Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2017

Utrecht, 22 November 2017

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NVD
Nederlandse Vereniging
voor Demografie

Parallel sessions I	12.00-13.00
Session 1: Care	Chair: **Auke Vlonk**
	Location: **Opzoomerkamer**
1. Putting family centre-stage: Family ties and internal migration	**Clara H. Mulder** *University of Groningen*
2. Pathways into care: The family and work careers of informal caregivers	**Allison Geerts** *University of Antwerp and Centre for Longitudinal and and Life Course Studies*
3. Understanding the maintenance of social relationships in an individualizing society: A cross-cohort approach	**Bianca Suanet** *Free University of Amsterdam*
4. The effect of early life health on later life home care use: The mediating role of household composition	**Govert Bijwaard** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
Session 2: Work & Family	Chair: **Susana Cabaço**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Flexible employment and family formation in the Netherlands	**Katja Chkalova** *University of Amsterdam and Statistics Netherlands*
2. Availability and uptake of (in)formal childcare in Belgium	**Naomi Biegel** *University of Antwerp*
3. Work-hour preferences of young parents: A factorial survey	**Katia Begall** *Utrecht University*
4. Uptake and Effects of (in)formal childcare on Second Birth Hazards in Belgium	**Karel Neels** *University of Antwerp*
Session 3: Migrants	Chair: **Tom De Winter**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. Residential, educational and gender differences in partner choice among the Swedish Second Generation	**Jennifer Holland** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*
2. Citizenship status transitions in the migrant life course: a typology	**Swantje Falcke** *Maastricht University*
3. Language and Integration of Immigrants	**Aslan Zorlu** *University of Amsterdam*
4. Residential segregation in The Netherlands: a longitudinal analysis using scalable individualized neighbourhoods	**Bart Sleutjes** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*

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Session 4: Union Formation & Dissolution	Chair: **Ruben van Gaalen**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Income position and relationship dissolution risks among migrant populations in Belgium	**Layla Van den Berg** *University of Antwerp*
2. From living apart to living together: Single mothers' partner relationships in the Netherlands	**Roselinde van der Wiel** *University of Groningen*
3. Family Forerunners? Parental Divorce and Partnership Formation in 19 Countries	**Anne Brons** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Registered partnership and marriage, the same or different?	**Saskia te Riele** *Statistics Netherlands*

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Parallel sessions II	13.45-14.45
Session 5: Fertility	Chair: **Katia Begall**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. The preconditions to fertility in Belgium: the importance of gender	**Leen Marynissen** *University of Antwerp*
2. Women's education and marital fertility decline among muslims in Israël	**Jona Schellekens** *Hebrew University*
3. The Impact of Religiosity and Gender Attitudes on the Realization of Fertility Intentions	**Christoph Bein** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Local conditions and subgroup fertility behaviour in Belgium	**Jonas Wood** *University of Antwerp*
Session 6: Work & Life Course	Chair: **Leonie van Breeschoten**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. Uncovering anticipation: Reversed causality in the association between female labour force participation and divorce	**Gert Thielemans** *University of Antwerp*
2. Spousal Influence on Older Workers' Early Retirement: A Multi-Actor Study	**Maria Eismann** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Investments in older workers: Participation in personnel policies by older workers	**Jelle Lössbroek** *Utrecht University*
4. Blended Work among Older Workers	**Marleen Damman** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
Session 7: Interdependent Lives	Chair: **Pearly Dykstra**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Late-life loneliness among men and women in a cross-national context: a gendered life course approach	**Maja Djundeva** *Erasmus University Rotterdam and University of Cologne*
2. Nurseries and employment options: The geography of the return to work for mothers in the Netherlands	**Tom Emery** *Erasmus University Rotterdam and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Timing and type of parental home leaving and family formation pathways in four European countries	**Jarl Mooyaart** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Men's involvement in housework and childcare: The influence of the father and the partner	**Brett Ory** *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

Session 8: Methods	Chair: **Sapphire Yu Han**
	Location: **Opzoomerkamer**
1. Individual-based population analysis. Application to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	**Frans Willekens** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
2. Guess who in capture-recapture	**Daan Zult** *Statistics Netherlands*
3. The implications of educational expansion for demographic trends in Belgium: a comparison of multistate and cohort-component projections	**Julie Maes** *University of Antwerp*
4. Colorcoded map: regional population structures at a glance	**Ilya Kashnitsky** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*

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Plenary Poster Pitch Session	14.45-15.30
	Chair: **Nico van Nimwegen**
	Location: **Room 1636**
1. Positive psychology for refugees	**Pascal Beckers** *Radboud University Nijmegen*
2. Does loneliness vary among migrants with different types of support networks? The role of transnational relationships in Polish migrants in the Netherlands	**Maja Djundeva** *Erasmus University Rotterdam and University of Cologne*
3. Understanding variation in fertility preferences in China	**Rui Lu** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. Changing sex ratios in old age in Asia	**Zehar Ezdi** *University of Vechta*
5. Does economic inequality matter? An investigation of attitudes toward homosexuality across 38 European countries	**Luisa Fadel** *University of Trento*
6. Exploring Cohort- and Country-Variation in the Link Between Social Background and Marital Attitudes: A Study Using ESS Data	**Paul Sellies** *University of Groningen*
7. Fertility Analysis Using Cointegration and ARIMA Modelling: A case study of Malaysia	**Sudeshna Ghosh** *Scottish Church College*
8. Health trajectories into retirement: a 12 year follow-up study based on HRS data	**Michael Boissonneault** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*

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Parallel sessions III	15.30-16.30
Session 9: Family Planning	Chair: **Yuliya Hilevych**
	Location: **Kanunnikenzaal**
1. The governance of family-planning in South-Kivu, Eastern DRC: Policies, service provision, perceptions	**Arla Gruda** *International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam*
2. Meeting the needs: Contraceptive profiles of use and financing in family planning in the Global South	**Yuliya Hilevych** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. Epistemological reflections on population health indicators from South Sudan	**Sumit Kane** *KIT Royal Tropical Institute*
4. Measuring impact within a Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights framework	**Charles Picavet** *AllThatChas Consultancy*
5. Conceptualizing and measuring sexual empowerment among adolescents	**Judith Westeneng** *Rutgers and University of Amsterdam*
Session 10: Health	Chair: **Ute Bultmann**
	Location: **Eijkmankamer**
1. Small contributions of social inequality to variance in longevity	**Hal Caswell** *University of Amsterdam*
2. A cross-national perspective on family transitions and health in later life	**Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. The role of alcohol in sex differences in life expectancy in Central and Eastern Europe	**Sergi Trias-Llimós** *University of Groningen*
4. Gender and socioeconomic inequalities in health at older ages in Europe: evidence from SHARE data, 2004-2015	**Damiano Uccheddu** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute and University of Groningen*
5. Smoking habits and the chance of reaching longevity in men and women: the Netherlands Cohort Study	**Lloyd Brandts** *Maastricht University*

Session 11: Life Course	Chair: **Jonas Wood**
	Location: **Opzoomerkamer**
1. Growing up in the Netherlands (1979-2010): Class differences in stability and complexity?	**Ruben van Gaalen** *Statistics Netherlands and University of Amsterdam*
2. Mechanisms of the transition to adulthood in cross-national comparison: an application of Hidden Markov Models	**Sapphire Y. Han** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
3. A new approach of understanding the socio-economic determinants of fertility over the life course	**Maarten J. Bijlsma** *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
4. Post-separation housing careers in England and Wales: A multilevel life-course analysis	**Michael J. Thomas** *University of Groningen*
Session 12: Migration & Settlement	Chair: **Frans Willekens**
	Location: **Belle van Zuylenzaal**
1. Migration diversity in the Netherlands	**Roel Jennissen** *The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy*
2. Settlement decisions of Polish migrants in the Netherlands. Do linked lives matter?	**Tom De Winter** *Free University of Brussels and University of Groningen*
3. Welfare and Migration Decisions in Europe: Intra-EU Migration and the Life Course	**Petra de Jong** *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute*
4. On the move, again? Residential trajectories of asylum migrants in the Netherlands	**Marloes de Hoon** *Maastricht University*

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ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Care

12.00-13.00 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Clara H. Mulder
Organization: University of Groningen

Putting family centre-stage: Family ties and internal migration

Clara H. Mulder

Despite the growing research attention to inter-generational care and geographical distances between family members, the role of ties to family living outside the household in internal migration and immobility in industrialised countries has remained understudied and poorly theorised.

In this talk I propose a novel perspective on internal migration and immobility: the family ties perspective. This perspective is central to the new project 'Family ties that bind: A new view of internal migration, immobility and labour-market outcomes (FamilyTies)', funded by an ERC Advanced grant.

I start from the premise that family members are important in social networks and support exchange, while geographic proximity is crucial to family support and face-to-face contact with family. Based on this premise, I propose how family ties can be introduced into cost-benefit approaches of migration, and argue how migration and immobility are related to the linked lives of family members.

I also present ideas on how the role of family ties differs between individuals, between life-course stages, and between contexts. I go on to argue how previous analyses of internal migration, and estimations of effects of migration on labour-market participation, might be biased by not taking into account the impact of family ties.

Session 1: Care

12.00-13.00 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Allison Geerts
Organization: University of Antwerp and Centre for Longitudinal and and Life Course Studies

Pathways into care: The family and work careers of informal caregivers

Allison Geerts & Dimitri Mortelmans

Socio-demographic developments in Western countries, such as population and below replacement fertility, have raised concerns about the availability of informal caregivers, i.e. individuals taking care of elderly family members (e.g. Silverstein & Giarusso, 2010). This in combination with the adverse health effects associated with informal caregiving (e.g. Kaschowitz & Brandt, 2017), has increased interest in charting the profiles of caregivers.

This study investigates the family formation trajectories and work careers of those providing care. Data from the first two waves of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is used as well as retrospective life course information from SHARELife.

A multichannel sequence analysis is performed to investigate whether informal caregivers are overrepresented in certain clusters. To the author's knowledge this is the first study in the field to take such a longitudinal approach, as previous studies on determinants of informal caregiving largely focused on more proximate factors, i.e. geographical distance to and contact with care receivers (e.g. Leopold, Raab, & Englhardt, 2014).

Preliminary results indicate that those with more traditional family life trajectories are more likely to give care, than those who followed a less conventional path in life. Subsequent analyses showed that this is true for men but not for women.

Session 1: Care

12.00-13.00 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Bianca Suanet
Organization: Free University of Amsterdam

Understanding the maintenance of social relationships in an individualizing society: A cross-cohort approach

Bianca Suanet & Theo van Tilburg

Societal changes and an increase in personal resources are likely to impact on social relationships of cohorts coming to age. We expect that in recent times 1) relationships more often have a high balance in exchanged instrumental and emotional support, and 2) relationships are discontinued more often when there is no high balance in exchanged instrumental and emotional support.

We compare three birth cohorts from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam, aged 55-64 years at baseline (early cohort: born 1928-1937, interviewed in 1992; middle cohort: 1938-1947, in 2002; late cohort: 1948-1957, in 2012).

