



**Generations &  
Gender Programme**



# 4th GGP User Conference Berlin, 6-7 July 2017

## Abstracts

In collaboration with:



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## Keynote lecture

James Raymo

*“Cross-National Comparative Insights on “Diverging Destinies”*

## Session 1: Fertility Determinants

### 1. **Zuzanna Brzozowska, Isabella Buber-Ennser, Michaela Potančoková and Bernard Riederer**

*Didn't plan but got one: Mistimed and unintended births among men and women in six European countries*

Although effective contraceptives have been widely available in low-fertility countries for decades, a substantial number of pregnancies and births is still unplanned or mistimed. In the USA, the topic has caught considerable scholarly attention, but in Europe the respective evidence is scarce. The few studies devoted to the subject show that less educated women and women living in consensual unions have a higher probability of experiencing an unintended pregnancy. Another risk factor is age: an unplanned pregnancy tends to happen far more often to teenagers than to older women. However, women past their prime childbearing age also have an elevated risk of unintended pregnancy compared to women in their prime childbearing years. Evidence on men and studies analysing how the number of unplanned births vary by socio-cultural and institutional context are lacking.

This paper uses the panel GGS data to examine the socio-economic characteristics of men and women (separately) who experienced an unplanned birth in six European countries representing diverse socio-cultural and institutional contexts: Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy and Poland. It explores how much unintended parents differ from those who realised their fertility intentions (either of having or not having a child) and whether the risk factors of unplanned births depend on the country-context. First results indicate differences between countries of the former Western and the Eastern Bloc.

## 2. Livia Murinko, Livia S.Z. Oláh and Zsolt Spéder

### *Sailing close to the wind? Was the intervention of the Hungarian government to increase 3rd birth rate successful?*

Post-communist governments made serious efforts to stop or at least to reduce the massive fertility decline started with the fall of the communist reproductive system. Two of the several interventions of the Hungarian government, the introduction of child raising allowance ("full time motherhood") and of a new tax relief system, were aimed specifically to support those having three and more children. Vital statistics have not shown the growing ratio of third and further children. However indices based on vital statistics are hardly suitable to measure effects of intervention in time of dramatic behavioural changes, which was the time of intensive postponement, when Central-Eastern European countries moved from early to late family formation and parenthood. Employing the event history method and using the data of the Hungarian Generation and Gender Survey we examined whether governmental interventions had an effect among partners with two children to have a third birth, and whether there are differences between social groups. Interventions were measured by period indicators. After controlling standard factors of third birth (age at second birth, gender of the children, religiosity, education, etc.) we came to the conclusion, that indeed, governmental interventions have a significant and differential effect on third birth risks. While the introduction of the child raising allowance increased the third birth risk of low educated, the introduction of a generous tax relief seems to increase the third birth risk of the tertiary educated. Finally, most of the factors (individual covariates) included in our model had, according to our expectations, a significant effect and were in accordance with previous research findings.

## 3. Johan Dahlberg and Gunnar Andersson

### *Expectations, peer pressure, and unintended childbearing in low fertility settings*

By making use of the Generations and Gender Survey follow-up design it is possible to compare eleven European countries and analyze predictors of unintended childbearing. While most previous research has used retrospective data to analyze unintended childbearing, this study applies event history techniques on longitudinal data measuring the desire for children up to three years before the birth of a child. The main findings shows that peer pressure, expectations and contraceptive use all affects the propensity to become a mother despite having no desire to enter parenthood. Roughly 5 percent of women stating that they have no desire to become mother had entered motherhood within three years after the interview. Women with the least negative expectations about parenthood has a predicted probability of 7.1 percent to become mothers, while those with the most negative expectations has a probability of 4.1 percent. Women who, despite their desire not to become a mother, do not use any contraceptives have a predicted probability of 7.4 percent to become mothers within three years after the interview. Women using contraceptives has a probability of 4.5 percent. Also peer pressure affect women's propensity to become mothers.

#### 4. Alessandra Trimarchi and Jan van Bavel

##### *Fertility goals and partner-choice: Is there a link?*

The discrepancy between partners' fertility goals and preferences is often considered one of the reasons why actual fertility remains lower than desired fertility in a population. Since information about desired family size is not always available, scholars assess the compatibility between partners' fertility goals looking indirectly at mating markets. Individuals with similar backgrounds (e.g. education, ethnicity) tend to share life-course paths that let them - potentially - converge towards similar family goals. However, single men and women, according to their family goals, may be more inclined to form unions with individuals that they believe will be committed to similar family goals. Educational assortative mating has been widely documented but its connection with fertility goals of the partners remains unclear. In this paper, we test whether fertility goals and preferences have power in predicting the relative level of education of the (future) partner. We include an indicator of fertility goals, i.e. the total number of children that the individual intends to have, and an indicator of fertility preferences, i.e. the sex-preference of a future child. We use GGS countries with available wave 2 data. We select singles participating in the first wave and, by means of multinomial logistic regression, we model the likelihood to form a union in the next three years, with a partner who is: similarly educated, lower educated or higher educated. If education-specific mating markets effectively shape fertility goals and preferences, the latter, in turn, may be strongly associated with the likelihood to form an educationally homogamous partnership.

## 13h45 / Session 2: Patterns of family formation and dissolution

#### 1. Maike van Damme and Pearl Dykstra

##### *Explaining the educational gradient of divorce: a social exchange model for eight European countries*

To what extent can we explain the negative female educational gradient of divorce in some European societies? Boertien and Harkonen (2014) examined whether and to what extent the explanation may lie in marital satisfaction ('attractiveness'), using British data and controlling for 'barriers' (such as having marital specific capital and commitment). They found that in the UK there are no educational differences in marital satisfaction, hence it cannot explain the educational gradient of divorce. However, in a previous study on marital satisfaction and divorce thoughts using the GGS, we found that the educational effect (the couple's educational level, not women's education only) on marital satisfaction is positive (both for men and for women). Using the GGS, we therefore replicate the UK single country study with eight European countries and see whether there is context dependency. We disentangle the female educational effect from male's education (note that only about one third of the unions are homogamous in

the examined countries) and additionally look into effects of dissimilarity distance in education. We find indeed a negative female educational gradient and this effect remains after the inclusion of male's education and dissimilarity distance. Using the khb-approach we found some effect of marital satisfaction - 10%), and about the same amount we can explain by the sum of different 'barriers' (or marital specific capital such as common (young) children, home ownership, and commitment).

## 2. Christine Schnor and David Pelletier

*Childbearing within cohabitation and family stability: testing the role of diffusion using data from 16 European countries, Canada and the US*

This study focuses on the association between nonmarital childbearing and family dissolution rates. Proportions of children born to nonmarried, cohabiting parents have increased substantially in recent decades and research shows that these parents are more likely than married parents to separate. Our research questions are: Has the trend towards more nonmarital births increased the proportion of children with separated parents? Or, has family stability remained unchanged, because cohabitation becomes more marriage-like when more widespread among parents? Using individual survey data and contextual information from 16 European countries, Canada and the US (GGS, Pairfam, Canadian GSS, NSFG), we built a multilevel model that allows comparing the union stability of parents that had their first child in the 1990s in different national/regional settings. Preliminary findings show that the diffusion of births within cohabitation is, on average, associated with an increase in family disruptions. Differences in stability between cohabiting and married parents depend on the countries' initial proportion of nonmarital births. Comparison of countries with low versus high initial proportions suggests that the stability of cohabiting families first diverges from and then grows relatively closer to that of married families. The reason for the latter trend is decreasing marital stability. We conclude that family instability seems to have increased with the trend towards more nonmarital births and that marital status differences decrease because marriage becomes more cohabitation-like. An explanation may be that marriage gets less binding, social norms make separation a 'normal' union outcome, and that the repartnering market offers more alternative partners.

