This will be illustrated through factor analyses and maps that show gradual changes in migrant concentrations between different spatial scales, and by calculating segregation indices based on both individualized and administrative neighbourhoods. Although the spatial focus will initially be on the Netherlands as a whole, we will zoom in on the largest metropolitan regions in order to illustrate differences between the two ways of measurement more clearly at the smallest spatial scales.

Session 5: Segregation & Neighbourhoods

13.30-15.00 - Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Frank van Tubergen

Name: Paulien Hagedoorn

Organization: Free University of Brussels

The association between cancer mortality and socioeconomic deprivation at individual and area-level (Belgium 2001-2011)

Paulien Hagedoorn, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Katrien Vanthomme & Sylvie Gadeyne

Introduction: Recently, there has been a renewed interest in the role of our living environment on health. Although the relation between individual socioeconomic position (SEP) and cancer mortality has long been established, the role of small-scale area SEP remains understudied, especially for site-specific cancers. Yet, understanding all facets of social disparities in cancer mortality is important for the development of effective policies and interventions. This study will explore mortality differences by individual and area-level SEP for all-cancer and site-specific cancer in Belgium.

Material and methods: Data on all Belgian inhabitants aged 40 years and over was collected from the 2001 Belgian census linked to register data on emigration and cause-specific mortality for 2001-2011. Individual SEP was measured using education, employment status and housing conditions. Small area-level SEP (on statistical sector) was measured by a deprivation index (in quartiles). Multilevel Poisson models were used to estimate the association between individual and area-level SEP and all-cancer and site-specific (lung, colon and rectum, prostate, and breast) cancer mortality.

Preliminary results: Compared to the most affluent areas, mortality after controlling for individual SEP was significantly higher in the most deprived areas for all-cancer among men (MRR 1.11; CI 1.09-1.13) and women (MRR 1.09; CI 1.07-1.12); for lung cancer among men (MRR 1.11; CI 1.07-1.15) and women (MRR 1.36; CI 1.27-1.45); and for colorectal cancer among women (MRR 1.08; CI 1.01-1.16). Male colorectal and prostate cancer is not associated with area deprivation. Men and women with a low SEP have a higher risk of dying from (site-specific) cancer(s).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that next to individual characteristics, area deprivation is associated to cancer mortality as well. Not only low-SES individuals, but also deprived areas should thus be targeted in order to reduce social disparities in cancer mortality.

Session 5: Segregation & Neighbourhoods

13.30-15.00 - Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Frank van Tubergen

Name: Bas Hofstra

Organization: Utrecht University

Segregation in Social Networks: A Novel Approach Using Facebook

Bas Hofstra, Rense Corten, Frank van Tubergen & Nicole Ellison

Most research on segregation in social networks considers the smaller circle of strong ties, whereas little is known about segregation of the far larger number of weaker ties. This article describes the degree of ethnic and gender segregation of networks of up to hundreds of friends. It tests implications derived from opportunity, homophily, and balance theory.

The article additionally compares segregation among core and the larger network. We combine survey data on Dutch adolescents with observed gender and ethnic segregation in Facebook networks (N=2,810, constituting ~1.1 million friends). Because people copy their offline network to online platforms, Facebook captures strong and weaker ties.

We find that ethnic segregation in small core networks is strikingly similar to the ethnic segregation of large Facebook networks (~336 friends). Gender segregation on Facebook is much lower than ethnic segregation on Facebook is. This difference relates to social settings being segregated by ethnicity rather than by gender. Those who have more Facebook friends have more ethnically diverse friends, but this relationship is driven by ethnic minorities rather than by majority members. Given opportunity, individuals display lower levels of segregation among weaker than among strong ties. The implications of these findings for societies' social integration are discussed.

Session 6: Family & Society

13.30-15.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Layla Van den Berg

Organization: University of Antwerp

Ethnic differentials in the labour market preconditions to parenthood in Belgium

Layla Van den Berg, Jonas Wood & Karel Neels

In the past decades, family formation among the Belgian majority population has been characterized by postponement of the entry into parenthood. Recent research has mainly concluded that both male and female labour force participation stimulates the transition to parenthood. Remarkably, these studies do not always account for population heterogeneity in terms of different origin groups. However, differentiating the effect of cultural and economic characteristics by origin group adds to the existing literature. Migrant groups tend to differ from the majority populations both in terms of socio-economic position and gender role expectations.

