

General Information

Name of the applicant

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Address of the applicant

The Netherlands

Title of the research proposal

Between Affection and Hostility: Sameness and Difference in the Mortality Chances of Brothers and Sisters in Taiwan and the Netherlands, 1860-1940.

Name of the envisaged university

Radboud University Nijmegen: Faculty of Arts

Name of the research programme Posthumus

Life-courses, Family and Labour

Name of the supervisors

Prof. dr. Theo Engelen (principal supervisor)
Professor of Historical Demography
Department of History
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Dr. Hilde Bras (co-supervisor)
Associate Professor of Social, Economic and Demographic History
Department of History
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Institute of Ethnology
Academia Sinica – Taipei City (Taiwan)

Brief Summary of the Research Proposal

Sibling groups are a fascinating research subject because of the ambiguous relationship between brothers and sisters. The proposed study aims to fill in the gap in historical family demographic research by describing and explaining the differences and similarities of siblings' influence on each other's mortality chances in Taiwan and the Netherlands in the period between 1860 and 1940. However, this project will not only investigate the differences *between* these Asian and West-European family systems, but also the regional variation *within* these societies. A life course approach will be applied and quantitative longitudinal data will be used as main source.

Number of words: 99

Keywords

SIBLINGS, MORTALITY, FAMILY SYSTEMS, LINKED LIVES, SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Description of the Proposed Research

Research Topic: Siblings and Mortality

During the lives of most people, siblings play an important role.¹ Yet, some scholars argue that before, and during, the demographic transition² brothers and sisters may even have had a bigger impact on each other's lives due to the simple fact that most people in Asian and European societies grew up surrounded by a much larger number of siblings than we do today.³ Moreover, the number and presence of siblings might be more important in pre-modern times because of bad living conditions, a lack of social security, low levels of well-being and welfare. An extra mouth to feed, or hand to help, could make a huge difference in the most important transitions of life: birth, marriage, migration and death.⁴

However, siblings are not only a fascinating research subject because of their numerousness in past societies. Firstly, the connection between brothers and sisters may be seen as life's longest relationship. While parents die, friends drift in and out, marriages dissolve and children leave, siblings usually remain connected by an invisible bond that transcends time and distance.⁵ Secondly, one of the most intriguing aspects of siblings is their quality of 'unity in difference'.⁶ Brothers and sisters are equals in the sense that they have a common background, shared childhood memories, similar family resources and specific family traditions. Yet, they are also different because hierarchy and inequality among siblings are the result of differences in age, gender and birth position.⁷

Because scholars traditionally have paid most attention to parent-child ties and transmission of property along vertical lines, only a few studies have been devoted to study the role of siblings. However, during the last years the focus is shifting as more scholars are exploring the importance of siblings within the family.⁸ Despite these studies, there has been little research investigating the influence of siblings in demographic events and the lives of ordinary people, while research investigating the effects of siblings on marriage and migration finds significant effects of especially gender, birth position, family size and the composition of the sibling set.⁹ For example, this research indicates that certain family forms

¹ F.J. Sulloway, *Born to rebel : birth order, family dynamics, and creative lives* (London 1996).

² The model of the demographic transition consists of four levels of population development. In the first phase, a natural population growth in a regime with a high death and birth ratio took place. After this phase, the population grew more rapidly because of the declining death ratio. In the third phase, the birth ratio declined until there was again a balance between the death and birth ratio in the last phase. In this last phase both ratios were lower than ever before in history. These developments are often connected with modernization, and other social changes. The proposed research will focus on the first two phases, the period before the fertility transition took place.

³ C.H. Johnson & D.W. Sabeen (eds.), *Sibling Relations and the Transformations of European Kinship, 1300-1900* (New York 2011).

⁴ T. Engelen, *Van 2 naar 16 miljoen mensen. Demografie van Nederland 1800-nu* (Amsterdam 2009).

⁵ L. Davidoff, *Thicker Than Water. Siblings and their Relations 1780-1920* (Oxford 2012) 2.

⁶ L. Davidoff, 'Where the Stranger Begins: The Question of Siblings in Historical Analysis' in: L. Davidoff, *Worlds Between: Historical Perspectives on Gender and Class* (1995) 209.

⁷ J. Dunn & R. Plomin, *Separate lives: Why siblings are so different* (New York 1990).

⁸ Davidoff, *Thicker Than Water*; Johnson & Sabeen (eds.), *Sibling Relation*.