## 3. Martin Kreidl and Hana Morávková

*Partnership trajectories of mothers without a co-residential partner*

We investigate partnership transitions of mothers who had no co-residential partner at birth of their first child („solo mothers"). Using retrospective partnership and co-residence histories from the Czech 2005 GGS, we investigate entry into co-residential partnership using event history methods. We test several hypotheses derived from the individualization theory. While approximately one half of „solo mothers" had no co-residential partner at child birth, almost 50 % of them did start a co-residential partnership subsequently. The probability of transitioning into a co-residential partnership increased over cohorts. Whereas about 25 % of solo mothers from the

oldest cohort started a co-residential partnership in the 20 years following childbirth, almost two thirds did so in the youngest cohort. The highest odds are among very young solo mothers. Well educated women are more likely to remain without a co-residential partner and the effect of education increases over cohorts, reflecting perhaps their growing ability and willingness to remain solo.

#### 4. **Claudia Recksiedler and Laura Bernardi**

*Lone mothers' trajectories of repartnering and well-being: a comparison of family policy models*

The share of lone parents is rising and becoming increasingly heterogeneous with regard to lone parents' socio-demographic characteristics. Whereas lone parents were less likely to re-partner in previous decades, family transitions toward blended families now occur more frequently and faster. Lone parents have different motives to re-partner (i.e., financial, romantic, or to replace a parental figure), which may be partly influenced by welfare states' generosity in supporting non-traditional families. It is an open question, however, how recent changes in re-partnering trajectories affect lone mothers' well-being and if these associations vary across welfare states. Drawing on the life course perspective, we aim to examine the relationship between lone mothers' trajectories of re-partnering and well-being through a comparative lens. We utilize data from six countries that represent distinct types of welfare states: the dual earner (Sweden, Norway), market-oriented (UK, Switzerland), and general family policy model (Germany, France). Because levels and types of support for lone mothers vary considerably across the three different family policy models, we argue that the benefits or risks of entering a new relationship on well-being are not equally distributed across welfare state regimes. Data stems from the Harmonizing Histories dataset and is supplemented with well-being indicators from respective national surveys (e.g., the British Household Panel Survey). We employed Latent Class Growth Curve Models to extract latent trajectories of re-partnering based on lone mothers' annual partnership and cohabitation status, which were subsequently used as dependent variable in multinomial regression models including multiple well-being indicators and country as explanatory variables.

## 15h30 / Session 3: Life course trajectories

#### 1. **Sapphire Yu Han, Aart Liefbroer and Cees Elzinga**

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

Recent theories about social and demographic change, such as individualization and the second Demographic Transition, suggest a type of late, protracted and complex pathway to adulthood. Over the past years, qualified support has been found for the emergence of a new pattern of transition to adulthood in most European countries. The transition

to adulthood is a complex process of a series of interlinked events. Life courses are greatly varying sequences of roughly the same life course events, the complexity being caused by the fact that these sequences consist of correlated events and spells and these correlations seem to depend on gender, social class, cohort and cohort-related macro events. Our previous work demonstrated the application of a first order Hidden Markov model to uncover the mechanisms of transition to adulthood and the roles played by gender and education level of the birth cohort between 1956 and 1965 in France. Methodologically, the Hidden Markov model largely reduces the multi-channel sequence data into life state (hidden state) based transition sequences. Substantively, our result suggested a fertility and partnership driven pathway of transition to adulthood, while covariates played different roles in each life state. To further test the applicability of Hidden Markov models and to deepen our understanding of the transition differences between European countries, we expanded in the Hidden Markov modelling to a cross-national comparison context. Theoretically, we argue that different European countries are at different stages of second Demographic Transition at a given cohort and different transition mechanisms can be detected by Hidden Markov models. Therefore, this study adopts a life course approach using Hidden Markov models to quantify the transition to adulthood in different European countries. We will test hypothesis on social class- (parental SES, education, etc.) and gender related background variables in life state (hidden state) using 18 European/Western countries of respondents born between year 1956 and 1965 in Gender and Generation Survey (GGS), which consists full annual monthly life course sequence data of leaving parental home, partnership history and fertility history between age 15 to 40.

## 2. Okka Zimmermann and Dirk Konietzka

### *Destandardisation of the life course: privilege or deprivation? Evidence from sequence analysis of six GGS countries*

The question, what "destandardisation of the life course" means, whether it actually takes place, and which empirical patterns prevail, has not yet been answered satisfyingly, despite being a central topic in life course research. Moreover, theoretical approaches differ regarding the explanations they offer for destandardisation processes. One may assume that higher strata have been pushing destandardisation processes by pioneering non-traditional life course paths. It can also be argued that, in the last decades, more unfavourable life conditions and a scarcity of resources prevented the less educated from putting into effect desired life course plans, hence boosting destandardisation specifically in the lower strata. We compare cohort-specific degrees of destandardisation in family life courses in young adulthood (age 15 to 35) in six GGS countries (Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway and Russia) and add the NEPS data from Germany due to concerns about the reliability of the retrospective data in the GGS. Our analyses are based on a total of 70,228 respondents. We define social strata by educational achievement (ISCED classification) and life courses states by partnership status, marital status and children in the household. Our results show that, even though dominant life course outcomes in early adulthood vary considerably between the countries analysed, destandardisation is consistently more pronounced among the lower

than among the higher educated. We therewith conclude that life course destandardisation is in first place driven by unfavourable life circumstances and lacking resources to establish viable accepted life course pathways.

### 3. Federica Querin

#### *A study of the interplay of employment history and fertility using sequence analysis*

This paper contributes to the literature on the interplay of employment status and fertility, focusing on individual life-histories. In particular, I exploit information on start and end dates of up to twenty-six activities per respondent collected retrospectively in the second wave of the Gender and Generation Survey. In this way, I can construct individual employment life-lines dating back to the activity the respondent reported doing at age 16. This allows for an instructive cohort interpretation, enriched by the identification of common patterns of behaviours focusing on the role of women's education and economic uncertainty on the use of paid maternity leave. Insightful graphical representations from sequence analysis indeed show that: (1) education and paid leave have an inverted-U relationship: women with the lowest and highest education take less leave than those with upper-secondary and lower-tertiary education; (2) mother's type of contract is critically important for maternity leave, with women without written contracts or with fixed-term contracts having taken less of it. These results are likely to be supported by subsequent multinomial logistic regressions conducted on the same sample.