Results indicate that in the middle and late birth cohort, social ties are more often characterized by a high balance in social support exchange. No cohort differences in the effect of balance on discontinuation are observed. Absence of high balance does not more often result in a discontinuation of ties in the late birth cohort.

Our results suggest increased opportunities and preferences of young-olds to maintain high balance in their social relationships, which positively influences the personal network size with which they enter old age.

Session 1: Care

12.00-13.00 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Auke Vlonk

Name: Govert Bijwaard
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The effect of early life health on later life home care use:
the mediating role of household composition

Govert Bijwaard, Rob Allessie & Viola Angelini

In this paper we estimate the causal effect of early life health on home care use later in life, and we analyse whether this effect is mediated through household composition.

We use Dutch administrative data on men born in 1944-1947 who were examined for military service between 1961-1965 and we link them to national data on non-residential care in the period 2004-2013 and data on household status information for the years 1999-2014.

Psychological health problems in youth are the most important health predictor for later life home care use. About 30% of this effect is an indirect effect running through the mediator household composition.

Session 2: Work & Family

12.00-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Susana Cabaço

Name: Katja Chkalova
Organization: University of Amsterdam and Statistics Netherlands

Flexible employment and family formation in the Netherlands

Katja Chkalova, Ruben van Gaalen & Matthijs Kalmijn

Flexible employment has been consistently associated with lower wages and greater risk of unemployment. By undermining the job and income security it could impede the process of family formation. Recently, few studies have investigated the association between flexible employment and family formation on the individual level. However, the growing number of two earners families offer new possibilities for couples to cope with rising insecurities on the labour market. It is possible to compensate the uncertain situation of one partner by a more stable and secure position of another partner. Moreover, the secure position of one spouse can enable the other to enter into a more risky employment relationship such as self-employment. Therefore, the household context is important in research of the labour market behaviour in relation to family formation, as partners influence one another and usually make family choices and career decisions jointly.

This study aims to shed more light on the association between flexible employment and family formation by investigating the likelihood of making a transition to cohabitation, marriage and first parenthood in different employment situations: flexible employment, self-employment and permanent employment. This paper contributes to the existing literature in two ways. First, we are able to take the situation of both partners into account. Second, we are able to investigate whether the effect of flexible employment on family formation has changed in the last decade.

Session 2: Work & Family

12.00-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Susana Cabaço

Name: Naomi Biegel
Organization: University of Antwerp

Availability and uptake of (in)formal childcare in Belgium

Naomi Biegel & Karel Neels

The demand for formal and informal childcare arrangements has been associated with a variety of factors related to both individual and household characteristics such as age, household composition, education and labour market position of both partners. The uptake of (in)formal arrangements also depends on supply-side characteristics of both formal arrangements, and informal arrangements (presence and proximity of close kin, health status of potential caregivers, as well as educational level and labour market position of potential caregivers).

The aim of the present paper is to investigate the uptake of informal childcare, while controlling for availability of both formal childcare arrangements at the municipality level and the availability and characteristics of grandparents. This allows us to gain better insight into the variety of childcare strategies employed by parents and how these depend upon both demand-side characteristics and supply-side characteristics of informal childcare.

Using linked Belgian census data from the 1991 and 2001 censuses, this papers follows young adults as they move out of the parental household and set up independent households. This linkage allows us to model uptake of (in)formal childcare arrangements in 2001, controlling for individual and household-level characteristics, as well as proximity and characteristics of grandparents. Additionally we include contextual data on availability of formal childcare arrangements at the municipality level.

While the existing empirical literature on uptake of informal childcare arrangements acknowledges the importance of the availability of formal childcare services and vice versa, it has typically not been able to simultaneously control for both demand-side characteristics and supply-side characteristics of formal and informal childcare.

Session 2: Work & Family

12.00-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Susana Cabaço

Name: Katia Begall
Organization: Utrecht University

Work-hour preferences of young parents: A factorial survey approach

Katia Begall & Leonie van Breeschoten

Despite their comparable educational attainment, men and women do not participate in the labor market to the same degree, and this difference especially pronounced among parents: women with children work less hours in than men.

In this study we use an innovative quasi-experimental approach for collecting data, a factorial survey, to study the work hour preferences after the birth of a child of men and women. Data were collected in the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK by letting respondents (n=743) rate four scenario descriptions (vignettes) according to their preferred work hours after the birth of a child.

The scenarios contained varying combinations of men's and women's earnings compared to their partner and a number of other organizational factors which might influence the decision to reduce work hours. The data allow us to systematically examine if and to what extent men and women differ in their work hour preferences and how this depends on their economic resources and gender attitudes. That the scenario explicitly includes the birth of a child is of particular relevance because it is exactly at this life-course stage that couples set the course for their long-term division of labor and at this point inequalities between men and women emerge.

Results show that while women were more likely than men to wish to reduce their hours (67% vs 55%), the preferred number of work hours among those who wish to reduce their hours is approximately the same (men 24 hours, women 24 hours). In addition women indicated a substantially higher number of preferred work hours for their partners (34 hours) than men, who were found to be in favor of an equal division (25 hours preferred for partner).

Session 2: Work & Family

12.00-13.00 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Susana Cabaço

Name: Karel Neels
Organization: University of Antwerp

Uptake and Effects of (in)formal childcare on Second Birth Hazards in Belgium

Karel Neels, Naomi Biegel & Jonas Wood

The uptake of formal and informal childcare arrangements has been associated with a variety of factors related to both individual and household characteristics (age, household composition, education and labour market position of both partners,…) which affect the demand for (in)formal arrangements, as well as supply-side characteristics of both formal arrangements (cost, availability, and quality of local childcare arrangements) and informal arrangements (potential for informal care through presence of – predominantly maternal – kin, health status of potential caregivers as well as educational level and labour market position of potential caregivers).

Although adequately controlling for population heterogeneity and selectivity in the uptake of formal childcare have been identified as major concerns when assessing the effect of family policies on fertility, the existing empirical literature on uptake of (in)formal childcare arrangements has typically not been able to simultaneously control for both demand-side characteristics and supply-side characteristics of formal and informal childcare at the neighbourhood level.

Using linked Belgian census data from the 1991 and 2001 censuses in tandem with longitudinal microdata from the national register spanning the period 2000-2006, this papers follows young adults for a 15-year period as they move from out of the parental household and set up independent households to model uptake of (in)formal childcare arrangements in 2001 and its effects on parity progression in 2001-2006 controlling for individual and household-level labour market opportunities, proximity and characteristics of close kin as well as time varying contextual data on availability and characteristics of formal childcare arrangements at the municipality level.

Session 3: Migrants

12.00-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Tom De Winter

Name: Jennifer Holland
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

**Residential, educational and gender differences in partner choice
among the Swedish Second Generation**

Jennifer Holland & Kenneth Wiik

Family behaviors are indicative of social boundaries between ethnic groups. Chief among these is intermarriage, demonstrating boundary crossing and the diminished social distance between groups. But because individuals experience multiple identities, other characteristics may promote or hinder such boundary crossing.

We explore patterns of ethnic intermarriage among the Swedish second generation, those born in Sweden to two immigrant parents. We consider three dimensions that may shape individuals' partnership choices: urban residence, educational attainment and gender. As immigrants and their descendants disproportionately live in cities, urban residents may have more diverse partnership markets, increasing the likelihood of endogamy but also exogamy with immigrants of other countries of origin. Those pursuing higher education may encounter majority-dominated partnership markets. To the extent that education operates as a marker of status or future earnings, being highly educated may be a more important group identifier than ethnic background, educational endogamy may increase the likelihood ethnic exogamy for highly educated second generation individuals. Gender may also condition ethnic assortative mating. The daughters of immigrants may be subject stricter norms and social control than sons, increasing the likelihood of endogamous partnerships. On the other hand, in highly gender equal societies, daughters may be more likely to intermarry, as their preferences for partners are shaped not just by their families of origin, but also by influences in their countries of birth.

Using Swedish register data covering all men and women born between 1972 and 1989 to two immigrant parents, we analyze residential, educational and gender differences in the likelihood of marrying an individual of majority- or migrant-background, further distinguishing these by immigrant generation and (global) region of origin.

Results provide new insights into the second generation's spouse search process, a group that constitutes a growing share of the European young adult population entering adulthood and forming families today.

Session 3: Migrants

12.00-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Tom De Winter

Name: Swantje Falcke
Organization: Maastricht University

Citizenship status transitions in the migrant life course: a typology

Swantje Falcke & Maarten Vink

Existing studies on citizenship show that whether someone naturalizes and when they do so, differs. Additionally some naturalized immigrants decide to stay, while others move onward to a new country. In other words, in the migrant life course, the question is not only whether someone naturalizes, but also when citizenship is acquired, whether this is done individually or as part of a family context, and also how citizenship is placed in a broader migration trajectory.

In this paper we analyze whether the different aspects of naturalization, migration and life course events add up to different types or groups of immigrant naturalization. Using Dutch population register data from 1995 to 2015, we apply latent class analysis (LCA) to identify typologies.

In a second step, we analyze the compositional variation across those types by introducing several covariates to identify predictors of membership in the immigrant naturalization typologies. In a last step we perform multi-group LCA to look at possible differences in typologies of cohorts that are facing different naturalization policies.

Using longitudinal register data from the Netherlands allows us to include both retrospective on migration background and prospective information on onward mobility.

Session 3: Migrants

12.00-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Tom De Winter

Name: Aslan Zorlu
Organization: University of Amsterdam

Language and Integration of Immigrants

Aslan Zorlu

This study examines the causal effects of the Dutch language proficiency of immigrants on their labour market and social integration outcomes.

Firstly, we estimate determinants of the proficiency of Dutch language using very rich surveys. Subsequently, we examine the role of language proficiency in shaping the self-assessed integration outcome and feeling-Dutch in addition to two major structural determinants of integration, employment and income.

The analysis shows that endogeneity of language skills mask a substantial part of language effects. Once accounted for endogeneity, effects of the Dutch language proficiency on social and economic integration of immigrants are more than double of the estimates ignoring endogeneity.

Session 3: Migrants

12.00-13.00 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Tom De Winter

Name: Bart Sleutjes
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Residential segregation in The Netherlands:
a longitudinal analysis using scalable individualized neighbourhoods

Bart Sleutjes, Helga de Valk & Jeroen Ooijevaar

Residential segregation has long been topic of political and academic debate, because of its presumed negative influence on personal outcomes and integration. Evidence is however mixed on whether segregation has increased or decreased over recent years and most longitudinal studies focused on either socioeconomic or ethnic segregation. In a recent discussion in the segregation literature it is furthermore argued that segregation should be studied in a multiscalar setting since it is continuous across spatial scales.

This paper makes three contributions to these recent debates. First, we study indicators of both socioeconomic and ethnic segregation, compare isolation index scores for each indicator and illustrate to what extent high scores on these indicators coexist in the same neighbourhoods within the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area.