This paper attempts to contribute to existing literature on this topic by taking into account population heterogeneity in terms of origin in the Belgian context. We focus in particular on couples with partners of Turkish and Moroccan descent and compare them with couples consisting of two Belgian partners.

Descriptive results indicate that the dual earner model is the dominant type of employment pattern among the majority population. However, Moroccan and Turkish minority groups display considerable higher shares of male breadwinner households, female breadwinner households or households without an earner compared to Belgian couples. In addition, this study finds that, whereas the double earner model yields the highest probability of first births among Belgian couples, descendants of both Turkish and Moroccan origin show very different associations between the household division of paid work and the onset of family formation. Particularly migrants of Moroccan origin clearly display a positive association between the male breadwinner model and first births.

Session 6: Family & Society

13.30-15.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Brett Ory

Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Cultural determinants of father involvement in Bulgaria

Brett Ory & Nina Conkova

One of the more persistent paradoxes of fatherhood research is why fathers are not more involved with their children. Despite increases in fathers' time with children in recent decades, fathers continue to be less involved in childcare than mothers, leading scholars to investigate the determinants of father involvement.

In this article we focus on the way in which norms and values of father involvement, gender norms, and maternal gatekeeping influence fathers' time with children in a variety of childcare activities. We distinguish between time-flexible tasks that fathers can perform at any time, such as playing with children, and time-structuring tasks that must be done at a certain time of day, such as bringing the child to school.

Our research takes place in the context of Bulgaria, a gender traditional country with high levels of full-time female employment and generous paternity leave. Using the first nationally representative survey on attitudes, practices, and barriers to active father involvement in Bulgaria, we explore the role of cultural determinants in explaining father involvement among fathers with school-aged children in an Eastern European setting.

Preliminary results reveal that fathers are on average more involved in time-flexible childcare tasks, but that cultural factors have a stronger influence on father involvement in time-structuring tasks. Men who agree more strongly that father involvement is normatively important and who more highly value time with their own families are more involved in time-structuring tasks. Only gender egalitarianism explains men's participation in time-flexible tasks with kids. Although 17% of fathers reported experiencing maternal gatekeeping, these fathers did not perform less of either time-structuring or time-flexible childcare than did other fathers. That results varied for different dimensions of culture indicates the importance of breaking down culture into its component parts.

Session 6: Family & Society

13.30-15.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Jonas Wood

Organization: University of Antwerp

Local childcare availability and dual-earner fertility in Belgium

Jonas Wood & Karel Neels

Whereas many cross-national publications make implicit assumptions about the impact of childcare on fertility, the amount of studies explicitly testing this hypothesis with appropriate data remains low. Literature reviews indicate that this is partly due to the high data demands of longitudinal information on local childcare availability in tandem with individual fertility and migration histories. Furthermore assessments of the impact of childcare on fertility should focus on the circle of those who are likely to make use of the policy.

This study uses detailed longitudinal census and register data for the 2000s in Belgium to assess the relation between local childcare availability on the one hand and first, second and third births among dual earner couples on the other.

The results of both random- and fixed-effects hazard models support the hypothesis of a positive effect of childcare on both birth timing and quantum. Furthermore, variation in the effects by employment regime indicates that effects weaken considerably if the female partner works part-time. Finally, sensitivity models indicate that our findings are robust to selective migration as well as to feedback effects of fertility on childcare provision.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.30-15.00 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Bart Bakker

Name: Sapphire Yu Han

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Mechanisms of the transitions to adulthood: An application of Hidden Markov Models

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

Recent theories about social and demographic change, such as individualization and the second Demographic Transition suggest a type of late, protracted and complex pathway to adulthood. In the past years, researches offer qualified support for the emergence of a new pattern of transition to adulthood in most European countries. However, the transition to adulthood is a complex process of a series of events that are often interlinked. Even though life courses are greatly varying sequences of roughly the same life courses events, the complexity is caused due to the fact that these sequences consist of correlated events and spells and these correlations seem to depend on gender, social class, cohort and cohort-related macro events.

