

5th GGP User Conference

Paris School of Economics

23rd & 24th October 2019



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Organization committee

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DAY 1: 24th October 2019

Keynote 1: Daniele Vignoli – 9:15

Economic Uncertainty & Fertility in Europe

Daniele Vignoli is Full Professor of Demography at the University of Florence, where he teaches Demography, Social Demography, and Longitudinal Data Analysis. He coordinated national and international research projects. Currently, he leads an ERC Consolidator Grant on “Economic Uncertainty and Fertility in Europe”. His research interests address: family-related behaviors, comparative family demography, family life courses, and family events and subjective wellbeing.

Poster Session 1 – 10:00

1

The Interrelationship of Union Formation and Fertility in Italy: The Role of Economic Uncertainty

Authors: Giammarco Alderotti, Alessandra De Rose; Valentina Tocchioni; Daniele Vignoli

Abstract

The relationship between economic uncertainty and family formation has become an increasingly important issue in demographic research. Uncertainty has a negative impact on family formation, since precarious jobs leads to postpone or forego partnership and parenthood. Despite union formation and childbearing are two interrelated processes, most of the studies focus on the effect of economic uncertainty on either union formation or fertility separately. Our aim is to study how economic uncertainty influences the interrelationship between union formation and fertility, using a modelling strategy that allows individual risk aversion and home/work-oriented attitudes to influence the timing of first childbearing and union formation simultaneously. We do this for the Italian context, characterised by high unemployment, traditional values with a strong preference towards marriage (with respect to cohabitation) and low fertility. We use data from the “Family and Social Subjects” survey (waves 2009 and 2016), released by the Italian Statistical Office. We apply simultaneous hazard models to estimate first birth and first union formation, considering cohabitation and marriage as competing events. We expect economic uncertainty to encourage cohabitation with respect to marriage and discourage childbearing in the Italian context. Nevertheless, it is not clear how economic uncertainty relates with such dynamics simultaneously, which will be the main contribution of our study.

2

Economic Uncertainty and Divorce in Italy

Authors: Elena Bastianelli, Daniele Vignoli

Abstract



Economic uncertainty has been shown to affect family dynamics. The relation between economic uncertainty and divorce is far from been clearly understood, however. This study addresses oversights in previous research by offering novel evidence on the relation between economic uncertainty and divorce for Italy. We use micro data from the newest release of “Families and Social Subjects” of 2016, the Italian “variant” of the Gender and Generation Surveys, carried out by the Italian National Institute of Statistics. We employ event history techniques to scrutinize the effects of employment status (employed vs non-employed) and characteristics (permanent contract vs temporary contract) on the risk of union dissolution. We segment the analysis by gender to disentangle differences and similarities between women’s and men’s life courses. Individual-level data are combined with time-series data on unemployment and temporary work provided by Istat at the NUTS-2 (i.e. regional) level as well as with regional estimates of the perception of the economic and employment situation, derived from the Eurobarometer. With our analytical strategy, we are capable to distinguish the effect of contextual- and individual-level measures of economic uncertainty on marital disruption, bringing novel insights to the existing research.

3

To leave or not to leave Croatia: The correlates of intentions to move abroad

Authors: Ivan Čipin, Petra Međimurec; Mario Brnić

Abstract

Croatia is a country with a long history of great migratory movements. Having joined the EU in 2013, Croatia began to experience yet another wave of mass out-ward migration. Theories offer numerous explanations of why people migrate internationally, and empirical studies point to many similarities in factors that influence individual intentions and actual decisions to move abroad. This paper investigates intentions to emigrate from Croatia among younger adults (ages 18 to 49). How many people intend to leave Croatia? How strong are their intentions? How do intended “stayers” differ from intended “leavers”, and who is most likely to express a strong positive intention to move abroad? To address these questions, we employ data from the 2018 GGP experimental pilot study, and we estimate logistic regression models to assess how sociodemographic variables, economic indicators, and expected benefits of emigration associate with various degrees of intentions to move abroad. As a post-socialist country with a strong social network abroad and below-average economic standing within the EU, Croatia makes a very interesting case study. We conclude our paper with a discussion on strengths and weaknesses of using the GGS data in analysing intent to migrate.

4

The Influence of Adult Children's Socio-economic Status on Intergenerational Solidarity in Japan

Authors: Nobutaka Fukuda

Abstract

This study attempts to investigate the influence of women's socio-economic conditions on intergenerational solidarity in Japan. Many studies have hitherto focused on the influence of female socio-economic status on conjugal relations and childbearing patterns in Japan.

Yet, little has been done to examine the influence of female socio-economic conditions on intergenerational solidarity in Japan. We used the face-to-face contact between adult children and parents as a dependent variable measuring the strength of intergenerational solidarity. We analyzed data obtained from the first to the third wave of the Japanese Generations and Gender Survey. Mixed linear models including socio-economic, demographic, and geographical variables as independent variables were employed. Results showed that daughters engaged in a professional or managerial job met their parents less frequently than those with a semi-skilled or unskilled job. Second, working hours played a crucial role in determining the frequency of meeting parents. Third, as women's wages became smaller, they had more frequent face-to-face contacts with parents. This study indicates that women's greater socio-economic power reduces the strength of intergenerational linkage, leading to a more independent relation between adult children and parents. Hence, an improvement in women's socio-economic status leads to the weakening of intergenerational solidarity in Japan.