The second and third contribution are methodological. Based on geocoded address information from Dutch population register data, we define neighbourhoods as scalable individualized units, measured as a k-number of nearest neighbours around each individual address. This enables us to measure segregation levels at different spatial scales, ranging from small-scale environments (k=200) to medium-sized (k=6,400) and larger (k=51,200) units. Finally, the paper adopts a longitudinal approach, which enables us to get a grip on recent segregation trends. We study the situation at three different time points (2003, 2009 and 2014).

The results indicate that segregation levels in the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area are relatively modest, but there are notable differences between indicators. Ethnic segregation remained largely stable over the 2003-2014 period, whereas the indicators of socioeconomic segregation have slightly changed. Only for tertiary education segregation has increased over the entire period. Although the main concentration areas of the highly educated remained the same, their share in the local population has increased. Another notable finding is that non-EU migrants are underrepresented in the main clusters for tertiary education and vice versa.

Session 4: Union Formation & Dissolution

12.00-13.00 - Kanunikkenzaal
Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Layla Van den Berg
Organization: University of Antwerp

Income position and relationship dissolution risks among migrant populations in Belgium

Layla Van den Berg & Dimitri Mortelmans

Sociologic, economic and psychologic literature has a long tradition of studying the association between income and union dissolution. Previous literature has primarily looked at how relationship stability is influenced by the general financial well-being of the household and the relative income of both partners. Only a limited number of studies has also looked at the impact of welfare state dependency on relationship dissolution. Whereas these theories pose viable explanations for the link between income and union dissolution, they do not take the increasing diversity of most societies into account.

Evidently, the migrant population in Europe has been strongly increasing and diversifying during the past decades. Accounting for heterogeneity of origin groups can be important given the differing family dynamics and socio-economic status that often characterize different origin groups. Given the specific position of some subpopulations with a migrant background, analysing how relationship dissolution relates to socio-economic position for these groups is highly relevant. Applying the hypotheses proposed by economic and psychosocial theories to different origin groups will provide more insight in the underlying mechanisms of proposed theories and possibly clarify some inconsistencies in the literature.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the relationship between pre-dissolution income position and union dissolution for different migrant groups. Longitudinal data from the Belgian Crossroads Bank for Social Security are used to investigate income effects on union dissolution for migrant and non-migrant groups in Belgium. We estimate discrete-time hazard models of union dissolution and include indicators for financial well-being of the household, relative earnings of both partners, welfare-state dependency and migrant status.

Session 4: Union Formation & Dissolution

12.00-13.00 - Kanunikkenzaal
Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Roselinde van der Wiel
Organization: University of Groningen

**From living apart to living together:
single mothers' partner relationships in the Netherlands**

Roselinde van der Wiel, Clara H. Mulder & Helga de Valk

The development of new partner relationships by single mothers undeniably affects the wellbeing of both mother and children. Using wave 1-4 from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, event history analysis is performed to examine the effect of having children from a previous union or outside of a union, on women's likelihood to progress from living-apart-together (LAT) to co-residence with a partner.

The main finding is that women with pre-union children are relatively unlikely to transform a LAT relationship into a co-residential one, compared to childless women. However, we find diversity in the ways in which women become single mothers and their related union progression with a new partner. Compared to childless women, women who became a single mother after out-of-union childbearing are 78% less likely to progress from LAT to co-residence in a new union. Since they followed an alternative route to family formation, they are possibly also less inclined to follow more traditional patterns of partner relations afterwards.

At the same time single mothers after widowhood or divorce have a respectively 55% and 31% lower likelihood of progressing than childfree women. After this experience, they may feel less urge to re-marry or enter cohabitation again. The differences we found are independent of primary determinants of relationship progression, such as relationship duration, age, and partner homogamy with respect to age, educational level and migrant status. No significant differences arose between childless women on the one hand and mothers who are in a union with the father of their child(ren) on the other hand. The low likelihood of progressing from LAT to co-residence could signify an unstable family path for mothers and their pre-union children, considering the relative instability of most LAT relationships.

The results underline the importance of the way women become single mothers for subsequent relationship development.

Session 4: Union Formation & Dissolution

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Name: Anne Brons
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Family Forerunners? Parental Divorce and Partnership Formation in 19 Countries

Anne Brons, Juho Harkonen & Jaap Dronkers

We analyze the association between parental separation and union formation behaviour for women from 19 different countries using Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS) and Gender and Generations Study (GGS) data.

Earlier research has found that the children of divorce are more likely to begin their co-residential partnership careers by cohabiting, although there are conflicting findings regarding whether they have a smaller or a higher risk of ever entering marriage. These previous studies have mainly focused on single countries and birth cohorts. We extend the literature by considering several countries and also several birth cohorts, spanning a range of 60 years.

We find that children of divorce have practically everywhere and always been more likely to enter cohabitation as their first co-residential union, even though there are no differences in eventual union formation incidence over the early adulthood years. These gaps tended to widen as partnership and family life become more common outside marriage. The children of divorce have also been increasingly postponing and even foregoing marriage when non-marital family life has gained ground.

These findings suggest that the children of divorce have been forerunners in the general retreat from marriage in many Western countries.

Session 4: Union Formation & Dissolution

12.00-13.00 - Kanunikkenzaal
Chair: Ruben van Gaalen

Name: Saskia te Riele
Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Registered partnership and marriage, the same or different?

Saskia te Riele

Over the years, registered partnerships have gained popularity in the Netherlands. Statistics Netherlands usually does not distinguish between these couples and the ones that get married. Registered partnerships are, however, less legally binding: they can be more easily dissolved, especially when no minor children are involved. This implies that there may be more uncertainty about the future of these relationship. For this reason, marriage and registered partnership may attract different types of persons and couples, who may also behave differently.

In order to gain more insight into the potential differences between the two relationship types, all couples that got married in 2010 are compared to those who got a registered partnership in the same year. Several characteristics are looked at, such as age, ethnic background, educational attainment and previous relationships. Moreover, information about the type of match are taken into account, such as age differences or differences in ethnic and educational background. Furthermore, it is investigated whether both types of couples have different divorce risks.

The higher uncertainty in registered partnerships may lead to higher divorce rates. In order to test this hypothesis, couples were followed for six years to see whether or not they got divorced by looking at changes in their marital status. In a discrete time analyses, controlling for several background characteristics, it was found that couples with a registered partnership indeed run a somewhat higher risk of splitting up.

Session 5: Fertility

Name: Leen Marynissen
Organization: University of Antwerp

The preconditions to fertility in Belgium: the importance of gender

Leen Marynissen, Karel Neels, Sarah Van De Velde & Jonas Wood

The gender revolution that started around the second half of the twentieth century gave rise to increasing female educational attainment and female labour market participation Whereas, gender differences are becoming smaller in the public sphere, gender role differences persist in the private domain.

This raises the question whether labour market preconditions to parenthood have changed or remain traditionally gendered. Although available research widely supports the statement that the availability of financial resources, time and certainty about future labour market positions are preconditions to the transition to parenthood, the degree to which it matters whether these requirements are fulfilled through men's or women's economic position depends strongly on the theory considered.

Micro-economic theories predict that the fulfilment of the aforementioned economic preconditions has a positive effect on first birth hazards, but do not differentiate in terms of partners' relative labour force positions: couples divide paid and unpaid work in the economically most efficient manner, regardless of gender norms. Gender identity theories on the other hand argue that couples conform to and reproduce gender norms, suggesting that traditional gender roles may persist, with differential effects of women's versus men's labour market positions on first birth hazards as a result.

Data on couples' labour market positions and fertility frequently lack the detail required to look into different dimensions of labour market positions rather than mere activity or employment. Using data from a Belgian Administrative Socio-Demographic Panel (1999-2010) and discrete-time hazard models, this paper examines the effect of women's income relative to that of their partners, relative time availability (working hours, flexibility of the sector of employment) and relative economic security (job stability) on first birth hazards in Belgium between 2000 and 2010. Significant effects of women's relative labour market positions might indicate persisting gender role differences in economic preconditions to fertility.

Session 5: Fertility

13.45-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Katia Begall

Name: Jona Schellekens
Organization: Hebrew University

Women's education and marital fertility decline among muslims in Israel

Jona Schellekens

A large body of evidence points to a strong relationship between women's education and marital fertility. Even though the evidence mostly consists of cross-sectional studies, it is often interpreted as pointing to the role of rising women's education in lowering fertility. Correlations detected at the cross-sectional level, however, do not necessarily hold from a time-trend perspective.

However, there are few longitudinal studies of fertility decline that include women's education. Most of these use aggregate data. Correlations that are based on aggregate data, however, may be higher than correlations based on individual-level data. Furthermore, in studies that use aggregate data the dependent variable often is the total fertility rate. Thus, it is not clear from these studies to what extent the contribution of women's education to fertility decline was the result of a decline in marriage or of a decline in marital fertility.

This is one of the first, if not the first, study to present an estimate of the contribution of women's education to marital fertility decline in an individual-level longitudinal model of change. Using the 'own-children' method in a twenty percent sample of the censuses of 1972, 1983, 1995, and 2008 I reconstructed birth histories of Muslim women in Israel between 1961 and 2007. Marital fertility started to decline towards the middle of the 1970s.

A mixed logistic regression model of births based on 522,662 women-years shows that women's education accounts for almost thirty percent of the marital fertility decline until 2007.

Session 5: Fertility

13.45-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Katia Begall

Name: Christoph Bein
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The Impact of Religiosity and Gender Attitudes on the Realization of Fertility Intentions

Christoph Bein, Anne H. Gauthier & Monika Mynarska

Gender equality has been found to be a decisive determinant of fertility. At the macro-level, more gender egalitarian countries show higher fertility rates than more traditional countries. At the micro level, couples with a more gender equal distribution of housework and childcare are more likely to intend to have a(nother) child and to realize their intention. At the same time, religiosity – which tends to be associated with traditional gender roles – has been also found to have a positive impact on fertility – and not a negative one as could be expected in view of its association with traditional gender roles. This puzzle is at the core of this paper and calls for an examination of the combined effect of religiosity and gender equality on the formation and realization of fertility intentions.

We use data from the first and second wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and apply logistical regression models to a pooled sample of around 8,000 women from 8 European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania and Russia). We construct models on the influence of religiosity (measured by the frequency of attending religious services), gender attitudes and the distribution of household tasks on the intention to have a(nother) child as well as the realization of positive (plan to have a child) and negative fertility intentions (plan to not have a child).

Preliminary results indicate that religiosity and a more equal distribution of household tasks between partners exert a significant positive effect on fertility intentions. Realization of positive fertility intentions is positively influenced by religiosity, but negatively by both traditional gender attitudes and more equal gender distribution of household tasks. There was no significant effect on the realization of negative fertility intentions.