Our previous work demonstrated the application of stochastic models like the Latent-Class model help to describe the variation in life courses and the correlation with gender and the indicators of class. But the Latent-Class model cannot account for correlated events within life courses nor can it account for switches between paradigms or types during the life course. Mathematically, we argue that (Hidden) Markov models, as a simple generalization of the Latent-Class model, do account for correlations between events and spells and they allow for switches between latent types or “model life courses”. Therefore, this study adopts a life course approach using (Hidden) Markov models to quantify the transition to adulthood. We will test hypothesis on social class- and gender related in observed life courses and pathways along latent types or model-life course using Gender and Generation Survey (GGS), which consists full monthly life course sequence data between age 15 to 40.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.30-15.00 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Bart Bakker

Name: Anastasios Bardoutsos

Organization: University of Groningen

Coherent mortality forecasts for dependent populations: A Bayesian approach

Anastasios Bardoutsos, Katrien Antonio & Wilbert Ouburg

Underestimating the future improvement of mortality rates translates into higher than expected pay-out-ratios for pensions funds and insurance companies and therefore implies a risk, the so-called longevity risk. The solvency of pension systems and annuity providers in the presence of longevity risk is a major point of concern. Quantification of the longevity risk with appropriate stochastic mortality models is key. Recent studies propose multi-population stochastic mortality models as a strategy for achieving robust and coherent projections of mortality rates.

This paper presents a Bayesian analysis of two coherent multi-population models of log-bilinear type, designed for two or more populations, while allowing for dependence between these populations. The first model is inspired by Cairns et al. (2011) and Enchev et al. (2016), and the second is the well known Li & Lee model, proposed by Li and Lee (2005). For both models we identify the parameters through appropriate constraints and we avoid the multi-step calibration strategy that is currently used in the literature. We assume a Poisson distribution for the number of deaths at a certain age and in a certain period and include full dependency between the period effects.

As such, we extend earlier work where period effects are considered independent. Moreover, we utilize the Kannisto para-metric mortality law to close the generated mortality scenarios for higher ages and provide projections of important demographic markers, such as period and cohort life expectancy. We develop the technicalities necessary for Markov Chain Monte Carlo ([MCMC]) simulations and provide software implementation (in R) for the models discussed in the paper. We finally present a case study using five European countries which are geographically close and share similar socio-economic characteristics.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.30-15.00 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Bart Bakker

Name: Hal Caswell

Organization: University of Amsterdam

Individual stochasticity dominates the effects of heterogeneity in determining variance in demographic outcomes

Hal Caswell

The variance of demographic outcomes (e.g., longevity, lifetime reproduction) is determined by the action of the vital rates integrated over the life course. Some such variances have long been studied by demographers. Variances in any outcome have two components. One component is due to unobserved heterogeneity (e.g., frailty), which creates differences among individuals in the vital rates to which they are subject at any age or stage. The other is due to individual stochasticity, which is the result of differences in the chance outcomes of stochastic demographic events (death, reproduction).

It is now possible to calculate the variance in some important outcomes directly from demographic information, and to partition the variance between heterogeneity and stochasticity. The first few attempts to do so show that individual stochasticity dominates the effects of heterogeneity. If this result is general, it may require a change in our interpretation of variance, heterogeneity, and inequality.

Session 7: Modeling Demography

13.30-15.00 - Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Bart Bakker

Name: Maarten Bijlsma

Organization: Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Unemployment and subsequent depression: A mediation analysis using the parametric G-formula

Maarten Bijlsma, Lasse Tarkiainen, Mikko Myrskylä & Pekka Martikainen

Background: Employment, income, education, and health are intertwined, affecting one another over time. Unfortunately, the existing literature typically does not treat them as such. This hinders estimation of the causal effects of these variables on one another. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of employment on antidepressant purchases while taking into account time-dependent reciprocal relationships, and the mediating effects of income, education and physical health.

Data & methods: We use annual Finnish register data on a cohort of individuals aged 14+ (n = 42,172) in the period 1996-2007. We followed individuals from the moment of entering the labor market (status = (un)employed, i.e. not in school, conscripted, etc.) onwards. We perform mediation analysis using the G-formula; first, through series of generalized linear regression models applied to the empirical data, we model the reciprocal time-dependent relations between employment, income, education, antidepressant purchases, and other drug purchases (indicators of physical health), while adjusting for potential confounders. Secondly, using the estimated coefficients from the first step, life-course trajectories under particular intervention scenarios are simulated. Thirdly, Cox regression models are applied to these scenarios to determine direct and indirect (mediated) effect sizes.

Results: In the data, 79% of observed person-years were employed, 21% unemployed. By intervening on employment so that all unemployed person-years were employed at all times, the population-averaged hazard ratio of first antidepressant use was reduced by 5.8% (95% CI: 1.5% to 9.4%). Roughly 67% of this reduction is a direct effect of employment, 20% is due to income, 6.4% due to education and 5.6% due to physical health.

