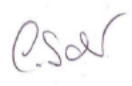


Formulaire de demande de micro données via procédure simplifiée

Numéro du contrat initial		2021/146
Veuillez indiquer le motif de votre demande : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prolongation de la durée de conservation des données <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obtenir des périodes de référence supplémentaires <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ajout de variables <input type="checkbox"/> Finalité supplémentaire 		
Données de l'organisme qui formule la demande		
Dénomination	Université catholique de Louvain	
Statut juridique	L'Université catholique de Louvain est une université complète, couvrant tous les domaines de la connaissance et de l'enseignement. L'université poursuit le développement de ses missions dans 4 axes stratégiques : la recherche, l'enseignement, la culture et l'international, via la mobilité de ses étudiants et chercheurs. Les statuts juridiques de l'UCLouvain sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante : https://intranet.uclouvain.be/fr/myucl/universite/reglements.html	
Numéro BCE	BE 0419052.272	
Adresse	Rue	Place de l'Université
	Numéro	1
	Boîte	-
	Code postal	1348
	Commune	Louvain-la-Neuve
	Pays	Belgique
Représentant légal de l'organisme		
Nom	Lambert	
Prénom	Didier	
Fonction	Recteur de l'Université catholique de Louvain	
Personne de contact		
Nom	Schnor	

Prénom	Christine
Fonction	Assistant Professor in Demography / Chargée de cours (UCLouvain)
Adresse mail	[REDACTED]
Numéro de téléphone	[REDACTED]
Signature	 <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J'accepte que mes données soient utilisées par Statbel en vue du traitement de cette demande</p>
Data Protection Officer	
Nom	Remy
Prénom	Michèle
Fonction	Data Protection Officer (DPO)
Adresse mail	privacy@uclouvain.be
Numéro de téléphone	[REDACTED]
Signature	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J'accepte que mes données soient utilisées par Statbel en vue du traitement de cette demande</p>
1. Prolongation de la durée de conservation des données	
Motifs de la prolongation de la durée de conservation	Cliquez ici pour taper du texte.
Durée de la prolongation de la durée de conservation	Cliquez ici pour taper du texte.
Les mesures de sécurité initialement établies ont-elles été modifiées ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non

2. Obtenir des périodes de référence supplémentaires

Motifs référence supplémentaires

Birth registers. The initial data request demands information from birth registers up to 2020. Hereby, we request additional reference periods (2021-2023) as this gives way to including more individuals in the study samples and study recent trends in childbearing behaviour. The added periods will allow us to better investigate trends that are becoming more and more common – childbearing while single, childbearing in more advanced maternal ages, partnership changes and mobility before- and after childbirth, childbearing using reproductive techniques. Further, the recent years which have been marked by the aftermath of the COVID pandemic and the energy crisis in Europe, have led to changes in behavior. Individuals may have chosen to further delay childbearing, or to start parenthood projects alone.

DEMOBEL and IPCAL data: The initial data request demands DEMOBEL and IPCAL data for the years up to 2027. In line with our study set-up, we would like to expand this period to 2030. The data can be used up to 2031. This update leaves us with 1 more year where the data can be analysed and are accessible. It will mostly allow us to update running publications according to latest trends. Mobility has been greatly reduced in the COVID years, affecting couple-formation, family recomposition, and residential moves motivated by a recent birth. This is why it is important to include post-COVID years in the study.

