

Book of Abstracts

7th GGP User Conference

Warsaw, 13 – 15 September 2023

Programme with links:

Wednesday, 13 September 2023

17.00 – 18.00 [Flash Session on Survey Methods](#)

Thursday, 14 September 2023

09.00 – 10.30 [Session 1: Fertility Intentions and Crisis](#)

10.45 – 12.00 [Flash Session](#)

13.00 – 14.00 [Session 2: Quality of Life](#)

14.15 – 15.45 [Session 3: Fertility Outcomes I](#)

16.00 – 17.00 [Session 4: Fertility Intentions and Realization](#)

17.00 – 17.30 [Poster Session](#)

Friday, 15 September 2023

09.30 – 11.00 [Session 5: Family Dynamics](#)

11:15 – 12.45 [Session 6: Fertility Intentions](#)

Wednesday, 13 September 2023

Keynote Speech

Presenter: Anna Matysiak

Affiliation: University of Warsaw, founder of the Interdisciplinary Centre of Labour Market and Family Dynamics -LABFAM

Structural Labour Market Change and Fertility

Anna Matysiak

In this talk, I will discuss fertility consequences of the profound labour market transformations caused by globalisation and rapid digitalisation in post-industrial societies over the last three decades. These changes, often referred to as structural labour market change, have brought about significant shifts in labour demand and altered the nature of work itself. They have also exacerbated social inequalities, disproportionately benefiting highly skilled workers while leaving those with low and middle-level education at a disadvantage. They may also have consequences for family formation as they substantially alter the conditions of earning income and combining paid work and care. After outlining the most important features of the structural labour market change, I will present key findings from my ERC-funded project "Globalisation- and Technology-Driven Labour Market Change and Fertility" (LABFER). I will pay particular attention to workers' exposure to labour replacing technologies and work autonomy. In conclusion, I will discuss the broader implications of ongoing labor market transformations for the functioning of post-industrial societies which clearly extend beyond the mere economic shifts.

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Arianna Caporali
Affiliation: INED

GGP Data documentation and online data and metadata portal

Arianna Caporali

Since its inception, the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) has given great importance to data documentation and open access online data and metadata browsing. GGP has always been compliant with the international standard DDI (Data Documentation Initiative) and has followed best practices with regard to this domain. With the start of the second round of surveys (GGG-II), we introduced developments to increase the efficiency of the data documentation procedure and improve online data dissemination. This was possible with the adoption of DDI Lifecycle, a standard specifically suited for documenting longitudinal surveys, and the software Colectica. The paper presents the new data documentation procedure, which involves increased automation and quality checks of the variable-level documentation. It then showcases the functionalities of the new data and metadata online portal with the aim of promoting its usage. The portal is designed to be the one-stop shop for GGP users. It offers metadata on the surveys in each country, including data collection characteristics, methodology with details on sampling procedures, data processing and weighing, as well as data access and terms of use. Users can also visualize variable tabulations together with detailed information on each variable, including conditions, question texts and description of country-specific deviations from the standard questionnaire. All the metadata can be downloaded in a variety of formats, along with additional related material, such as the original national questionnaire and data collection reports. In addition to GGS-II, the new portal also provides data and metadata from the first round of surveys (GGG-I). The paper will end with a view on next developments: work is being undertaken to increase compliance with the FAIR principles (i.e., that the data and metadata are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable), as part of the process for GGP to gain maturity and become a permanent European research infrastructure.

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Arieke Rijken
Affiliation: NIDI

Device use in web surveys of the Generations and Gender Survey Round II

Arieke Rijken, Siyang Kong, and Xiao Xu

In 2017, GGS started a new round of data collection (GGS-II) with a new sample in each participating country. Whereas CAPI (computer- assisted personal interviewing) was the only mode of data collection in GGS-I, GGS-II is mixed-mode. Web interviewing has become the dominant mode of data collection. Several countries have conducted Wave 1 of GGS-II as a web-only survey. Other countries used web interviewing in combination with CAPI, PAPI (paper-and-pencil interviewing), or CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) as fallback modes. In this paper we will focus on one particular challenge of web surveys: The fact that nowadays web surveys are mixed-device surveys. On the one hand, the fact that respondents can use their preferred device (desktop/laptop; tablet; smartphone) to participate has advantages. On the other hand the use of mobile devices, with small screens and many opportunities for distraction, may pose challenges for completing a long and demanding questionnaire like that of the GGS. We will combine paradata on the used device with survey data and give an overview of device use by country. We will look into the prevalence of switching between devices while filling in the questionnaire as well. Furthermore, we will investigate self-selection of respondents into using an particular device and the impact of device on interview duration and data quality (e.g. break offs).

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Wojciech Jablonski
Affiliation: NIDI

Online or interviewer-assisted? How should we conduct surveys in Latin America? The case of the Generation and Gender Survey in Uruguay

Wojciech Jablonski and Ignacio Pardo

Because of COVID-19 pandemic, GGP introduced online data collection in most participating countries, eliminating or significantly reducing the face-to-face component. In Latin America, however, a region with a strong tradition of personal interviews, such switch into CAWI mode did not occur. Within the presentation, we will focus on Uruguay where we decided to implement a mixed-mode approach. 85% of the sample (household sample N=8000, within household selection method: last-birthday) was conducted in CAPI mode, 15% – via CAWI. As the assignment was random, we can compare the response patterns between the CAPI and CAWI. The GGS in Uruguay was conducted by the Population Studies Programme (University of the Republic) and fieldwork finished in December 2022. The presentation will briefly discuss the most interesting substantial outcomes and focus on methodological output, comparing the data from both CAWI/CAPI groups. We will also present qualitative insights based on interviewers' and field supervisors' observations.