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Session 5: Fertility

13.45-14.45 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Katia Begall

Name: Jonas Wood
Organization: University of Antwerp

Local conditions and subgroup fertility behaviour in Belgium

Jonas Wood & Karel Neels

It is expected that by the end of the 21st century the vast majority of the human population will live in densely populated environments that are frequently characterized by low fertility. Belgium constitutes one of the few recently emerged cases, where a densely populated and highly developed country not only escapes from low fertility, but also exhibits positive associations between education and childbearing. It has been argued, that these patterns might be related to Belgium's extensive policies supporting the reconciliation of family and career goals, and that especially highly educated people are benefiting from these policies.

We look into these hypotheses by studying a unique micro-dataset covering all Belgian residents between 2002 and 2005. The main focus is on the relevance of between-municipality variation in economic conditions and social services for understanding variation in second birth risks by educational attainment.

Our results suggest that the second birth risks of highly educated women are by far most sensitive to variation in local conditions. Controlling for ethnic composition effects and internal migration, we reveal that a considerable part of the local variation in the educational gradient in second births can be related to a positive link between fertility and economic conditions as well as social services for the highly educated. Low educated mothers, on the other hand, are found to be less likely to progress to a second child in more prosperous municipalities.

This provides support for the view that institutional support for families might indeed be very relevant, and this particularly for the highly educated.

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Session 6: Work & Life Course

13.45-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Gert Thielemans
Organization: University of Antwerp

Uncovering anticipation: reversed causality in the association between female labour force participation and divorce

Gert Thielemans & Dimitri Mortelmans

In the ongoing debate on the relationship between female employment and divorce risks, a few scholars have directed attention towards reversed causality due to anticipation effects. Women's anticipation of the negative consequences of a pending divorce by increasing employment hours leads to an overestimation of the employment-effect on divorce risks, although the implications of the existence of anticipation also extend into the study of the consequences of divorce.

Methodologically, grouping women who anticipated a divorce and those who didn't is likely to underestimate the negative effects for the latter group. From a substantive point of view, women who anticipate divorce by increasing their employment have a head start in coping with negative consequences. This potentially leads to long-term differences in women's well-being after divorce depending on whether or not they were able to anticipate.

Unfortunately, previous research lacks clarity of concept with regards to "anticipation". We start out by providing a clear definition of anticipation, making it a useful concept for a wide range of social research questions. We then investigate the existence and extent of reversed causality due to anticipation in the relationship between female labour force participation and divorce. We expect to find increases in employment both for women who expected their divorce and those who didn't, but with a difference in timing.

The analysis of 1370 divorced women from five European countries using data from the Gender and Generations Programme, shows that on average, women who expect an upcoming dissolution have a 3 percentage points higher probability of increasing their employment the year before the factual separation.

Nederlandse Vereniging
voor Demografie

Session 6: Work & Life Course

13.45-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Maria Eismann
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Spousal Influence on Older Workers' Early Retirement: A Multi-Actor Study

Maria Eismann, Kène Henkens & Matthijs Kalmijn

Researchers increasingly acknowledge that retirement decision-making is a couple- rather than an individual-level process. Few studies however, incorporate the spouse as a separate actor in their research design. Our study is among these few and asks the following research questions: To what extent do spouses prefer older workers to retire early and what determines these preferences?, and To what extent do spousal preferences influence workers' early retirement preferences and subsequent retirement behavior?

To answer these questions, we analyzed data from the NIDI Pension Panel Survey (2015), a multi-actor study of 3,300 older workers (age 60-63) and their spouses. In contrast to most studies, we collected data of both spouses, allowing us to investigate spouses' preferences for older workers' early retirement at the same level of detail as workers' own preferences. By linking the survey data with administrative data about subsequent retirement behavior, the data offer the possibility to study the effect of spousal preferences on workers' preferences as well as behavior.

Results show that spouses' preferences are mainly influenced by their individual evaluations of the relationship and health domain, which indicate self-interested as well as altruistic motives to prefer workers' early retirement. Spousal, couple, and worker characteristics have a surprisingly small effect on spouses' preferences. Using a two-stage least squares (2SLS) approach to account for interdependencies between preferences within couples, we find that workers and spouses strongly influence one another's preferences. Moreover, spouses' preferences affect workers' retirement behavior even when controlling for workers' own preferences. Interestingly, spouses seem to be more likely to pull workers out of the labor force than to push them to stay employed.

This study contributes to life course theories by showing how various life domains affect workers and spouses and how tightly linked their lives are to one another.

Session 6: Work & Life Course

13.45-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Jelle Lössbroek
Organization: Universiteit Utrecht

Investments in older workers: Participation in personnel

Jelle Lössbroek

Although the workforce is ageing in any European country, it is often argued that personnel policies tend to focus on younger 'core' workers, overlooking older (50+) personnel This is unfortunate, as offering human resource policies to older workers contributes to a range of outcomes beneficial to both organisations and older workers, such as delayed retirement and higher job satisfaction. Since the impact of personnel policies depends strongly on the type of policy offered, it is important to understand who participates in which policy. We address three lacunae in our current knowledge.

First, the argument of an age-gap in access to personnel policies tends to be made for training participation. We analyse to what extent this age gap applies to other aspects of human resource management as well: flexibility policies, health-related arrangements and work autonomy. Second, many organisations have implemented policies specific for older workers such as semiretirement and a reduced workload. We study which older workers are most likely to be aware of the options available to them, and, third, who are most likely to participate in these measures.

We use data from the European Sustainable Workforce Survey, which has been collected in 2015-16 in 260 organizations in nine European countries among 11,011 employees, of whom 3,145 are aged 50+ (Van der Lippe et al., 2016).

Preliminary results indicate that first, the age gap found for training is not present for other personnel policies. Second, awareness about existing 50+ policies is positively associated with age, tenure and being a migrant; it is negatively associated with educational attainment. This possibly indicates that employers only inform workers who they believe to require costly comforting policies about their existence. Third, among workers who have access to these policies, the uptake is highest among older workers who are unhealthy and closest to retirement age.

Session 6: Work & Life Course

13.45-14.45 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Leonie van Breeschoten

Name: Marleen Damman
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Blended Work among Older Workers

Marleen Damman

In the retirement literature, the concept of "blended work" has been introduced recently as a form of work that may enable older workers to prolong their working lives. It refers to time- and location-independent working, which is made possible by the increasing reliance on ICTs in organizations. Empirical insights on this issue are still limited though, especially with regard to the question which older workers actually have the opportunity to blend work. This paper aims to fill this gap, by paying attention to the role that both organizational and individual level factors play for explaining perceived blended work opportunities.

Multi-level data collected in 2015 among a sample of about 5000 older workers (age 60-65 years) employed in more than 400 organizations from the government, education, construction, care, and welfare sectors in the Netherlands were analyzed.

The results show a large variety between sectors in blended work opportunities (as measured by four items). For instance, among employees working in government organizations almost 30 percent agrees with the statement "I can decide myself where I work", and this is only the case among less than 10 percent of employees in educational and care sector organizations. Higher educated older workers have more opportunities to blend work as compared to the lower educated, and men report having more opportunities for blended work than women.

The findings suggest that blended work is only available to a select group of older workers, which raises questions about its potential effectiveness for prolonging working lives more generally.

Session 7: Interdependent Lives

13.45-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Pearl Dykstra

Name: Maja Djundeva
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam and University of Cologne

**Late-life loneliness among men and women in a cross-national context:
a gendered life course approach**

Maja Djundeva & Tineke Fokkema

Societies differ significantly in providing people with the possibilities of social integration via marriage and employment, as well as outside marriage and employment. This study focuses on explaining cross-country differences in loneliness due to experiencing life course transitions out of marriage and work. Each individual evaluates his/her relationships in the light of his/her personal standards for an optimal network of social contact. Personal standards and (perceived) reality is highly shaped by the normative context on a traditional-modern continuum that is also gender specific. Beyond looking at whether people have 'achieved' status markers of marriage and employment, life course transitions out of marriage and work imply greater loss in social context where such states are more common and normatively strongly ascribed.

Using data from the third and the fifth wave of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) we test whether transitions out of marriage and work are differently related to loneliness in later life across Southern (Italy and Spain), Northern (Sweden and Denmark) and East-European (Czech Republic and Estonia) countries. In societies with traditional norms the differences in loneliness between those who have experienced a transition such as divorce and have not remarried compared to those in first marriage are larger than in societies with modern norms, particularly for men.

The results are similar for the transition out of work – the difference being greater between the unemployed and the employed men in societies with traditional norms. Women who experience a transition out of marriage in societies with traditional norms are more likely to be lonely compared to women who experience the same transitions in societies with modern norms. This shows that interdependence has differential effects on mental health – in contexts where interdependence is normatively expected, transitions out of marriage and work are related to loneliness much stronger.

Session 7: Interdependent Lives

13.45-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Pearl Dykstra

Name: Tom Emery
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam and Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Nurseries and employment options:
The geography of the return to work for mothers in the Netherlands

Tom Emery

In this paper we examine the extent to which the return to work for mothers is affected by their proximity to resources, facilities and opportunities. Geocoded data from waves 1-4 (2005 – 2014) of the NKPS is matched with geocoded data on childcare provision from administrative data, neighbourhood level data on unemployment levels and the proximity of individual's parents and other relatives who might act as childcare alternatives. This enables testing of a geographical approach to women's return to work which builds on existing economic models of women's decision to work.

The findings suggest a strong role of geographic proximity to resources in determining both women's intention to return to work and their actual realisation of that intention. The analysis shows that nurseries and not childminders are more effective in supporting female employment. Given developments in Dutch childcare policy over the period under study, the results have important policy implications, especially the need to identify and address childcare deserts.

The results also suggest that the dependence on grandparental care is not positively associated with employment and that only formal childcare facilities ensure autonomy and independence of mothers looking to return to work.

Session 7: Interdependent Lives

13.45-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Pearl Dykstra

Name: Jarl Mooyaart
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Timing and type of parental home leaving and family formation pathways in four European countries

Jarl Mooyaart

Research on the timing of family events in early adulthood, such as leaving the parental home, cohabitation, marriage and parenthood, has demonstrated that there are differences between European countries in the timing and sequencing of these events. In this study, life-course pathways after the first transition, i.e. leaving the parental, cohabitation, marriage or parenthood, are compared across four European countries.

A novel method is used, Competing Trajectories Analysis (CTA), which combines event-history analysis with sequence analysis. This way I am able to assess differences in timing of the start of the transition to adulthood, but can also examine the different patterns of demographic behavior in the years that follow after this transition. In this study family formation behavior (cohabitation, marriage and parenthood) in the 8 years that follow after the first parental home leave is examined. Using the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey, four European countries are chosen that have different levels of welfare, familialism and individualism, being: France, Sweden, Italy and Romania. These four different countries provide a good view as to how different national contexts shape both the timing and the type of home leaving and family formation trajectories.

Across all these countries the influence of family background and education on the process of home leaving and family formation is analyzed. Furthermore, this study analyzes changes over time in timing and popularity of type of leaving home/family formation pathways. The CTA contains three steps: (1) A typology of different types of family formation pathways is created with Optimal Matching Analysis. (2) Event-history analysis is used to analyze the differences in timing, and (3) the typology is used as the dependent variable in a multinomial logistic regression in order to assess how country and social class differences shape the choice of a particular demographic pathway.