⁹ ; H. Bras & M. Neven, 'The effects of siblings on migration of women in two rural areas of Belgium and the Netherlands, 1829-1940', *Population Studies* 61, 1 (2007) 53-71; J. Kok & H. Bras, 'Clustering and Dispersal of Siblings in the North-Holland Countryside, 1850-1940', *Historical Social Research* 33, 3 (2008) 278-300.

positively increase the contact frequency of siblings¹⁰ and that the number of sisters in general increases the age of marriage.¹¹

This line of research points towards the profound influence siblings may have, and it recommends further studies to investigate the, “proximity and the potential support of brothers and sisters for the timing of important transitions in life.”¹² However, until now remarkably little interest has been devoted to differences and interdependencies among siblings in the final event of life: death. Often referred to as the great equalizer, it is actually the opposite. Death is usually not distributed on a random basis, neither today nor in the past. Moreover, recent studies strongly challenge the idea of fundamental differences between social groups, caused by industrialisation and the consequence of income inequality.¹³ Family structures, and its included members, seem more important than social class in determining mortality through the ways in which it influences cultural, economical, social and biological factors that increase chances on disease and therefore death.¹⁴ Former research shows for example the importance of the mother for the survival chances of her children,¹⁵ while the importance of the father is still debated.¹⁶

Nonetheless, other family members may also have a positive or negative effect on survival chances.¹⁷ While the combination of mortality and siblings is sometimes mentioned, they only participate in infant and child mortality research through birth rank and birth intervals.¹⁸ Up till now, only historical demographers Rebecca Kippen and Sarah Walters investigated whether the presence of similarly aged siblings was characterized by competition or help by analyzing and comparing their probability of dying in families with diverse sibling compositions. They concluded that the presence of similarly aged siblings

¹⁰ H. Bras & T. van Tilburg, ‘Kinship and Social Networks: A Regional Analysis of Sibling Relations in Twentieth-Century Netherlands’, *Journal of Family History* 32, 3 (2007) 296-322.

¹¹ H. Bras & J. Kok, ‘Diverging Pathways? Sibling Differences in Marriage Timing in a Commercialized Rural Region of the Netherlands, 1860-1940’ (forthcoming); B. Suanet & H. Bras, ‘De plek in de kinderrij. Geboortepositie en huwelijktiming in vijf Nederlandse provincies, 1840-1922’ in: K. Matthijs, J. Kok and H. Bras, *Leren van Historische Levenslopen* (Leuven 2012) 181-198.

¹² Bras & Neven, ‘The effects of siblings on migration of women’, 66.

¹³ T. Bengtsson & F. van Poppel, ‘Socioeconomic inequalities in death from past to present: An introduction’, *Explorations in Economic History* 48 (2011) 343-356.

¹⁴ S. Edvinsson and A. Janssens, ‘Clustering of Deaths in Families: Infant and Child Mortality in Historical Perspective’ *Biodemography and Social Biology* 85 (2012) 75-86.

¹⁵ R. Sear and D.A. Coall, ‘How much does family matter? Cooperative breeding and the demographic transition’, *Population and Development Review* 37 (2011) 81-112; R. Sear & R. Mace, ‘Who keeps children alive? A review of the effects of kin on child survival’, *Evolution and Human Behavior* 29 (2008) 277-293.

¹⁶ R. Derosas & M. Oris (eds.), *When Dad Died. Individuals and Families Coping with Distress in Past Societies* (Bern 2002).

¹⁷ J. Kok, M. Vandezande and K. Mandemakers, ‘Household structure, resource allocation and child well-being. A comparison across family systems’. *Tijdschrift voor Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis* 8, 4 (2011) 76-101; J. Humphries, ‘“Because They Are too Menny...” Children, Mothers and Fertility Decline – The Evidence from Working-Class Autobiographies of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries’ in: A. Janssens (eds.), *Gendering the Fertility Decline in the Western World* (Bern 2007) 141-143.

¹⁸ T. Engelen, J.R. Shepherd, Y. Wen-shan (eds.), *Death at the opposite ends of the Eurasian continent. Mortality trends in Taiwan and the Netherlands 1850-1945* (Amsterdam 2011); T. Bengtsson, C. Campbell, J.Z. Lee (eds.), *Life under Pressure. Mortality and Living Standards in Europe and Asia, 1700-1900* (Cambridge 2004); A. Bideau, B. Desjardins, H.P. Brignoli (eds.), *Infant and Child Mortality in the Past* (Oxford 1997); R. Schofield, D. Reher, A. Bideau (eds.), *The Decline of Mortality in Europe* (Oxford 1991); R.W. Fogel, *The Escape from Hunger and Premature Death, 1700-2100* (Cambridge 2004).

increases the probability of dying for children younger than five, even when controlling for preceding birth interval and multiple births.¹⁹

Theoretical Framework: Mortality within the Family

There are many resemblances in sibling groups in past Eurasian societies if one looks at family composition.²⁰ Yet, they are mainly superficial as they are the result of different processes and mechanisms. Indeed, many studies confirm that there are major differences in household structure as a result of the different historical, cultural and geographical context in which lives are embedded.²¹ For instance, while in West-Europe marriage age was relatively high and a high marriage fertility was the norm, in Asia marriage was early and had a low marriage fertility.²² Moreover, there are also differences between the characteristics of West-European and Asian families that influence mortality.²³ Especially the distinction made by Thomas Malthus between West-Europe as a low pressure, and China as a high pressure mortality regime is still relevant.²⁴ Although there might be variation within family systems, scholars nowadays accept that differences *within* the two societies are minor compared to the differences *between* the two societies.²⁵ The differences and interdependencies among siblings, and their influence on mortality within the family, will therefore be examined within the theoretical framework of so-called household or family systems.²⁶