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Brienna Perelli-Harris
Affiliation: University of Southampton

Representativeness of the push-to-web Generations and Gender Survey in the United Kingdom

Grace Chang, Olga Maslovskaya, and Brienna Perelli-Harris

Many countries lack an individual-level sampling frame (e.g. from a population register), creating challenges for collecting online survey data. A potential solution is 'push-to-web', but evidence about the sample representativeness for this approach is lacking, especially because response rates for online surveys are typically lower than other modes. Here we analyse the representativeness of the UK GGS, which employed a postal register to create a nationally-representative sample of households in the UK. Working with a survey agency, we sent out letters to around 80,000 households, resulting in a sample of around 7200 completed surveys. We examine whether the sample is representative of adults aged 18-59, based on gender, age, ethnicity, highest education, country of birth, marital and cohabitation status, and other demographic indicators. We compare GGS indicators to external benchmark measures obtained from the 2021 Annual Population Study (APS) and the England and Wales 2021 Census. We calculate unweighted and weighted comparisons at 95% confidence intervals, and the average absolute error that takes account of the number of categories in the variables of interest. Preliminary analysis of the unweighted sample suggests similar estimates for those born in the UK (84% GGS, 86% APS), age groups 18-29 (21% GGS, 20% APS) and 40-49 (24% GGS, 25% APS), an over-representation of women (63% GGS, 53% APS), ages 30-39 (28% GGS, 22% APS), respondents with partners (70% GGS, 65% APS), and with a degree level qualification (52% GGS, 37% APS), and surprisingly underrepresents White ethnic backgrounds (83% GGS, 89% APS). Overall, this study contributes evidence about the representativeness of a complex online only survey, in contrast to UK surveys of similar length which use mixed-mode designs (e.g., Understanding Society). The study will provide useful insights about the advantages and disadvantages of push-to-web data collection, especially informative for countries lacking population registers.

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Olga Grünwald
Affiliation: NIDI

Non-response to date questions in GGS-II

Olga Grünwald and Aat Liefbroer

A key feature of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) is the collection of dates of significant events in people's lives. Yet, respondents may find it challenging to recall the date of an event for technical (e.g., questionnaire design, number of questions) or psychological (e.g., poor memory, privacy concerns) reasons. This study examines the processes that lead to non-response in date questions. Using data from GGS-II, the non-response rate in date questions in four countries (Norway, Denmark, Finland, Estonia) is analyzed. To account for respondents receiving different numbers of date questions, the relative response rate (RRR) is calculated. That is, the number of date questions a respondent answered divided by the total number of date questions the respondent received. The average RRR is 0.86 or, put differently, 8.6 questions out of 10 are answered on average. However, there is substantial variation in the RRR between respondents. Around 6% of respondents answer less than half of their date questions. Linear regression models show that the RRR is significantly lower among men and lower-educated respondents. Moreover, a higher absolute number of date questions is significantly linked with a lower RRR. Moreover, the RRR is significantly lower among respondents with limited general trust, as a proxy for privacy concerns. Taken together, the findings imply that respondents' limited willingness to fully answer date questions is not only linked to technical but also psychological reasons.

Wednesday, 13 September 2023
Flash session on Survey Methods
Chair: Almut Schumann

Presenter: Laurent Toulemon
Affiliation: INED

The French GGS II Pilot: testing the use of incentives and data collection through Internet or telephone on response rates and data quality

Milan Bouchet-Valat, Laurent Toulemon, Ruxandra Breda-Popa, Efi Markou, Géraldine Charrance, Paul Cochet, and Marine Bondon

The new international GGP-II survey round makes at least partial use of Internet data collection. To improve the response rate, which is generally low with this mode of data collection, several countries have considered the use of financial incentives, in addition to a complementary mode of collection (face-to-face or by telephone). The French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) conducted a test from November 2021 to February 2022 to evaluate nine different scenarios based on a variation of multi-mode collection protocols combining Internet (CAWI) and telephone (CATI) but also the use of financial incentives (no incentive, unconditional €5 before the interview, conditional €15 after, or both combined: €5 before the interview and €10 after). After 45 days, we changed the data collection mode from CAWI to CATI and from CATI to CAWI. The test involved 3199 individuals drawn from an administrative file of tax data, called Fideli. Financial incentives increased the response rate in CAWI-CATI but not in CATI-CAWI. The response rate varied from 14% in CAWI alone to 34% in CATI-CAWI without financial incentives or with combined incentives, and 35% in CAWI-CATI with combined incentives. As expected, the drop-out rate was higher in CAWI than in CATI, where it was almost zero. The CAWI questionnaires also had more partial non-responses and more straightlining, but also more diverse responses, which may indicate less social desirability bias. Counter-intuitively, the CATI-CAWI protocol was not more expensive than the CAWI-CATI protocol with combined financial incentives. Indeed, even if savings were made thanks to the greater number of questionnaires completed in CAWI, the low response rate forced the massive distribution of unconditional incentives (larger sample size required). We therefore decided to use mainly the CATI mode without incentives for our wave 1 in 2024, with the possibility of responding in CAWI.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 1: Fertility Intentions and Crisis
Chair: Arieke Rijken

Presenter: Brienna Perelli-Harris
Affiliation: University of Southampton

Are worries about the future and Brexit voting behaviours related to fertility intentions?