5

Cohabitation and transition to marriage in Lithuania and Belarus: an analysis of first-partnership formation among the 1970-1984 birth cohorts

Authors: Ausra Maslauskaitė

Abstract

Demographic literature has extensively scrutinized family formation changes, which proliferated or accelerated after 1990 in Central and Eastern Europe. Research has focused on different aspects of this change - timing, factors, impact of cultural and socio-legal discourses. The majority of the evidence comes from the Generations and Gender Survey. However, after the GGS, there were no datasets collected, which would record the further developments of the family formation changes in the majority of the countries of CEE. In this paper, we examine the family formation trends of the birth cohorts 1970-1984 in two countries – Lithuania and Belarus. We focus on two family transitions: from being single to cohabitation or marriage and from cohabitation to marriage. We apply the event history modeling techniques in order to identify the demographic and socio-economic factors, which have an impact on these transitions. Our paper is based on pooled dataset, which integrates Families and Inequalities Survey (FIS), Lithuania, and Generations and Gender Survey, Belarus. The FIS is representative survey conducted in 2019, with the sample size of 3,000 respondents of 1970-1984 birth cohorts. The survey recorded a wide range of issues linked to families and inequalities, but also includes partnership and fertility histories.

6

Influence of family trajectories on the marital agreement in France

Authors: Nicolas Cauchi-Duval, Céline Monicolle

Abstract

Despite strong relationships between conjugal satisfaction and union breakdowns, research of marital disagreements almost never take into account spouses' marital histories and focus mainly on two dimensions. The first is the amount of time that partners devote to leisure activities, which reinforces the sense of mutual attachment, as long as both are

interested in the activities in question. The second dimension often explored concerns gender relations, addressed in particular through the prism of the sharing of tasks within the couple. Assuming that past couple experiences, in the same way that they influence the survival of subsequent couples, are part of the conjugal climate of current unions, this paper proposes to reintegrate the spousal and family trajectories of spouses into the analysis of their marital conflicts from the French wave of GGP. Initially, the family trajectories of the respondents will be synthesized through optimal matching methods. In a second step, the constituted classes will be characterized on the basis of information on the conjugal climate available (frequency of disagreements, relationship satisfaction and frequency of disagreement resolution). In a third and final time, trajectory profiles will be injected into multivariate models estimating the risk of experiencing disagreements.

7

Attitudes towards family dissolution over the lifecourse: Does cohabitation make people less traditional?

Authors: Martin Kreidl, Zuzana Žilinčíková

Abstract

In this paper, we study if (and how) living in an unmarried cohabitation alters people's attitudes towards divorce. Using panel data from the first two rounds of Generations and Gender Surveys from 9 countries and applying fixed-effect models, we show that exposure to an unmarried co-residential union makes people more tolerant towards divorce, whereas exposure to marriage increases the more traditional view. We also show that not only entry to a cohabitation, but more importantly the time spent in cohabitation alters the attitude (each month of exposure contributes to a shift in attitudes). Cohabitation thus plays a dual role in the course of the Second Demographic Transition: its rise stems from more liberal attitudes and values regarding family life. Yet, experience with cohabitation also serves as a catalyst for value change and further contributes – at the level of an individual – to a shift towards a less traditional normative standpoint.

Session 1: Fertility & Migration – 11:00

1

Multigenerational perspective of non-marital childbearing of the Russian-origin migrants in the framework of sending and host populations

Authors: Leen Rahn, Luule Sakkeus, Liili Abuladze, Allan Puur

Abstract

This study addresses non-marital childbearing among Russian migrants and their descendants in Estonia. The modes of partnership during first, second and third birth among Russian-origin women is compared with the host population in Estonia and the sending population in Russia. A sizable migrant population from Russia settled in Estonia after the Second World War until the beginning of the new century. The delayed spread of liberal family norms in Russia compared to Estonia, combined with the shared institutional context until the collapse of the Soviet regime by 1990s, renders Russian migrants in Estonia an interesting case. The study relies on retrospective event-history data from the

Generations and Gender Survey collected in Estonia and in Russia within the years 2004–2005. The definition of a mode of partnership is based on mother's partnership status during the birth of a child. We are primarily interested in non-marital births, whereas marital births are treated as a competing pathway to the same event. We find mostly support for the cultural maintenance argument and no evidence for the hypothesis of the disadvantaged position of the descendants of migrants in Estonia.

2

The realization of short-term fertility intentions among immigrants and children of immigrants in Norway and Sweden

Author: Erik Carlsson

Abstract

Although immigrant fertility and the realization of fertility intentions are two topics of considerable interest within contemporary demographic research, very few studies have so far analyzed the association between intended and actual fertility specifically among immigrants and their children. This research gap exists even though earlier studies on either intended or actual fertility among immigrants and children of immigrants in Sweden suggest that patterns of realization may differ between natives and some immigrant groups. Combining the register-based follow-ups to the Norwegian and Swedish Generations and Gender Surveys, this study analyzes how both negative and positive short-term fertility intentions stated by both men and women at Wave 1 had been realized three years later. Results show that realization patterns differ considerably by both origin and generational status. First- and second-generation women and second-generation men of non-Western origin are significantly less likely than natives to realize a positive fertility intention. Women of all immigrant backgrounds are more likely than native women to have an unintended birth. Western-origin men display the opposite pattern and are instead more likely to realize a positive intention and less likely to have an unintended birth compared to native men. These findings contribute new insights both to the study of immigrant fertility and to the general understanding of the realization of fertility intentions.