Earlier research argues that most Asian societies are characterised by large household structures, known as extended families. In these families, scholars argue, the individual is not very different from the role that he or she occupies, because of the collective nature of the family.²⁷ Furthermore, parental authority was absolute during the whole life of individuals as a result of virilocal marriage, which means living together with a husband's father's family.²⁸ Parental background, family composition, gender of the child and his or her

¹⁹ R. Kippen & S. Walters, 'Is Sibling Rivalry Fatal? Siblings and Mortality Clustering'. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 42, 4 (2012) 571-591.

²⁰ Around 1900, Dutch women bore on average five to six children. Although Chinese couples had a lower fertility level during their marriage than their European counterparts, Chinese women on average still had 5.5 children. Apart from their numerousness, sibling groups in both societies were to a large extent blended. Because of high mortality rates and frequent remarriage, European households did not only contain full blood-related brothers and sisters, but often also half-siblings and step-siblings. In Chinese society, sibling sets were also mixed, but in addition to half-siblings and step-siblings, adopted siblings were also part of the average household.

²¹ The works of the project *Life at the Extremes. The demography of Europe and China* and the *Eurasian Population and Family History Project* all underscore these differences.

²² Bengtsson, Campbell, Lee (eds.), *Life under Pressure*.

²³ Monica Das Gupta, 'Lifeboat versus corporate ethic: social and demographic implications of stem and joint families', *Social Science & Medicine* 49, 2 (1999) 173-184.

²⁴ T. Malthus, *An essay on the Principle of Population* (London 1789)

²⁵ Engelen, Shepherd, Wen-shan (eds.), *Death at the opposite ends of the Eurasian continent*, 8.

²⁶ J. Hajnal, 'European Marriage systems in Perspective', *Population in History* (1965) 101-143; J. Hajnal, 'Two kinds of Preindustrial Household Formation System', *Population and Development Review* 8, 3 (1982) 449-494; R. Wall, J. Robin, P. Laslett (eds.), *Family Forms in Historic Europe* (Cambridge 1983).

²⁷ C.Y. Cyprus & R. Yu, *Understanding Chinese Families. A comparative study of Taiwan and Southeast China* (Oxford 2010); C.W. Nuckolls (eds.), *Siblings in South Asia. Brothers and Sisters in Cultural Context* (New York 1993).

²⁸ H. Gates, *China's motor: a thousand years of petty capitalism* (Cornell 1993); Wolf and Huang, *Marriage and Adoption in China*.

position among same-sex and different-sex siblings may therefore have had a decisive influence on what parents decided regarding the life course of a particular child. The lives of brothers and sisters were linked from birth and extended throughout their life course because of three phenomena in Asian families.²⁹ Firstly, sibling care-taking was an integral part of childhood and adolescence. Secondly, marriage strategies, especially kin marriage, were practiced by parents who saw marriage like a kind of 'business deal' and a way to carry on the family line. Thirdly, many Asians lived in extended families based on the co-residence of adult brothers. Brothers not only lived together, they also shared meals and other social activities, or in other words, they pooled resources and offered mutual support.³⁰ The question, however, is which role did siblings play in each other's mortality? And how did mortality patterns of siblings differ?

In North-Western European societies, on the other hand, siblings supposedly played a far less significant role in shaping the life course because individualism was propagated, and most households were small and nuclear.³¹ Moreover, neolocality was the norm, which meant that children left the parental home when they married. Parental authority was therefore limited to unmarried children, but parents influenced their children's decisions well into their twenties because the age of marriage was much higher.³² Life course decisions regarding work, marriage and residence were taken against the backdrop of the stakes and preferences of either their parental or own household. Scholars argued that Western norms, cultural ideals and life course characteristics, for example a period of domestic service,³³ stressed the development of individuals into free and autonomous beings.³⁴ Firstly, the nuclear household was seen as the main research object regarding demographic transitions.³⁵ Yet, recent research pointed out the importance of kin outside the household and their mutual support and assistance.³⁶ Secondly, sibling relations were usually characterized by rivalry, not by solidarity. However, recent research also observed cooperation between siblings.³⁷ Moreover, recent kinship analysis shows how much the ideology of individualism was just that – ideology. In reality the individual was still embedded in the web of family and kinship.³⁸ So, what role did siblings play in the West-European family, and does this differ as much with Eurasian families as scholars have assumed?

²⁹ Y. Chen (eds.), *Women in Taiwan. Sociocultural Perspectives* (Indiapolis 2009); Margery Wolf, *Women and the Family in Rural Taiwan* (Stanford 1971); W. Yu, *Gendered Trajectories. Women, Work, and Social Change in Japan and Taiwan* (Stanford 2009).