### 4. Jarl Mooyaart

#### *Timing and type of parental home leaving pathways in four European countries*

Research on the timing of family events in early adulthood, such as leaving the parental home, cohabitation, marriage and parenthood, has demonstrated that there are differences between European countries in the timing and sequencing of these events. In this study demographic pathways after leaving the parental home are compared across four European countries. A novel method is used, Competing Trajectories Analysis, which combines event-history analysis with sequence analysis. This way one is able to assess differences in timing of first leaving the parental home, but can also examine the different patterns of demographic behavior in the years that follow after this transition. In this study family behavior (cohabitation, marriage and parenthood) in the 5 years that follow after the first parental home leave is examined. Using the first wave of the Gender and Generations Survey, four European countries are chosen that have different levels of welfare, familialism and individualism, being: Germany, Sweden, Italy and Romania. These four different countries may provide a good view as to how different national contexts shape both the timing of home leaving and the type of home leaving trajectory. Across all these countries the influence of family background and education on the process of home leaving is analyzed. The competing trajectory analysis will provide a typology of different types of leaving home pathway patterns. Using multinomial logistic regression this study will assess how country and social class



differences shape the choice of a particular demographic pathway after leaving the parental home for the first time.

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## Day 2

Friday 7 July

### 09h00 / Session 4: Work, gender and fatherhood

#### 1. Ruth Abramowski

*Power structures and traditional division of household tasks within couples: a comparison of European countries*

In the last decades, we observe a rapid modernization in most European countries. In particular, equal rights in the private sphere were implemented and supported by family policies. Gender equality as a political goal is highly valued among couples. Nevertheless, if comparing the division of household tasks in European countries, we observe a striking discrepancy between egalitarian attitudes and traditional domestic behaviors. Considering the behavioral traditionalism, the primary research question is: How do power structures and empowerment determine the division of household tasks within couples in different European countries?

The goals of this PhD project are to create a theoretical meta-analysis of central studies, to develop a typology of power dimensions, to carry out a multilevel analysis that integrates the dimensions societal empowerment and the power division within couples and to explain the division of household tasks. The theoretical approach is that the division of household tasks could be explained by structural conditions, institutions, participation, cultural values, attitudes and individual differences.

In the analysis of the division of household tasks all European countries will be integrated for which the first and second wave of GGS data are available in order to develop an appropriate multilevel model for longitudinal, nested data. Up to now, only 14 countries from the first wave are analyzed (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden). Comparing these countries, the 'Task-Participation-Index' indicate small country-specific differences, however, in all countries women do more housework than men. The intercepts vary significantly across countries and the ICC suggests that about 6.1% of the total variability in TPI lies between countries. According to the first results

from a two-level multilevel regression, especially non-traditional division of household tasks is more accepted in countries with higher political empowerment for women. Due to the small sample size at level 2 analysis, we are going to develop an analysis of regional level and integrate wave 2 data for our longitudinal research design.

## 2. Teresa Martin-García and Cristina Solera:

*Do care-related fields of study produce more caring fathers? A comparison between Norway, Austria and Poland*

Among the vast literature on the gender division of unpaid work and the so-called "new fathers", it is a consolidated evidence that not only her but also his level of education matter. However, although shown relevant for other behaviors such as first union or first child, to the best of our knowledge no study has so far examined the role of type of education for men's share of domestic and care work. By drawing from the Generation and Gender Survey and by comparing three countries (Norway, Austria and Poland) with distinctive cultural and institutional settings, in this paper we focus on couples with young children and we explore whether, controlling for his and her level of education and labor market position, there is a higher time involvement in unpaid work among men trained in fields in which a large majority of students are women and where traditional stereotypical female qualities prevail (eg. teaching and healthcare), compared to those in male-dominated technical fields. We expect these men to have different involvement in unpaid work, especially in fathering, due to already-existing attitudes and values when choosing type of education; more or less family-oriented socialization during the formative years; and cost-benefit calculations concerning their occupations and career paths. Moreover, we expect these effects to be more pronounced in Norway where less traditional gender norms and more institutional support for a "dual earner-dual carer" model may allow men (and women) to follow their preferences, as captured by type of education.

## 3. Alzbeta Mullerova

*Workers or mothers? Czech welfare and gender role preferences in transition*

Two decades after the fall of state socialism, the Czech Republic records the widest employment gap between women with and without pre-school children among OECD countries (41 pp), as well as alarmingly low fertility rates (TFR having not exceeded 1.5 over the last 20 years). Several substantial parental leave reforms took place during the first stage of the transition (1995) and after the EU accession (2008). The responses by the targeted population, i.e. take-up rates and duration of work interruptions, do not fully mimic predictable effects drawn by financial incentives, as mothers stay on the low-paid leave for several years per child. Why is that? Using the European Values Study and the Generations and Gender Programme panel data, I show that quite counter-intuitively, in the context of post-socialist public policy adjustments, preference for long leaves does not stem from lower preference for welfare state institutions, but from a purely intra-household value change in favour of higher task specialization between men and women. Indeed, unlike most European countries and even other post-

communist countries, we observe a significant turn towards specialized couple preferences - among both women and men, both parents and non-parents, and both the higher and lower educated.

#### 4. Beata Osiewalska

*Childlessness and fertility by couples' educational gender (in) equality in Austria, Bulgaria and France*

In modern, highly developed countries the association between education and fertility seems to be equivocal - a negative influence of education mainly concerns women, while among men the correlation is often positive or negligible. Although the gender differences have been examined in depth, couples' procreative behaviour treated as a result of a conflict between male and female characteristics still remains understudied. This study aims to investigate couples' reproductive behaviour among contemporary European populations with regards to (in)equality between partners' educational levels. Various measures of educational endogamy are considered. The hurdle zero-truncated Poisson model within the Bayesian framework is applied. The data come from the first-wave of Generations and Gender Survey for Austria, Bulgaria and France. Homogamous low educated partners have, on average, the highest fertility. Highly educated individuals postpone childbearing, and have a smaller number of children in all countries except in France where their completed fertility does not differ from other unions. The effect of hypergamy is insignificant and is thus similar to homogamy in medium education. Hypogamy seems to negatively influence fertility in Bulgaria and Austria, but this effect might be assigned to the negative impact of the female's high level of education.

## 11h45 / Session 5: Quality issues in GGP data

### 1. Adél Katalin Rohr

*Detecting possible mode effects in the Hungarian GGS*

In Hungary 4th wave of the GGS was launched in the end of 2012. The basic data collection mode was CAPI, but we offered mixed method also for the respondents. They had a chance to answer for a part of the questionnaire (for example partnership quality, income, health status, attitudes, planes and wellbeing) via web survey (CAWI), and have a shorter personal interview later (CAPI). 14 percent of the them (1730 respondents) used this mixed method, in other cases only CAPI method was used in the survey .

In this presentation our goal is to analyze GGS answers by the survey method in some sensitive topic, like partnership quality, financial situation and health status. According to our hypothesis online method redounds more „outspoken" answering in these questions. Our results show a clean-cut mode effect in the case of partnership quality, mainly in taboo topic like arguing. For example CAWI respondents had

1.5 times higher chance to respond about aging in their relationship than CAPI respondents controlling for partnership status, gender, age and educational level. They also had 1.8 times higher chance to admit that one or both of them had considered divorce or ending the relationship in the previous year. In the case of financial situation the results are less clear. Our research question is whether we talk about a real mode effect by the survey method in the Hungarian GGS results or this effect exists just in some research questions.