Conclusion: Being employed lowers the risk of depression. Most of the employment effect is 'direct'. Since only a small part is mediated by strong material factors such as income, a large part of the direct effect might be psychological.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

15.00-15.30 - Room 1636

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Wike Been

Organization: Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies

Preservation of employment conditions of labour migrants in the temporary agency sector

Wike Been

Since the accession of new member states to the EU in 2004 and 2007, labour migrants from these new member states (A10 workers) have been an important source of cheap and flexible labour in the 'old' member states. In contrast to many other European countries, the temporary work agencies sector has absorbed a large proportion of the labour migrants from these countries in the Netherlands and the UK.

As a result, it became central in the discussion on the potential deterioration of employment conditions and wages following the inflow of A10 migrant workers. Yet, wages and employment conditions do not necessarily deteriorate as a consequence of the free movement of labour. Policies, legislation and regulations can uphold employment conditions. Governments and social actors generally develop these. In their involvement, trade unions are voicing the employees' perspective whereas employers' organizations are the representatives of employers.

However, their involvement varies between countries depending on the industrial relation system in place. Moreover, in this particular case trade unions might be confronted with the question whether they should defend the rights of native workers, labour migrants or both, and how to include the voice of labour migrants in their organization. Whereas employers' organizations are confronted with the question whether more regulation to avoid mall practices does not threaten the flexibility of the labour market that temporary work agencies serve.

In this study, we therefore aim to understand the social actors' approaches to the regulation of the employment conditions of A10 workers employed by temporary employment agencies in the context of the industrial relations system and the outcome in terms of employment conditions. To this end, semi-structured interviews are conducted with stakeholders in both countries.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

15.00-15.30 - Room 1636

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Tom de Winter

Organization: Free University of Brussels / University of Groningen

Mobility intentions among students: Influence of a dating partner?

Tom De Winter & Helga A.G. de Valk

Over the last decades, European policy makers have used Erasmus+, the student exchange programme for higher education, to encourage European mobility. By giving students the opportunity to study abroad for a few months, policy makers hope to broaden the horizon of these students, and to stimulate European integration. Although this programme aims for free mobility for all, the literature has pinpointed several determinants for migration and mobility. Especially family characteristics are found to be decisive in being or not being mobile. This type of research usually focuses on parental background characteristics and has only little attention for union formation of the individual. This is surprising as students are in a life phase in which both existing family relations and emerging partner relations are key in their lives.

Therefore, in this study we explore the effects of family on mobility intentions of university students, explicitly including dating relationships. Additionally, we differentiate in this matter between student mobility intentions and intentions for mobility after graduation, as well as the link between both. For the analyses we use data from a survey conducted among 472 students (age 18 to 22) at the VUB. The diversity in this sample concerning mobility and migration background makes them the perfect study group for this topic.

Preliminary results confirm the importance of the family as found in earlier research. Additionally, we find clear effects of having a dating partner on intentions for student mobility. A more detailed analysis of the data will be presented in the paper.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

15.00-15.30 - Room 1636

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Ellen Dingemans

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Does the income from paid work after retirement buy happiness?

An investigation of 16 European countries

Ellen Dingemans & Kène Henkens

One of the solutions to deal with consequences of population aging is to encourage older adults to extend their working lives even beyond retirement. With the increased prevalence of working after retirement, questions have been raised about its consequences for life satisfaction in later life.

This research studies differences in life satisfaction between full retirees and working retirees and argues that these differences may depend on variations in financial resources of retirees. Following a resources perspective, it is hypothesized that working after retirement is particularly important for those with low levels of pension income. This hypothesis is tested using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe project (SHARE), waves 2, 4 and 5. The analytical sample consists of about 53000 retirees (aged 60-75) in 16 countries.