Session 7: Interdependent Lives

13.45-14.45 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Pearl Dykstra

Name: Brett Ory
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam

**Men's involvement in housework and childcare:
The influence of the father and the partner**

Brett Ory, Renske Keizer & Pearl A. Dykstra

Men's involvement in domestic work can be influenced in part by important others in their lives, perhaps most strongly by their own fathers and current partners. The more hours a man's partner works and the more his own father was involved in domestic work in his youth have been shown to contribute to men spending more time in housework and childcare, yet little is known about how interdependent these influences are and how they might moderate each other.

In this article we investigate whether the influence of the father and the partner cancel each other out, or whether the joint influence of both of these actors is stronger together than apart. We also acknowledge conceptual differences between housework and childcare.

Using data from the 2016 Dutch IMAGES survey (*N*=520) we find that the father and the partner both have an independent influence on a man's participation in housework but an interdependent influence on his participation in childcare. Own father's involvement in domestic work only influences men's childcare when their partners work, and this effect grows stronger the more hours the partner works. Furthermore, it is the father's involvement in housework, not childcare, which influences the son's involvement in both housework and childcare.

We conclude that only when women give men the room to be involved in childcare can men act on their fathers' example.

Session 8: Methods

Name: Frans Willekens
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

**Individual-based population analysis.
Application to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

Frans Willekens

Individual-based models (IBM) and microsimulation allow for greater flexibility than conventional cohort component models. They also permit an internally consistent approach to missing data. IBM describe life histories of fictitious individuals, also known as statistical individuals (Courgeau). They share a selection of personal attributes but they are not identical because of unobserved heterogeneity and random factors. Individual heterogeneity and individual stochasticity explain differences in individual life paths (Caswell). To simulate evidence-based individual life histories, recorded experiences of different but similar individuals are combined. The simulated life histories are synthetic life histories. They are approached as extensions of synthetic cohorts, which are fundamental in formal demography.

Life histories are operationalized as sequences of states and transitions between states. The occurrence of a transition and the age at transition depend on individual transition rates and chance. Transition rates are individual properties, as proposed by Keyfitz and Caswell. They depend on the individual characteristics and context. Transition rates are estimated from individual and population-level observations.

Individual life histories are projected into the future using individual transition rates and microsimulation techniques.

The method is illustrated using published data from DPRK, in particular the 2008 Census and the Socio-Economic, Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (SDHS-2014). Fertility careers of women are simulated. The parity-specific fertility indicators are compared with published statistics and seeming anomalies in published statistics are identified. In addition, individual-based models are used to produce population projections.

Session 8: Methods

13.45-14.45 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Sapphire Yu Han

Name: Daan Zult
Organization: Statistics Netherlands

Guess who in capture-recapture

Daan Zult, Peter-Paul de Wolf, Jan van der Laan & Bert Bakker

A common technique to estimate under coverage of registers is capture-recapture (CRC) modelling. This requires the linkage of individuals between registers, which is not always perfect due to lack of unique identifiers or sufficient background characteristics. The common solution is to combine probabilistic linkage with a clerical review and incorporate linkage errors in the CRC model (Ding & Fienberg, 1994). However, beside the need for a clerical review, this method is only able to deal with two registers and no covariates.

In this paper we present a more general approach that has no such restrictions and under some general assumptions does not require a clerical review. We further perform a simulation study based on real data that shows the method provides consistent population estimates.

Session 8: Methods

13.45-14.45 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Sapphire Yu Han

Name: Julie Maes
Organization: University of Antwerp

The implications of educational expansion for demographic trends in Belgium: a comparison of multistate and cohort-component projections

Julie Maes & Karel Neels

Different policy-supporting agencies generate population projections. These are usually conducted using the cohort-component method, based on assumptions about the evolutions of fertility, mortality and migration. However, we find in the literature that these three demographic components are strongly influenced by educational level. In this way, omitting a differentiation to level of education in projections and disregarding the educational expansion of recent decades, possibly ignores an important dynamic of demographic change.

In this research, a cohort-component projection for the Belgian population for the years 2001-2060 was differentiated by educational level. We specifically focussed on assumptions about intergenerational educational mobility and education-specific fertility and mortality patterns. Further, we assumed a zero migration scenario because we didn't have the necessary data to include migrants in the multistate projection. Subsequently the results from both projections were compared.

Our results show that educational level is an important source of demographic heterogeneity. Higher educated people postpone children and have lower mortality rates. When we compare both projections, we find a difference in the total population in 2060, but the age composition is largely the same. However, the main difference between the two projections is that the multistate projection looks at the profile of the Belgian population and its evolution and the cohort-component projection disregards educational heterogeneity. By 2060 the highly educated will represent the largest share of the population, and as a result, the aggregated fertility and mortality patterns will mainly reflect the behaviour of this group. This changing structure of the population by educational level has not only demographic, but also social implications. There are different unemployment rates, incomes, health expenses, etc. to educational level. By taking educational level into account, projections are not only more accurate, but also more useful as they provide detailed information about the structure and profile of the Belgian population.

Session 8: Methods

13.45-14.45 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Sapphire Yu Han

Name: Ilya Kashnitsky
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Colorcoded map: regional population structures at a glance

Ilya Kashnitsky

Data visualization is quite often a struggle to represent multiple relevant dimensions preserving the readability of the plot. The paper presents an underutilized approach of colorcoding, in which the position of an element in a three-dimensional array of data is represented with a single color. To illustrate the technique I address the question of population ageing. European population is ageing rapidly, but the process is not happening uniformly in all parts of Europe. Regions differ quite a lot: Eastern Europe still undergoes demographic dividend; Southern European regions form a cluster of lowest-low fertility; Western Europe experiences the greying of the baby boomers; urban regions attract young professionals and force out young parents; peripheral rural regions lose their youths forever… How can we grasp all the differences at a glance?

For each NUTS-3 region the unique color is produced by mixing red, green, and blue color spectrums in the proportions that reflect, correspondingly, relative shares of elderly populating (aged 65+), population at working ages (15-64), and kids (0-14). Each of the three variables mapped here is scaled between 0 and 1 to increase the color variability. Thus, it is important to note that this map is not meant to be able to inform the reader of the exact population structure in a specific region. Rather, it provides a snapshot of all the regional population structures, facilitating comparisons between them.

https://i.imgur.com/SXKunFg.png
Figure 1. Colorcoded map of population structures in European NUTS-3 regions in 2015.

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

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Plenary Poster Pitch Session

Name: Pascal Beckers
Organization: Radboud University Nijmegen

Positive psychology for refugees

Pascal Beckers & José Muller

This poster introduces the new project 'Positive psychology for refugees' that will be implemented in the period September 2017-February 2020 and is co-funded by ZonMw and the European Social Fund. The poster details the project context, aims and work plan as well as the intervention to be developed and the related research agenda.

In the region of Nijmegen a new intervention is currently being developed for implementation in Spring 2018. This intervention aims to foster mental health, social network formation and labour market participation of Arabic-speaking refugees in the region. It is a joint initiative of the municipality of Nijmegen, the regional employment agency (Werkbedrijf), Radboud University, The Dutch Refugee Council, Pro Persona / Indigo, GGD and successfully integrated refugees.

The intervention is used in addition to the regular integration measures and is based on the principles of positive psychology. Is an intervention based on the principles of positive psychology useful for this target group to increase mental health? Does a group-based intervention and meetings with experience experts contribute to social network formation of participants? Does this intervention contribute to increasing the chance of labor market participation? Which elements are or are not working and why? Radboud University investigates these questions and shares the knowledge with other municipalities, implementing organizations and academics.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Maja Djundeva
Organization: Erasmus University Rotterdam and University of Cologne

Does loneliness vary among migrants with different types of support networks?
The role of transnational relationships in Polish migrants in the Netherlands

Maja Djundeva & Lea Ellwardt

Migration out of one's country of origin presents a particularly salient factor for loneliness. Migrants need to emotionally and socially adapt to their new life circumstances, often alone and far away from their home country. Loneliness may be distinguished into lack of social relationships (social loneliness) and lack of intimate companionship (emotional loneliness).

Previous findings that show a negative association between perceived support and social loneliness, as well as reduced emotional loneliness for partnered versus single individuals, cannot be generalized straightforwardly to migrant populations. Migrants likely use different strategies in building and nurturing long-lasting social relationships, and more often engage in friendships and partnerships with other migrants than non-migrants. Due to differential adaptation and assimilation processes, social support networks are expected to be highly heterogeneous among migrants.

The study examines the extent to which social support and intermarriage of Polish migrants in the Netherlands serve as precursors of loneliness. Our approach delineates the different heterogeneous types of support networks, by allowing for multiple combinations of support and transnationality in the networks' composition.

Using the Families of Poles in the Netherlands on 1131 migrants, and latent class analysis, we model different types of support networks based on received emotional and instrumental support provided by kin and non-kin residing in the Netherlands and abroad. This multidimensional classification furthermore considers variety of supporters (roles), transnational character of a network, and partnership status (single, endogamous, exogamous).
Four networks are identified that differ in support, transnationality and partner status. Respondents in the least supportive network type, characterized by low support from both kin and non-kin and low variety in supporters, report highest social loneliness. Respondents with a Polish or non-Dutch partner (endogamous) are less emotionally lonely compared to those with a Dutch (exogamous) or without a partner (single).

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Rui Lu
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Understanding variation in fertility preferences in China

Rui Lu, Anne H. Gauthier & Gert Stulp

China's low fertility has been partly explained by the strong family policy restrictions in place (the one-child policy which was replaced in 2016 by a two-child policy). However findings from recent studies suggest that many young couples do not wish to have more children even when they are allowed to, and individual factors have strong effects on fertility preferences.

With this background, this paper will use data from the 2012 Chinese General Social Survey to (1) investigate the variation in fertility preferences assuming there is no policy restriction, and (2) explore the factors that influence individual fertility preferences, in particular the domestic division of labor (has been a largely neglected area of research in China).

The results show that more than 70% of people wish to have more than one child, but preferences for large family sizes are rather rare: most people having a preference for two children (61%) and to a lesser extent one child (21%). Individual differences in fertility preferences were explained by several factors. For instance, women who are responsible for a large part of the domestic labour prefer fewer children. Also demographic factors such as age, education, and urbanization predicted fertility preferences with younger, more highly educated, and urban individuals preferring smaller family sizes.

These results suggest that the variation in fertility preferences based on individual characteristics indicates that the response to the recent two-child policy will be varied in different areas and groups, and that relatively few people will have more than two children.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Sehar Ezdi
Organization: University of Vechta

Changing sex ratios in old age in Asia

Seha Ezdi

Since the introduction of the term "Missing Women" by Armatya Sen in 1990, several scholars have theorized explanatory factors and analyzed the extent of the phenomenon. Most of this research, however, focuses either sex ratios in the whole population or at birth and in very young age groups.

