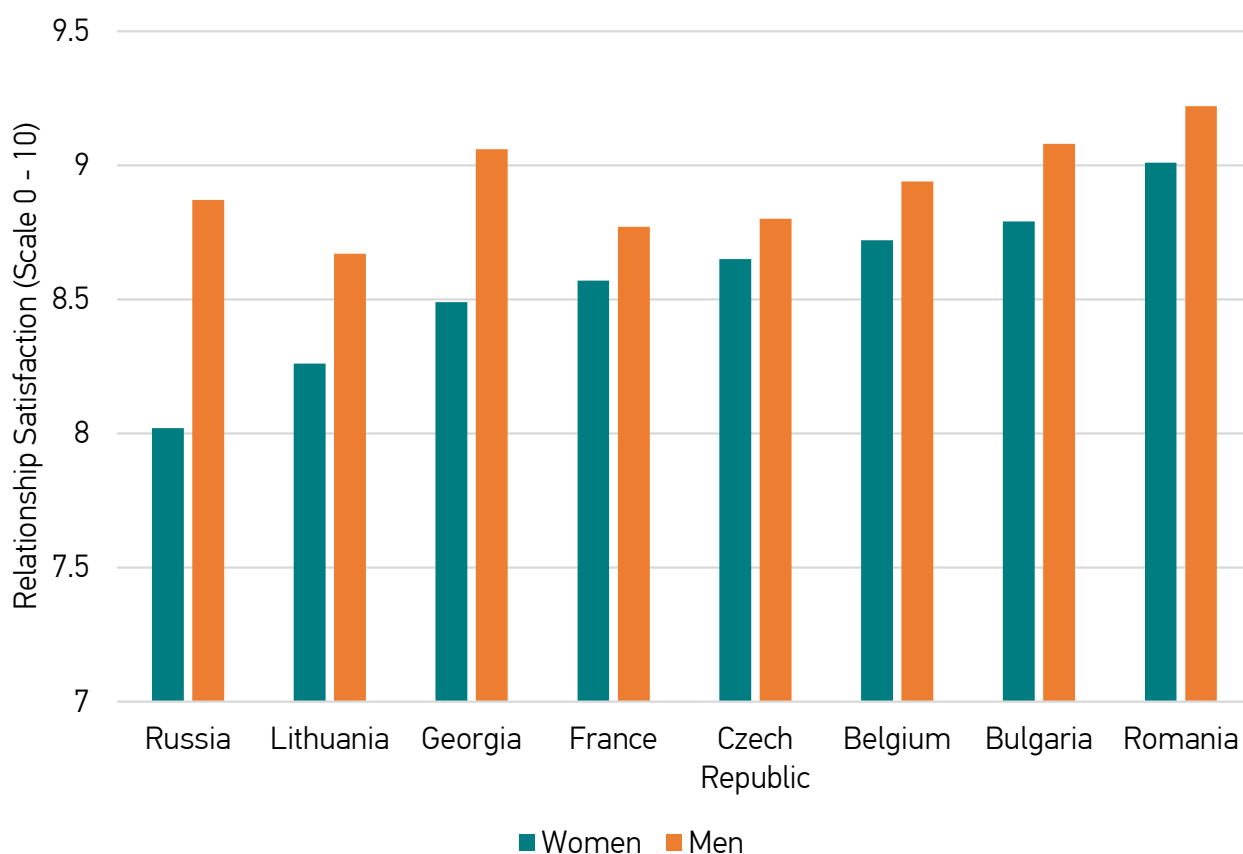


# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Relationship satisfaction is a key indicator in the GGS. It has been shown to be highly predictive of future break ups and highly correlated with other indicators of well-being. Understanding what makes for a satisfying relationship, and what policy makers could possibly do to help, is possible using data from the GGS. In their paper to be presented at the European Population Conference in Mainz, Van Damme and Dykstra examine how gender equality within a couple shapes their relationship satisfaction, and the degree to which gender equality within wider society might affect this. Their results suggest that women are less satisfied when they have more resources, in terms of education, relative to their partner. Conversely, when their resources are measured in absolute terms, women with more education and occupational status are more satisfied with their relationships. When looking at the social context, the results suggest that women in more egalitarian societies are more satisfied with their relationships. The full results of the analysis will be presented by the authors in Session 73 in Room P 101 at 11am on Friday 2nd September.



**Figure 1: The average relationship satisfaction of individuals in couples (Scale of 0 to 10)**

Source: Van Damme & Dykstra (2016) "Relative resources and marital instability: a comparison of eight European countries", Session 73. Families and gender

# GGP studies at EPC

## Childbearing within cohabitation and family stability: testing the role of diffusion using data from 16 European countries, Canada and the U.S.