Bernice Kuang, Ann Berrington, and Brienna Perelli-Harris

The relationship between economic uncertainty and fertility intentions has been well studied, and shown to vary by age, socioeconomic position, parity, and sex (Vignoli et al 2022). In recent years, several new dimensions of uncertainty (the climate crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in the Ukraine and rising living costs) have become increasingly relevant across Europe. In the UK, where this study takes place, Brexit has also reflected and exacerbated social division between groups, exposing the disconnect in experience and economic trajectories between those strongly connected to global growth and those who are not (Jennings and Stoker 2016). Uncertainty definitionally refers to unknowns about the future, which requires a prospective lens to evaluate. Recent research suggests that fertility plans may be shaped by the subjective perception of future uncertainty or narratives of the future, even if objective, cross-sectional measures such as current employment status, education, or income do not suggest insecurity or long-term economic vulnerability (Lappegård et al 2022; Busetta et al 2019). Using data from the first ever UK Generations and Gender survey (n=7,130) and multinomial logistic regression, we investigate how worry about political, social, and economic issues and voting for Brexit relate to fertility intentions of men and women aged 18-39. Our outcome of interest is the intention to have a(nother) child and if so, how many. We include several independent variables (i.e Brexit voting behavior, worry about global pandemics, climate change, military conflict, expectations for how their children will fare in the future) based on new questions about future worries and stratify the analysis by parity (i.e childless, parents of 1 child, parents of 2 or more children). In particular, we examine intended family sizes and the extent to which a preference for childlessness versus smaller families accounts for lower fertility intentions among younger birth cohorts.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 1: Fertility Intentions and Crisis
Chair: Arieke Rijken

Presenter: Isabella Buber-Ennser
Affiliation: Wittgenstein Centre, Vienna Institute of Demography

Changes in fertility intentions due to the global crises perceived in 2022. Evidence from Austria

Isabella Buber-Ennser and Bernhard Riederer

Economic crises and uncertainties have been related to changes in fertility, with substantial variation across countries, age groups and parities (e.g., Comolli 2017). Austria, a high income country in the middle of Europe, was hit only to a low extent by the economic recession in 2008-2013 and fertility rates remained rather stable. The question arises, in how far Austrians are affected by uncertainties related to recent economic and geopolitical developments in Europe and if possible consequences for reproductive behaviour are expected to remain modest. The Austrian Generations Survey (GGS), fielded between the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023, included perceived consequences of global crises. In this paper we want to analyse in how far Austrian residents in young and middle adulthood felt concerned about the current global crises and perceived burdens with regard to inflation, the COVID-19-pandemic and political developments in Europe related to the war in Ukraine. Further, we explore perceived consequences of the global crises on individuals' fertility plans. Country-specific questions incorporated in the Austrian GGS allow to differentiate between changes in timing and changes in quantum of fertility plans. We use descriptive and multivariate regressions to study perceived consequences for fertility plans and possible variations by socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 1: Fertility Intentions and Crisis

Chair: Arieke Rijken

Presenter: Lívia Murinkó

Affiliation: Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Transition to parenthood in Hungary: the impact of family policies in turbulent times

Lívia Murinkó, Zsolt Spéder, and Livia Sz. Oláh

The aim of our analysis is to examine the impact of family policies on becoming a parent in Hungary in 1980–2016. Our central question is whether we could expect family policy measures to promote childbearing at a time when profound changes were taking place in almost all areas of life. We used all five waves of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey for the analysis. Both women and men, members of both the original panel sample and the refreshment sample (added in wave 4) were included (n=8623). Using event-history analysis, we explored how family policy regimes, individual and macro-level factors influenced the birth of the first child. Family policy measures are operationalised as policy periods. We controlled for three economic indicators: inflation, employment and unemployment rates. We also captured the effect of fertility postponement with a macro indicator: mean age of women at first birth. Finally, we addressed that family policy measures may operate differently across social groups. The austerity measures, the so-called Bokros package (1995), proved to have an impact on first births: the shift from universality to means-testing and the abolition of the earnings-related child care allowance increased the direct and indirect costs of having children for many and led to a direct and differentiated reduction in childbearing propensity. This effect varied by social status and was strongest among employed persons with vocational or secondary education. Results showed that postponement mattered, reducing the probability of becoming a parent. In addition, first children were more likely to be born in times of lower inflation, higher employment and lower unemployment rates. Hence, the declining risk of becoming a parent is partly an autonomous process, independent of economic changes, but is also influenced by the macroeconomic environment and the role of family policies.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 1: Fertility Intentions and Crisis
Chair: Arieke Rijken

Presenter: Norbert Neuwirth
Affiliation: University Vienna

The impact of current crises on families in Austria

Norbert Neuwirth

Pandemics, war, inflation ... in a remarkably short period of time, these crises erupted across Europe. To what extent were these crises felt in Austria? Which social groups are particularly exposed to the current crises? Whose future expectations were affected by these crises? On the basis of the recent Austrian GGS (survey period: November 2022 to March 2023), these questions will be investigated. Family and social networks seem to show particular relevance.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Bernhard Riederer

Affiliation: Vienna Institute of Demography (OeAW), Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, OeAW, University of Vienna) & Department of Sociology, University of Vienna

Uncertainty and voluntary childlessness: the development of ideal family size in Austria

Bernhard Riederer, Isabella Buber-Ennser, and Ingrid Setz

The two-child family ideal is still prevalent across Europe. Nevertheless, a large body of research suggests that family norms are weakening and that intentional childlessness is gaining relevance. To describe the development of childbearing ideals in Austria since the mid-1980s, the analysis relies on data from thirteen different surveys, including the most recent GGS data collected in 2022/23. In-depth analyses for the subsample of 19- to 29-year-olds particularly exploit information from the GGS waves in 2012/13 and 2022/23 in multinomial regression and decomposition models. We explore both societal and personal childbearing ideals in Austria. Descriptive results demonstrate that the persistent dominance of the two-child ideal masks relevant changes beneath the surface. An increasing proportion of young adults cannot or does not want to name an ideal number of children at the societal level and tends towards a personal ideal of zero children. Preliminary findings indicate that uncertainty about the societal ideal is stronger among the childless and the highly educated. A personal ideal of less than two children seems to be more common among the childless, the lower educated, the unemployed, and persons who report a societal ideal below two or cannot name a societal ideal. The increasing uncertainty about the societal ideal may be an important driver of the decreasing personal ideal family size. These developments are likely related to changes in values and uncertainty due to current crises (e.g., climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, rising inflation).