## 2. Zsuzsanna Makay

*What to ask if we want to know how many children respondents had? Lessons from the Hungarian GGS*

In the Hungarian GGS the same respondents were interviewed four times between 2001 and 2012. Among other topics, data about fertility history was collected since one of the main questions concerned fertility and childbearing decisions. During quality-control it turned out however, that data about the dates of birth and the number of children was often incorrect: some respondents had for example less children in one wave than in a previous one; older respondents tended to report children in a wave they did not report in a previous one. Why these errors? How to deal with them? After some analyses it turned out that in most cases wrong data had been collected because questions about children had not been asked precisely. In the four questionnaires data about children was indeed asked in four different ways. So the decision was made to proceed to a bigger data revision with the aim to make fertility data of respondents consequent over the four waves. The results of the revision? More children and more reliable data, we hope. In this study the reasons, the mechanism and the results of this correction are described. Beyond, a special part is devoted to its lessons: by asking questions about fertility history appropriately and by making use of some technical tricks in the case of CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing), most of these problems can be avoided and the quality of data improved.

## 3. Arianna Caporali

*Documenting cross-national comparability of longitudinal surveys: the GGP online codebook & analysis*

In international survey projects, metadata are paramount to evaluate cross-national comparability of data. They help identify issues of conceptual or methodological equivalence between country datasets. Metadata are even more important in the context of longitudinal surveys where subsequent waves need to be described. This paper presents the ways in which metadata are provided in the framework of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP). The challenge of documenting GGP data lies in the need to combine country specificities in fieldwork methodologies and country deviations from the standard questionnaire, with information on the harmonization process across different waves. To face this challenge, metadata are provided in compliance with the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), an international standard for documenting social science data, and are made available in an online codebook and

analysis tool through the software package Nesstar. The paper illustrates the DDI elements chosen to document GGP surveys and shows examples of functionalities offered by Nesstar to compare metadata and variables across different countries and waves. It ends with an outlook on possible future development.

#### **4. Susana Cabaço and Tom Emery**

##### *Increasing Data quality for new Data Collection in the GGP*

The current GGP data has been used extensively in many publications that have helped advance our understanding of generations and gender over the past decade. However, this data had several limitations. Most notably, compliance to the core questionnaire was low in many countries, reducing the ability of researchers to conduct comparative analysis for which the GGP was designed. In addition to this, the data that was collected was post-hoc harmonised leading to slow release times and complex procedures for the documentation of the harmonization work. These factors combine to reduce the scientific impact of the GGP and its value to social scientists. In 2019 the GGP will begin a new round of data collection using a new fieldwork system designed to greatly increase data quality. This system is currently being trialled in Belarus and as part of a pilot of the new questionnaire in Germany, Croatia and Portugal. In this presentation, we outline the technical and methodological design of the new fieldwork system and the ways in which it increases comparability, compliance and data quality in the GGP. The presentation will detail how the questionnaire will be developed, translated, deployed and disseminated through the GGP Research Infrastructure using the latest data collection software. It will also cover the control systems employed by the GGP team to ensure that the data collected will be of sufficient quality for public release.

## **14h30 / Session 6: Fertility intentions**

#### **1. Monika Mynarska and Wiktoria Wróblewska**

##### *Fit enough to be a mother? Women's health and their childbearing intentions*

By studying fertility intentions we are able to greatly improve our knowledge on factors that influence people's childbearing choices. A vast body of evidence exists on how these intentions depend on economic factors, such as a level of education, financial and housing situation, employment status or job characteristics. A role of norms and attitudes- religiosity, family-orientation or gender-role attitudes- has also been documented. So far, surprisingly little attention has been paid, however, to how health matters for people's fertility plans. We contribute to filling this gap. We use data from the first wave of the Polish GGS (2010/2011) to verify whether women who experience any health problems limit their childbearing intentions. We look at four different

aspects of women's health: self-rated health, disability, longstanding health problems or chronic condition, and experiencing limitation in everyday activities. Descriptive analyses suggest that all of them might matter for a plan to have a child in the next three years. Nevertheless, only women's self-rated health remains significant if age, parity and marital status are controlled for. The importance of the most subjective indicator of health clearly resonates with a concept of the perceived behavioural control, which is central in the Theory of Planned Behaviour. It also highlights a wider, biopsychosocial approach to health that suggests that health should be understood as a range of physical, mental and social capacities that suffice to perform well in all life-spheres, including taking on certain social and family roles.

## 2. Irina Badurashvili

### *Why Georgian couples do not realize their fertility intentions?*

In our paper using data from two waves of the Generations and Gender Survey in Georgia we tried to analyze women's fertility intentions and their realization in Georgia. Some results of our study are compared with corresponding findings on France and Italy, countries with the highest and lowest fertility level in Europe. Analysis of data has shown that couples in Georgia realize their fertility plans much less frequently than in these two countries: while 2/3 of the respondents in Georgia who definitely intended to have a child during the next three years did not realize their plans and did not give birth to a child during the period between the waves, in France and Italy roughly the same proportion of respondents have realized their fertility intentions and gave birth to a child during the same period of time. Using a method of logistic regression, we also tried to identify which factors influence women who stated during first wave that intend to have a child in the next three years, but did not give birth to a child during 3-years period. The analysis shows that the younger and more educated a woman is, the higher the probability that she will realize her plans to have a child. However, it appeared that the employment of a woman in Georgia is a significant (negative) factor from this point of view. This is not surprising if we take into account the following survey data: only 22.7% of the employed women in Georgia are allowed by the employers to choose flexible time arrangements; only 58% of employed women in Georgia were entitled to sick leave in the time of survey and just 65.6% had paid vacation time.

## 3. Maria Rita Testa and Francesco Rampazzo

### *Intentions and childbearing*

The adult life of women and men is characterised by a plurality of choices and events pertaining to different life domains, but in the literature childbearing intentions are normally studied in isolation from intentions pertaining to other spheres of life. In this research, we situate the correspondence of reproductive intentions and behaviour in a life course framework, encompassing several domains such as partnership, education, work and residence. Using longitudinal data from the Generations and Gender Surveys in five European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, and Lithuania), we examine individuals' childbearing intentions and subsequent outcomes with a focus on

the mediating and moderating role of alternative intentions. We find empirical support for the hypothesis that adults' life plans are multidimensional and that the more simultaneous intentions individuals have, the less likely they are to achieve their childbearing goals. Some intentions, like moving to a new dwelling, facilitate the realization of birth intentions; others, like changing a job, tend to hinder the realisation of birth intentions. Finally, individuals are more successful in achieving their fertility targets in countries that promote a reconciliation of work and family life.

#### **4. Valeria Bordone and Bruno Arpino**

##### *Do grandparents make it easier? Grandparents' availability, fertility intentions and realisations*

Evidence shows a strong link between fertility intentions and behaviours, as in the theory of 'planned behaviour' (Ajzen, 1991). The literature also documents a positive effect of grandparental childcare on mothers' decision to work (e.g., Arpino et al., 2014; Hagestad, 2006) and fertility decisions, especially in countries where public childcare is scarce and market services are costly (Aassve et al., 2012). This study analyses the role of grandparents on their adult-children's fertility intentions and realisations. We use data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) on twelve countries, for which two waves are available (Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Russia), according to their comparable information on grandparenthood and fertility intentions and realisations. First, using Zero-Inflated Poisson (ZIP) models, we analyse the relationship between grandparents' availability (e.g., living near the adult-child, not working and being healthy) and the adult-child's fertility intentions. The ZIP model is suitable for outcome variables with a count nature, as the intended number of children, but that are likely to have many zeros, i.e., not all respondents intend to have (other) children (see e.g., Testa et al., 2016). Second, using logistic regressions, we investigate the influence of grandparents' availability on the adult-child's fertility realisation at the following wave, conditional on their fertility intentions. Finally, we add to previous evidence (e.g., Tanskanen and Rotkirch, 2014) by assessing how the relationship between grandparents' availability and fertility intentions and realisations varies across countries and by education of the adult-child.