This paper widens the scope by discussing causes and consequences of elderly missing women. Such an elderly missing women problem might be the (summative) result of gender discrimination over the whole life course, of unequal sex ratios in special birth cohorts in the past, and period or cohort effects during the life course of these cohorts.

The paper first systematizes these causal factors across the life span to explain the causes of an elderly missing women phenomenon. Secondly, UN population division data are used to provide empirical evidence to the extent of the phenomenon in East and Southeast Asia, South Asia and Middle Eastern countries of Western Asia. By applying cohort and age group perspectives over time, we assess the relative importance of the potential causal factors. Finally, consequences for future development and social policy – for example, informal care needs in case of elderly missing women – are discussed.

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Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Luisa Fadel
Organization: University of Trento

Does economic inequality matter?
An investigation of attitudes toward homosexuality across 38 European countries

Luisa Fadel

Despite people in Europe have become more tolerant of lesbians and gay men in recent decades, many evidences indicate that attitudes toward homosexuality (ATH) vary markedly both within and between countries. Much of the literature on ATH is devoted to arguing that these differences are due to individual socio-demographic characteristics or religious factors; while very few studies have investigated the possible links between economic conditions and ATH.

Guided by Inglehart's postmaterialist thesis, the present study aims to investigate the impact of socio-economic conditions on ATH across and within countries. This research analyses data from the World Values Survey (WVS) and the European Values Study (EVS), using a series of hierarchical linear models to test whether individual (socioeconomic position) and contextual (economic development and income inequality) factors are associated with ATH.

Results suggest a significant relationship between economic factors and negative ATH, both at the micro (individual) and macro (country) levels. Particularly, people with lower socioeconomic status are less tolerant than people with a higher status. At the macro level, even if economic development leads to more positive attitudes, this matters only for those people in higher socioeconomic position (e.g. members of the service class or with higher educational level).

Finally, results show that national income inequality is positively related with negative ATH and that this inequality matters less for the members of the service class than for people of the lowest social classes. These findings constitute a new contribution to the literature of comparative studies of ATH to deal more with issues of social acceptance of homosexuality in Europe.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Paul Sellies
Organization: University of Groningen

Exploring Cohort- and Country-Variation in the Link Between Social Background and Marital Attitudes: A Study Using ESS Data

Paul Sellies & Aart Liefbroer

In many European countries, people from low socioeconomic status [SES] backgrounds differ in their family formation behaviours from people from high SES backgrounds. Part of this difference could result from people with low and high SES backgrounds having different attitudes towards family formation. However, little is known about the possible influence of parental SES on marital attitudes. Furthermore, the effect of parents' SES on marital attitudes may differ between cohorts and across countries as parents can be expected to exert a weaker influence on their children in more modernized contexts. However, no cross-national studies analysing the influence of parental SES on attitudes within the family domain exist.

Using data from Round 3 of the European Social Survey on 25 European countries, this study examines (1) the influence of parental SES on marital attitudes, (2) to what extent the effect of parental SES on marital attitudes varies both within and between European countries and (3) if within-country and between-country variation can be explained by modernization theory.

Results show that higher parental SES is related to less traditional marital attitudes, that is to say, less negative attitudes towards cohabitation, unmarried parenthood and divorce, and at the same less positive attitudes towards marriage. Part of this effect is mediated by people's own SES. Within countries, the effect of parental SES on marital attitudes is stronger among older cohorts than among younger cohorts and at the same time, the effect of one's own SES on marital attitudes is weaker among older cohorts than among younger cohorts. Both the effect of parental SES on marital attitudes and the interaction between age and parental SES differ strongly across countries. However, variation cannot be explained by indicators of countries' socioeconomic development.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Sudeshna Ghosh
Organization: Scottish Church College

Fertility Analysis Using Cointegration and ARIMA Modelling: A case study of Malaysia

Sudeshna Ghosh

Malaysia is an important upper middle income country in the ASEAN region. The country has witnessed rapid economic growth in the recent years. Malaysia's Millennium Development Goals Report,2015 states that the country has successfully attained the goals. In the area of health care child and maternal mortality rates have declined significantly. According to Millennium Development Goals Report,2015 the maternal mortality rates are lower than the average upper middle income nations. Declining fertility rates, better health services in rural areas, availability of quality health care, furthering the programme of empowerment of women have contributed in improving the maternal and reproductive health of the women in Malaysia.

This paper attempts to develop a forecast model to forecast the fertility rates of women in Malaysia, along with the infant and maternal mortality rates. The theory of demographic transition observes that mortality decline among children is concomitant with economic growth, rising living standards, industrialization and improvement in medical science along with rising levels of education. After some time the reduction in mortality is observable in declining fertility rates. The exercise is useful in reviewing the Post Millennium Development Goals and the policy changes the country may have to incorporate to foster sustainable development. The paper further tries to develop a bidirectional causality relationship between fertility rates and economic development in Malaysia. So the paper contributes to the existing literature by developing both univariate and bivariate time series analysis.

The paper concludes that mortality rates in future will maintain a constant rate along with marginal rise in 2020. The Granger causality test confirms that there is unidirectional causality from economic growth to fertility rates.

Plenary Poster Pitch Session

14.45-15.30 – Room 1636
Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Michael Boissonneault
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Health trajectories into retirement: a 12 year follow-up study based on HRS data

Michael Boissonneault

Previous research on the determinants of early retirement tends to underuse longitudinal data in that health is measured at one or two points in time only and retirement is considered as a single-time event rather than a complex process. We fill this gap by studying the link between health trajectories and transitions into retirement using data collected at up to 7 points in time.

We follow 3,495 Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) participants over an average of 12 years between 1992 and 2014. Health is measured based on an index that sums the number of health conditions and a depression scale score. We use a retirement typology that comprises (1) Sustained work until age 66 (2) Crisp transitions into retirement (3) Reversal of the retirement process (4) Gradual retirement and (5) Blurred retirement. Latent class growth analysis is used to model individual health trajectories.

Four distinct health trajectories for men (Persistently good (21.3%); Deteriorating (51.1%); Persistently poor (24.7%); and improving (2.9%)) and five for women (Persistently good (23.9%); Progressive decline (40.1%); Accelerated decline (18.5%); Persistently poor (10.4%); and Improving (7.1%)) are identified. Non-whites and people with lower education are more likely to be assigned the Persistently poor health trajectory and the Blurred retirement pathway. Persistent good health leads more often to sustained work; other trajectories more often to blurred retirement pathways. Heterogeneity in the link between health trajectories and retirement pathways is greater among women than men.

Our results let see the complex interplay between change in health and transition into retirement, where different health trajectories seem to trigger different retirement patterns.

Session 9: Family Planning

15.30-16.30 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Yuliya Hilevych

Name: Arla Gruda
Organization: International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam

Governing family-planning in South-Kivu, Eastern DRC:
Policies, service provision, perceptions

Arla Gruda

The implementation of the DRC National Multi-sectorial Strategy of Family Planning 2014-2020 at provincial level in South-Kivu, is a public health and socio-economic development policy extended to all levels of provincial ministries, and it reaches the involvement of many international, religious, and civil society actors. Though the Provincial Minister of Health, Dr. Mwanza Nangunia Nash, emphasizes in round-tables the benefit of family planning (FP) at family, community and country level, a different communication strategy is needed at local level to communicate the reason and benefit of it to local population.

Via a cartography of SRHR and FP service provision in the province of South-Kivu this paper will engage in debates about the approach of the government, the international donors and the Catholic and Protestant Church as regard communication strategy of natural versus artificial methods of family planning (AMFP).

The qualitative interviews and meetings held with representatives of Catholic, Protestant Church leaders and educators of "Education for life" pre-marital program, with Division Provincial of SRHR, doctors and nurses of health zones, and with international organizations will reveal different standpoints, cultural barriers and popular perceptions to AMFP.

The paper argues that careful communication strategy in sensibilizing population over benefit of FP is key to reaching the creation of demand, the main priority of the Strategy. It furthermore argues on the role of Catholic and Protestant Church as stronger, than the role of the government, the international organizations and the civil society when it comes to sensibilizing the population over AMFP.

The paper concludes that ethics of communication about new FPM by local actors to women and men, and the ethics of explaining side effects for certain types of contraception, are the only way to erase cultural barriers and popular perceptions which impede the effective implementation of FP.

Session 9: Family Planning

15.30-16.30 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Yuliya Hilevych

Name: Yuliya Hilevych
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

**Meeting the needs: Contraceptive profiles of use and
financing in family planning in the Global South**

Yuliya Hilevych, Patricia Hernández, Karin Vrijburg & Erik Beekink

Ever since the family planning programs emerged in the 1950s, there has been a constant need and numerous attempts to evaluate their effectiveness, most commonly with regard to decreasing fertility and increasing modern contraception prevalence rate, especially in high fertility populations. Over the last decade, however, the call for the rights-based approach to family planning has become prominent and it calls for the inclusive, non-discriminatory and informed-choices family planning interventions. In this context, alongside with the conventional measures of effectiveness there is also an acknowledged need to seek new ways to evaluate the outcomes of family planning interventions on a local level and on a global scale.

Furthermore, in this context of changing views on family planning, the call for higher local domestic spending in this area has also become one of the key targets in the development agenda. This also goes along the lines that out-of-pocket spending on family planning have been increasing worldwide, which in the context of low and middle income countries puts the poorest groups of these populations under the level of extreme economic uncertainty.

The aim of the paper is to target both issues by (1) introducing a new measure of effectiveness by comparing the contraceptive profiles of use and financing in family planning, and (2) identifying the role that governments, NPIs, and out-of-pocket spending (households) play in financing of modern contraception in the Global South. We use UNFPA-NIDI Resource Flows Survey for the financial year 2015 to estimate contraceptive profiles of financing for five most common modern methods of contraception (condoms, contraceptive pill, injectables, implants and IUDs). The estimates of use per method are taken from the World Contraceptive Use 2017 database (UNPD).

Session 9: Family Planning

15.30-16.30 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Yuliya Hilevych

Name: Sumit Kane
Organization: KIT Royal Tropical Institute

Epistemological reflections on population health indicators from South Sudan

Sumit Kane

From 2012 to 2016 a development project was implemented to support sexual and reproductive health services in 3 states of South Sudan. This paper builds upon insights from the operational research component (reported elsewhere) of the project to present and discuss the disconnects between the reproductive health indicators that are so central to public health programming processes, and the lived realities and preferences of the people of the study area. For example, early childbearing, childbearing by adolescents, and high fertility are considered as problems by health policies and programs – this problematisation is formalised and entrenched by the indicators which are used to assess program performance and progress.

This paper critically examines the nature of reproductive health indicators – unpacking what they objectively purport to measure and what they normatively signal, both explicitly and tacitly. The paper points to the perils of using universal indicators as policy instruments, by highlighting tensions between and the paradox inherent in, the seemingly objective and perhaps inane imperatives for measurement and global comparability, and the highly value laden and normative underpinnings of these indicators. It lays bare how the choice of indicators might itself well be an act of epistemic violence, perpetrated perhaps inadvertently by the centres of knowledge power in the global north, and points out how such choices perpetuate Eurocentric notions of normality and social desirability in the reproductive realm.