*David Pelletier, Université de Montréal*

*Christine Schnor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*

*Session 1. Family and fertility*

Abstract: Research shows that non-married (cohabiting) couples have higher separation risks than married couples. In recent decades, proportions of these cohabiting couples and of children born to non-married parents have increased substantially. This study aims to evaluate whether this trend has contributed to a decrease in overall family stability. Using individual survey data and contextual information from 16 European countries, Canada and the US (Harmonized Histories GGS data, German Family Panel, GSS, NLFSG), we build a multilevel model in order to compare the union stability of first-time parents in different settings. Following preliminary findings for German and Canadian regions, we expect to find that despite the extent of the diffusion of childbearing within cohabitation in all countries, family dissolution risks in general remain fairly constant. Indeed, there exist a dynamic mechanism by which the reduction of cohabiting families' instability counterbalances their growing share among all families during the course of the diffusion process.

## Formation and realisation of migration intentions across the adult life course: evidence from Norway

*Sebastian Klüsener, Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

*Lars Dommermuth, Statistics Norway*

*Session 7. Migration and the life course*

Abstract: In order to enhance our ability to predict future migration patterns, it is highly relevant to further improve our understanding how migration intentions are formed and to what degree they are predictive of future migration moves. This paper makes use of rich data from Norway, allowing us to study determinants of the formation and realisation of migration intentions in different stages of the adult life course, covering individuals from ages 18 to 79+ (N=11,421). The intention information is derived from the Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). This survey is well suited to study migration intentions as it also includes questions related to intentions in other life domains such as family or work, which are often related to migration plans. Another advantage of our study is that we are able to link the individual-level survey data with information on these persons from the Norwegian population register. This implies that we are not affected by panel attrition between survey waves. The main focus of the paper are migration intentions and migration behaviour in three specific life stages: young adulthood, family formation phase and the transition into retirement. We investigate if intentions in other life domains are correlated with the formation of migration intentions and whether they have an independent impact on migration behaviour. As methods we use descriptive techniques and logistic regression models. Our results show that migration intentions are relevant for explaining migration moves. But their predictive power varies across the life course and is particularly high in the family formation phase. Our multivariate models indicate that intentions in other life domains are associated with the formation of migration intentions in all three life phases, but to a lower degree with the realisation of migration intentions. Next to this also variables connected to the housing situation are important predictors.

## Women's and men's partnership formation in Europe: the effect of field of education

*Teresa Martin Garcia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*

*Marta Seiz, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*

*Teresa Castro Martin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*

*Session 8. Assortative mating*

Abstract: Using data from the GGS, this study explores the effect of education on first union formation –first union entry and union type– for women and men born since the 1960s in Norway, Austria, Belgium and Poland. Educational attainment is known to influence differently the union patterns of men and women. These differences in partnership formation have been traditionally explained using the economic interpretation of education. We suggest that looking at fields of study may yield additional insights and offer a more complete picture for understanding union entry patterns. The findings suggest that the field of study reflects unobserved value

orientations but also different degrees of opportunities in the labour market. The inclusion of this covariate contributes thus to nuancing and expanding our understanding of how education influences family formation.

### **Childhood disadvantage and childbearing trajectories: a comparison of 15 industrialized countries**

*Judith C. Koops, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

*Aart C. Liefbroer, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

*Anne H. Gauthier, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

*Session 18. Fertility and social change*

**Abstract:** Industrialized societies are characterized by changing demographic behaviour regarding family formation. Most of these changes appear to be fuelled by ideational shifts and relate for example to increasing individualistic and gender equal societies. However, a growing literature indicates that children from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds often follow different childbearing trajectories. Postponement of the birth of the first child is for example more common among women from advantaged backgrounds, while women from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to be a single mother at one point during their life-course. Most of these findings are based on single country studies. Moreover, cross-national research that has investigated the link between childhood disadvantage and fertility behaviour has almost primarily focused on a single point in time, such as the moment of the conception or the birth of the first child. In this paper we want to take a more holistic approach by examining how childhood disadvantage affects childbearing trajectories in different industrialized societies. We will thereby not focus on one specific moment in time, but instead follow the partnership trajectories of women from 1 year before the birth of their first child up to 3 years after. We will use the data of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) which provides detailed information on partnership and fertility histories, and includes information on the childhood family, such as parental socio-economic status and divorce. With latent class regression models (using the R package *poLCA*) we will test if and to what extent, childbearing trajectories are different for women who grew up in advantaged and disadvantaged homes. Since the GGP combines information of several countries, we are able to examine if the findings are similar for different societal contexts.

### **Male fertility in consensual unions and marriages: selected post-socialist countries**

*Cornelia Muresan, Babes-Bolyai University*

*Livia Olah, Stockholm University*

*Session 18. Fertility and social change*

**Abstract:** There is a huge literature examining fertility trends and their determinants in low-fertility societies, but studies on men are rare even there is a general acceptance that the de-standardization of family-life concerns especially men. Studies on men's fertility in connection with their current union status usually concern the delay in entering fatherhood. Those dealing with multiple parenthood or with men's completed fertility often ignore their union status. Until the 1980s there was little non-marital cohabitation in Eastern European countries; time in consensual unions constituted only a few per cent of the total time spent in unions every year. After the fall of state socialism, the overall fraction in consensual unions grew steadily, and this development had consequences for the patterns of childbearing, both for women and for men. This paper displays selected features of men's cohabitational and marital fertility in Eastern Europe, over the period 1980-2004/2011 based on the data from national GGPs data. To this end we use underlying fertility rates specified by union duration and utilize a metric based on an aggregation of such rates over all durations, irrespective of parity, a method developed by Hoem and Muresan (2011). By covering periods both before and after the fall of state-socialism, our study highlight those national contexts where men's fertility specific to consensual union may be close to marital fertility. Our hypothesis is that, in gender egalitarian societies, with more similar gender equality across welfare-state institutions, the total fertility of men depend less on their educational attainment but more on the type of union patterns. In more traditional societies the effect of education on male fertility is more important, despite the fact that is often the opposite of what it is for women.