The results show that working retirees report higher levels of well-being compared with full retirees, also after controlling for traditional predictors of well-being, such as gender, education and health. As expected, the positive relationship of working after retirement with well-being is particularly prevalent among retirees with low levels of pension income and is not established for retirees with high pension income levels. Besides individual factors, also the context matters. Working after retirement seems particularly important for retirees without a partner and in countries with relatively low levels of welfare (gdp per capita). The results suggest that integration in the labor force is important to sustain well-being of retirees with low levels of financial resources.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

15.00-15.30 - Room 1636

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Leonie van Breeschoten

Organization: Utrecht University

Organizational family leave policies and employee performance: Disentangling policy availability and policy use

Leonie van Breeschoten, Katia Begall, Tanja van der Lippe, & Anne-Rigt Poortman

It is often maintained that organizational family leave policies (maternity, paternity and parental leave) relate to employee performance, but how this would occur remains unclear; do employees perform better because they want to reciprocate the concern expressed by an organization that makes policies available? Or do they (also) perform better when they have used family leave policies and experienced the benefits? In this paper we aim to disentangle policy availability and policy use using multilevel organization-data (European Sustainable Workforce Survey; van der Lippe et al., 2016), which includes data on 11,011 employees in 259 organizations. Furthermore we explore whether this effect varies between men and women and over nine countries (Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK).

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

15.00-15.30 - Room 1636

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Carel Harmsen

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Register-based statistics about starting (and ending) relationships

Dominique van Roon & Carel Harmsen

Many couples start living together or decide to break up without an official marriage or divorce. However, today's statistics based on the Dutch population register only present legal marriages and divorces. A database containing information derived from registers on start and end dates of all cohabitation relationships is not readily available yet. We have therefore committed ourselves to building such a database, assuming it is possible by using address, family and household information as well as, for instance, data from the tax authority. Besides being able to present the annual total of new and ended cohabitation relationships in the Netherlands, the possibility of linking the file to other registers will allow extensive research into the phenomenon of cohabitation. We will discuss how we deal with the, for this purpose, overly detailed information about people's moves in the municipal population register (administrative noise) and how we divide households with two or more generations into the relevant couples. In addition, we present thorny outstanding problems, one of the largest being how to deal with the fact that not all people running a household together are in a romantic cohabitation relationship (e.g. students living together in a dormitory). How do we distinguish 'romantic' relationships from purely economic ones?

Session 8: Health Differentials

16.00-17.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Sylvia Gadeyne

Name: Jornt Mandemakers

Organization: Wageningen University

Cumulative advantage?

Educational disparities in health over the life course in the Netherlands

Jornt Mandemakers

The cumulative advantage hypothesis posits that socioeconomic differences in health (health inequality) widen with age, as stressors and resources that affect health accumulate over time. Most research on this issue is based in the United States and provides support for this notion. More recently studies in more egalitarian countries, such as Sweden and Germany, also find widening socioeconomic differences in health by age. For the Netherlands, only two synthetic cohort (pooled cross-sectional) studies looked into this issue.

These, however, cannot really separate cohort and age effects and may suffer from selection issues. We extend previous research in several ways: a) replicate previous cross-sectional research for the Dutch case using longitudinal data; b) examine whether there are cohort differences in the associations (to take into account profound change over cohorts, such as the massive educational expansion); and c) assess possible sex differences in these processes.

In this paper we test the cumulative advantage hypothesis for differences in self-rated health, disability, and mental health along educational lines. We use longitudinal data from four waves of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (~20,000 observations for ~7000 persons), spanning the period between 2002 and 2014.

Preliminary findings for self-rated health only do not fully support the cumulative advantage hypothesis. Health gaps between higher and lower educated people only widen over age for men, not for women. Among women, educational gaps in health are small and remain stable. For men, these gaps widen with age and also appear to become but larger in more recent birth cohorts.

Session 8: Health Differentials

16.00-17.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Sylvia Gadeyne

Name: Matias Reus Pons

Organization: University of Groningen

Health trajectories of older migrants and non-migrants and their determinants in different European countries

Matias Reus Pons, Clara H. Mulder, Eva U.B. Kibele & Fanny Janssen

Older migrants in Europe tend to have a mortality advantage over their non-migrant counterparts. However, older migrants are often in a disadvantaged position in terms of other health outcomes, including self-rated health, diabetes or depression prevalence. Explanations of migrant health inequalities are diverse, and include migrant socio-economic inequalities, differences in health-related behaviours, or public attitudes towards migration and migrants, amongst others.

Furthermore, several studies have suggested that migrants' health deterioration with age is steeper than that of non-migrants, especially for those who migrated later in life. Health trajectories allow to assess how health changes over the life course, including patterns of deterioration and recovery. Nevertheless, there is a lack of research investigating health trajectories of older migrants and non-migrants in Europe.