The paper draws on postcolonial and postmodern theories to argue for the need to question and revisit the totalitarian and all powerful status we as scientists and practitioners, particularly those involved in global development, accord to these indicators. A case is made for an epistemic revisitation, reorientation and contextualisation of what passes for universal reproductive health indicators.

Session 9: Family Planning

15.30-16.30 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Yuliya Hilevych

Name: Charles Picavet
Organization: AllThatChas Consultancy

Measuring impact within a Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights framework

Charles Picavet

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has a rights-based approach to sexual and reproductive health. Within this framework, people need to be enabled to make their own choices with regard to their sexual lives. This includes the freedom to decide about the number, timing, and spacing of having children.

The Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) framework can be contrasted with an approach which is aimed toward family planning and reducing overpopulation. These approaches are not mutually exclusive, but they do provide competing objectives and different strategies.

The SRHR framework is a powerful advocacy tool. However, it makes certain things more difficult as well, for example to measure the impact of programmes. These challenges will be discussed during the panel. A recent evaluation of 21 programmes that were funded by the MFA between 2011 and 2015 will be used to illustrate the ambiguities that are being faced in the field.

Session 9: Family Planning

15.30-16.30 - Kanunnikenzaal
Chair: Yuliya Hilevych

Name: Judith Westeneng
Organization: Rutgers and University of Amsterdam

Conceptualizing and measuring sexual empowerment

Judith Westeneng & Henk Rolink

Today, more than half of the world population is under the age of 25 years and one in four is under age 18. There are strong public health, human rights, and economic reasons to invest in adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights (ASRHR). For example, unsafe sex is one the most important health risks for young people. Condoms can reduce the risk of infection of STIs and HIV, but the uptake is low. Approximately 35% of adolescent pregnancies (aged 15-19 years) is unintended, pointing to an unmet need for contraceptives. Moreover, many countries show staggering rates of (unsafe) abortions, sexual and gender based violence, and school drop-outs due to pregnancy or marriage.

To address these issues, Rutgers (centre of expertise on SRHR, based in the Netherlands), aims to empower people towards happy and healthy lives through education and improving access to information and services. Yet, what is (sexual) empowerment? Although much has been written on empowerment, it remains a complex concept to define and to measure. In existing evaluations of SRHR interventions (such as comprehensive sexuality education), attention is often paid to (HIV) knowledge, and actual behaviour such as condom use. More broader and less tangible results related to self-esteem and navigating skills are less often included.

We will present the way Rutgers conceptualizes sexual empowerment and discuss potential measurements to evaluate ASRHR interventions, using a study from Burundi as example.

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Session 10: Health

15.30-16.30 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Ute Bultmann

Name: Hal Caswell
Organization: University of Amsterdam

Small contributions of social inequality to variance in longevity

Hal Caswell

The extent of social inequality is regularly measured by indices of (or highly correlated with) the variance in income, wealth, etc. Since social inequality has clear impacts on mortality, as quantified by life expectancy, it is tempting to use the variance in longevity as a measure of inequality in demographic properties. By this logic, the recent and ongoing declines in variance of longevity in developed countries might reflect an increasingly equitable distribution of factors influencing mortality.

Unfortunately, this logic fails. When the variance in longevity is calculated from any single mortality schedule, the result is a product of individual stochasticity, not inequality. In order to disentangle effects of individual stochasticity and social inequality, we must incorporate socioeconomic strata into a population model. The model can then be used to decompose the variance in longevity into components due to individual stochasticity and to social inequality. When applied to a published analysis of the German Life Expectancy Survey (Luy et al. 2015, Comparative Population Studies), the method finds that only a small fraction of the variance (on the order of 5%) is due to inequality in income, education, or occupation. The rest is due to stochasticity. Even in a biological experiment on fruit flies, where the extent of "inequality" vastly exceeds anything for human populations, only 15% of the variance is due to inequality.

These findings raises questions about how we should think about inequality and variance in longevity, about the equality of opportunity and equality of outcome, and about the proper response to differences in means that make only small contributions to variance.

Session 10: Health

15.30-16.30 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Ute Bultmann

Name: Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

A cross-national perspective on family transitions and health in later life

Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan & Joanne Muller

Prominent research has shown that marital and parental statuses have implications for an individual's health at older ages. This study focuses on the occurrence (whether an event occurs or not), quantum (number of events occurring), timing (whether the events occur earlier or later in life) and sequencing (in which order do the events occur) of marriage and parenthood and their relationship with general health levels in later life. Moreover, we investigate whether the relationships between family formation events and health vary across European nations.

The analyses use micro-level data for 22 countries (Bulgaria, Russia, Georgia, Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherland, Romania, Norway, Austria, Estonia, Belgium, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, UK) from multiple sources: British Household Panel Survey in Understanding Society data (BHPS-US), The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). The sample comprises a total of 107,514 individuals aged 50-101.

Preliminary analyses show that ever married individuals report better health levels compared to individuals who never married. Interestingly, childless individuals report better health levels compared to the ones becoming parents. Results also show that a more problematic health level is reported when individuals engage in multiple marriages or have multiple children. Still, better health levels are invoked when individuals make the transition to first marriage and parenthood earlier in life. Finally, our preliminary analyses showed that the investigated relationships differ across nations.

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Session 10: Health

15.30-16.30 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Ute Bultmann

Name: Sergi Trias-Llimós
Organization: University of Groningen

The role of alcohol in sex differences in life expectancy in Central and Eastern Europe

Sergi Trias-Llimós & Fanny Janssen

Despite the potential role of alcohol in explaining the large sex differences in life expectancy in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), only one study has quantified this before, and only at one point in time. We examine the role of alcohol in sex differences in life expectancy in Central and Eastern Europe, and changes therein over time.

All-cause and cause-specific mortality data from around 1960 until 2012 were obtained for 8 CEE countries from the Human Cause-of-Death Database. We decomposed the sex difference in life expectancy at birth (LE) into alcohol and non-alcohol-related mortality. We examined causes of death wholly attributable to alcohol over the whole period and estimated alcohol-attributable mortality from 1990 onwards by applying alcohol-attributable fractions (including uncertainty intervals) from the Global Burden of Disease to mortality from causes of death partly attributable to alcohol.

Women's advantage in LE over men ranged in 1965 from 4.6 years in Moldova to 9.4 years in Russia; and in 2012 from 7.4 years in Romania to 12.0 years in Russia. Causes of death wholly-attributable to alcohol explained on average 0.4 years of the gender gap in LE over the period 1965-2012. All alcohol-attributable mortality contributed on average 2.0 years (UI: 1.6-2.5) to the sex difference over the period 1990-2012. The relative contribution of alcohol-attributable mortality to the gender gap in LE ranged from 14.2% (UI: 11.6-16.8%) in Poland in 1990 to 25.4% (UI: 20.9-29.9%) in Ukraine in 2005, and declined in most of the countries from around 2005 onwards.

The importance of alcohol to the gender gap in LE amounts to at least 15% in the eight studied CEE countries in 2012, and should not be neglected. Tackling alcohol abuse, especially among men, can further contribute to reducing gender inequalities in mortality.

Session 10: Health

15.30-16.30 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Ute Bultmann

Name: Damiano Uccheddu
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute and University of Groningen

Gender and socioeconomic inequalities in health at older ages in Europe: evidence from SHARE data, 2004-2015

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

Numerous empirical studies have found that women generally report worse health conditions than men, even though they live longer. Socioeconomic status (SES) is widely recognized as a key mechanism that can explain health inequalities between genders. However, few studies have adequately examined the role of the institutional context in moderating the impact of SES on health across genders at older ages.

Through a comparative analysis of the association between SES and health in three European welfare clusters, this study aims at investigating how education, income, wealth, and subjective economic strain may be differentially associated to frailty levels of women and men living in different institutional contexts. Hypotheses are formulated on the basis of welfare state regime theory. This study uses panel data (135779 observations from 59660 respondents) from five waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2015 from nine European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland).

Preliminary results suggest that women, in all countries, are systematically frailer than men. However, the gender gap appears to be less pronounced in Northern European countries (Denmark and Sweden) and more prominent in Southern European countries (Italy and Spain). Moreover, the gender gap tends to decrease among higher SES groups, and this pattern is related to the institutional context (welfare cluster) and the SES measure under consideration. In our further analyses, we aim at conducting a more precise test of the interaction between SES and gender related to frailty across different institutional context, relying on multivariate analysis using "hybrid" regression models (within-between random effects models). This statistical technique will allow us to estimate coefficients for both the within-individual variation (for time-varying variables) and the between-individual variation (for time-varying and time-constant variables).

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Session 10: Health

15.30-16.30 - Eijkmankamer
Chair: Ute Bultmann

Name: Lloyd Brandts
Organization: Maastricht University

Smoking habits and the chance of reaching longevity in men and women: the Netherlands Cohort Study

Lloyd Brands & Piet A. van den Brandt

Although it is well-known that smoking decreases the overall life expectancy, little is known about how specific smoking habits are related to the proportion of people reaching longevity. In this study, we aimed to quantify the association between several smoking habits and the chance of reaching longevity, defined as 90 years of age, in men and women separately.

We conducted a prospective cohort study among the oldest birth cohorts (1916-1917) of the Netherlands Cohort Study, who completed a baseline questionnaire in 1986 (at ages 68-70), and had complete vital status information until 90 years of age (2006-2007, n=7,807). A total of 6,642 men and women with complete exposure and co-variable data were included, of which 16.0 and 34.3 percent survived to the age of 90 years respectively. Multivariable Cox regression analyses with fixed person-times were used to calculate risk ratios (RR) including 95% Confidence Interval.

Based on our analyses, we found that never smokers had the highest chance (men: 25.6%, women: 36.5%) of reaching longevity compared to former (men: 19.5%, women: 31.0%) and current smokers (men: 11.3%, women: 24.5%) of any tobacco product, after adjustment for potential confounders. Furthermore, the strength of the association between smoking status and reaching longevity was similar for different types of tobacco products (cigarettes, cigar, and pipe). A significantly inverse association was found between longevity and increasing cigarette smoking quantity, duration, and tar and nicotine exposure. Quitting smoking significantly increased the chance of reaching longevity compared to current smokers, even quitting after 60 years of age in men (RR 1.57, 95% CI 1.09-2.28).

Smoking was associated with a decreased chance to survive to the age of 90 years in both sexes. Quitting smoking seemed to improve the chance of reaching longevity compared to those who continued smoking.

Session 11: Life Course

15.30-16.30 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Jonas Wood

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

Growing up in the Netherlands (1979-2010): Class differences in stability and complexity?