### **The effect of unemployment on the realization of fertility intentions in France**

*Ariane Pailhé, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

*Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

*Session 24. Female employment around birth*

**Abstract:** This study analyses how the experience of unemployment has affected the realization of men's and

women's fertility intentions in France. The analysis is focused on persons who participated in at least one of the two later waves of GGS (2008 and 2011) as well as the first (2005). The scope was limited to women who were below age 45 in the first wave and men who were below age 50, who were fertile and who in 2005 intended to have a child, in the subsequent three years or later. We estimated a semi-parametric model separately for men and women and for first and subsequent births. Our results show that the frequency of having children was lower among those who experienced an episode of unemployment. However, the effect of unemployment differed by sex and parity. Unemployment's negative effect on entry into parenthood was greater in women than in men, after controlling for conjugal status. For men, in contrast, the arrival of a first child was delayed most of all either by being a student or by a delayed entry into union—both of which could be consequences of unemployment. The logic of the arrival of a second child was considerably different. Having a second child is very frequent in France and decisions about it are made notably according to the desired spacing between children. Thus, going through a period of unemployment did not affect the realization of either women's or men's projects in this case. Insofar as the economic crisis has affected both the number of people who are unemployed and the amount of time that they spend in unemployment, it could thus lead to a delay in the timing of both first and second births, which could account for a portion of the recent drop in fertility.

### **Parental background and union dissolution from a cross-national comparative perspective**

*Anne M. D. Brons, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

*Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University*

*Session 29. Divorce and union dissolution 1*

**Abstract:** Previous research has shown that parental background is an important predictor of union dissolution, with the intergenerational transmission of divorce gaining the most attention. Next to parental divorce is parental socio-economic status (SES) also shown to be an important determinant for union dissolution decisions. Although the findings from previous studies are not consistent, most existing studies show that the higher the status of the parents, the more likely individuals are to dissolve their own union. However, all these studies are conducted in a single country, while it can be expected that the strength of the impact of parental status on union dissolution depends on the societal context and the specific opportunities this contexts offers. Therefore, the current study aims at better understanding the link between parental socio-economic status (including both the educational and the occupational level of parents) and the risk on union dissolution from a cross-national comparative perspective. First, we test whether there is cross-national variation in the link between parental SES and union dissolution. Second, attention is paid to the mediating role played by parental divorce and own educational attainment. Third, we analyze possible country level indicators which might explain this cross-national variation in the impact of parental SES. In this study we focus on two country level indicators; cultural segregation in the intergenerational transmission of liberal values and the level of income inequality within a country. In this study we examine the dissolution from first union, irrespective of whether this was a marriage of unmarried cohabitation. The data used is from the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). The GGP is a set of national Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) consisting of 19 countries. Multilevel discrete time hazard models are estimated to incorporate both individual and contextual level factors into the explanatory model.

### **Understanding social-class differences in the transition to adulthood using Markov chain models**

*Yu Han, NIDI and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

*Aart C. Liefbroer, NIDI*

*Cees. H. Elzinga, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

*Session 98. Modelling unions and other transitions to adulthood*

**Abstract:** Recent theories about social and demographic change, such as individualization theory and Second Demographic Transition theory, suggest the emergence of a type of late, protracted and complex pathway to adulthood. In recent years, studies offer qualified support for the emergence of this new pattern of transition to adulthood in most European countries. However, the transition to adulthood is a complex process of a series of events that are often interlinked. Even though life courses are greatly varying sequences of roughly the same life course events, the complexity is caused by the fact that these sequences consist of correlated events and spells and these correlations depend on gender, social class, cohort and cohort-related macro events. Our previous work demonstrated that the application of stochastic models like the Latent-Class model helps to describe the variation in life courses and its correlation with gender and social class. But the Latent-Class model cannot account for correlated events within life courses nor can it account for switches between latent types during the life course. We argue that (Hidden) Markov models, as a simple generalization of the Latent-Class model, has the

ability to account for correlations between events and spells and also allows for switches between latent types or “model life courses”. Therefore, this study will use (Hidden) Markov models to produce a typology of trajectories of the transition to adulthood. Furthermore, we will test hypotheses on social class- and gender differences in observed life courses and latent types or “model-life courses”, using data from the Gender and Generation Programme (GGP), which provides full monthly life course sequence data between age 15 to 40.