³⁰ The works of the project *Life at the Extremes. The demography of Europe and China* and the *Eurasian Population and Family History Project* all underscore these differences.

³¹ Wall, Robin, Laslett (eds.), *Family Forms in Historic Europe*.

³² P. Klep, *Gezinssolidariteit en rotten kids. Schaarste, seks en het vierde gebod op het platteland in Nederland in de twintigste eeuw* (Nijmegen 2011); P. Klep, 'Introduction to special issue: contradictory Interests of offspring and parents, 1500–2000', *The History of the Family. An International Quarterly* 9, 4 (2004) 349-354.

³³ H. Bras, *Zeeuwse Meiden. Dienen in de levensloop van vrouwen, ca. 1850-1950* (Amsterdam 2002).

³⁴ J. Mitchell, *Siblings. Sex and Violence* (Cambridge 2003).

³⁵ P. Laslett, *Family Life and Illicit Love in Earlier Generations* (New York 1977); Wall, Robin, Laslett (eds.), *Family Forms in Historic Europe*.

³⁶ D. Kertzer, D. Hogan and N. Karweit, 'Kinship beyond the household in a nineteenth-century Italian town', *Continuity and Change* 7 (1992) 103-121.

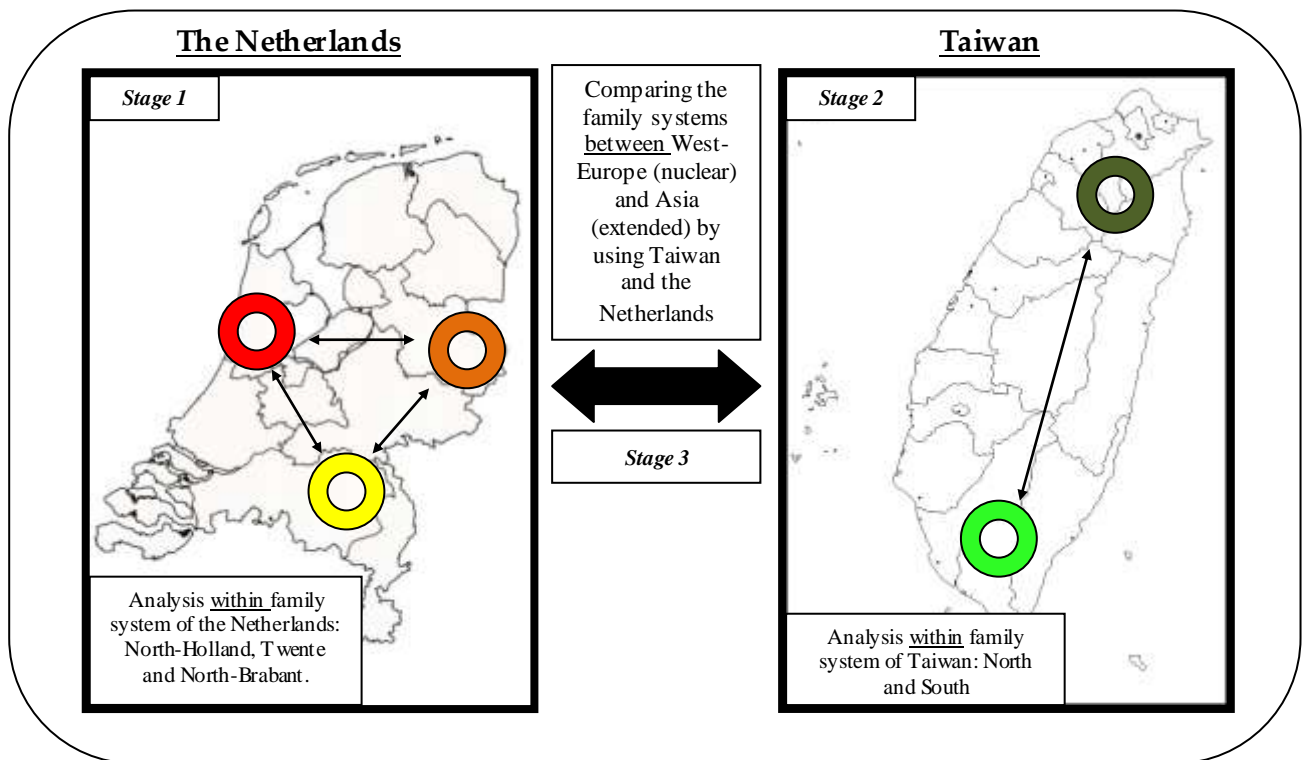
³⁷ Bras & Van Tilburg, 'Kinship and Social Networks'.

³⁸ Johnson & Sabeen (eds.), *Sibling Relation*, 22.