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Stefano Arnolfo

Affiliation: Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Multipartnered fertility in Northern Europe. A sequence analytical approach to reveal gender inequalities in fertility with consecutive partners.

Stefano Arnolfo and Nicole Hiekel

While previous research has directed its focus to what makes people more likely to have children with more than one partner consecutively, we lack an understanding on how multipartnered fertility (MPF) trajectories unfold. Moreover, just as in other fields of fertility research, studies on fathers are rare but overdue. Differences in the timing of union dissolution, repartnering, and births may account for significant heterogeneity in multipartnered fertility life courses failed yet to be described. Considering that fertility histories are processes and not just a set of isolated demographic events, heterogeneity of partnership and childbearing patterns likely accounts for variations in the extent to which MPF has repercussions over the life course of women and men, particularly considering the life time spent parenting, hence caring for children. Parenting has been identified as a major explanation why fertility produces and reproduces gender inequalities within couples, families, and the social institutions in which they are embedded. Applying sequence analysis on rich and high-quality fertility histories for $n=8,239$ parents from the Norwegian, Danish, and Estonian Generations and Gender Surveys collected between 2020 and 2022, we provide an overdue description of the heterogeneity of multipartnered fertility histories. Our findings reveal that in the three countries, indeed various trajectories of MPF exist that differ substantially in terms of the timing of union dissolution, repartnering, and births with consecutive partners. Furthermore, our study shows gender inequalities are produced along MPF trajectories, most prominently by increasing time spent parenting for women. Given ample evidence of the penalty in opportunities and life outcomes brought by parenthood for mothers, MPF adds another layer of vulnerability in an era of unprecedented family complexity, potentially amplifying gender inequalities associated with parenthood. Thus, fertility research makes a leap forward when adding a systematic gender inequality perspective to the study of MPF.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Parascovia Munteanu

Affiliation: National researcher Republic of Moldova

Barriers to family life of persons with disabilities in Moldova

Parascovia Munteanu

The family life of people with disabilities represents a topic of research in the context of social and demographic changes. This group of people continues to be marginalized from public policies and from society's life. On the agenda of public authorities, there are fewer measures related to marriage, fertility, family, parenthood, and interpersonal relations of people with disabilities, in conditions of equality with others. Data from the "Generations and Gender" study show that only 50% of persons with disabilities from Moldova who have families are officially married. About 18.3% of women with disabilities aged 15-49, regardless of sexual activity, have an unmet need for family planning compared to 16.3% of all women without disabilities. At the same time, people with disabilities have less motivation and desire to have children in general and in the next three years compared to people without disabilities. This finding is determined by the poor state of health and limited access to support services both in family planning and in the process of raising and caring for the child. These barriers could be overcome if people with different types of disabilities had access to age-appropriate information, education about reproduction and family planning, and support services that provide the opportunity to exercise these rights. Preventing and combating stereotypes depends a lot on the attitude and disability model approached by extended family members, civil servants, authorities, medical workers, social service personnel, employers, and other members of the community. Most of the time, they are guided by the medical model of addressing disability and rarely is used the human disability rights-based approach model. The social policies and services do not respond to the needs of the families that have members with disabilities. Special measures are needed to mainstream disability inclusion in national policies with an impact on well-being of the population.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Aneta Kłopocka

Affiliation: University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw

How does subjective financial well-being alter with age? A cross-country empirical analysis

Aneta Kłopocka and Maria Rybaczewska

Subjective financial well-being (SFWB), an essential component of a subjective well-being (SWB) concept, is of great importance for individuals, researchers and policymakers. This study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of financial well-being with a particular focus on the SFWB across lifecourse. We hypothesise that the SFWB changes in the course of life and its life-cycle pattern varies across countries with different level of economic development. We build our study upon the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) unique micro-level datasets providing state-of-the-art empirical evidence to explore the socio-cultural context of financial well-being in an international framework. We regress data from the second wave of GGS for Germany, France, Czech Republic, Poland, Lithuania, Russia, Bulgaria, Georgia (a final sample of 52344 individuals). Our study supports the posed hypothesis and it reveals that the gap in the SFWB level between countries is smaller among young adults and its maximum is observed among elders. This is due to the diverging SFWB age profiles, with an increasing trend in the SFWB level across age in high income countries (Germany and France) and a decreasing trend in lower income countries (particularly in Bulgaria and Georgia).

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Valeriu Sainsus

Affiliation: Academy of Economic Studies from the R of Moldova

Family intergenerational relationships during the period of childcare and care of elderly parents in the R of Moldova.