### **Change and variation in men’s and women’s repartnering patterns across Europe**

*Megan M. Sweeney, University of California, Los Angeles*

*Anne-Rigt Poortman, Utrecht University*

*Karra Greenberg, University of California, Los Angeles*

*Session 102. Marriage and repartnering*

Abstract: Rising divorce rates across Europe have intensified interest in patterns of repartnering, which is associated with improvements in well-being and economic security after a first marriage ends. Although these benefits of repartnering tend to be greater for women than for men – at least in part due to the larger economic decline experienced by women upon divorce -- it is men who are generally most likely to repartner in industrialized countries. Growth in men’s responsibilities for childcare and shifts in the labor market positions of both sexes, however, may be fundamentally reshaping the gendered nature of repartnering. Little work explicitly investigates whether the gender gap in re-partnership has changed over time or whether key correlates of repartnering (e.g., education level, prior childbearing, and age at separation) similarly influence higher-order union transitions among women and men. In the current research, we examine trends and differentials in repartnering after separation or divorce using data from available countries in the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). We address a number of specific questions in this research about the nature of repartnering in our study countries. First, have patterns of repartnering changed over time in our study countries? Second, do repartnering patterns vary by education level, history of prior childbearing, or age at separation? Finally, are the answers to these questions similar for men and for women? In other words, to what extent is repartnering gendered in our study countries? Throughout the analysis, we focus on three distinct repartnering transitions: (a) legal remarriage after a first marriage ends in separation or divorce, (b) any new co-residential partnership after a first marriage ends in separation or divorce, and (c) any new co-residential partnership after a first co-residential partnership ends in separation or divorce.

### **Comparing the benefits of cohabitation and marriage for health in mid-life: is the relationship similar across countries?**

*Brienna Perelli-Harris, University of Southampton*

*Marta Styrc, University of Southampton*

*Fenaba Addo, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

*Trude Lappegård, Statistics Norway*

*Sharon Sassler, Cornell University*

*Ann Evans, Australian National University*

*Session 31. Cohabitation versus marriage*

Abstract: Previous research has found that marriage conveys benefits to individuals, but with recent increases in cohabitation, it is no longer clear that marriage per se matters, compared to living in a co-residential partnership. It is also unclear whether this association is consistent across countries with widespread cohabitation, such as Australia, the UK, the US, Norway, and Germany. Here we compare differences between married and cohabiting men and women with respect to self-rated health in mid-life. Our surveys - the Australian HILDA, Norwegian GGS, UK BCS70, US NLSY, and German SOEP - include a mix of longitudinal and retrospective questions, allowing us to examine socio-economic background and family structure in childhood before entrance into union to better understand selection mechanisms. Using OLS regression, we examine whether self-rated health differs between cohabiting and married couples. Results show no differences between the self-rated health of cohabiting and married people in Australia, Norway, and Germany. In the UK and US, however, marriage is significantly associated with better health, although much of the association disappears when accounting for childhood disadvantage, union duration, and childbearing.

### **Measuring the impact of family related policies on the realisation of childbirth intentions**

*Beat Fux, Universität Salzburg*

*Benjamin Gröschl, Universität Salzburg*

### *Session 34. Making use of family policy: fertility and labour market effects*

**Abstract:** Our paper aims to measure the impact of family policies. Our approach is an attempt to confine Fishbein and Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour by distinguishing distinct reproductive norms. Based on micro-data (GGS) we calculate piecewise constant exponential hazard models, determine the target population which could be behaviourally influenced by policy incentives therefor to focus on couples with ambivalent reproductive intentions. After controlling for major structural restrictions, we assume to quantify the causal behavioural impact of policies and to distinguish between quantitative and tempo effects.

### **How do individual normative attitudes influence the childbirth between two waves of GGS in Germany, France and Bulgaria**

*Ralina Panova, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung (BiB)*

*Session 51. European fertility*

**Abstract:** Based on the 1st and 2nd wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data this paper provides comparative analysis of fertility and individual attitudes towards children in Western Germany, France and Bulgaria. The aim of this paper is to answer the question of how different aspects of normative family attitudes influence the birth of a child and how this link differs in the above mentioned countries. It takes cross-cultural as well as cross-national perspective. Observing three different societies allows a broader view which enables us to better understand how culture influences fertility. Furthermore this can contribute to explain the differences in fertility behavior between these countries. Germany and France both fall under the category conservative countries (Esping-Andersen 1990), however they differ in their structural family policy, childcare facilities and fertility patterns. The involvement of Bulgaria in the analysis provides an interesting east-west comparison regarding the link between cultural attitudes and fertility. This paper focuses on individuals between 18 and 45 years and analyzes a total of 9,143 men and women. The multivariate analysis is carried out using logistic regression. In addition to the overall sample with country as additional control variable, analyses are carried out for each country separately, revealing the influence of individual attitudes on fertility behavior. The main dependent variable is the decision for a/another child. It is operationalized as the birth of a child between wave 1 and wave 2 or current pregnancy at the time of the second interview. The explaining variables are attitudes towards children and family based on the theory of planned behavior. The current study provides new insights into the link between individual attitudes towards children and the childbirth. It also reveals cross-national differences in the relationship between attitudes and fertility behavior.