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# List of posters

## Poster session A: Family dynamics and life course transitions

### 1. Saskia te Riele

#### *Commitment and union dissolution of cohabiters*

In the Netherlands, unmarried cohabitation has become more and more common. Nowadays, about 22% of all cohabiting couples live together without being married. Due to its increasing popularity, cohabitation has been the focus of many studies. An often researched aspect is the stability of these unions. Cohabitors have been found to have higher dissolution risks than married people (Liefbroer en Dourleijn, 2006, Dronkers, 2015). However, cohabiters constitute a heterogeneous group that attach different meanings to their union (Hiekel, Liefbroer en Poortman, 2014). Some consider cohabitation as a trial period before getting married, whereas others rather feel their relationship is an alternative to marriage. This might mean that cohabiters differ in the commitment to their relationship, which may lead to different dissolution risks.

In this study, we focus on how different forms of commitment influence the dissolution risk of cohabiters and whether these can explain the differences with married people. Types of commitment include the intention to get married, satisfaction with the relationship, having a cohabiting contract, having children and owning a house together. These were taken from the Fertility and Family Survey of 2008, which was then matched to register information to determine whether couples split up during the 7 years after the survey. To correct for selection effects, other characteristics such as educational attainment, religiosity, age and having divorced parents were taken into account as well. Results show that by adding commitment to the model, the difference between married people and cohabiters with a cohabiting contract disappears.

### 2. Leen Rahn, Allan Puur and Luule Sakkeus

#### *Dynamics of mixed partnership in Estonia*

This study investigates the dynamics of ethnically mixed partnerships in Estonia. Despite the relatively high proportion of immigrants and their descendants in the population, existing research into the formation and stability of majority-minority unions between Estonians and ethnic minorities of mainly immigrant background is limited. Whereas earlier analyses drew their evidence from cross-sectional census data, this study uses detailed lifehistory data. To obtain a sufficiently large sample, we pooled the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey and the Estonian Generations and Gender Survey. The results



obtained from employing multiple and single decrement proportional hazards models lend support to the view that the integration of migrant populations through mixed partnering is a prolonged process. In Estonia, the experience of second-generation migrants indicates a stalling trend in the incidence of mixed partnerships between the majority population and migrant groups; the modest incidence of mixed unions extends to the third and higher generations. Second, the results identify multiple factors that can hinder or facilitate interethnic partnering. Apart from the size of the minority groups and their residential proximity to the majority population, the study underscores the salience of early acquisition of the host society language, in the parental home or at school. Third, with regard to partnership dissolution, the study contributes evidence pertaining to the reduced stability of interethnic unions. However, it also indicates that the excess risks associated with ethnic exogamy may not extend to all types of mixed partnerships.

### **3. Judit Monostori**

#### *Stability and change in family structure of the elderly*

The research deals with the changes of living arrangements in later life. In the earlier researches living arrangements most frequently were analysed from cross-sectional perspective but this examination use cross-sectional and also panel survey. Using the Hungarian GGS we look at the changes over an 11-year period, from 2001 to 2012 in the cohort of people born between 1932 and 1946. Half of the individuals in the age groups analysed here experienced some form of change in their family structure. Women and younger age groups were somewhat more affected; however differences are not too large. Among those who experienced change, there was typically only one change in family structure and the proportion of people who experienced two or more changes was only 13 per cent. The vast majority of changes in family structure were related to the loss or move of a family member and there were very few cases when the household expanded during the observed period. The main driving force behind changes in the family structure is the moving out of the children in younger cohorts, and widowhood in older groups, but this study reveals that divorce is more and more important reason of living alone in later life. Different forms of family structure do not show the same stability. Being alone seems to be the most stable form. According to the transition matrix across the different waves, more than 90% of those who are alone at any wave will retain their status to the next one.

### **4. Anne Brons, Aart Liefbroer and Harry Ganzeboom**

#### *The impact of parental socio-economic status on the timing of first marriage: what is the role of unmarried cohabitation?*

Previous research has shown that parental socio-economic status (SES) is an important determinant of the timing of marriage; individuals from advantaged backgrounds delay their first marriage compared to those from disadvantaged backgrounds. However, since the 1970s, in many Western societies it has become increasingly common to first cohabit before one marries. The main question of this study is whether parental SES still affects the timing of first marriage after young adults have started to cohabit.

Furthermore, most existing studies on the link between parental SES and first marriage are conducted in a single country, while given the social, cultural and economic heterogeneity in Europe, it is unlikely that this link is consistent across countries. We use data from 20 countries from wave 1 of the Generations and Gender Programme to analyse country differences in the link between parental SES and marriage timing of young adults (15-40 years old). First results show that in the majority of European countries higher parental SES (measured with parental education) results in a delayed entry into first marriage, although the strength of this link varies significantly between countries. Moreover, we found in general that the impact of parental SES on the timing of first marriage significantly reduces after young adults started to cohabit. However, there is also significant cross-national variation in the strength of the link between parental SES and marriage timing after young adults started to cohabit. The effect of unmarried cohabitation on the link between parental education and first marriage timing differs significantly across countries.

## 5. Alisa Lewin

*Do intentions predict behavior? Transition to living together among people living apart*

Studies show that many couples "slide" into "unplanned cohabitation" and that the decision to cohabit may not be deliberate or thoroughly considered. As cohabitation becomes more prevalent, especially among young people, it is important to understand the processes that lead to it. The current study asks whether intentions to live together (and uncertainty in these intentions) predict actual transition to cohabitation among people in non-cohabiting relationships. This study draws on the two waves of the cross-national comparative Generations and Gender Program (GGP) (United Nations, 2005). The first wave was carried out 2003-2006 and the second wave was carried out three years later (2006-2009). The findings show that intentions to live together among people living apart differ by age and gender. The great majority of young people intend to cohabit within three years, whereas a minority of older people have these intentions. There is also an interesting gender difference, among the youngest age group more women have intentions to cohabit than men, but among the older age groups the pattern is reversed, and fewer women have intentions to cohabit compared to men. Actual transitions do not differ by gender but they do differ by age. Younger people were more likely than older people to transition from LAT to marriage and cohabitation and they were more likely to break-up and re-partner. Preliminary findings suggest that intentions to cohabit are related to actual transition to cohabitation, but they are not related to staying with the same partner, especially among younger adults.

## 6. Teresa Castro-Martin, Teresa Martin-Garcia and Marta Seiz

*The influence of field of education on union formation: does it differ by gender and across countries?*

Using data from the GGS, this study explores the effect of field of education on first union formation 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 drawing on the economic dimension of education, i.e. labour market opportunities and income levels. We suggest that looking at fields of study may yield additional insights and offer a more comprehensive picture for understanding union entry patterns. The analysis focuses on the effect of three dimensions of education – educational level, enrolment and field of study– on first union entry and union type. The choice of a specific discipline of study reflects certain expectations regarding one’s professional career and prospective income. But this choice may also capture anticipated work-family conflicts and desired family plans, however vague such plans may be at the (early) time in life when individuals opt for a line of education. We find that educational field is important not only as a control variable that helps add nuance to the relation between educational level and family formation, but also in and of itself. The findings suggest that the field of study reflects unobserved value orientations as well as different degrees of stability and opportunities in the labour market. In sum, the field of education is shown to provide relevant insights into the multifaceted influence of education on partnership decisions.