Valeriu Sainsus

The R of Moldova faces population reduction, out migration of young population, population aging and a growing imbalance between age groups and generations. However, the family is the most valued value for most of the population (90.8%). Generational family ties are mutual and contribute to ensuring the basic life needs of young people - during the period of economic dependence and financial insufficiency of the elderly. Reproduction standards arm with demographic transition in reproduction, emigration have profoundly endangered intergenerational family relationships, but also their connectivity. The support is consistent at the first birth, but the older person over 75 years do not enjoy the same attention and care as their younger counterparts, especially if their needs are greater in stage of profound physical dependency. 5% of person respondents confirmed in ages over 70+ that they need permanent care and protection.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Flash Session

Chair: Monika Mynarska

Presenter: Yuxuan Jin

Affiliation: Utrecht University

The diverse composition of relationships: insights on same-sex relationships in the Generations and Gender Survey

Yuxuan Jin and Olga Grünwald

One common approach to analyzing the prevalence of same-sex partnerships is to compare the number of respondents currently in same-sex partnerships to those in different-sex relationships. However, considering individuals' partnership history reveals more diverse relationships. This study examines the prevalence of same-sex relationships in the Generations and Gender Survey Round 2 (GGs-II) taking the partnership history into account. We used the partnership history to show two groups of individuals that could not be identified using only the current relationship status: (1) those who were single at the time of the interview but had a same-sex partner before and (2) those who were in a different-sex relationship at the time of the interview but had a same-sex partner before. We used data from seven countries that were collected from 2020 to 2022 (Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Argentina, and the Czech Republic) (N = 40,525). Descriptive findings show that 1% of the full sample is currently in a same-sex relationship in these seven countries (N = 431). When taking the partnership history into account, the share of individuals who had a prior same-sex relationship among respondents who were single at the time of the interview is 1.4% (N = 148). The share of respondents who had a prior same-sex partner among respondents who were in a different-sex relationship at the time of the interview is 0.9% (N = 250). Taken together, 2.1% of respondents ever had a same-sex relationship in GGS-II. This share differs across countries with 3.2% in Norway and 1.1% in Sweden. We further examined the socio-demographic characteristics of those two population groups in terms of age, gender, education, migrant status, etc. Our study provides new insights into the prevalence of same-sex partnerships and their diverse composition in GGS-II.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 2: Quality of Life

Chair: Martin Kreidl

Presenter: Tara Keck

Affiliation: University College London

Risk factors for loneliness across the lifespan in the Republic of Moldova

Tara Keck and Chelsea Bunke

Loneliness is a critical risk factor for health and well-being throughout the lifespan and is linked to an increased risk for diseases, including dementia and cardiovascular disease. Many life risk factors contribute to loneliness and the key risk factors can vary with age. Thus, understanding risk factors for a given population and age-group is critical for developing effective interventions. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey conducted in the Republic of Moldova, loneliness levels were measured for the population. Over 1 in 4 people experience moderate to extreme loneliness, with an increase in loneliness frequency for older people. A model was developed to assess twenty-eight key risk factors for loneliness across the entire population, as well as for individual age-groups. In this model, nine of the risk factors significantly contributed to the loneliness scores across the entire population: Depressive Symptoms, Being Partnered/Married, Partner Relationship Satisfaction, Children Relationship Satisfaction, Life Satisfaction Level, Happiness Level, Levels of Social Participation, Work Status and Financial Instability. The model was adapted for each age-group (14-24 years old, 25-34 years old, 35-44 years old, 45-54 years old, 55-64 years old and 65-79 years old). There were age-specific risk factors, including physical health, living with disability, hearing loss, work status, new motherhood and having tangible support for day-to-day tasks. Overall, these results point to the importance of supporting mental health and well-being in combating loneliness in the overall population and specific risk factors for different age-groups and life stages.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 2: Quality of Life

Chair: Martin Kreidl

Presenter: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Affiliation: NIDI, Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences

Loneliness in post-socialist countries in Eurasia: partners and children save millennials from daunting desolation?

Vytenis Juozas Deimantas and Aušra Maslauskaitė

In modern societies loneliness is assumed to be a challenge that is faced mostly by the elderly. However, certain age groups experience long lasting impact of loneliness more than the others. The rise of social media, living alone and the unprecedented isolation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has left millennials lonelier than ever. Relying on partners and/or children to socialise has been often portrayed as one of the pathways in avoiding (or reducing) loneliness, yet in a generation that is less partnered and has fewer children than the previous one these channels may not be working the same way. Being lonely in post-socialist countries in Eurasia may exacerbate the loneliness millennials suffer from as these societies are often characterised by higher levels of loneliness than Western democracies. That is why in this paper we seek to identify a connection between loneliness and partnership and parenthood statuses and compare the connection between the regions (Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic States) in the sample. To do so we employ the Generations and Gender Survey round 2 data collected in Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Moldova as well as Families and Inequalities Survey 2021 in Lithuania. We use multinomial logistic regression analysis to conclude that partnership rather than parenthood makes millennials less lonely.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 2: Quality of Life

Chair: Martin Kreidl

Presenter: Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Affiliation: Institute of Statistics and Demography, SGH Warsaw School of Economics

Inter- and intragenerational exchanges and subjective quality of life of middle-aged adults in Poland