Our aim is indeed to analyse trajectories in self-rated health, diabetes and depression prevalence of migrants and non-migrants aged 50 to 79 across ten European countries; and to assess the role of age at migration, socio-economic status, BMI, and public attitudes towards migration and migrants in explaining inequalities in health trajectories between older migrants and non-migrants. We will use data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), and the European Social Survey (ESS). Latent growth modelling will allow us to analyse health trajectories and to assess which variables are associated with changes in health over the life course.

Our results will contribute to the scientific debate on migrant health inequalities by providing new insights into the health trajectories of older migrants and non-migrants, and their determinants. Knowledge gained from our study will also prove crucial to develop policies on health and migration in a context where European populations are increasingly older and more culturally diverse.

Session 8: Health Differentials

16.00-17.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Sylvia Gadeyne

Name: Jarl Mooyaart

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Becoming overweight and obese in early adulthood: The role of career and family trajectories

Jarl Mooyaart, Aart C. Liefbroer & Francesco Billari

This study examines the extent to which family and career trajectories during the transition to adulthood (age 17 to 25) influence the risk of becoming overweight or obese in early adulthood (age 28). We separate analyses by gender and control race, parental SES and family structure. We use data from NLSY97 (N=4700) to first identify typical trajectories using sequence analysis, and subsequently investigate whether career or family trajectories are associated with becoming overweight or obese in early adulthood. Results indicate that for women mainly career trajectories, for men family pathways matter in terms of the risk for overweight and obesity. Family background shows little effect with the exception of race.

Session 8: Health Differentials

16.00-17.30 - Eijkmankamer

Chair: Sylvia Gadeyne

Name: Jornt Mandemakers

Organization: Wageningen University

Women's position, birth order and child nutritional status in Ethiopia

Hilde Bras & Jornt Mandemakers

Women's position is seen as key to improved child nutrition. However, in many cultures child nutritional status also varies by gender and birth order because of specific food distribution patterns, care giving practices, and access to formal health care. Whereas female empowerment may be expected to increase household resources for children, it is unclear whether it also compensates the nutrition security of the worst-off children in the household. Does having a more empowered mother straighten sibling inequalities in nutritional status?

We base our analysis on a pooled sample of the 2011/12 and 2013/14 waves of the Ethiopian Rural Socioeconomic Survey (ERSS) using 5,966 observations from 4,200 children nested in 2,607 households. Children's nutritional status was assessed by means of WHO reference population standardized measures for height-for age and weight-for-age. Women's educational level, her age at childbirth, and spousal age gap were used as indicators for women's position. A child's sibling position was defined by gender and birth order. In general, girls do worse than boys both in terms of height-for-age and weight-for-age. Random-effect models show that children with better educated and older mothers had significantly better nutritional outcomes. In a second step household fixed-effect models were estimated to control for all observed and unobserved household characteristics.

Results show that the higher the parity, the lower height-for-age and weight-for-age of both boys and girls. Analyses including interactions with mother's education and age show that there is indeed compensation within the sibling set when the mother is better educated; maternal education decreases the boy-advantage and the earlier-born advantage, particularly for girls. Our findings show that mother's position not only improves children's nutritional status, which has been found before, but that empowerment also straightens out long-lasting sibling inequalities, particularly ameliorating the health position of later-born girls in households.

Session 9: Internal Migration & Urbanization

16.00-17.30 - Kanunikkenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Hester Booi

Organization: Municipality of Amsterdam

Changing patterns in suburbanisation; who moves to the 'growth areas'?

Hester Booi & Annika Smits

Cities seem to become more attractive as places to live. Cities attract the higher educated and offer suitable residential environments, also for families. Cities grow and the composition of the population changes. In Amsterdam this growth went along with a decrease in the migration flow out of the city. But since 2013, when the housing market recovered, the migration flow out of the city increased again. This indicates that the decreased outflow was temporary, caused by the crisis in the housing market. But the direction in which households move, does seem to change. Less households move from Amsterdam to the 'growth areas', the suburban areas built since the 1970's. The migration flow from Amsterdam to the older, pre-war suburbs increases.

Are residential preferences for urban and suburban living structurally changed? Or does the changing composition of the city lead to a change in patterns of suburbanisation? What are the demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of movers in a metropolitan region? And in what way do the movers to the 'growth areas' differ from those that move to the pre-war suburban areas? Has this changed through the years?