### **The short term and the long term effect of fertility on subjective well-being in Hungary**

*Márta Radó, Corvinus University of Budapest*

*Session 51. European fertility*

**Abstract:** This paper aims to answer to how fertility affects subjective well-being in the short run and in longer run as well. This issue have received considerable interest from policy makers who are concerned about the declining fertility rate. Although, growing number of international studies have analyzed how fertility affect the individual's well-being in the short run, there is still a vacant scholarship about the long term effects. However, extending the research to a longer lifespan would enable us to gain deeper understanding of motivations for having a child. This analysis is based on the dataset of the Turning Points of Life Course program (Hungarian GGS), which is a longitudinal research program (between 2001, 2004 and 2012). Since the effect of fertility mainly measured by observational data, ruling out confounding variables plays a key role in the analysis. In case of the short term effect matching method is applied on the longitudinal data. However, this method cannot be employed for estimating long term effect due to the absence of sufficiently long longitudinal dataset. Therefore, this paper uses a random proxy variable to overcome the methodological challenges, namely, the gender of the child. This variable captures the quality of the relationship between child and elderly parents (based on gender socialization, social support, and normative expectations theories) instead of the quantity of children. Female children tend to provide more support for the elderly parents than males; thus, the gender of the children is a good proxy for having a grateful child. Broadly speaking, the present paper has found that fertility initially increases the subjective well-being in a large extent; however, this effect decline with time. Moreover, the analysis of the long term effect of fertility has shown that children may become a new source of subjective well-being as the parents get older.

### **Relative resources and marital instability: a comparison of eight European countries**

*Maike van Damme, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*

*Pearl Dykstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam*



## Session 73. Families and gender

**Abstract:** We test the relative resources theory (Blood & Wolfe, 1960; Lundberg & Pollak, 1996) by explaining marital satisfaction and thoughts about leaving a romantic relationship with relative earnings, education, and occupational status. We expect that the more resources women have compared to their spouse, the more dissatisfied both women and men would be with the relationship and the more likely they are to think about exit. Using the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGs) [2004–2013], we compare men and women that are in a ‘young’ couple - i.e. couples that were formed only after 1995 - for eight European countries. We also examine whether relationship instability and the effects of relative resources differ across contexts (the degree of gender egalitarianism on the macro level and SES on the meso level). We find that next to relative resources, also absolute resources matter. More absolute resources for the wife go together with more marital satisfaction (for both men and women) and less thoughts about divorce/separation (for women). Apparently, a certain amount of independence needs to be there in order to question the stability of the relationship, especially for women.

### Realization of fertility intentions in Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary: how much do cities matter? Vienna, Prague and Budapest in comparison

*Bernhard Riederer, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

*Isabella Buber-Ennser, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

*Session 84. Fertility preferences 2*

**Abstract:** Urban and rural regions usually differ in several characteristics that are relevant to reproductive behavior and fertility. The same applies to certain characteristics of their populations. Against this background, the present research compares the realization of fertility intentions in Vienna, Prague and Budapest with the realization in other parts of Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary. These three countries and their capitals have a lot in common but still differ from each other markedly. Using the first and the second wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGs) for the three countries under study, we analyze whether people in reproductive age (a) realized their intention to have a child within the four-year period between the two waves of the GGS, (b) postponed the realization or (c) abandoned their child wish. We consider several factors influencing this outcome and test whether they have similar or different effects across countries and in urban as well as rural areas using multinomial regression analyses (logit and probit) and stacked models (suest). First descriptive results show that short-term fertility intentions are higher in Hungary than in the two other countries. The realization of intentions differs also between countries, being lowest in the Czech Republic and highest in Austria. Although childbearing intentions in general are higher in the cities, the realization of intentions is higher in the countryside. In addition, preliminary results for Austria suggest that while most factors are relevant for realization in urban as well as rural environments, at least some interesting differences do exist.

### The demographic determinants of becoming a lone mother after separation in Hungary

*Judit Monostori, Demographic Research Institute*

*Session 92. Single parenthood*

**Abstract:** Our paper deals with the changes in the family arrangements among women who raise their underage child(ren). We focus on the trajectories into the lone parenthood, basically concentrate the termination of partnership since that is the main route into the lone parenthood. Using the whole partnership and childbirth trajectories we estimate the likelihood of becoming a lone parent, the duration of episodes of living as a lone parent and we try to identify the demographic factors which contribute to becoming a single parent family. We use the four waves of the GGS (2001–2012) and Kaplan–Meier survival analysis and Cox-regression as methods. Our research has highlighted that the ratio of mothers who were affected in lone parenthood in their life is substantially higher than those who are in lone parenthood in a particular year. Our paper pointed out that in spite of the fact that cohabitation turned into a prevalent family arrangement where more and more children are born and growing up, a significant difference remain between the two coexistence forms. The couples in cohabitation face a higher risk of separation than married counterparts. Furthermore the mothers and fathers who got married after their first child’s birth significantly differ in stability of the partnership from those who were married at the first birth. The number of children was also associated with the partnership stability. We state that couples with only one child have a significantly higher risk of separation than couples with children. This result can be interpreted equivocal. It can be a selection effect, namely those undertake only one child with higher likelihood who are less able to organize the everyday life. On the other hand it can be feasible that these women planned more children but the quality of the partnership inhibited them from realizing their fertility intentions.