Anita Abramowska-Kmon, Wiktoria Bąchorek, and Milena Chelchowska,

Inter- and intragenerational relations, receiving and providing different kinds of support to other people may be both beneficial and detrimental for subjective well-being (SWB) of individuals engaged in these exchanges. This is important from the point of view of middle-aged people, especially women, who are the main source of support to other people. The main aim of the paper is to examine the relationship between (1) providing care / emotional support to other people and SWB of middle-aged people; (2) receiving care/ emotional support and subjective well-being. In both cases we account for the type of the relationship (with children, parents, siblings etc.). We analyze the data coming from the second wave of Generation and Gender Survey (GGS) carried out in Poland in 2014-2015. For purpose of our study the sample was limited to individuals aged 45-64 at the moment of survey. Subjective quality of life was approximated by two variables: subjective well-being and loneliness. Due to the character of dependent variables we employed the linear and ordered logistic models. We controlled for personal characteristics: age, sex, education level, marital status, living arrangements, fact of having children, employment status, disability status, subjective evaluation of household's financial situation – based on the question whether household is able to make ends meet. The key explanatory variables are based on information on providing and receiving different types of support (personal care and emotional support) as well as the type of the relationship with a person involved in a given exchange. Preliminary results show that those individuals aged 45-69 who were providing regular care to other people had lower SWB and felt more lonely than those not engaged in this kind of activity. Receiving emotional support was beneficial for subjective quality of life, especially among women.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 3: Fertility Outcomes

Chair: Xu Xiao

Presenter: Elizaveta Sivak

Affiliation: University of Groningen

How accurately can we predict fertility outcomes based on the most well-established variables? Evidence from twelve European countries

Gert Stulp and Elizaveta Sivak

Accurate fertility predictions are essential for planning and allocating resources in many areas. There is extensive research on the potential mechanisms behind fertility behavior which taught us a great deal about various micro- and macro-factors associated with fertility outcomes. However, it remains unclear how well we can predict fertility outcomes based on this knowledge. In this paper, we measure the ability of the well-established variables in fertility research to predict fertility outcomes out-of-sample (e.g. on new cases). We use the GGS I data on twelve European countries. We use several machine learning methods to predict having a new child by the second wave and the total number of children. As predictors, we use education, the total number of marriages, current partnership status, satisfaction with the relationships, fertility intentions, age of the youngest child, income, religion, gender, and age. We also analyze how prediction models generalize across countries by developing a predictive model on each country's data and then testing the model on each of the other countries. We show that although the factors are highly significant, predictions are not very accurate. The factors explain on average only 9% of the variation of the total number of children, and we are on average wrong by 1.15 children. In the case of predicting having a new child, the models were only able to identify less than half of positive cases. Cross-country prediction errors do not map onto existing assumptions about the similarity of countries in terms of fertility, which could also indicate that prediction models don't capture the patterns behind fertility behavior. The results provide a baseline for the GGS data, which can facilitate further improvement of prediction models. Potentially, the cross-country prediction errors present an interesting integral metric of the similarity of fertility patterns between the countries.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 3: Fertility Outcomes

Chair: Xu Xiao

Presenter: Ester Rizzi

Affiliation: Centre for Demographic Research - UCLouvain

Why do religious persons have more children? The gender hypothesis

Ester Rizzi

Despite the secularization process, religiosity has a strong and positive effect on couples' fertility. This effect is well documented in the empirical literature in national and cross-sectional studies. Studies on the mechanisms of this influence are less developed. It has been shown that religious people have a pro-natalist ideology and are less likely to use contraception; they also value children through special ceremonies and all of these factors could have a positive influence on fertility. It has also been suggested that gender ideology and behavior may explain the link between religiosity and fertility. With regard to this latter aspect, studies are still limited and present, at the micro level, mixed results. In this study, we are interested in the association between religiosity and fertility intentions and in the mediating role of father involvement. We pooled data from eleven European countries participating in the first wave of the Generations and Gender Programme and considered couples with 1 or 2 children under 10 years of age. Preliminary analyses show that religiosity has a positive effect on paternal involvement. Our further analyses will examine if fathers' involvement has a mediating role in the link between religiosity and fertility intentions.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 3: Fertility Outcomes

Chair: Xu Xiao

Presenter: Ignacio Pardo

Affiliation: Programa de Población, Udelar

Union formation and fertility decline in Uruguay

Wanda Cabella, Mariana Fernández Soto, Ignacio Pardo, and Gabriela Pedetti

Rapid fertility decline to low and ultra-low levels is the most astonishing demographic trend in recent years in Uruguay. In 2005, the Uruguayan Total Fertility Rate reached the threshold of two children per woman for the first time. After stabilizing at a value that oscillated around two children, an abrupt decline started in 2016 and was sustained until 2021. According to preliminary official data in 2022, the decline might have continued even more, reaching a Total Fertility Rate of 1.27 children per woman. While the main features of this period of fertility decline have already been described, the demographic and social mechanisms behind the decline have not yet been extensively studied. Considering the profound family change that took place in Uruguay in the last three decades, it is crucial to study the link between partnership formation and childbearing. In particular, this paper investigates the link between the delay in age at first union and the delay at first birth in recent years and the role of the latter in the recent decline towards ultra-low fertility levels. The launch of the Uruguayan Generations and Gender Survey database of 2022 makes it possible, for the first time, to decompose the difference in first-order births among women and quantify to what extent it is due to the difference in partnership patterns. We will also take advantage of this database to simulate the impact of changes in age at first union in fertility trends, and analyze how differential this impact is by birth cohort and other associated factors.