Ruben van Gaalen

In Western societies unmarried cohabitation, childbirth out of wedlock and parental divorce have become more prevalent among the lower class than the higher class, this might increase the inequality between the offspring of different social strata (Amato, Booth, McHale, & Van Hook, 2015; McLanahan, 2004). Because unmarried cohabitation and parental divorce on average has adverse consequences for children (Amato, 2010), the increased risk among lower educated parents of experiencing these events poses their children at a disadvantage. In general, family stability might become the new privilege of the higher class, whereas family complexity might become more common within the lower class.

In this paper, I give an overview of the major demographic changes that have occurred in households with small children in the past decades, from the perspective of the child and by the social class of the parents. I will depict the educational gradient in the prevalence of unmarried parenthood, divorce and separation, step-parenthood and stepsiblings. Data is retrieved from the System of Social statistical Datasets (SSD) of Statistic Netherlands (CBS). Data on children born in 1979-1981, 1989-1991, 1999-2001 and 2009-2011 is used.

Session 11: Life Course

15.30-16.30 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Sapphire Y. Han
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

**Mechanisms of the transition to adulthood in cross-national comparison:
an application of Hidden Markov Models**

Sapphire Y. Han, Aart Liefbroer & Cees Elzinga

Recent theories about social and demographic change, such as individualization and the second Demographic Transition (SDT), suggest a type of late, protracted and complex pathway to adulthood. Our previous work demonstrates the application of a first order Hidden Markov model to uncover the mechanisms of transition to adulthood and the roles played by gender and education level of the birth cohort between 1956 and 1965 in France. Methodologically, the Hidden Markov model largely reduces the complex sequence data into life state (hidden state) based transition sequences.

Substantively, our result suggests a fertility and partnership driven pathway of transition to adulthood, while covariates played different roles in each of the life states. To further test the applicability of Hidden Markov models and to deepen our understanding of the transition differences between Western countries, we expand the Hidden Markov modeling to a cross-national comparison context.

Theoretically, we argue that different Western countries are at different stages of SDT at a given cohort and Hidden Markov models can detect these differences. Therefore, this study adopts a life course approach using Hidden Markov models to quantify the transition to adulthood in a range of European countries representing different welfare regimes. We will test hypothesis on social class- (parental SES, education, etc.) and gender related background variables in state transitions using respondents born between year 1961 and 1970 in Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), which consists full annual monthly life course sequence data of leaving parental home, partnership history and fertility history between age 15 to 35.

Session 11: Life Course

15.30-16.30 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Maarten J. Bijlsma
Organization: Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

A new approach to understanding the socio-economic determinants of fertility over the life course

Maarten J. Bijlsma & Ben Wilson

Fertility theories predict that the quantum and tempo of childbearing are determined by multiple socio-economic factors. Despite this, many methods are unable to investigate the interrelationships between these determinants, including the direct and indirect influence that they have on fertility over the life course.

In this study, we propose a new approach, using the parametric g-formula, which enables us to examine the interdependent influences of time-varying socio-economic processes – such as education, employment and partnership – on fertility. To demonstrate this approach, we study a cohort of women who were born in the UK in 1970.

Our results show that socio-economic processes play an important role in determining fertility, not only directly but also indirectly. For example, we show that increasing higher education attendance has a largely direct effect on early childbearing up to age 25, resulting in a substantial increase in childlessness. However, childbearing at later ages is dominated by an indirect effect of education on fertility, via partnership and employment that is twice as large as the direct effect.

In the final part of our analysis, we use the g-formula to examine bias due to unobserved heterogeneity, and demonstrate that our results appear to be robust. We conclude that the method provides a valuable tool for mediation analysis in studies of interdependent life course processes.

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Session 11: Life Course

15.30-16.30 - Opzoomerkamer
Chair: Jonas Wood

Name: Michael J. Thomas
Organization: University of Groningen

Post-separation housing careers in England and Wales:
A multilevel life-course analysis

Michael J. Thomas

Separation can represent a major turning point in the life-course, with partnership instability linked to subsequent housing instability. That said, the existing literature tends to be limited by i) short 'snapshot' analyses of initial housing transitions, ii) an omission of linked family lives, institutional actors and geographical structures, and iii) a focus on homeownership at the expense of other, increasingly important, tenure groups.

In this context, a multilevel life-course approach is used to simultaneously describe the effects and interactions of micro (pre-separation life-course histories and post-separation life-course developments), meso (linked lives and intergenerational support) and macro-level (welfare systems and housing market geographies) predictors of post-separation homeownership, private renting, social renting and non-independent sharing. Combining geo-coded data from the British Household Panel Survey with cross-classified multilevel panel models, the results suggest micro-level material resources, household characteristics and housing career histories are crucial for informing post-separation housing tenure outcomes. Though these micro-level processes also intersect with broader gender dynamics, welfare systems, informal familial support networks and housing market structures. For instance, lone parents (typically mothers) are entitled to formal welfare support (e.g. housing benefit and social housing), whereas non-resident parents (typically fathers) must rely on informal familial support systems (i.e. sharing with parents/friends). Post-separation developments in the lifecourse are also important for moderating housing outcomes, with the formation and continuation of new partnerships clearly increasing the chances of maintaining or (re-)entering homeownership. Meanwhile, stable singles are found to have better chances of achieving more secure tenure outcomes than individuals who recouple and separate multiple times – a finding clearly linking (in)stability in one career to (in)stability in the other. Geography also matters. Having accounted for a range of multilevel characteristics, post-separation homeownership appears most constrained in typically tight and expensive areas (i.e. London, its hinterland and more rural areas).

Session 12: Migration & Settlement

15.30-16.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Frans Willekens

Name: Roel Jennissen
Organization: The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy

Migration diversity in the Netherlands

Roel Jennissen, Godfried Engbersen, Meike Bokhorst & Mark Bovens

The growing diversity of migration creates both economic opportunities and social problems for cities and regions. The migrants who are settling in the Netherlands in the 21st century originate from all parts of the world, and vary widely in terms of their education level and socioeconomic position, their migration motives, their length of stay and their residency status.

The WRR- project 'Migration diversity' wishes to contribute to the formulation of a more decentralised policy for dealing with migration diversity. Developing a more decentralised policy perspective (What is needed at local level? How can the national government facilitate this? And what does this mean for our European agenda?) would enable public authorities to make better use of the opportunities offered by migration diversity and help them prevent problems arising.

One goal of this WRR-project is to make the present migration diversity visible by mapping more precisely the diversity of the Dutch population. In this paper we use an advanced Herfindahl-Hirschman-Index (HHI), based on 18 groups, to measure ethnic diversity. We show that using this HHI reveals quite some previously hidden migration diversity in Dutch municipalities and neighbourhoods.

Session 12: Migration & Settlement

15.30-16.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Frans Willekens

Name: Tom De Winter
Organization: Free University of Brussels and University of Groningen

Settlement decisions of Polish migrants in the Netherlands. Do linked lives matter?

Tom De Winter & Helga de Valk

In this study, our aim is to examine the settlement intentions of Polish migrants in the Netherlands from a family and life course perspective. Since the accession of ten new member states to the European Union in 2004, Polish migrants have become the largest European immigrant group in the Netherlands. This migration was highly debated and extensively studied, mainly from a labour market perspective. In these debates, the permanency of the migration was one of the concerns. Although high shares of temporary migrations are confirmed in the literature and official statistics, they also show a growing group of more permanent Polish residents in the Netherlands.

In this study we focus on this group of stayers. We add to the existing literature by applying a life course perspective: we investigate to what degree Polish migrants' decisions to settle are influenced by their relationship and family context, focusing especially on the effects of the nuclear family (partner and children). In this way, we focus on 'linked lives', in both the local and transnational context.

We use detailed socio-demographic data of the first wave of the 'Polish migrants in the Netherlands' survey for our quantitative analyses that were collect in 2014 and 2015. This survey includes information on 1131 Polish migrants living in the Netherlands, including detailed information on family relations in a migration context.

Preliminary results confirm the importance of partner and relationship characteristics in settlement decisions.

Session 12: Migration & Settlement

15.30-16.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Frans Willekens

Name: Petra de Jong
Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

**Welfare and Migration Decisions in Europe:
Intra-EU Migration and the Life Course**

Petra de Jong & Helga de Valk

It is often assumed that migrants are attracted to generous welfare provisions, especially in an intra-European migration context with free mobility and settlement. Traditional theories on international migration do not focus so much on this type of mobility and largely ignore the variation of decision-making over the life course. In addition, most migration theories treat migration as a one-time decision.

In this study we introduced a life course perspective using qualitative interview data from 36 European citizens born in Poland, Spain and the UK and residing in the Netherlands. We investigated the role of welfare in migration decisions across different life stages.

Our findings provided little support for a strong and attracting influence of welfare in the destination country prior to migration. Alternately, experienced welfare in the origin country prior to migration or in the destination country after migration in some cases did affect decisions to (re-)migrate or to stay. Importantly, individuals' knowledge and perceptions of welfare, as well as its importance to them, varied over the course of a lifetime.

Our findings illustrate how international migration decisions and the factors shaping them should be embedded in their social context, as well as in the life course of individuals. Rather than a singular event, migration decision-making appears to be better represented as an ongoing process. We conceptualized a model that combines the reasoning of international migration theories with insights from the life course perspective to study mobility.

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Session 12: Migration & Settlement

15.30-16.30 - Belle van Zuylenzaal
Chair: Frans Willekens

Name: Marloes de Hoon
Organization: Maastricht University

On the move, again? Residential trajectories of asylum migrants in the Netherlands

Marloes de Hoon, Maarten Vink & Hans Schmeets

Immigrants are often unequally dispersed within host countries, resulting from both selective initial settlement and relocation patterns. Several studies have shown that initial settlement is not-random as urban areas have a 'magnetic effect' on new immigrants. In the Dutch case, asylum migrants constitute a particularly interesting group, as their residential location is controlled by local authorities that are responsible to provide housing for residence permit holders.

Drawing on the economic sociology of migration, this paper investigates the role of location-specific capital (e.g. migrant networks, welfare provisions) on onward residential moves. We hypothesize that asylum migrants are attracted to urban locations, that are considered 'containers' of location-specific capital. Cities generally have a larger immigrant population, more employment possibilities and a larger rental housing stock in comparison to rural places.

We explore the various residential trajectories and analyze how these are related to the place of allocation. In contrast with much of the literature on migrants' locational choices, which often looks at a limited number of moves (e.g. Damm, 2009; Zorlu & Mulder, 2008; Åslund, 2005), this paper aims to analyze migrant mobility over a longer period of time in order to capture a more dynamic understanding of residential trajectories. Longitudinal register data allow us to follow all registered asylum migrants in the Municipal Personal Records Database in 1998 and 1999 (N=10,500), over a ten-year period.

Individual mobility trajectories are determined based on annual observations of the type of residence, distinguishing between urban, suburban and rural places of residence, as well as on possible out-migration. Sequence analysis is employed to reduce the over 700 different trajectories and to identify the most typical clusters. Subsequently, we examine how these trajectory clusters are related to other explanatory factors at year of arrival, such as country of origin, age at migration and household situation.