Périodes de référence supplémentaires

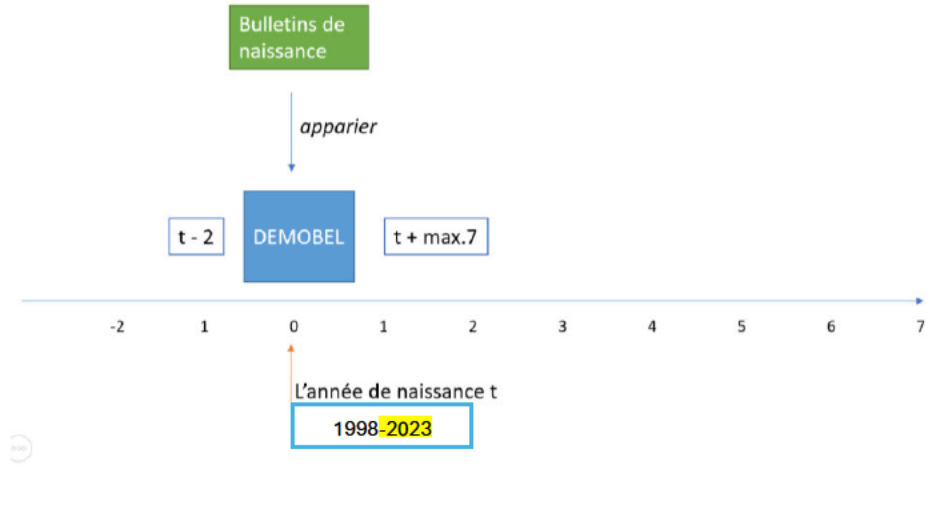
BIRTH RECORDS. We request for births to legally-registered parent(s) in Belgium for 2021, 2022, and 2023 (when it becomes available). Birth registers form the basis for the other data files.

DEMOBEL POPULATION. The years up to 2027 were already included in the original request. Hereby, we request the situation of each individual in the dataset at 01/01 of each year **2028-2030**, with the same list of variables as in the original request. **DEMOBEL-FLUX.** We request the dates and types of changes in the register data in the course of the calendar year (**2028-2030**), for the same list of variables as in the original request.

Income data (IPCAL). The original request asked for income data up to 2027. Hereby, we request the income data for the years **2028-2030** with the same variables as in the original request. If the income data has been improved in the years since our original application, we would request the income variable in its most recent form for the new years and back to 2005.

In the original request, it was mentioned that we would like to reconstruct the family situation of parents and their children (household composition, children outside the household, filiation/ parenthood) and its changes during the period from 2 calendar years before birth to 7 calendar years after birth, in order to describe the dynamics of the family configurations surrounding the moment of

the child's arrival and the first years following. The extension of DEMOBEL, DEMOBEL-FLUX, and IPCAL data to 2030 will allow us to do this for births until 2023. See figure below:



Les mesures de sécurité initialement établies ont-elles été modifiées ?

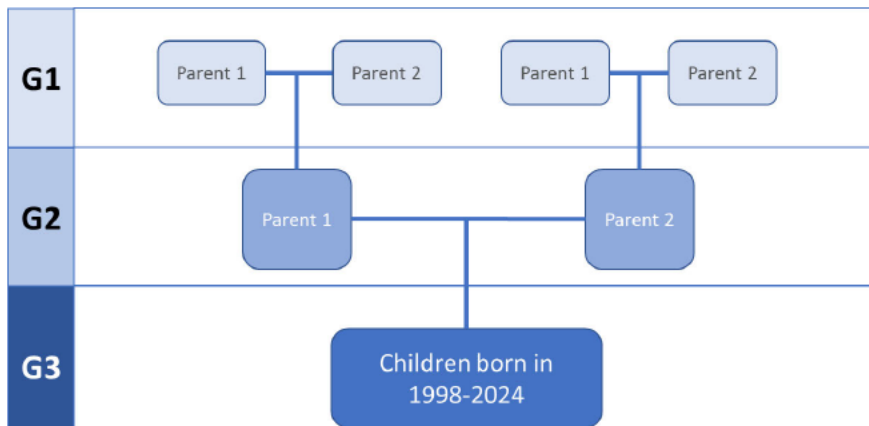
- Oui
- Non

3. Ajout de variables

Motifs de la demande d'ajout

DEMOBEL: parents' (G2) geographical proximity to registered grandparents (G1)

We request the residence information for grandparents (G1) of children (G3) appearing in the birth records. We understand as parents: the mother, the father (or a second mother in the case of the same sex couples). In the text below, we use **G3** (generation 3) to refer to children in the birth records, **G2** for their parents as declared in the birth records, and **G1** for their grandparents. See figure:



Nowadays, grandparents are becoming more involved in caring for their grandchildren. Longer life expectancies and logistical/financial difficulties in externalizing childcare contribute to the phenomenon. Proximity between G2 mothers and fathers to their G1 parents would help us understand the network of familial support easily accessible to new parents during the time of birth and in the years that follow. We may observe what group of G2 parents live closer to their G1 parent/s, before or after the birth of the G3 child. Being close or co-residing with parents is found to be important especially among single mothers. It would be insightful to observe residential mobility in a **dynamic perspective**, i.e. the distance measured regularly over the observation period. In our previous research, G1 and G2 mothers were found to move closer to one another in anticipation of G2's childbirth. A separation in the G1 parent generation can motivate to move closer to G1 grandparents. A study of family structures should consider next to coresidence also proximity. It would also be important to know the sex of G1 parents.

We ask for G1 parents' municipalities of residence and actual distance in kilometers to the household in which the G2 parents live **for each observation year**. Municipality of residence will help us locate the G2 parents and G1 parents in the regions and urban/rural areas of Belgium. Actual distance will reveal G2 parents who live close their G1 parents, regardless of whether residences are in the same or neighbouring municipalities.

We ask also for some indicators on the sex, age (or birth year), and migration background of G1 parents. Information on the sex allows us to see whether the support of either the mother or father will be key in G2 parents fertility behavior, especially in cases where G1 parents live separately. Information on the age of the G1 parents allows us to observe whether old age of G1 parents factors into childbearing behavior, hypothesizing that grandparent support matters. Finally, migration background of G1 parents (country of birth) may reveal some cultural influences. As we consider proximity in a dynamic perspective, we would also need information on grandparents' survival.

DEMOBEL: additional measures on geographical proximity between G2 parents and the G3 child

In the original request, we asked for information on the municipality of residence of G2 parents declared in the birth records. So, we have information on the place of residence for the non-resident parent. In addition to that, we now request for actual distance in kilometers between the G2 parents and the G3 child, because this provides us with a more precise estimate of family proximity.

In cases where a G3 child is born to a single father or mother, the child's proximity to the non-resident G2 parent is an indicator of available support. It is important to consider these forms of co-parenting outside of a romantic relationship. For married or cohabiting parents who separate from their partners after giving birth, G3 child's proximity to the other G2 parent can be a sign of shared custody.

These proximity indicators will show the diversity of parenting situations, and will give us a more nuanced view families beyond shared residence.

Motives for requesting 2021 Census data

The variables requested should integrate into the existing dataset and thus allow the linkage to already-available variables we have from the 2011 census, and previous stock and flow files. This linkage provides us continuity in studying individual life courses. The request for additional census variables will enable us to update the information on individuals' living conditions and thus ease the study of mobility and life course events of the population for more recent periods.

The sociodemographic information (age, sex, area of residence) is how we will identify the subpopulations we wish to study to follow them through their life course. Education, employment, and housing variables provide information on socioeconomic status that explains variations in individuals' life course in terms of partnership, separation, childbearing, and mobility. Socioeconomic status may also be affected by these life events. We ask for detailed information on education, the level and the field of study, as education is arguably the most important variable in studying demographic outcomes. Detailed information on employment status helps us contextualize IPCAL data, and helps us understand the importance of financial situation in childbearing, including the union formation and separation that occur before and after the birth.

Household variables give us insight into the heterogeneity of Belgian households and families, and how they change over the years. We request the detailed variables that include consensual unions, as our studies deal with these complex household configurations. These variables also help us see how characteristics of families we grow up with (family background) may affect later-life outcomes. Moreover, with more information on the households' structure, we would be able to identify stepfamilies, that are understudied in Belgium. Migration background will be important in understanding socioeconomic differences, mobility, and varied life-course trajectories of people from diverse backgrounds.