## 7. Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak

*Determinants of transition to retirement in Poland – role of individual, health, work and family conditions*

The progressive population ageing affects the social policies. One of the responses to adapt the population ageing is to prolong working lives. Reluctance to stay longer on the labour market can result from various reasons such as: deterioration of health, dissatisfaction with the conditions of work, tensions between work and family obligations, including the desire or the need to care for grandchildren or elderly. The GGS data sheds new light on the determinants of retirement decisions in Poland. Based on the panel data from the two rounds of GGS, I analyse the characteristics that affect retirement decisions of people born between 1935 and 1964, who worked during the first round (at the turn of 2010/2011). Women born in the years 1950-1955 and men born between 1945-1950 reached the retirement age between the two rounds. Using the logistic regression, I find out that women, those who have lower educational attainment and worse health status have higher probability of retirement. Plans to retire in the first round also stimulated retirement. Men who a few times a week tired with family obligations at work also tend to retire sooner. Women, who are satisfied with their lives also tend to have higher probability to retire. After retirement, the life satisfaction becomes more polarized, we also see that women who retired are less frequently in a relationship. However, retired women, who are in relationship have higher chances of having retired partners. Surprisingly, having a grandchild does not affect the retirement decision in a significant way.

## 8. Zsolt Spéder and Laurent Toulemon

*Opinions and values driving actual behavior, or the other way round? Insights from Hungary and France*

Tremendous changes have occurred in family behaviours in the last fifty years in Europe, and the question arises on whether these changes were driven by value changes, or whether value changes just reflect the acceptance of new behaviour. Generations and Gender surveys include questions on values and opinions about family. Their longitudinal feature allows analysing family behaviour as varying with opinions, but it also makes it possible to examine how answers on opinion and values change at the individual level with actual family behaviour and situation.

Comparing the situation in Hungary and France will be used as a robustness check on the relations that we will highlight, in two quite different European countries, where 4 and 3 waves respectively are available. We will analyse the relation between opinions and behaviour in three ways. First, the crude correlations; second the "specific impact" or "net effect" of one on the other, based on a period perspective (from one wave only); third, the "causal effect" as it can be measured with taking fixed effects into account and comparing changes in behaviour and changes in opinions. Using three waves allows identifying simultaneous changes as well as subsequent ones. We will first examine the reciprocal relations between couple behaviour (new union, marriage, separation) and attitudes towards partnership. We will also examine the links between living in a more or less egalitarian couple and opinions on gender equality, as well as whether changing family situation (like having a first or a subsequent child or changing professional situation) is related to changes in gender roles, described from behaviour as well as from opinions. Finally, we will see how having children is related to opinions on family size and other related opinions on trust, the value of children and single parenthood.

## 9. Lillian Wang

### *Marriage and fertility in the social cultural context of Taiwan*

This paper is oriented to explore Taiwan Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and its relation to social-cultural context. We assume that social-economic and cultural - political determinants might be key to explain Taiwan's TFR which has been among the lowest low in the world for several years. The research includes telephone interview through CATI-system for getting 1200 cases as a whole. The significant factors and determinant variables include the social value on housing and predicted economic burden for caring, and feminization of care offer further discussion about the motivation for fertility. Relevant family policies and programs are highly recommended in this research to build up better social security system and to shape better gender equality atmosphere in the public and private spheres in order to facilitate growing of TFR in Taiwan.

## 10. Ewelina Skotwinska-Rostanowska and Izabela Grabowska

### *Work-family conflict in Poland*

The aim of the paper is to present determinants of work-family conflict. In the literature we can distinguish two types of such conflict - from work to family and from family to work (Stevens, Minnotte, Mannon, Kiger 2007). Both types of conflict can be traced in GGS. The model analysis is based on data from the second wave of GGS. Two types of

models were calculated - for spill over from work to family and spill over from family to work. Those both types are done separately for men and women. The analysis is restricted to respondents having children under 14 years old. The determinates included in the model are divided into three groups. The first one concerns work characteristics influencing directly and indirectly work-family balance. These are : possibility to set flexible working time, location of the workplace, sex composition at the workplace, employer's benefits (such as child-minding or creche, health-care or additional health insurance, education or training, housing), spill-over from work to family, spill over from family, working hours and job security - accompanied by formal work characteristics which can indirectly impact work-family balance: type of contract, supervision responsibilities, sector (private or public). The second group of determinants are family characteristics : presence of children under 6 years old, living with a partner , number of children in the house hold, health status, level of education. The third groups other individual characteristics that potentially can influence work-family relation health, place of residence, age, level of education.

## Poster session B: Well-being, intergenerational exchanges, and work

### 1. Izabela Grabowska and Ewelina Slotwińska-Roślanowska

#### *Work-family balance and job satisfaction in Poland*

The aim of the paper is to present the determinants of job satisfaction connected with work-family balance in Poland. In the literature there are few groups of such determinants (Gross 2003): organizational (work conditions, work organization), individual (age, sex, cognitive abilities, health, work experience, etc.) and social (organizational climate, respect at the workplace, relations with supervisors, co-workers and clients). I focus on individual determinants connected with socio-demographic and family status and on workplace characteristics influencing work-family balance.

The model analysis is based on data from the second wave of GGS and is done separately for men and women. The analysis is restricted to respondents having children under 14 years old. The determinates included in the model are divided into three groups. The first one concerns work characteristics influencing directly and indirectly work-family balance. These are: possibility to set flexible working time, location of the workplace, sex composition at the workplace, employer's benefits (such as child-minding or creche, health-care or additional health insurance, education or training, housing), spill-over from work to family, spill over from family, working hours and job security - accompanied by formal work characteristics which can indirectly impact work-family balance: type of contract, supervision responsibilities, sector (private or public). The second group of determinants are family characteristics : presence of children under 6 years old, living with a partner, number of children in the household. The third groups other individual characteristics that potentially can influence job satisfaction in the light

of work family balance: health, place of residence, age.

## **2. Anne-Kristin Kuhnt and Annelene Wengler**

### *Individuals social wellbeing: a comparison of migrants and non-migrants living in Germany*

Social wellbeing is of relevance for evaluating social participation. However, we know only little about differences in social wellbeing between migrants and non-migrants. And considerably less we know about potential differences within generations and subgroups of migrants living in Germany. The aim of this paper is to extend our knowledge about social wellbeing and to evaluate variance between German natives and Turkish immigrants. If differences between migrants and non-migrants can be identified this could hint towards inequalities in social participation which could furthermore influence (future) opportunities in life. Data from the first two waves of the GGS for Germany is used, which includes information on social wellbeing of migrants and non-migrants living in Germany. The samples size allows for differentiation between first and second generation Turkish migrants while using two waves allows to test for changes in social wellbeing across time. Furthermore, the GGS offers different options to measure social wellbeing of respondents. By using factor analysis, we identify different dimensions of social wellbeing. Following, descriptive analyses complemented by logistic regression models are applied. Preliminary findings show differences in social wellbeing by migration status if trust in others is considered. Generational differences can't be observed, which indicates processes of intergenerational transmission in social wellbeing in migrants' lives.