3

Childbearing among Polish migrant women in Sweden: a country-of-origin and country-of-destination approach

Authors: Jonathan Lindström, Eleonora Mussino

Abstract

The share of people born in a foreign country has increased greatly in Sweden the last decades, which means that the migrant's impact on the country's population size and composition is larger than before. Hence, it has become more important to understand migrant's fertility behavior. In this study, we compare the fertility behavior of Polish migrant women living in Sweden with non-migrants living in Poland and Swedish-born women in Sweden. Previous research within the field have often used the natives in the destination country as the reference group. Thus, studies comparing the migrant group with the non-migrant women in the country of origin are rare. This study's country-of-origin and country-of-destination approach contributes to the research field since it better controls for

selection as well as making it possible to better comment on the socialization effect, compared to the studies only having the destination-country approach. In addition, previous research have often focused on migrants moving from high-fertility countries to low-fertility countries. This study contributes with important information on migrant's moving from a low-fertility context to a country with higher fertility levels. In the analysis, two different data sources are combined, the Polish GGS (Wave 1) and Swedish register data. The transitions to first and second births are examined, using event history techniques.

4

Positive relationship between migration and fertility intentions: the case of post-socialist eu member states

Author: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the connection between migration intentions and fertility intentions. Within the framework of life-course we hypothesise that migration and childbearing events may be incompatible (one of life-course events of migration or childbearing are foregone in favour of the other), independent (migration and childbearing take place in parallel) or related (migration and childbearing are joint life-course events). We use Generations and Gender Survey wave 1 data that contains variables on migration and fertility intentions as well as standard demographic covariates. Our sample consists of respondents aged from 20 to 35 from seven post-socialist EU member states of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. We adopt a seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression that allows us to estimate the relationship between migration intentions and fertility intentions. We conclude that there exists a positive association between migration intentions and intentions to have a child in post-socialist EU member states. These findings have the following implications. First, there is an indication that life-course events are planned jointly. Secondly, the demographic crisis in post-socialist EU member states is potentially exacerbated in two ways: loss of adult citizens and their future children. Thirdly, the future research is to focus on actual fertility and migration behaviour and realisation of intentions.

Session 2: Health & Wellbeing – 13:15

5

Loneliness among caregivers amongst selected European Countries

Author: Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Abstract

Providing care to adults, especially elder people, may affect many aspects of caregivers' life, such as: physical and mental health, financial situation, social contacts etc. On the one hand, supporting dependent seniors is associated to higher level of stress, burden and depression as well as higher mortality. Thus, being a main carer of a dependent person has an impact on quality of life of caregivers and their life satisfaction. On the other hand, caring for older people, especially for older parents or a spouse, may be a source of positive feelings and emotions, increase of life satisfaction and quality of life among carers. The strength of the

relationship between caregiving and loneliness may be mediated by existing care arrangements for elderly people and availability of formal care services. This paper examines the effects of providing informal care to elderly adults on level of loneliness among caregivers aged 45-69 in selected European countries. I analyze the data coming from two waves of GGS carried out in several European countries. I employed the linear and ordered logistic regression models. The results show that those individuals aged 45-69 who were providing regular care to dependent adults at two waves and those who stopped caring between waves felt more lonely than those not engaged in this kind of activity at all. However, this holds only for women living in CEE countries. This may reflect the disadvantageous situation of dependent people and their carers.

6

The well-being outcomes of men and women after partnership dissolution

Author: Daria Popova

Abstract

Individual well-being changes markedly when couples split up, but there is considerable heterogeneity within the population. Using data from the two waves of the Gender and Generation Survey for 12 countries (Australia, Austria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation) we will assess comprehensively how different domains of well-being change for men and women in 3 years following separation. We assess economic consequences of separation using two measures: individual income (earnings and individual social benefits) and equivalized household income. Increases in these measures for an individual are taken to reflect improvements in economic well-being. We can also estimate to what extent income from alimony and child maintenance helps to offset the loss of partner's earnings after separation. In addition, we will look at the changes in employment patterns (number of hours worked), housing (living space, housing tenure and satisfaction), mental health and life satisfaction. Next, we will compare the outcomes for men and women who separated versus those who did not, controlling for as many observables as possible, using propensity score matching and then difference-in-difference estimates in the matched sample.

7

Mental health in married, cohabiting and living apart together (LAT) relationships: Exploring the Mediating and Moderating Mechanisms

Author: Deniz Yucel

Abstract

Using data from 34,565 respondents from Wave 1 of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) in five countries, this study explores the effect of union type on mental health in LAT, cohabiting and marital relationships. Further, this study tests the mediating effect of social and emotional loneliness, and the moderating effects of age and gender. Finally, we ask whether age and gender not only moderate the direct effect of union type on mental health but also moderate the indirect effect of union type through social and emotional loneliness. Results suggest that married individuals have the highest level of mental health. Regardless of their future intentions (i.e., whether they plan to marry in the future), those who cohabit

have better mental health compared to those who are in LAT relationships (i.e., regardless of whether LATs plan to live together or marry in the future). Interestingly, LATs with future plans are not significantly different than those LATs without such plans in terms of mental health. Social and emotional loneliness partially mediate the effect of union type on mental health only for LATs (regardless of their future plans). The effect of being in an LAT relationship on mental health is significantly stronger for women and younger individuals. Finally, this study found no evidence for age or gender to moderate the indirect effect of union type through social and emotional loneliness.