Key Objectives

To deal with the questions posed above, the proposed research will conduct a comparative analysis of mortality chances of siblings in Taiwan and the Netherlands by addressing the following question: “Why, and under which circumstances, did siblings affect childhood and youth mortality during the period 1860-1940? And how did their roles differ or overlap at both ends of the Eurasian continent?” In addition, this project will not only compare the roles of siblings in extended and nuclear/stem household family systems, but also the variations of the household systems that exist within Taiwan and the Netherlands itself. By doing so, it will be possible to investigate to what degree region, cultural practices, family actors and family systems were essential for the timing of the arrival of the Grim Reaper. Taiwan and the Netherlands are chosen because they can be used as representative case studies for the general situation described in West-Europe and Asia. Moreover, reliable household and population registers are, partly digitally, available, which is exceptional for societies undergoing demographic transition and industrialisation.³⁹ Figure 1 summarizes the threefold structure of the proposed research.

Figure 1: Structure of the Proposed Research on Siblings and Mortality in Eurasia



³⁹ This is underscored by all the contributions in the project: *Life at the Extremes. The demography of Europe and China.*

Approach: Sources and Methodology

The research strategy is aimed at unravelling variation in mortality chances of siblings in West-European and Asian family systems, in which a diverse range of economic, social and cultural determinants are active. By applying a life course approach, the proposed research dynamically studies the lives and relations of brothers and sisters, focusing on subsequent transitions, positions and trajectories in their lives.

For Taiwan, the pao-chia household registry system will be used, which was revived during the Japanese occupation, 1895-1946.⁴⁰ A digital dataset of thirteen localities in the north of Taiwan was made available by Arthur P. Wolf, Professor of Anthropological Sciences at Stanford University, and the Institute of Ethnology (Academia Sinica) in Taiwan houses several more household registers of the south. For the Netherlands, longitudinal life course data from the Dutch population registers are used, which basically contain the same information as the Taiwanese household registers. These data are collected by the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN), located at the International Institute for Social History, which incorporates more than 40,000 life courses of individuals born in the period 1863-1922 in the Netherlands.⁴¹ Moreover, the NWO Medium Investment project *Linking Historical Lives*, led by Hilde Bras, is creating a database of 3000 pairs of siblings from three different regions in the Netherlands. This database will be ready in September 2013 and makes the proposed research possible for the Netherlands. The proposed project will use these data sets containing the life courses of sibling sets covering different regional household systems in both Taiwan and the Netherlands.

To analyse all datasets, methods appropriate for the statistical analysis of quantitative life course data will be used. Event history techniques can analyze mortality in the life courses of Taiwanese and Dutch siblings, while multilevel (event history) models are applied to compensate for clustered sibling data. This will be done by measuring characteristics of siblings and their households and estimating how they influenced individual life course outcomes. In addition, the proposed research will search for qualitative sources, such as oral history, letters, ethnographic works and governmental reports, to complement the mentioned quantitative sources. By doing so, the proposed research hopes to preserve the complexity of individual cases that may shed light on statistical outcomes.

Innovation and Originality

In recent years much research has been dedicated to study demographic behaviour within the framework of the differential nature and strength of family ties across family systems. The last decade scholars have also been devoting more time to study lateral ties between siblings and concluded that these ties are of importance for influencing demographic outcomes and determining social inequality. This project will be innovative because it will analyze mortality, thereby complementing current research from the perspective of the

⁴⁰ C. Chen, 'The Japanese adaptation of the Pao-Chia System: Taiwan, 1895-1945', *Journal of Asian Studies* 34 (1975) 391-416; Wolf and Huang, *Marriage and Adoption in China*.

⁴¹ K. Mandemakers, 'Historical Sample of the Netherlands', in: P.K. Hall (eds.), *Handbook of International Historical Microdata for Population Research* (Minneapolis 2000) 149-177.

influence and diversity of siblings' life courses. Moreover, while some studies have compared European and Asian families, they have never simultaneously included the regional diversity within European and Asian societies itself. Therefore, the strength of this project not only lies in analyzing both the differences and similarities between extended and nuclear/stem family systems in Taiwan and the Netherlands, but also in drawing attention to the variation of regional family systems. By doing so, a more comprehensive approach, in which political, economic, demographic, ecological and cultural factors are taken into account, addresses the basic question of what determines demographic behaviour in any time or place, and if it causes social inequality in the sense of mortality patterns.

Further innovations can be found in the sources and methods that will be used, as described earlier, but also in the theoretical debate about the nature and variation of human behaviour. While dealing with siblings, it may be favourable for our understanding of family relations to include explanations on how, according to evolutionary biology, siblings are rivals or helpers in various situations.⁴² This study will incorporate theoretical ideas of biology, anthropology, psychology and sociology, because they may enhance our knowledge on rivalry and cooperation between siblings. In this way, a truly interdisciplinary perspective may give a new understanding about how mortality takes shape across family systems and historical contexts, but may also be beneficial for the comparative study of siblings in general.