## Educational expansion, social classes and reproductive patterns in low fertility settings: theoretical framework and empirical analysis with use of Polish GGS data

*Krzysztof Tymicki, Warsaw School of Economics*

*Maciej Gdula, University of Warsaw*

*Session 94. Education and fertility 3*

**Abstract:** Fertility decline in eastern Europe has been accompanied by educational expansion. Decomposition of changes in educational structure of females on completed fertility shows that in most cases fertility would be higher in the absence of educational expansion. This result is consistent with micro level models that usually show negative educational gradient with respect to timing and quantum of fertility. This relation is explained in terms of opportunity costs, labour market performance or normative differences. However, sociologists claim that educational expansion is weakening relationship between level of education, labour market performance and individual values since it is not accompanied by increase in level of social, cultural and economic capital. Therefore, the main goal of the analysis is to find out whether social class might serve as better predictor of differences in reproductive and normative patterns as compared to level of education. We apply Pierre Bourdieu's social class theory since it refers to reproductive strategies, which are considered to be manifestation of class specific norms, behaviours and attitudes. Individuals are ascribed to social classes by level of economic, social and cultural capital. In our opinion this makes social class better predictor in models aimed at exploration of reproductive and normative patterns. We construct social classes with use of employment histories based on ISCO-08 codes collected in Polish GGS survey. Statistical models include "demographic outcomes" (parity, fertility intentions) and "normative outcomes" (attitudes towards gender roles and reproduction). Results show that social class performs as well as level of education with respect to "demographic outcomes" but social class seems to be a better explanatory variable in case of "normative outcomes". Overall we conclude that educational expansion led to changes in quantum and tempo of reproduction but it has only limited effect on change with respect to perceived norms and values.

## Childlessness is not selfish: cross-national evidence on upward intergenerational support in Europe

*Luca Maria Pesando, University of Pennsylvania*

*Session 97. Determinants of intergenerational transfers*

**Abstract:** Childless individuals are often depicted as selfish or self-absorbed as they opt out of raising children in favour of investing resources in themselves. However, no research has investigated whether this claim holds in alternative domains of social life, such as intergenerational family support. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for 11 European countries, this article examines differences between childless and non-childless individuals in the provision of financial, care, and emotional transfers to their elderly parents. Results do not support the idea that the childless are more "selfish" than individuals with children. Estimates from multivariate logistic regression models suggest that, *ceteris paribus*, childless adults are 26 to 31 per cent more likely to provide support to their elderly parents as compared to the non-childless, with the effect driven by transfers to the mothers. Some evidence further hints at the existence of a cross-gender effect, i.e. childless males are more likely to transfer to their mothers, whereas childless females are more likely to transfer to their fathers. Propensity score estimates align with the above findings.

## Implications of changes in the gendered educational advantage on family building: an agent-based model of first partnership formation in Sweden (The age-educational attainment trade-off)

*Hernan Mondani, Stockholm University*

*Livia Olah, Stockholm University*

*Session 110. Education and gender*

**Abstract:** We have seen an expansion of female educational advantage in Western Europe in recent decades. There are now more high-educated women than men entering the mating market. This is true also for Sweden. This situation can generate a tension with respect to the traditional pattern of partnership, characterized by female educational hypergamy, and hence leading to the education-specific mating squeeze. In this study we use agent-based modelling (ABM) to explore whether the gender- and educational structure of a society under certain education- and age-specific preferences for mating can lead to imbalances in first partnership formation across groups, and if so the extent of that impact. Specifically, we seek to explore the demographic outcomes



of different preference scenarios, examining some of the “escape routes” suggested by van Bavel (2012). Our results suggest that shifts in age preference have a larger impact on partnership patterns than shifts in education preference. Moreover, comparing our simulations with the GGS dataset, we find that different educational level groups may follow different routes. For low-educated cohabiting women, shift in age preference (escape route #3) is the scenario that closest resembles in a qualitative way the patterns observed in the GGS dataset. In contrast, for middle- and highly-educated cohabiting women, we see an increase in educational homogamy (escape route #1). For first marriage, the shift in age preference scenario (escape route #3) works well both for low- and middle-educated women, while highly-educated women seem to follow the path of strengthened educational homogamy (escape route #1). Keywords: first partnership formation, cohabitation, marriage, reversal of gender imbalance in education, education- and age-specific mating, agent-based modelling, Sweden, GGS.

### **Are Hungarians unintentionally drifting into childlessness after the societal transition?**

*Marida Hollos, Brown University*

*Zsolt Speder, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute*

*Session 112. Childlessness*

**Abstract:** In response to growing childlessness worldwide and low fertility in CEE countries, this research has the following goals: one, to examine if and to what extent childlessness contributes to extremely low fertility, specifically in Hungary, two, to focus on the process of becoming childless (both voluntary and involuntary), three, to examine its correlates. We focus on both the institutional and motivational aspects of fertility and childlessness using mixed methods, including the analysis of four waves of a national-level data set (HGGSS) and in-depth life history interviews in Budapest. The subjects are childless women between the ages of 38 – 43. Findings indicate that childlessness is increasing in Hungary and it is possible that it will double for the cohorts who grew up after the regime change. In the same time, childlessness is not desired or planned since most women claim to have wanted children in an earlier phase of their lives.