Thursday, 14 September 2023

Session 3: Fertility Outcomes

Chair: Xu Xiao

Presenter: Rolf Granholm

Affiliation: University of Groningen

Education, partnership formation, and the physiological process of reproduction: the beginnings of a microsimulation model of (Dutch) fertility

Rolf Granholm, Gert Stulp, and Anne Gauthier

The rapid increase in the share of highly educated women and fundamental changes in partnership formation and -dissolution dynamics are two important factors in explaining changes in completed fertility observed in Europe over the past decades, and possibly the observed gap between fertility intentions and completed fertility. Age-related biological constraints on women's ability to have children have been posed as an underlying mechanism to why both changes in women's educational attainment and changes in partnership formation dynamics are associated with change in completed fertility. However, these biological constraints have not been modelled explicitly. This is partly because the physiological process of reproduction is iterative, stochastic, and varies with age; which makes it difficult to incorporate in standard regression- or event history models. We study how the rise in women's education and the changes in partnership formation dynamics shape fertility outcomes by constructing a microsimulation that incorporates the physiological process of reproduction. Our model aims to explain the fertility outcomes of a recent birth cohort of Dutch women, using Generations and Gender survey-, LISS panel-, and register data. With our simulation model we produce counterfactual scenarios to disentangle the effect of changes in women's educational attainment and changes in partnership formation dynamics on completed cohort fertility.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 4: Fertility Intentions and Realization
Chair: Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Presenter: Monika Mynarska
Affiliation: Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Ambivalence and indifference in childbearing motivations

Monika Mynarska, Warren B. Miller, Joanna Leśniak, and Alyce Raybould

In the new round of the GGS, a few countries decided to include a set of items on positive and negative motives related to childbearing, inspired by Warren Miller's theory of reproductive decision-making. With the positive and negative dimensions measured separately, it becomes possible to distinguish four main categories of the respondents: pronatal (with high positive and low negative motivation), antinatal (with low positive and high negative motivation), indifferent (with both motivations low) and ambivalent (with both motivations high). While pronatal and antinatal orientations seem to be linked to childbearing intentions and reproductive behaviours in a clear, unequivocal way, this is not necessarily the case for indifferent and ambivalent ones. Indifference and ambivalence might contribute to uncertainty in reproductive decision-making. On the one hand, they may limit childbearing intentions and lead to fertility postponement. On the other – they can be related to inconsistent contraceptive use, leading to an unplanned pregnancy. We will use data for the countries, where the items on positive and negative motives are asked – at the moment, data for Norway and Denmark are available, and data for Finland and Austria are expected. We will categorize the respondents into the four motivational quadrants (pronatal, antinatal, indifferent, ambivalent) and compare their childbearing intentions and reproductive behaviours (contraceptive use or trying to get pregnant). Our aim is to provide first insights into how ambivalent and indifferent motivations differ from the more definite (positive or negative) orientations and from each other. By looking at uncertain or mixed motivations, we will add to the growing body of literature on uncertainty in reproductive decision-making.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 4: Fertility Intentions and Realization
Chair: Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Presenter: Zsolt Spéder
Affiliation: Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Family size intentions and achieved fertility – lessons from the individual and cohort level

Zsolt Spéder

Our aim is to examine how family size intentions at the beginning of the life course are being realised. The database of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey, covering a period of one and a half decades, and including five data collection waves, allows a prospective analysis. It is possible to track whether family size intentions 'measured' in 2001, during the first wave of data collection, are maintained or change from interview to interview, and finally, after 15 years, whether the intentions are realized. The data also allow us to examine what objective and subjective factors, life course events support family size intentions to be realised, and what factors lead to lower or higher than planned numbers of children. Our sample consists of women and men aged 18-34 in 2001, i.e. born between 1967 and 1983. Realization of intentions are examined at both individual and cohort levels. At the cohort level, intentions and their achievement are very close, yet the 'almost' completed fertility is below the intended one. At the individual level, on the other hand, we observe a large number of "mismatches". Overall, the "almost" completed fertility at the cohort level, is the result of large individual "underachievement" or "overachievements". Our preliminary results of high rates of "mismatches" are consistent with the results of the US studies, but differ in that Hungary has a higher rate of under-fulfilment. Multivariate analyses reveals that the instability of the couple relationship is the main determinant of underachievement. Attitudes also matter: the non-religious and the ideal age for having children is late in life. The effect of educational attainment is unstable; in our final model, those with tertiary education are less likely to be underachievers. Additional time-varying factors (eg. income status, couple' work-sharing profile) are foreseen to be included.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Session 4: Fertility Intentions and Realization
Chair: Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Presenter: Nasim Ahamed Mondal
Affiliation: University of Warsaw

Fertility Intentions and Health Status. A study on Polish Migrants and non-Migrants

Nasim Ahamed Mondal, Weronika Kloc-Nowak, and Agnieszka Fiheł

Background: This study is in continuation of probably the first study exploring the relationship between health and fertility intentions among migrants by gender and parity conducted by Alderotti and Trappolini in 2021. Objective: To investigate the fertility intentions of migrants and non-migrants according to their health, well-being, gender and parity. Data Source and Methodology: Data come from two sources: the Families of Poles in the Netherlands (FPN-2) survey (for Polish migrants in the Netherlands), the representative for Polish migrants listed in the Dutch population register in 2014, and Generations and Gender Survey (GGG_W2) (for non-migrants Polish population) for Poland. Both surveys were conducted in 2014-15 and the FPN-2's questionnaire was largely based on the GGS questionnaire. The study utilizes two health measures: self-rated health (SRH) and well-being. The generalized ordered logistic models were employed to where factors such as age, the activity of the migrants, educational level and reason for migration were controlled. The age group used for both genders was 15-49 years. The analysis was carried out using STATA 16.0. Results: Childless female Polish migrants and non-migrants with good SRH are more likely to give a negative answer to the question about their short-term fertility intentions compared to persons who reported worse SRH. For migrant and non-migrant women with a minimum one child, the correlation between SRH and fertility intentions was not strong. There is no strong relationship between the well-being and fertility intentions of migrant and non-migrant women and men with or without children. Conclusion: The findings of this study are contradictory to the existing literature to some extent. Given this, this study suggests that future studies should give importance to health when discussing the fertility of migrant and native non-migrant people.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Izabela Grabowska