Institutional Embedding

The theme of my proposed research is situated in the very centre of the Posthumus research programme *Life-courses, Family and Labour*. In this programme the developments in population and family are important. However, essential is the idea to study demographic behaviour by using an international comparative approach.

The proposed research executes these goals regarding siblings and mortality. Siblings are at the very heart of the family, and are a crucial part of the lives of most people. To examine family systems and mortality patterns in both Taiwan and the Netherlands from the lateral perspective of siblings will therefore be a clear addition to the investigation of the human life course from an interdisciplinary and comparative approach. Moreover, by also analyzing the regional diversity within the West-European and Asian family system, the project will also focus on processes revolving around local differences between social classes, ethnic groups and religious denominations.

What is more, it will be beneficial for the research program because it continues on earlier investigations. For example, it complements the ongoing research on siblings and fertility of the VIDI-program of Hilde Bras, *The Power of the Family*,⁴³ with their influence on

⁴² R. Dawkins, *The selfish gene* (Oxford 1975); R. Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker* (New York 1986); W.D. Hamilton, 'The genetical theory of social behavior', *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 7 (1964) 1-32; S.B. Hrdy, *Mother Nature. Natural selection and the female of the species* (Phoenix 1999); S.B. Hrdy, *Mothers and Others. The evolutionary origins of mutual understanding* (Harvard 2009); E.O. Wilson, *Sociobiology: the new synthesis* (Cambridge 1975).

⁴³ For more information about this project see: www.ru.nl/hlcs/programma's/public-and-private/the-socio-cultural/related-projects/the-power-the-family/project-description/ (7-03-2013).

mortality, and adds to the insights of the current PhD-project of Maaïke Messelink, *Too young to die: Excess female mortality at young ages in the Netherlands, 1850-1930* as it will follow up and expand on its conclusion that siblings are important in explaining excess female mortality.⁴⁴ Furthermore, the focus on mortality is aligned with Posthumus' future interests as Angélique Janssens is preparing a proposal for a NWO project on mortality with the working title *Genes, Germs and Resources*.

Lastly, as part of this research proposal, I will work as a visiting scholar at Academia Sinica⁴⁵ for six to eight months. Therefore, this research proposal may add to, but may also encourage further cooperation within the international *Population and Society in Taiwan and the Netherlands*⁴⁶ project.

Number of words: 2.498

⁴⁴ These conclusions were made in a paper presented at the Posthumus Conference on Friday 25 Mai 2012 by Maaïke Messelink. For more information regarding her PhD-project see: www.ru.nl/geschiedenis/onderzoek/economische-sociale/too-young-to-sex/ (7-03-2013).

⁴⁵ Academia Sinica, located in Taipei City (Taiwan), is the most preeminent academic institution in the Republic of China. It was founded in 1928 to promote and undertake scholarly research in sciences and humanities.. For more information see: <http://www.sinica.edu.tw/index.shtml> (7-03-2013).

⁴⁶ This is a collaboration headed by professors Chuang Yin-chang (Academia Sinica), Arthur Wolf (Stanford University), Theo Engelen (Radboud University Nijmegen) and Jan Kok (Radboud University Nijmegen / International Institute for Social History).

Detailed Work Programme

This planning is based on 39 working months during the PhD period of four years. Sometimes activities overlap, but most of them are in chronological order. The main objectives are: analyzing available literature, searching for qualitative sources, learning more advanced statistical methods, learning Mandarin Chinese, attending the Posthumus Graduate Programmes, structuring and analyzing the data sets of the population registers of the Netherlands and Taiwan and writing all my findings down in three articles, which conclusions will be part of my final dissertation.

Duration	Work	Deliverables
6 months	<p>Studying literature on siblings, household structures, family systems, mortality patterns, and the historical contexts of both the Netherlands and Taiwan before and during the demographic transition.</p> <p>Learning Chinese (Mandarin) A1.</p> <p>Learning basics of programming and structuring in databases at TVI Software, under the supervision of Stefan Minten.</p>	<p><u>Paper</u> (10.000 words) on the historiography of mortality and family systems to be included into the dissertation.</p> <p><u>Hypotheses</u> about the effect of siblings between and within family systems regarding mortality.</p> <p><u>Language certificate Chinese (Mandarin) A1.</u></p>
1 months	PhD training at the Posthumus Graduate Programme: Basic Training.	<u>Study plans and Papers</u> according to Posthumus requirements.
1 month	Advanced Statistical Training at the Faculty of Sociology at the Radboud University Nijmegen.	<u>Examination.</u>
1 month	Summer course advanced statistical training at the University of Michigan	<u>Examination.</u>
2 months	Searching and analyzing additional qualitative sources to complement the quantitative sources in the Netherlands.	<u>Small paper</u> (5000 words each) on what sources may be used to complement the quantitative information regarding the mortality figures in the population registers of the Netherlands.
6 months	<p>Configuration of, and analyzing, the data of the Netherlands from the HSN and Linking Historical Lives databases.</p> <p>Learning Chinese (Mandarin) A2.</p>	<p><u>Description</u> of the used sources.</p> <p><u>Data files</u> ready for analysis</p> <p>First <u>statistical results</u> of event history analysis for the three regions in the Netherlands.</p>