### **Couple power relations and fertility: a case study of France and Poland**

*Beata Osiewalska, Cracow University of Economics*

*Session P1. Poster Session 1*

**Abstract:** The dramatic fall in fertility level has been observed so far in many European countries. This phenomenon led to the particular interest in the association between fertility and women’s educational attainment or labour market participation. Moreover, the increase in female education and professional activity are the most common explanations of limited fertility. However, the various fertility levels observed among European countries suggest that the effect depends also on other conditions, such as the institutional support given to a family or the gender equality and power relation between partners. This study aims at investigating couples’ procreative behaviour with regard to the multidimensional partners’ power relation. The effect of the relation between partners’ educational level, the age gap and female age at union formation as well as the influence of current division of housework and decision-making responsibilities, is examined. To consider different country-specific contexts, the case study of France and Poland is compared. Since behavioural drivers might differ among parents and childless couples, both groups are considered under the hurdle Zero-Truncated Poisson model with Bayesian approach. The first wave GGS data are used. The analysis confirmed that the couple’s family model is driven by the gender power relation. The results differ by country. In Poland, the male advantage in power relation is still positively connected to fertility. However, this relation seems to change, especially in younger age group, where signs of reverse association also appear. In France, on the other hand, the connection between power relation and fertility is more mixed. The positive effect of male as well as female empowerment on fertility occurs.

### **Compliance and usage in the Generations and Gender Programme**

*Arianna Caporali, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED)*

*Tom Emery, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*

*Session P2. Poster Session 2*

**Abstract:** Launched in 2000 by the UNECE, the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) is a longitudinal comparative survey of 18-79 years old in 19 countries in Europe and beyond run by a consortium of research institutions. It is based on a relatively decentralized management model and relies on considerable post hoc harmonization of data. The international “core” questionnaire is either adapted to the different national contexts or partly incorporated into existing surveys. Using data from the surveys administration, we examine the quality of compliance and standardisation in the GGP and whether this affects data usage. Firstly, we examine

compliance by analysing the extent to which instruments from the core questionnaire were fielded within each of the 19 countries in the GGP. The results show that on average across countries, 66% of instruments in the core questionnaire were captured. Secondly, to examine usage, we take administrative data from the GGP website to capture the number of times each country dataset is downloaded. We supplement this with an analysis of the GGP bibliography and examine the number of times a country dataset is used in peer reviewed comparative publications (about 530 references). Finally, OLS regression analyses are presented to provide an overview of the association between compliance and usage, controlling for a number of contextual variables (e.g. number of IUSSP members, population with ISCED 8 in each country). The paper concludes with recommendations for future data collection activities and with reflections on the usefulness of analysis of compliance and usage in having an overview of the quality of comparative projects.

### **Intended and realized fertility: a life course approach**

*Maria Rita Testa, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

*Session P1. Poster Session 1*

**Abstract:** Adults' intentions to have children compete with intentions in different fields of life. Studying how individuals construct their preferences among competing life goals and build intended family trajectories is a challenging task and pertains to an under-investigated area of research. In this analysis, we examine for the first time the correspondence between fertility intentions and reproductive outcomes over the individuals' life course using event history techniques and taking into account the 'interdependencies of parallel careers' (Dykstra and van Wissen 1999). The focus is on the following careers: childbearing, union, education, employment and migration. The theoretical background draws on the sociological theory of life course (Edler 1985). The life course approach emphasizes the salience of the historical and social context for the interaction of related careers (Mayer 2004). Hence, we propose a cross-country comparative longitudinal approach. The analysis uses the follow-up surveys of the GGS data for nine European countries including Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Austria, Estonia, Belgium, Lithuania and Poland. Piecewise regression models with interaction effects between reproductive intentions and intentions/events competing with childbearing are used. The outcome variable is the waiting time to the birth of a first or higher birth order child, as the models are stratified by parity, i.e., childless and parents. The key covariate is the intentions to have a child in the next three years. Preliminary results show that: 1) people form their intentions to have a(nother) child in a context of multiple life aims and childbearing competes with many other life goals; 2) all but resumption of study intentions support the realization of childbearing intentions; 3) Realization of intentions in parallel life domains support the realization of childbearing intentions but delay the birth of a child; 4) Life course approach is the appropriate framework to analyse the match between fertility intentions and outcomes.