The 2021 Census has new details on household composition, education, and de-facto cohabitation compared to the 2011 Census, which shows Statbel's efforts in improving the quality of data to better reflect the


	<p>reality. These variables would also facilitate our work as researchers, as we could compare the CENSUS variables with our reconstructions of detailed intra-household relationships.</p>
<p>Variables souhaitées</p>	<p>Variables to be added to stable, stock, and flow files</p> <p>1. Proximity of G2 parents (ID_DEMO_MTH_C, ID_DEMO_FTH_C in the birth records) to their G1 parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex, birthyear, and place of birth of G1 parents (CD_SEX, DT_BTH, CD_CNTRY_BTH). For country of birth (CD_CNTRY_BTH), we request for a grouped variable to avoid indirect identification: Belgium, EU_28 (except BE), EUR_OTH, OTHER, UNKNOWN. b. Flag variables for whether G1 parents are: alive (or deceased), living in Belgium (or abroad), in the register (or deregistered) c. Municipality of residence of G1 parents on 1 January of each year (CD_REFNIS in <i>stock files</i>) d. Actual distance in kilometers between the residences of G2 parents and G1 parents on 1 January of each year, to be included in the <i>stock files</i>. e. Changes in the municipality of residence of G1 parents as recorded within the year (DT_REFDATE, TYPE, CD_REFNIS, CD_REFNIS_D in <i>flow files</i>). <p>2. Proximity between co-parents of their child (ID_DEMO_FTH_C in the birth record). Actual distance in kilometers between G2 parents (ID_DEMO_MTH_C and ID_DEMO_FTH_C) on 1 January of each year, to be included in the stock files.</p> <p>As in the original request, we request these variables for the two years before birth (t-2), the year of birth, and in the 7 years following the birth (t+7).</p> <p>Census 2021 variables</p> <p>1. Personal identifiers : Identifiant du ménage (ID_HH) ; Identifiant du noyau (ID_NUCLEUS) ; Âge (AGE) ; Lieu de résidence au 01/01/2021 (ROY) ; Pays de citoyenneté (COC) ; État civil (LMS) ; État civil détaillé (CD_LMS_DET). For country of citizenship (COC), we also request a grouped variable with the following categories: Belgium, EU_28 (except BE), EUR_OTH, OTHER, UNKNOWN.</p>

	<p>2. Education : Indication étudiants, selon les inscriptions (FL_STUDENT) ; Niveau d'instruction (EDU) ; Niveau d'instruction détaillé (CD_ISCED_DET) ; Domaine d'étude (CD_ISCED_F)</p> <p>3. Employment : Situation sur le marché de l'emploi (CAS) ; Statut professionnel (SIE) ; Statut professionnel détaillé (CD_SIE_DET) ; Secteur d'activité économique (IND) ; Lieu de travail (LPW)</p> <p>4. Household and family : Position dans le ménage (HST) ; Position dans le ménage détaillée (CD_HST_DET) ; Type de ménage privé (TPH) ; Type de ménage privé détaillé (CD_TPH_DET) ; Taille du ménage privé (SPH) ; Taille du ménage privé détaillée (CD_SPH_DET) ; Taille du ménage détaillée (MS_HH_SIZE) ; Position dans la famille (FST) ; Position dans la famille détaillée (CD_FST_DET) ; Type de noyau familial (TFN) ; Type de noyau familial détaillé (CD_TFN_DET) ; Taille du noyau familial (SFN) ; Taille du noyau familial détaillée (CD_SFN_DET) ; Taille du noyau détaillée (MS_NUCLEUS_SIZE) ; Nombre de noyaux dans le ménage (MS_COUNT_NUCLEUS)</p> <p>5. Migration background : Année d'immigration depuis 1980 (YAE) ; Année d'immigration depuis 1980 détaillée (CD_YAE_DET) ; Année d'immigration depuis 2000 (YAT)</p> <p>6. Type and comfort of housing : Modalités de jouissance du logement par le ménage (TSH) ; Régime de propriété (OWS) ; Type de bâtiment (TOB) ; Nombre de pièces (NOR) ; Nombre de pièces par occupant (DRM)</p>
4. Finalité supplémentaire	
Nouvelle finalité	
Motif	
Proportionnalité	Cliquez ici pour taper du texte.

Pour le Responsable du traitement,
Christine Schnor

Assistant Professor in Demography / Chargée de cours (UCLouvain)

Date : 30/06/2024



Signature