		<u>Language certificate Chinese (Mandarin) A2.</u>
1,5 month	Writing first article about the effect of siblings on mortality within the Netherlands.	<u>First conference paper or/and international journal article: Mortality and Siblings within the Netherlands.</u>
1`month	PhD training at the Posthumus Graduate Programme: Advanced Training.	<u>Presentations and Papers, according to Posthumus requirements.</u>
2 months	Visiting scholar in Taiwan, at the Program of Historical Demography (Academia Sinica). Searching and analyzing additional qualitative sources to complement the quantitative sources in Taiwan.	<u>Small paper (5000 words each) on what sources may be used to complement the quantitative information regarding the mortality figures in the household registers of Taiwan.</u>
6 months	Visiting scholar in Taiwan, at the Program of Historical Demography (Academia Sinica). Configuration of, and analysing, the data of the Taiwanese household registers. Learning Chinese (Mandarin) B1/B2.	<u>Description of the used sources.</u> <u>Data files ready for analysis</u> First <u>statistical results</u> of event history analysis for the two regions in Taiwan. <u>Language certificate Chinese (Mandarin) B1/B2.</u>
1,5 month	Writing first article about the effect of siblings on mortality within Taiwan.	<u>Second conference paper and/or international journal article: Mortality and Siblings within Taiwan.</u>
10 months	<u>Writing the Dissertation</u> - Rewriting the sections about siblings in the diverse family systems within Taiwan and the Netherlands. - Comparison between the extended family system of Taiwan and the stem/nuclear family system of the Netherlands.	<u>Dissertation</u> <u>Third conference paper and/or international journal article: Sameness and Difference in the Mortality Chances of brothers and sisters in Taiwan and the Netherlands, 1860-1940.</u>

Additional research budget

Year	Description	Costs
2013	Course Chinese (Mandarin) at Radboud In'to Languages	€ 300
2014	Summer Course Statistics at University of Michigan	€ 1500
2015	Travel costs from the Netherlands to Taiwan and vice versa.	€ 1000
2014-2016	Conferences Social Science History (American/European)	€ 2000
	Total	€ 4800

Brief bibliography

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal details

Name: Tim
 Initials:
 Surname: Riswick
 Address:



Date of birth:
 Place of birth:
 Nationality:
 Phone number:
 E-mail:

Education

- 08-2012 – present** **Reflections on Science: European Culture**, Honours Academy Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands, and Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Hungary. This program exists of joining a think-tank and the lectures 'Ethos of Science'. Personal focus within the think-tank: Empire Europe, historical perspective on borders, characteristics of EU members, and refused members of the European Union. (supervisors: dr. Maarten De Pourcq and prof. dr. Ferenc Hörcher).
- 09/2011 – present** **Research Master in Historical Studies (MA)**, Radboud University in Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Subjects: Historical Demography and Social and Economic History with a focus on fertility, mortality, family, micro and comparative history (Asia/Europe). Expected date graduation: 07-07-2012. (supervisors: prof. dr. Theo Engelen & dr. Hilde Bras).
- 06/2013 – 06/2013** **EHPS-Net International Summer School in Historical Demography at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, Romania**. I was selected to attend this ten day during summer school which covers all subjects of historical demography in several workshops, given by world's leading experts.
- 10/2012 – 11/2012** **Research Internship at Stanford University**. Working with the Taiwanese household registers of Hai-shan and analyzing the influence of siblings on child mortality within the complexity of the Taiwanese family. (supervisor: prof. dr. Arthur P. Wolf).

- 09/2008 – 8/2011** **Bachelor in History (BA)**, Radboud University in Nijmegen, The Netherlands, graduated *bene meritum*, with a total of 216 ECTS, 36 ECTS more than required, because of additional courses. Subjects: Classics and Social, Economic, Demographic History. Bachelorthesis: 'The fertility decline in Nijmegen and Glasgow: Theory and Reality'. (supervisor: prof. dr. Theo Engelen).
- 01/2011 – 05/2011** **International Minor at the University of Glasgow (Erasmus)**. Courses: 'Scottish History', 'Economic and Social History' and 'Classics'.
- 09/2002 – 06/2008** **High School (VWO E&M 'Atheneum' level)**, Dendron College in Horst, The Netherlands. Subjects: Dutch, English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Management & Organization, Geography, Informatics. The title of my profile project was: 'The various lives in Horst aan de Maas during World War II'. In addition we had an exchange with a High School in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 2007.