## **3. Anita Abramowska-Kmon**

### *Loneliness and well-being of people aged 50 years and more in Poland*

The main aim of the paper is to present the results of the analysis of determinants of wellbeing and loneliness of people aged 50 years and more in Poland. The second round of the Polish GGS survey is used. The dependent variable "wellbeing" was created on the basis of several questions describing satisfaction with life, which is a classical Satisfaction With Life Scale proposed Diener et al. (1985)., while the variable describing loneliness was assessed by using the approach proposed by de Jong Gierveld and Tilburg (1999). The linear and logistic regression models are applied. The models include individual characteristics of respondents (age, sex, education, employment status, living arrangements, disability, place of residence, marital status, number of children) and variable describing subjective financial situation of a household. In order to verify the relationship between wellbeing and loneliness, in the final model with dependent variable well-being 'loneliness' was incorporated as independent variable. In general the results are in line with those described in the literature. Interestingly, our analyses show that the positive relationship between satisfaction with life among persons aged 50 years and older and having children may be explained with loneliness. After accounting for loneliness in our analyses, the positive relationship between life

satisfaction and number of children became insignificant. This means that childlessness is strongly related to loneliness, and it is loneliness and not number of children which directly impacts satisfaction with life.

#### **4. Antti Tanskanen and Mirikka Danielsbacka**

##### *Do grandparents compensate for a lack of spouse?*

An increasing number of children live within families, which do not include both of their biological parents. Using Generations and Gender Surveys from six European countries we investigated whether grandparental involvement compensates the lack of a spouse. Grandparental involvement was measured by childcare and emotional support grandparents provide to their adult children (i.e., to grandchildren's parents). Ordinary least squares regression models with fixed effects that control for between-country variation were employed. In line with the compensation hypothesis we found some evidence grandparental involvement compensate the lack of a spouse. However, there was also some gender and lineage based differences. Limitations based on the use of cross-sectional data are discussed with reference to within-person regression analysis that provides a strong test for causality when longitudinal panel data is available.

#### **5. Nina Conkova, Tineke Fokkema and Pearl Dykstra**

##### *Confiding in non kin: can generalized trust and civic participation explain cross-country differences in Europe*

Non-kin ties form a key dimension of sociability and provide care and support that might be parallel to or not available through familial ties. There is some evidence that the amount and supportive functions of friends, neighbours and other non-kin vary across Europe. In this contribution, we address European country differences in the extent to which non-relatives serve as an actual source of emotional support. We develop and test the hypotheses that country-level civic participation and country- and individual- level generalised trust will be positively associated with the extent to which Europeans will confide in non-relatives. To empirically assess these propositions, we employ wave-1 Generations and Gender survey data in combination with aggregated data from the European Value Survey (2008). Moreover, we utilise a Markov Chain Monte Carlo technique to estimate a logistic random intercept model. In so doing, we are able to overcome prior methodological limitations due to a rather small number of countries and, ultimately, to rely on data covering 10 European countries (essentially 11 cases due to the split of Germany into Western and Eastern Germany). Our findings suggest that (1) European country differences in confiding in non-kin are less an issue of context and more a matter of composition, and (2) country-levels of civic participation but not generalised trust are positively linked with confiding in non-kin ties.

## 6. Pawel Strzelecki

### *How the retirement age increase influenced labour force participation of mothers and grandmothers? – the case of Poland*

Population ageing creates a pressure on governments to increase the retirement and to move the labour market exit age. However in countries where institutional childcare is less popular higher labour force participation (LFP) of grandparents can diminish labour force participation of mothers. The aim of this paper is to measure to what extent such phenomenon was observed in Poland. In the years 2011-2015 - between the two waves of GGS surveys in Poland the pension reform was implemented and retirement age was increased by nearly one year. The GGS data allows to measure the simultaneous changes in the labour force participation and participation of different family members in childcare before and after the reform. The paper consists of the part with the descriptive analysis of the role of grandparents in childcare in Poland and the part with a presentation of the results of the regression models based on panel data. In order to measure the effect of pension reform we first constructed a model to measure the impact of the reform on LFP of grandmothers. Secondly, we measure the impact of the change of LFP of grandmothers (taking into account "treatment" group defined by pension reform) on LFP of mothers. Our first results seem to confirm that LFP of grandmothers is negatively correlated with the intensity of their help.

## Poster session C: Fertility

### 1. Isabella Buber-Ennsner, Éva Beaujouan and Zuzanna Brzozowska

#### *Running against the clock: postponement and recuperation of childbearing across unions:*

In most developed countries, parenthood has been delayed and childbearing in non-first partnerships has become more frequent. This study focuses on childbearing across unions, taking into account the stepfamily context. We attempt to answer the following questions: (1) Who gets a child in a first union, who in a second union? (2) Who delays and who „accelerates" childbearing? (3) In a union, do pre-union children affect childbearing? (4) What about the cohort effects? (5) Do we find indicators for „running against the clock"? Our analysis is based on 3,755 men and women who participated in the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey and who had formed at least one union. Applying duration models for repeated events, we study the time from the beginning of a union until the birth of a first common child first. Our main explanatory variables are the union order and pre-union children, the latter taking into account the number of pre-union children, age of the youngest pre-union child and whether it is the man and/or the woman who has pre-union children. In addition, the models control for sex, education, cohort and age at union formation. First results indicate that the risk of having a common child is higher in second and third unions, as compared to first unions. Moreover, a strong cohort effect becomes evident as younger adults tend to shift



childbearing from first to second unions.

## **2. Christoph Bein, Anne H. Gauthier and Monika Mynarska**

### *A multilevel analysis of the impact of religiosity on fertility intentions*

This study aims to investigate the influence of religiosity on fertility intentions from a cross-national perspective. Religion and its impact on fertility constitutes a reemerging field in demographic research. Previous research has shown that religiosity (in terms of self-assessed religiosity or the frequency of attending religious services) has a significant positive relationship with fertility outcomes. Research on religiosity's influence on fertility intentions however has been limited so far, especially using multilevel analysis and taking the variety of family policies in Europe into account. Our main contribution to the literature lies in the modeling of the micro-macro effect of religiosity on fertility intention. Specifically, our key micro-macro hypothesis is that religiosity has a stronger impact on fertility intentions in countries having less supportive policies towards employed mothers. In such cases, the government's support for more traditional gender roles is posited to align with gender roles promoted by most religions and thus to strengthen the relationship between individual-level religiosity and fertility intention. We test this hypothesis by using multilevel analysis and combining data from the GGP and the ESS resulting in a sample of respondents from 31 European countries. Such a pooling of data is possible because the question on fertility intention is phrased in a similar way in both surveys by referring to the intention to have a(nother) child during the next three years. Our main independent variable is religiosity, measured by the frequency of religious services attendance.