### **Marital happiness and children among Japanese couples**

*Chizu Yoshida, Kanto Gakuin University*

*Session P1. Poster Session 1*

**Abstract:** This paper's objectives are examining the relationship between marital happiness and the probability of having a child or children and changes in the level of marital happiness before and after childbearing. Data for this study consist of currently married men with wives aged 18-39 and currently married women aged 18-39 drawn from the Generations and Gender Survey in Japan (JGGS-1) conducted in 2004 and their follow up data in 2007. JGGS-1 used the stratified two-stage probability sampling of Japanese men and women of all marital statuses aged 18-69 in 2004. This study made a composite indicator of marital happiness from a questionnaire about degree of spousal agreement about different aspects of family life. This paper assumes a positive relationship between marital happiness and the degree of spousal agreement. From analyses about changes of marital happiness before and after childbearing, women's marital happiness decreases after childbearing. Men's marital happiness doesn't change after the first childbearing and decreases when they had no child in 2004 and no birth during 2004 and 2007. From analyses using logit model, women's marital happiness doesn't have significant impact on the probability of having a child or children. More children women have, less likely they have the next child. Men's marital happiness has a significant impact on the probability of having a child or children. Happier men are, less likely they have the first child and more likely they have the second child. Although men get happiness from the first childbearing, women do not get happiness from it. The results imply that Japanese wives need a support, for example a child care service which is available for all working wives, in order to get happiness from their childbearing. If Japanese wives could be happier when they have a child, they might desire having more children.

## Gender role division and well-being of the couples: evidence from the Netherlands, Germany and Japan

*Setsuya Fukuda, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*  
*Session P2. Poster Session 2*

**Abstract:** This study examines the influence of male participation in housework and childcare on the well-being of the couples in Germany, the Netherlands and Japan, where gender role norms are known as traditional. For example, in Japan, the number of men who desire to participate in childcare is increasing with the emergence of the positive images of active fatherhood. Some panel data analysis in Japan also shows that a wife's marital satisfaction level tends to rise with an increase in male participation in childcare. On the other hand, the media have started to underscore the stress faced by numerous working men who are still required to work long hours while simultaneously attempting to become more involved in childcare. To increase gender equity in family life, changes in individual values must be accompanied by changes in social conditions to ensure that male participation in domestic tasks can contribute to increased well-being for both the husband and the wife. This research will take advantages of GGS's couple survey design, wherein answers will be obtained separately from male and female partners living in the same household, and examine how men's participation in housework and childcare relates to well-being of both men themselves and their female partners. First, the study intends to classify the couples according to how each couple's well-being responds to male participation in domestic work. Then, second, I compare how the distribution and correlates of each group differ across countries. Results are compared across Japan, Germany and the Netherlands where strong cultural preference exists for women to stay at home for child-rearing. Through this comparative framework, the research intends to reveal both consequences and social constraints of men's active participation in domestic work in these gender "traditional" societies.

## Determinants leading to the realisation of male reproduction – the timing of male fertility in the Czech Republic: a microlevel approach

*Renata Kyzlinková, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs (RILSA)*  
*Anna Stastna, Charles University in Prague*  
*Session P2. Poster Session 2*

**Abstract:** Due to the specific informational vacuum regarding Czech sociological and demographic studies in relation to male reproduction, the authors propose to endeavour to analyse male fertility and its determinants. They intend to focus on determinants of a structural and situational character and the final aim will be to monitor timing differences in terms of the transition from the childless life phase to the first child with respect to men defined according to selected characteristics (level of education, economic status, family background of origin, housing, partnership history, prior experience with cohabitation with children etc.). Fatherhood as a key life transition in the male life course will therefore be monitored by means of a number of determinants that can be classified as micro-individual players and which usually represent indirect impact factors when facing the decision on becoming a father. The authors will then attempt to anchor the findings in the current societal context with a brief reflection on the choices available with concern to public policies and measures aimed at the support of families with children and parents. Emphasis will be placed particularly on the socio-economic determinants of male fertility due to the contribution to the debate provided by a newly-emerging and separate group of men with low levels of education who often show signs of being dual outsiders, both in terms of paid employment and their private lives. The authors employ Czech Generations and Gender Survey (GGG) data (2008). Data on 3859 respondents from the 1945-1990 cohorts is analysed from a total of 10 071 men and women respondents born during the period 1926-1990. Both event history analysis methodology and the piecewise constant model are used in order to investigate the determinants of having a first child. A set of time-constant and time-varying covariates is included in the models.

## The sequence of occurrences of the starting socio-demographic events in the life course of Russians

*Ekaterina S. Mitrofanova, National Research University Higher School of Economics*  
*Session P3. Poster Session 3*

**Abstract:** This paper illuminates how men and women from different generations gaining their first demographic and socio-economic events. Using Sequence Analysis, we represented the individual biographies on chronograms, the status transitions on parallel coordinate plots and the durations of statuses and the frequencies

of subsequences on tables. The study was performed on a panel of the Russian part of the “Generations and Gender Survey” (GGS: 2004, 2007, 2011). The subsample consists of 4,857 respondents of 1935-1984 years of birth. Our analysis reveals the changes between sexes and generations. Men devote a significant part of their youth to achieving socio-economic events, while women much earlier and more actively initiate their demographic careers. Nevertheless, by the age of 35, there are more respondents among men who have children and relationships than men who do not face such events. Young people, compared to older generations, much more actively enter into cohabitations and have children in them, but they delay the onset of all these events, especially childbearing, to later ages.



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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