Session 3: Fertility Intentions & Contraceptive Use – 14:45

8

Age at first child and interval between first and second birth. A comparison between Uruguay, the United States, and the United Kingdom

Authors: Wanda Cabella, Ignacio Pardo

Abstract

Our objective is to analyze the interval between the first and second birth in three countries: Uruguay, the United States, and the United Kingdom. We compare these countries since they share similar reproductive patterns, despite their different development levels: near-replacement fertility, high but declining early fertility rates, and the so-called “bimodal pattern” of age at first birth. We test to what extent age at first birth is related to the length of time elapsed between the first and second births, in men and women from different educational strata and cohorts. First, we use event history analysis to describe the time elapsed between first and second birth. Then, we compute the Parity Progression Ratio (1-2) in each country, educational strata, and cohort. Finally, we use stratified Cox models in order to estimate the relation between age at first child and interval between the first and second birth, across sociodemographic variables (cohort birth, educational level, marital status, first child sex, etc.). This study is the first one using Uruguayan fertility data from Harmonized Birth Histories database (GGP), since its incorporation in 2018. Uruguay is also the first Latin American country participating in the Gender and Generation Program.

9

(Un)certainty of short-term fertility intentions, their realisation, and their stability: Evidence from Poland

Authors: Zuzanna Brzozowska, Monika Mynarska

Abstract

Having a child is frequently conceptualised as an outcome of a (fairly) rational decision-making process in which fertility intentions are direct predecessors of reproductive behaviour. The intention-behaviour link can be weakened, however, by uncertainty of fertility plans. The aim of this paper is to examine to what extent this effect can explain the low realisation rates of childbearing intentions in the post-socialist context. Using data from the first and second wave of the Polish GGS, we investigate how uncertainty of fertility intentions expressed at wave 1 affects their realisation and stability over the following four-year period. We find that uncertain fertility plans are less likely to be realised or sustained.

This effect holds for both positive (to have a child) and negative (not to have a child) intentions and remains significant when controlling for respondents' key characteristics in multivariate logistic analysis. At the same time, even the certain intentions are realised to a lower degree than it was found in non-post-socialist regions of Europe. Thus, our results show that uncertainty substantially contributes to the dynamics of fertility intentions in Poland, but it does not fully explain why the intention to have a child is relatively rarely followed by birth. Nevertheless, understanding the sources of uncertainty constitutes an important goal for future studies.

10

Quantifying age constraints to childbearing in today's societies

Authors: Eva Beaujouan, Zuzanna Brzozowska

Abstract

Despite the childbearing postponement continuing in Europe since the 1970s, demographic evidence about the extent of age constraints to childbearing is still lacking. This paper aims to quantify the difficulties encountered by women and men when trying to have children at late ages. Using the first and second wave of the GGS for Austria, France, Italy and Poland, we analyse strong short-term (abbreviated ss-t) childbearing intentions and their realisation by age and sex. Individuals with ss-t childbearing intentions are those who at wave one “intended to have a child now” or “definitely intended to have a child within the next three year”. We 1) produce age and sex profiles of realisation of ss-t fertility intentions, 2) explore how contraceptive use changes with age among those with ss-t childbearing intentions, and 3) verify the role played by partner's age in the realisation of ss-t fertility intentions. Our results confirm that ss-t childbearing intentions and their realisation weaken at older ages. In each country, the shares start decreasing from a very different level and at different ages, but after age 35 the proportion of women having a child by the following survey wave universally declines very quickly. Among men, the decrease is not systematic and occurs later. The proportion of respondents with ss-t fertility intentions who adopt a proceptive behaviour rises with age in France but is stable in Austria and Poland (no data on contraceptive use for Italy).

11

Changes in contraceptive use in Estonia 1994-2005

Authors: Annika Tamme, Rachel Scott

Abstract

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Estonia saw an instant decline in birth rates and a continuing decline in abortion rates, suggesting an increase in contraceptive use. During this time, there was effort put into improving access to sexual health services. We investigated the prevalence of modern contraceptive (MC) use in Estonia and how this changed between 1994 and 2005. Data from the Fertility and Family Survey (FFS; 1994 for women, 1997 for men) and the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS; 2004-2005) was used for the analysis, resulting in a total of 15,381 participants. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression was conducted to examine the changes in MC use at first sex and sex during the past 4 weeks, comparing both between birth cohorts and age groups over time. Older birth



cohorts were more likely to have used traditional methods at first sex compared to the younger birth cohorts, with the 1974-1983 cohort having at least 10 times the odds of using MC at first sex compared to those of 1924-1933. For sexual activity in the past 4 weeks, people in the GGS had higher odds of using MC compared to participants in the FFS (aOR=1.41 for men and aOR=1.99 for women). These results provide evidence of an increase in MC use in Estonia, both at first sex and during recent sexual activity. We discuss possible reasons for these changes and suggest further research to understand the more recent contraceptive use patterns as well as the reasons behind the changes.

Keynote 2: Sunnee Billingsley – 16:45

Demographic Trends in Post-Socialist Countries

Sunnee Billingsley is Associate Professor (Docent) in Sociology at Stockholm University. She studies the effects of social stratification, social policy and social change on demographic patterns. Her research interests include comparative and micro level analyses of fertility and mortality trends, demographic change in post-communist countries (Russia in particular). She is also studying the demographic effects of social mobility in Sweden, focusing on both mortality and fertility.