## **3. Bernhard Riederer and Isabella Buber-Ennser**

### *Realisation of fertility intention in Austria and Hungary: are capitals different?*

The study of fertility intentions has gained importance in the literature during the last decades. Nevertheless, research focussing on their realisation is still scarce due to limited availability of longitudinal data. Although a bulk of existing studies demonstrated regional variation and rural-urban differences in fertility, respective differences in the realisation of fertility intentions have not been addressed in prior research. We address this shortcoming by analysing the realisation of short-term fertility intentions in Vienna and Budapest as opposed to the remaining parts of Austria and Hungary, using two waves of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). Results clearly demonstrate that those two capitals are different: Although short-term childbearing intentions are very similar in capitals and other parts of the countries, probabilities of realisation are lower in capitals. These differences in realisation are at least partly explained by individual characteristics of inhabitants. Factors like age, partner status and parity reduced differences between capitals and other parts, when they are controlled for. But there are also factors that affect realisation differently in cities (capitals) than rural regions (other parts): In Austria, for instance, education is only relevant in Vienna where lower educated people could realise childbearing intentions less often while in Hungary cohabiting lowered chances of realisation (compared to those being married) in

Budapest but not in other parts of the country. Taken together, our findings clearly demonstrate the relevance of cities in the realm of realising fertility intentions.

#### **4. Elitsa Dimitrova**

##### *Fertility intentions and transition to first and second birth among Bulgarian women after 1990*

This study focuses on fertility changes in Bulgaria since the early 1990s. It consists of two parts: at first, I study the impact of key social differentials such as educational and ethnic ones as a source of divergence of fertility behaviors of Bulgarian women. In the second part I focus on the emergence of voluntary childlessness and the increasing preferences towards one-child family model among Bulgarian women as deliberately chosen reproductive choices in the recent period. Data: Gender and Generation Survey, w.1 – 2004. Method: multi-level event history analysis & logistic regression models. Models: 1. single level models of the risk of first, second and third birth estimated at first stage; 2. Joint model simultaneously estimating the risk of first, second and third birth in which I control for the presence of unobserved heterogeneity in studied population. 3. Logistic regressions on the intentions of stay childless and to forgo second birth in long-run life course perspective.

The results from the model of the transition to first and second birth show that: marriage is preferred union form for childbearing compared to cohabitation. The risk of first birth in first union is higher than the risk in next union. Bulgarian women have the lowest risk of first and second birth compared to women from ethnic minorities, especially Roma women. Being in education significantly reduces the risk of first and second birth. There is a strong negative educational gradient – highly educated women have the lowest risk of having first and second child.

#### **5. Rita Freitas and Maria Rita Testa**

##### *Fertility desires, intentions and behavior: a comparative analysis of their consistency*

Realisation of childbearing intentions implies couple's dyadic interaction and proceptive behaviour. Studies on childbearing intentions and outcomes have rarely considered non-use of contraception or 'proceptive behaviour' in general as an important mediator of fertility outcomes. The Traits-Desires- Intentions-Behaviour theory (Miller and Pasta, 1996; Miller et al., 2004; Miller, 2010) expects proceptive behaviour to be the most accurate predictor of a birth and intentions to be more predictive than desires. We test this theory using longitudinal data from Generations and Gender Surveys from Austria, France and Bulgaria (2004-2013) and performing logistic regression models on birth outcomes which includes as key explanatory variables different pairwise combinations of desires, intentions and contraceptive (or proceptive) behaviour.

The findings show that non-use of contraception does not significantly explain the birth of a child when confronted with fertility intentions, while proceptive behaviour does improve the accuracy of the models even after controlling for birth intentions. Finally, perception of the partner's agreement on having a child now is less predictive than an

individual's intention to have a child within three years. This paper calls for the collection of genuine couple-level data on fertility intentions and behaviour and more refined measures on both contraceptive and proceptive behaviour.

## 6. Charalampas Dantis and Ester Rizzi

### *Does religiosity affect men's fertility? Comparing eight developed countries*

Most developed countries are characterized by a number of children per woman below the replacement level of generations (2.1 children per woman). Even if attenuated by immigration, low fertility rates reduce population size. An increasing number of countries are adopting family policies to reverse their population decline. Interestingly, identical policies have not been equally effective in different societies. One reason is to be found in social norms shaped by religion. Thus, the research question of this study is how men's religiosity, affects the decision to have child in 8 European countries? Number of empirical studies show that the different measures of religiosity are positively associated to fertility. In addition, religiosity shapes numerous aspects of family life that are linked to the decision of a couple to have a second or third child, as the share of childcare between partners or gender attitudes. As a consequence, how religiosity affects men's gender attitudes and their involvement in child care is fundamental to understand fertility decisions. Another novelty of this study is the comparison of eight developed countries identified on the basis of the Esping -Andersen (1990) and Ferrera (1996) classification by type of welfare state. Additionally, we will consider Eastern European countries.

## 7. Elena Churilova, Sergei V. Zakharov and Leen Rahnu

### *Factors of fertility after repartnering in Russia and Estonia: differences among Russians in Russia and in Estonia and Estonians*

The collapse of the USSR and structural changes in society had given start to the family and marriage transformation in Russia and post-soviet countries of Eastern Europe. Estonia is one of examples of rapid marriage transformation, widespread of cohabitations and nonmarital births. At the same time, since post-war years Estonia accepted the Russian migrants throughout a long time. Researches show that adaptation of the Russian population in Estonia proceeds slowly and patterns of matrimonial behavior of the Russian migrants and their descendants in Estonia are closer to patterns of ethnically Russians in Russia. In this investigation, the Generation and Gender survey data for Russia (2004) and Estonia (2005) were used to analyze determinants of childbearing after repartnering among the Russian and Estonian population in Estonia and Russians in Russia. We consider the impact of partners' age and parenthood status at the beginning of second union and social variables (education, place of residence, nationality). Findings show the determinants of childbearing among Russians and Estonians in high-order unions are very similar: age of woman and her partner, type of settlement their live and the nature of union at the beginning of cohabitation. The essential difference concerns the effect of the parenthood status and marriage cohort: if male partner haven't child(-ren) from previous relationships in Russia couple have higher

risk to have common child and the risk of childbearing after repartnering significantly increase in 1990-1999 in Estonia.

**8. Ying Liang**

*New developments in fertility research in China*

Starting from October 2014, the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China(NHFPC) launched a nationwide longitudinal survey, Family Dynamics of China. The survey covers 31 provinces/autonomous regions/municipalities, a total of 32,494 families and 98,037 person were actually interviewed, including 7,104 of children (0-5 years old), 10,163 of adolescents(6-17 years old), 62,416 of adults (18-59 years old) and 18,354 of elderly persons (60 and above). Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing system was used in the survey. Since December 2016, the second wave of the survey has been carried out in China. The Survey is designed to reflect the status of all kinds of families and family members, and when they undergo changes in such aspects of life as economics, marriage, societal position, health, social security and family planning. The Survey tracks changes in the forms, structures, relations and functions of any given family in the midst of its development (including derivative families and migration families) in an effort to identify any possible causality and reveal the main issues embedded in the current family development process, so as to provide information support for scientific formulation of family development policies and effective implementation of public services.

**9. Simona Bignami, Anne Gauthier, Anais Simard-Gendron and David Pelletier**

*Is there an “English-model” of the Second Demographic Transition? Evidence from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom*

The reversal of fertility trends and childbearing behaviors recently observed in a few industrialized societies are at odds with the postmodernist erosion of the family rooted in the Second Demographic Transition (SOT). This is why an emerging literature is revisiting the SOT traditional assumptions, by identifying gender relationships as the real driver behind changes in fertility and family formation during the past thirty years.

In this paper, we argue that the missing piece to this puzzle maybe a better understanding of family dynamics in Canada relative to the other English-speaking countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. To do so, we expand harmonized union and fertility histories from the US and the UK to include Canada's General Social Survey, and we use sequence analysis to compare the family arrangements of women with and without children between the early 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century.