Recent employment

- 01/2012 – present** **Tutor** of the High School courses English, History, Economics, group tutor for helping pupils with their homework, improving their study skills and giving them extra assistance when needed, and exam trainer of Economics at Bijles Maas en Waal.
- 11/2011 – 01/2012** **Student Assistant**. Collecting data for the PhD-project: 'Region, Religion and Health. The cultural rigidity of mortality and morbidity patterns in the Netherlands, 1870-1930' of Nynke van den Boomen MA, Radboud University in Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
- 12/2009 – present** **Volunteer Guide and Documentation at Museum the Kantfabriek**. As Guide active giving tours through the museum in Dutch and English. Involvement with the general Documentation of the museum and researcher on the 'Oral History Project of the Catholic School in Meterik'.
- 06/2008 – present** Several functions, such as ride operator and supervision of the survival trail, at theme park Toverland in Sevenum.

Important activities and associations

- 09/2011 – 08/2012** **Secretary of the Student Council of the Faculty of Arts**. I represented the interests of the 2,800 students of the Radboud University through consultation with the several Departmental Student Councils, the Employee's Council and the Faculty Board. Moreover I maintained close relations with the University Student Council and the Faculties of Humanities of other universities.

- 09/2011 – 08/2012** **Student Chairman of the History Department Council.** I represented all students of the Department of History together with four other students. We mainly discussed the quality of education together with the staff. Together with Jeroen Arts a rapport with suggestions for the Bachelor years 1 and 2 was written and partly implemented by the Department.
- 11/2010 – 08/2012** **IRUN Ambassador and Mentor International Students.** During my time in Glasgow I was officially appointed as an Ambassador of the International Research Universities Network (IRUN) to provide information to students that wanted to study abroad. After my stay in Glasgow I became a mentor to several international students studying at the Radboud University Nijmegen.
- 08/2010 - present** **Member of the Commission Education of the GSV** (History Student Organization). Mainly involved with evaluation of courses with freshmen and reporting these results to the coordinators of the discussed courses.
- 06/2010 – 08/2012** **Volunteer Red Cross Nijmegen.** On 07-06-2010 I passed my First-Aid exam and joined several events as a care worker, including the Nijmeegse Vierdaagse.
- 01/2010 – 12/2010** **Treasurer of the Introduction Commission of History.** After being a mentor the year before, I joined the Introduction Commission and organized several activities and managed everything financially for the ten days during freshmen introduction of the History Department.
- 08/2009 – 07/2011** **Author for the Historisch Institutioneel Tijdschrift (HInT).** I wrote several articles for the magazine of the History Student Organization.
- 09/2004 – 06/2008** **Member of the Dendron High School Pupil Council.** I was part of a group of 15 pupils that represented the 2000 other pupils and discussed issues with the Head of the school. Moreover, I was Chairman of several commissions, such as Charity (2007), ICT (2007-2008) and the High School Prom (2008).

Recent Publications

Scientific

N. Aslan, H. Davelaar, C. Hillen, Z. Jäger, E. van Leijssen, R. van der Lugt, Z. Miklosvölgyi, S. van Raaij, T. Riswick, M. Rusvai, E. Suplicz and T. Tokai, *Towards a commonly celebrated Europe Day. The European Union as cultural project?* (forthcoming).

Semi-scientific

N. Aslan, E. van Leijssen, R. van der Lugt and T. Riswick, 'Cultureel project Europa?', *Volonté Générale* 3, 2 (forthcoming).

T. Riswick, 'Man is not the enemy here, but the fellow victim'. *Volonté Générale* 2, 4 (2012) 7-10.

A. Comello & T. Riswick, 'Eén methode, twee toepassingen. Het nut van oral history aan de hand van twee onderzoeksprojecten'. *Ex Tempore* 31, 3 (2012) 190-195.

Non scientific

T. Riswick, 'Grenzeloos studeren: Onderzoekstage in Stanford'. *Historische Institutioneel Tijdschrift* 6 (2012) 14-15.

M. Litjens & T. Riswick, 'IRUN ambassadors at Glasgow'. *Newsletter IRUN* 2 (2011) 13-14.

T. Riswick, 'Studeren in het buitenland: Glasgow'. *Historische Institutioneel Tijdschrift* 2 (2011) 39-40.

Conferences

19-04-2013 Annual N.W. Posthumus Conference in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. As part of the research master course 'Keys to the Treasure Trove' of the Posthumus Institute, I was appointed as student commentator for the paper of Magaly Rodriguez, titled 'Collecting information on prostitutes' backgrounds in Geneva, 1920s-1930s'.

14-12-2012 Fifth Day of Historical Demography in Leuven, Belgium. I presented my first results about the Taiwanese household registers and the effect of gender and siblings on child mortality in the region Hai-shan. This presentation is at the moment being rewritten to an article for the WOG Jaarboek 2013.

Language Skills

Dutch: native speaker.

English: proficient.

German: intermediate.

French: intermediate.

Mandarin Chinese: beginner.

Hobby's

Hockey: I am playing this sport for nearly fourteen years at the Hockey Club Horst.

Hiking / Mountain biking: I love being outdoors, walking or biking with some friends.

Traveling: I enjoy traveling, discovering the world and finding out where the road takes me.