DAY 2: 25th October 2019

Keynote 3: Michael Rosenfeld – 09:00

Marriage, Choice, and Couplehood in the Age of the Internet

Michael Rosenfeld is Professor and Chair of Sociology at Stanford University, where he also teaches Changing American Family, and Intro to Data Analysis. He studies mating and dating, the Internet's effect on society, family history and family law (especially as they relate to same-sex couples and their children). He is currently working on “How Couples Meet and Stay Together”, a longitudinal study of social life in the US, funded by the National Science Foundation

Session 4: Partnerships and Inequalities – 9:45

12

Relationship satisfaction and financial conflicts among older couples in Sweden

Authors: Linda Kridahl, Ann-Zofie Duvander

Abstract

The study examines whether relationship quality is related to financial conflicts among older couples in Sweden. Even in dual-earner couples, income distribution is likely to be skewed and this is emphasized among older couples where income mainly is from pension. We focus on gendered roles to facilitate the understanding of how equal and unequal decision making may lead to variations in relationship quality. We use the first wave of the Swedish Generation and Gender Survey from 2012/2013, and study individuals aged 60 and older (n: 1711). Our outcome is relationship quality and the main explanatory variable is whether the respondent has experienced financial conflicts with their partner. We are also interested in how the couple's household income is organized and which partner takes decisions on routine and expensive purchases. We also control for whether the couple has difficulties making ends meet, as well as several socioeconomic, demographic and health variables. Preliminary results show that experience of financial conflicts is negatively associated with relationship quality among older couples, in the same way for women and men. In addition, organization of household income and purchases are also highly important for having good relationship with partner. Couples who decide on purchases together have a better relationships quality. We further find that relationships quality is reduced by a constrained financial situation and poor health.

13

Educational assortative mating and its association with country-level inequalities

Authors: Alessandra Trimarchi, Laurent Toulemon

Abstract

Education is strongly associated with occupational success and also reflects cultural resources that influence individuals' preferences for specific partners and family pathways. The way partners combine their human capital, i.e. the educational pairing of his and her

education, and its patterns on a country-level reflect the degree of openness in a society and affect the distribution of resources in societies. In this paper, we ask whether country-level inequalities in professional and socioeconomic outcomes by gender and education, as well as gender egalitarian attitudes, are associated with singlehood rates by education and with educational homogamy. Using GGS data of 18 European countries, we select individuals aged 40–55 years old who formed unions in the 1980s and those who formed unions in the late 1990s–early 2000s. Next, we apply a two-stage regression analysis. In the first step, by means of event history models, we estimate individual-level parameters for the effects of education on entry into union with a partner equally, lower or higher educated than him/herself, separately by country. In the second step, we use these individual-level parameters as dependent variables in OLS regressions, to evaluate how country characteristics derived from GGP contextual database and survey-based indices, concerning gender and education inequalities are associated with the educational gradient in men’s and women’s singlehood rate and educational assortative mating.

14

Family states and income differences between men and women in Canada

Authors: Jarl Mooyaart, Celine Le Bourdais

Abstract

Family decisions have a different impact on the income of men and women over the life-course. Previous research has demonstrated many examples of this, including the motherhood penalty, the marriage premium and the differential impact of divorce. However, most research has focused on the impact that single events, e.g. the transition to parenthood or divorce, or single states, e.g. being married or cohabiting, have on income differentials between men and women. The aim of this research is to provide an overview of how being in a certain family state, i.e. combined marital and parenthood status, is associated with income for men and women and in which family states the differences between men and women are larger. More specifically, we examine differences between single, cohabiting, married and divorced/separated men and women, with and without children. We run linear multilevel models using linked data of the 2011 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) and respondents’ annual tax records starting from 1982 (T1 Family Files – T1FF). Preliminary results suggest that the incomes of men and women differ particularly when in marriage with children, whereas they appear to be relatively similar in cohabiting union without children.

15

Marital intentions and realization around the Great Recession in the Netherlands, France and Hungary

Author: Livia Murinkó

Abstract

Despite the persistent importance of the institution of marriage, analyses on marital intentions and their realization are relatively rare, especially in an international comparison. Moreover, most studies that look into the demographic consequences of the Great Recession concentrate on behavior (often on fertility) and not intentions, and only few

analyses use individual-level panel data. Previous studies found reduced marriage rates and postponement as a result of the recession. However, the question still remains: how did the recession affect marital intentions and their realization? Did the deterioration of one's labor market or economic position also reduce their intention to get married or only the rate of realization decline? Did socioeconomic differences in marriage and marital intentions increase during the recession? In order to answer these questions, we use data from the 3 waves of the Generations and Gender Survey, supplemented with data from the 4th wave of NKPS for the Netherlands and the 5th wave of Turning Points of the Life Course Panel Survey for Hungary. Our analysis examines short-term marital intentions and their realization before, during and after the Great Recession. Preliminary results for Hungary show that marital intentions actually increased during the economic crisis, probably because many marriages were postponed but intentions were not abandoned, and people of low socioeconomic status became less likely to realize their intentions.

Poster Session 2 – 11:00

8

Leaving the Parental Home: Insights from the Generations and Gender Survey

Authors: Katrin Schwanitz, Francesco Rampazzo, Agnese Vitali

Abstract

Comparative research suggests that there are great cross-national differences in young adults' leaving home behaviour across Europe. In order to shed new light on why patterns of leaving home differ so markedly, we study leaving home intentions and their drivers from a comparative perspective. We use data on 12 European countries from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey; the analysis is restricted to young adults (aged 18 – 34) who had never left the parental home for at least three months after age 16 (N = 10,457). We employ multi-group factor analysis and binary logistic regression models to (1) compare the distribution of estimated means, variances and correlations of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control (towards leaving home) and to (2) analyse the interactions between the three latent factors (attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control) and country, sex, and age. Initial descriptive analyses lend further support to a North–West / South–East gradient in leaving home intentions among European young adults. Other interesting results include the fairly large variation in the estimated means of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control (towards leaving home) across the 12 countries in the sample and the relevance of these three factors as drivers for young adults' intentions to leave the parental home – even when controlled for a host of socio-demographic variables.