These questions will be answered by using the microdata of the Bureau for Statistics Netherlands. A dataset is compiled with movers (and non-movers) in the metropolitan region of Amsterdam and their demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics. The data contain movers in the period 2007-2008 and 2013-2014. Using a cluster analysis different types of households and their patterns in suburbanisation will be defined.

Session 9: Internal Migration & Urbanization

16.00-17.30 - Kanunikkenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Nashrul Wajdi

Organization: University of Groningen

Agent-based modelling and simulations (ABMS) of inter-regional migration flows in Indonesia

Nashrul Wajdi, Leo van Wissen & Clara H. Mulder

We build an agent-based model (ABM) of inter-regional migration in Indonesia to simulate the future migration pattern of the population of Indonesia. Agents are used to simulating individuals who live in a geographic area, who choose their migration destination based on the attractiveness of the destination.

In our model, the attractiveness of the destinations is determined by population size, per-capita GDP, and the distance. Using the simulation, we are able to observe the current migration flows and predict the future migration flows based on various scenarios.

Our results show that the model predicts out-migration quite well, but not the in-migration flows. This could be due to the limited rules we use for the agent to choose their destinations. The prediction for 2015 to 2035 shows that agents have more choice in their destination, which is in line with previous findings on inter-regional migration flows in Indonesia.

Session 9: Internal Migration & Urbanization

16.00-17.30 - Kanunikkenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Ilya Kashnitsky

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute / University of Groningen

Urbanization and regional difference in ageing in Europe

Ilya Kashnitsky, Joop de Beer & Leo van Wissen

Even though all European countries experience population ageing, there are differences in the rate of ageing across countries and regions. A decline in the share of the working age population can be expected to have a downward effect on economic growth. Thus differences in population ageing across regions may affect economic prospects.

One can distinguish two contrasting hypotheses about regional differences in population ageing. First, it seems reasonable to expect convergence in ageing at the end of the Demographic Transition in Europe: European countries move along the Demographic Transition path with varying timing and pace, and the differences should diminish by the end of the process. Alternatively, the process of urbanization is likely to contribute to a divergent pattern of ageing: Urbanized regions tend to attract population at working ages, while rural regions are left with a higher proportion of people out of the labor market.

We examine whether urbanization lead to diverging regional developments of population structures in Europe. We analyze population dynamics of the 261 NUTS-2 regions of EU-27 over the period 2003-2013. We use the methodological approach of convergence analysis, quite recently brought to demography from the field of economic research.

Session 9: Internal Migration & Urbanization

16.00-17.30 - Kanunikkenzaal

Chair: Clara Mulder

Name: Elda Luciana Pardede

Organization: University of Groningen

Move alone or together:

The roles of household structure and characteristics in migration in Indonesia

Elda Luciana Pardede

The role of family in migration decision-making is presumed to be more pronounced in developing countries. By perceiving migration of one or more household members as a result of family strategy, some under-explored issues on migration in Indonesia are assessed in this study, namely: to what extent household structure and characteristics explain the likelihood of household members to migrate alone or together.

Using the five waves of Indonesian Family Life Surveys, the results of multinomial regressions confirm that to some extent, households that send one members to migrate are different from households that send more than one members to migrate. Male-headed households are more likely to send more than one members to migrate than female-headed households. While marital status of the household heads, the presence of under-five children and school-aged children, counts for migrating alone, these variables do not significantly affect migration of more than one members.

I speculate that some family-structure variables that may affect migrating alone may become less instrumental for migrating together because when some household members decide to move together, their household structure may become less relevant than for a person moving alone.

Regarding the effect of household assets, house ownership negatively affect migrating alone or together. Land ownership, however, positively influence the likelihood of sending one member, but statistically insignificant for moving together. The land owned may be used for productive activity in the origin while one member is sent away to diversify sources of income. Lastly, because the forty percent poorest quintiles have higher chance to send their members to migrate alone than the rest of the households, while there is no difference across quintiles in the likelihood of migrating together, this finding may indicate that one-person migration can be considered as one of the risk-reduction strategy for family migration for poorer households.

Session 10: Life Course & Transition

16.00-17.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Joanne Muller

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Transmission of socioeconomic status over generations: Mediated by the family trajectory?

Joanne S. Muller, Nicole Hiekel, Aart C. Liefbroer

Most studies on intergenerational socioeconomic status (SES) mobility focus on men and on early adult outcomes. However, processes of SES mobility may differ between men and women, and depend on life course stage. The present study will address three questions. First, what is the difference in the association between parental SES and later life personal earnings between men and women? Second, to what extent do family trajectories mediate the transmission of parental SES, and does the strength of mediation differ between men and women? Third, to what extent do these processes differ across countries?

We reason that children imply a 'care burden' to parents who have to negotiate the time they invest in employment and family care. Parents have to choose: investing more in their labour market participation will increase their earnings at later age, but decreases time available for family care. The way people handle the care burden differs by gender, but may also differ by parental SES. Higher parental SES may be associated with more egalitarian gender role attitudes. Also, men and women whose parents have a high SES may have higher earnings themselves which increase their ability to outsource caring tasks. Furthermore, parental SES might be associated with 'disadvantageous' events in the family trajectory, such as early parenthood and single parenthood.

Most studies explain country differences in levels of intergenerational mobility by national educational systems. However, the familialism value and family policy climate might be important as well, because it could affect the opportunity to remain economically active during childrearing years.

We use data from the Generations and Gender Programme, the British Household Panel Survey and SHARELIFE. These surveys contain retrospective fertility and partnership histories as well as information about parental educational level, parental employment and the respondent's current employment and earnings.

Session 10: Life Course & Transition

16.00-17.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Marjolijn Das

Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Intergenerational transmission of educational attainment in adoptive families

Marjolijn Das, Lotte Scheeren & Aart C. Liefbroer

To improve our understanding of the mechanisms underlying the strong association between family background and children's educational attainment, we examined intergenerational transmission within families where genetic transmission is absent. Specifically, we investigated the effect of parent's education and income on the educational attainment of their foreign-born adopted children.

We used a large scale register-based dataset derived from the System of Social statistical Datasets, containing information on the adoption status, educational level in secondary school and parental characteristics of all 15-year old children living in the Netherlands in the years 2011-2013 (N=436,720).

This study demonstrated that parental education mainly influenced their children's education when they were genetically related and only very limited when they were adopted. Parental income, on the other hand, affected both adopted and biological children's educational attainment. Hence, the results suggested that intergenerational association in educational attainment was mainly mediated by genetic transmission and household's income. Our study found only limited evidence for the transmission of cultural capital.

Session 10: Life Course & Transition

16.00-17.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: George Groenewold

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Differences in gender role perception of the Turkish second generation across Europe

George Groenewold & Helga de Valk

This paper examines and compares the acculturation of young adults of Turkish parentage, born and raised in European countries of immigration of parents. They were surveyed in eleven major cities of six countries, together with members of a comparison group of 'Native' parentage. During their upbringing, the Turkish 'second generation' was raised according to relatively traditional gender norms, values and customs in places of origin of parents as well as to relatively modern ones in countries of destination of parents.

We examine to what extent this kind of duality in upbringing and socialization impinges on domain-specific acculturation, in particular regarding opinions about gender roles. Based on survey information about opinions about female labour force participation, educational attainment aspirations of women, and women as leaders, we develop a gender roles preference index, and applied it to the response of the Turkish 'second generation' and members of the native comparison group.

Results confirm the expectation that, in each country, the second generation maintains more traditional views about gender roles than members of the native comparison group, but also that women of each group systematically score higher than men. We examine hypotheses about effects that educational attainment, self-efficacy, self-esteem, general acculturation preferences and religiosity have on explaining observed differences. We found that results based on pooled data show that such kind of factors are important in their own right, but also that importance does varies across countries. We provide tentative answers for this.

Session 10: Life Course & Transition

16.00-17.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute / University of Groningen

Swimming against the stream.

Non-normative family transitions and loneliness in later life across 12 nations

Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan & Aart C. Liefbroer

This study aims to examine whether non-normative family-life events in young adulthood are associated with loneliness at older ages, and whether the manifestations of loneliness and its determinants vary across countries. The analyses use micro-level data from the Generations and Gender Survey Wave 1 for 12 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia and Sweden. The sample comprises a total of 59,448 European inhabitants aged 50-85. Loneliness is measured by the short De Jong Gierveld loneliness scale.

Analyses show that individuals who experienced the transitions to marriage and parenthood are less lonely at older ages. Whereas early cohabitation/marriage and parenthood have no consequences on loneliness in later life, a delay of these family related events (parenthood in particular) is associated with higher levels of loneliness. The use of meta-analysis revealed variations in the effects across the 12 nations.