9

Second Demographic Transition Invades Italy

Authors: Elena Pirani, Arnstein Aassve, Letizia Mencarini, Daniele Vignoli

Abstract

Recent trends in cohabitation, divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing, show that Italy has entered a stage of rapid family change. The aim of this paper is twofold. We first document

those trends, holding them up against rates of tertiary education and female labor force participation, and indicators of secularization. Second, we use the recently launched Household Multipurpose Survey of Family and Social Subjects to study the underlying drivers of those macro trends. The multipurpose survey was first released in June 2018, with life histories to be added in April 2019. The survey provides a unique opportunity to assess the diffusion of new family behaviours among young Italians.

10

Home alone: Explaining the relationship between low second childbearing rates and childcare support in Belarus using the Generations and Gender Survey

Authors: Kamila Ishchanova

Abstract

Driven by very low second birth rates, the long-term fertility decline in Belarus has become a major national policy focus of the last decades. Yet, a remarkable research gap exists regarding the low fertility rates in Belarus. To help fill this gap, this study aims to assess childcare determinants of second childbearing in Belarus. Previous research has shown that family policy plays a notable role in determining fertility decisions in developed countries. The empirical results will form an essential pillar of the evidence base necessary to identify and implement family planning policies. The analysis is based on respondents of the Belarusian Generation and Gender Survey (2017), who are born 1961-99 and have one or two biological children. It is designed to explain second childbearing status with institutional regular childcare and receptions of payments for children as the main independent variables. The models control for sex, age and material prosperity. Applying logistic regressions, the findings clearly demonstrate that institutional childcare support, especially afterschool usage, almost doubles the probability of having two children. The results also suggest that regular maintenance payments for children also seem to increase the fertility rate in Belarus. Female and young Belarussian should be primarily targeted by child friendly policies. Thus, policies to provide financial and childcare support may boost fertility outcomes significantly.

11

Gender equality in medical careers parallel worsening work-conditions. A case of gender paradox? Findings from Italy.

Authors: Camilla Gaiaschi

Abstract

By investigating women's under-representation in senior positions among physicians, this paper sheds light on the trade-off between gender and social equality. The analysis is based on a dataset of a thousand physicians working in five Italian hospitals. Data were collected through an online survey (49% response rate). The research shows that women's adjusted odds of promotion from the first to the intermediate level of the career ladder are 41% smaller than men's. No disadvantage is found from the intermediate to the final rank, suggesting that the vertical segregation is due to a sticky floors mechanism and not to a glass ceiling effect. Younger female physicians experience no disadvantage. No maternity penalty occurs while a paternity premium persists. This study points out that positive

changes towards equality occur. Nevertheless, two main aspects should be considered. First, face to an unequal division of unpaid work, the closing of the gap is largely due to women's strategies to reduce their motherhood penalty, either by not having children or by anticipating childbirth during the specialty school, or again by reducing the leave (in private hospitals) or by outsourcing domestic work. The second aspect sheds light on the existence of a paradox: no penalty persists in the youngest (most precarious) cohorts, nor in private hospitals, where atypical contracts make the rule. Where work conditions worsen and welfare benefits are low, women's disadvantages seem to decrease.

12

Relational Pathways to Delayed Childbearing and Childlessness in Cross-National Comparison

Authors: Md Mahfuzur Rahman, Bryndl Hohmann-Marriott

Abstract

Increase in the prevalence of delayed childbearing and childlessness in developed countries have made it important to understand the antecedents of postponed childbearing. A lifecourse perspective points to cumulative effects, and research consistently implicates relationships as a key condition for childbearing. Taking these together, this study examines the relational trajectories of women who have reached age 35 without bearing children. For 17 countries in the first wave of the Generations and Gender study, sequence analysis is used to identify the most common relational pathways, differences in pathways between women who go on to have children after age 35 and those who remain childless, and country differences in these patterns. Preliminary examination suggests that in many cases fertility postponed is fertility forgone, while few countries show deviation from this norm. Findings of this study can help shed light on involuntary childlessness, advanced maternal age, and their associated demographic, social, and individual implications.

13

What lessons Pakistan can learn from Bangladesh in reducing its fertility

Authors: Mehtab S. Karim

Abstract

South Asia with of about 1.8 billion people and over one-fourth of the world's population, is world's poorest region after Sub-Saharan Africa. Due to a high population growth rate during the second half of the 20th century, the region has suffered from high infant child mortality, low level of literacy (particularly among females) and endemic poverty. The demographic situation, particularly fertility decline, as was evidenced in East and South East Asia, did not occur in South Asia till the late 1980, and consequently when the first Human Development Report was released by UNDP in 1990, it became evident that macro level socioeconomic indicators of the South Asia region were far from satisfactory. Only Sri Lanka –among seven countries of South Asia, namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives, was performing better, where along with high literacy level among women coupled with a high contraceptive use, fertility, and infant mortality rates were substantially lower. Although India and Pakistan (including now Bangladesh) were the first two countries to launch official family planning programs in the early 1960s, their impact

was not demonstrated for another two to three decades. Consequently, unlike other regions of Asia, fertility in South Asia remained high. Sri Lanka took a lead in fertility transition by achieving below replacement level fertility. Similarly, by 2000, due to increasing contraceptive use in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Maldives, fertility rates started declining and by 2010, with the exception of Pakistan, over half of the currently married women in all other South Asian countries were using contraceptives. Consequently, by 2015 they have reached nearly replacement level fertility, whereas the rate has remained high in Pakistan, at 3.5 per woman which is about 66 percent higher than its other South Asian neighbours.

The example of Bangladesh is most prominent, where due to increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married woman below age 50, from 7 to 62 percent during 1975 and 2013, a dramatic decline in fertility was noticed, from 6.9 to 2.1 per woman, whereas during the same period, in Pakistan CPR only increased from 5 to 29 percent, resulting in a much slower decline in fertility. In 1980 both Pakistan and Bangladesh had a population of about 80 million, which has increased to 166 million in Bangladesh and 215 million in Pakistan in 2018. Besides, both being pre-dominantly Muslim majority countries, during 1947-71, they constituted two provinces of Pakistan. Till the early 1980's both the countries were among the fastest growing countries in Asia, with total fertility rates of about 6.5 per woman. During 1950-1980 (in 30 years), Bangladesh's population increased by 107% while Pakistan recorded 100% increase. Since 1980 Bangladesh has experienced a rapid decline in its fertility. On the other hand, during the same period, Pakistan experienced a modest decline. We utilize data from identical household sample surveys conducted in Bangladesh and Pakistan under the Demographic & Health Surveys (DHS) program in 2013-14 and 2017-18. Information collected include household characteristics, living conditions of the family, household assets and educational attainment, access to mass media, fertility levels and preferences reproductive health, along with knowledge about and ever, current and future use of contraceptives, including reasons for not using and need and demand for family planning. The paper highlights public policies adopted in the two countries which could have affected reproductive health conditions of women in the two countries and eventually fertility levels.

14

Trends, Patterns and prospects of "one-person" and "one-couple only" households in India: An evidence from National Family Health Survey

Authors: Naina Purkayastha, Dr. Preeti Dhillon

Abstract

Household structure and familial composition have always occupied a center stage in the sociological parley. This study attempts to examine the critical evidence on the changing household structures in India, through assessing the patterns and prospects of 'one-person' and 'one-couple only' households. Data from the four rounds of the Indian National Family Health Survey is used. Methods involved are viz. bivariate analysis, regression spline smoothing and logistic curve fitting method (using Population Analysis System Software). This study documented an increasing trend in the share of one-couple only households since 1992-93 to 2015-16. The projected prevalence of one-person only household in India would reach to 5%-6% by 2030, where Mizoram, followed by Goa and Karnataka would be

leading the trend. The prevalence of “one couple only” households would reach 15% by 2050, and Kerala among all the states would be at the top of the list. Compared to males, more females are living alone after the age of 50 and above, depicting the occurrence of the feminization of aging. People living with spouse only is higher among the rural elderly, hence supporting the presence of ruralization of aging in India. Findings on increasing ‘one person’ and ‘one-couple only’ households with more elderly over time has implications on geriatric care policies. If these trends follow in the future, we would require extra social support for the greying population in India.

Session 5: Cross-National Difference in Fertility – 12:00

16

Couples fertility differentials by education: do step-children make a difference?

Authors: Laurent Toulemon, Alessandra Trimarchi

Abstract

In many European countries, the increasing propensity to experience more than one union is related to more and more couples where the partners already have children born before the union. Since the 1990s, the spread of education has led to a decline in the proportion of hypergamic couples (where the man is more educated than the woman), while hypogamic couples have become more and more common. Using GGS data where data are available on step-children, we will examine the trends in couples’ fertility differentials by education, considering the level of education of both partners, and including common children (born during the union) as well as step-children (born before the union). Several analyses have been conducted on step-family fertility intentions and behaviour; our aim is instead to consider couples’ fertility based on different definitions of couples’ children. Our first hypothesis is that couples where both partners are highly educated have as many common children than other couples (and remain less often without any common child), but have less often step-children. Our second hypothesis is that, when one partner is less educated than the other, he or she is more likely than the more educated partner to have children born before the union. We aim to check whether these hypotheses derived from the French context also hold in other European countries, as a consequence of the spreading of new family behaviours.

17

Union instability and fertility: an international perspective

Authors: Ana Fostik, Daniel Ciganda, Mariana Fernandez Soto, Fernando Ruiz Vallejo

Abstract

This article seeks to explore the effects of union instability on cumulated fertility in 27 countries, from North and South America (United States, Canada, Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia) as well as Europe and other countries (in the Harmonized Histories dataset). In order to do so, we will harmonize a series of national surveys containing retrospective conjugal and birth histories with the Harmonized Histories dataset: Encuesta de Situaciones Sociales y Familiares (2008) for Uruguay, Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (DHS) for Colombia (2015), Encuesta Demográfica Retrospectiva (EDER) for Mexico (2017), Encuesta

de Fecundidad for Spain (2018) and General Social Survey for Canada (2011). After documenting the level of union instability by country (measured as the proportion of women ever separated from a marriage or a cohabiting union), we will classify countries according to their levels of fertility and union instability (high instability/low fertility, high instability/high fertility, low instability/low fertility, low instability/high fertility). Then, we will focus on ever partnered women to document the variation in the proportion of women ever in a second or subsequent union, and use Poisson regression to analyse the effect of several characteristics of reproductive and union trajectories on the number of children ever born (from ages 25 to 49) in each country and each category in our classification by levels of conjugal instability and fertility.

18

Using the GGS data to validate results based on reconstructed EU-SILC birth histories

Authors: Martin Klesment, Allan Puur; Luule Sakkeus

Abstract

European-wide surveys, such as LFS and EU-SILC, provide detailed information on income and other socio-economic characteristics, but often lack basic demographic questions. The use of such survey data to study demographic issues is problematic but can be done using indirect methods. For example, to analyse fertility, we have used own-child method (OCM) to reconstruct birth histories from the household roster of the EU-SILC data. In this paper, we show how the OCM-based results from the EU-SILC data were validated by comparing them against the respective results from the GGS data. Selecting 10 countries that are represented in both datasets, we focus mostly on the validity of 2nd and 3rd births estimation. The validation is based on comparison of non-parametric survival statistics and event history modelling. To identify potential biases in the OCM-based birth histories, comparisons are done by some main predictors in fertility modelling, e.g. education. Basic sources of bias that we address are the existence of non-resident children and time-invariance of characteristics such as partnership status and education. We also compute age-specific fertility rates and TFR to compare with the respective figures from the GGS and official statistics. With a few exceptions, including some country-specific biases, we find that the EU-SILC data is a valuable source for parity-specific fertility research.

19

Parity-Specific Fertility Transitions across Europe

Author: Ralina Panova

Abstract

This study explores parity specific fertility transitions in ten European countries. It aims to identify the gender specific motivations for the birth of a first, second and third child. Sociocultural factors are assumed as crucial to discover the specific rationalities behind births of different order. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey, I analyse the transition to first, second and third child within a period of three years, based on men and women aged 18 to 45 years. Main explaining variables are attitudes towards children that are differentiated into anticipated costs and utilities of children as well as social norms. Multivariate analyses demonstrate that social pressure matters for all births and both sexes.

Further, the results show remarkable gendered effects, as for men costs are relevant only for the first birth. For women, however subjective costs impact the birth of second child, which reflects the high costs faced by women, particularly in deciding to have more than one child. While the first and second child is less influenced by intergenerational transmission, this social norm seems to be decisive for the birth of the third child, especially for men. Overall, this study provides new insights into the link between sociocultural factors on the one hand and formation and enlargement of families on the other hand. Further steps of this work of progress are the analyses of different countries in order to identify cross-national differences.

Session 6: Division of Housework – 14:15

20

Fertility and Maternal Employment: Do Fathers Matter?

Authors: Paola Profeta, Ester Fanelli

Abstract

Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey, we show that a higher father's involvement in housework increases the likelihood that the mother has a second child and works full-time. The same is not true if we consider men's choices and the involvement of mothers. Data suggest that fathers' involvement in childcare plays a more limited role than involvement in housework. The role of fathers' involvement in housework is confirmed when we consider women who initially wanted a child or whose partner wanted a child and/or working women. We also provide evidence that culture, mainly the consistency between attitudes and actual behavior in housework, matters for women's fertility decisions and maternal employment.

21

The gender division of housework at different stages of family life: a comparison of France, Hungary and the Netherlands using 3rd wave GGS data

Author: Zsuzsanna Makay

Abstract

We use harmonized GGS data of wave 3 for the Netherlands, France and Hungary (the harmonization was partly done by the author and is finished but the data is not yet publicly released) in order to study the division of household tasks between men and women living in different family forms: young couple living together but having no children yet; couple with small children and couple with children over 10 years. The aim is to analyse the change in the division of household tasks at different periods of family life. Indeed, in the three countries women are in a high proportion active on the labour market before having their first child. In this situation, household tasks may be more often shared in the couple. After childbirth however, this may change, and this change might be affected by the length of maternity and parental leave taken by the mother. In Hungary, where women stay at home for several years after childbirth, the first results show that mothers take over the majority of the household tasks and that this unequal share is likely to persist. In families with children where both parents work and even when children are older, the division of

household tasks is less equal than in a young couple without children. In France and in the Netherlands, time taken off to raise children at home is shorter with mothers taking up paid work more rapidly after childbirth. Does this result in a more equal division of domestic work in couples having children in these countries?

22

Do French couples adapt their division of housework to their careers? A longitudinal analysis

Author: Alix Sponton

Abstract

French women still perform two thirds of the housework. Many studies try to understand why the rise of female employment since the second half of the 20th century has not overturned gender roles in the private sphere. Yet, the majority of literature is based on cross-sectional data, which raises serious difficulties regarding the endogeneity between paid and unpaid work decisions. There is still a lot to learn about how the division of tasks between partners can actually adapt to career developments. Using fixed-effect models on the GGS French survey (Erfi, 2005, 2008, 2011), this study explores how changes in partners' absolute incomes, relative incomes and employment statuses affect the division of chores within French couples. To our knowledge, this is the first longitudinal study to do so on French data. We examine bargaining, gender display, autonomy and time availability perspectives. Our findings provide evidence that time and money are not gender neutral. Higher earnings lead women to do proportionally less housework, even when outsourcing and unobserved heterogeneity are taken into account. Conversely, men's incomes do not seem to matter in the distribution of domestic work. Our results also suggest that unemployed women increase substantially their share of housework. For men, unemployment is associated with a more equal sharing only if their partner is working full-time. In couples with inactive women, gender roles look stable whatever men's employment status.

23

The division of housework and re-partnering in Europe: are re-partnered men and women unions less traditional than those in their first relationship?

Authors: Mariona Lozano, Joan Garcia-Roman

Abstract

This study analyses traditional and non-traditional arrangements of housework among dual-earner couples according to their union rank, i.e., first or higher-order unions. It aims to understand whether re-partnering and re-marriage lead to less traditional divisions of housework within couples. Past evidence showed that unequal sharing of housework is associated with marital conflict and it lowers relationship satisfaction, which may lead to divorce. If one partner takes on a disproportionate share of domestic work, the odds of divorce are higher. However, it is less clear if men and women in subsequent unions may be more likely to equally share housework. We study 6 countries in Europe using the second wave of the Gender and Generation Survey (N=9,346) and compare housework arrangements of men and women in their first union with those who are re-partnered. We found that re-



partnered respondents were more likely to have a non-traditional division of housework than those in their first union, but the association is only significant among the male sample.