Affiliation: *Institute of Statistics and Demography, SGH Warsaw School of Economics*

Subjective wellbeing of persons with disabilities and public policy - cross-country analysis

Izabela Grabowska

Subjective well-being (SWB), sense of happiness or life satisfaction are constructs that capture individuals' subjective evaluation of life (as a whole). The measurement of these constructs has been operationalised and is used frequently in economic, social, medical and psychological analyses (e.g. Stiglitz et al. 2009; OECD 2013; Diener et al. 1999, Easterlin 2006). It is common to quantitatively examine the factors influencing subjective well-being on an individual basis. To a much lesser extent, quantitative analyses consider factors of a systemic, institutional or macroeconomic nature, such as the impact of public policy measures. An important component of analyses of subjective well-being are those conducted for vulnerable groups, with a particular focus on people with disabilities who face various limitations in their daily functioning (e.g. van Campen & Santvoort, 2012; Tindara, Sarti & Sciulli 2015; Nosek et al. 1995; Menhert et al. 1990). The importance of this group of people and their well-being is highlighted by the 2006 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Iurie Gotisan
Affiliation: UNFPA

GGP data use for policy development in Moldova

Jurie Gotisan

In the Republic of Moldova, GGP/GGS data are used on a plenary dimension, well-targeted and with already felt effects. Thus, these are focused on two major blocks, 1.) Family Friendly Policies (FFP) and 2.) Active Aging (AA). The first block targets several aspects, such as flexible working arrangements for employees, increasing the financial contribution of childcare leave, extension of the period for paternity leave or support for development of alternative childcare services etc., these are elements for the implementation of reliable and social family-friendly policies.

The second block includes the Active Aging component, several elements of which have already been approved by the Government within a National Active Aging Program. The main 2 milestones of this Program aim at 1.) developing the digital skills of the elderly population and 2.) expanding opportunities for education and lifelong learning, elements that can fully contribute to strengthening demographic resilience.

Thus, in the implementation of the related activities of these two blocks, namely FFP and AA, are central and local public authorities, public institutions, in partnership with the associative sector and development partners which are involved, and one of the key partners and well-targeted actions being under the auspices of the United Nations Population Fund/UNFPA Moldova Country Office.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Dominika Perdoch Sladká
Affiliation: Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Educational differences in women's union formation attitudes: two decades of change

Dominika Perdoch Sladká

Previous research found some educational differences in women's union formation intentions and behavior. There are several explanations for the educational difference. Education and socioeconomic resources can influence the value ascribed to marriage and partnerships. It can also impact how attractive a person is to other people on the mating market and what they expect from their potential partners. In recent years, the educational structure of men and women in the mating market has become imbalanced due to the so-called reversal of the gender gap in education, and women with tertiary education outnumber men with tertiary education in almost every European country. Highly educated women are facing worsening mating prospects and a lack of equally-educated men but they are also more independent than their less-educated counterparts, which could affect their partnership plans. This study aims to answer the following questions: How is women's socioeconomic status associated with their marital intentions and attitudes? If there are socioeconomic differences, which factors explain them? How did this association change in the last two decades as women's educational advantage over men has become more substantial? I work with the Generations and Gender Survey data from two countries that participated in both rounds of the survey – Czechia and Estonia. Using GGS data from 2004-2005 and 2020-2022, I examine the socioeconomic differences in both partnered and single women's intentions and attitudes towards union formation and how they changed between the two rounds of GGS.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Ecaterina Grigoras
Affiliation: National Institute for Economic Research

Fertility drivers across generations

Grigoras Ecaterina

In the last decades, in the Republic of Moldova, there have been significant changes in the reproductive behavior of the young generations. The observed trends are based on a radical transformation of the calendar of births, which is a determinant of the differences in the level of fertility. Distortions of the total fertility rate (TFR), caused by the restructuring of the birth calendar (postponement of births to older ages) reduced the level of the indicator for calendar years. Thus, differences in intergenerational fertility (older and younger generations), as well as those associated with the level of education, the environment of residence, and the age of women, are determined by changes in the calendar of births, especially the age of the mother at the first birth. Following the analysis, the specifics of determining fertility, its sociodemographic differences, and the impact on the formation of reproductive behavior patterns of women from the Republic of Moldova were highlighted. The upward trend in maternal age at first birth is closely related to low fertility. Postponing the birth of the first child causes a low probability for women to have children of higher orders - two and three children and more, and consequently a low level of fertility. Women who give birth to their first child after the age of 30, register the probability of giving birth to no less than two children - 43.8% and only a little less than three children only -15.1%, and the average number of children they have lifetime births is 1.58, which does not ensure simple reproduction of generations. At the same time, the probability of giving birth to at least one child during the reproductive life of women with different educational levels and by the environment of residence is high. The typology of women's reproductive behavior in the Republic of Moldova elucidates the trend of modification of traditional reproductive behavior and the alignment towards the modern one. Although the rural environment is characterized by traditional reproductive behavior, about 36.1% of the respondents demonstrate a preference for the family model with at most two children, being mostly women with medium and low education and who, even if they marry at a younger age, show control on the number of children born. The decrease in the average number of children per woman and an increase in the age of the mother at first birth is characteristic of modern reproductive behavior in which there is more rigorous control of the births of children and the choice of intervals between births.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Elizabeth Wilkins
Affiliation: INED

Grandparental support and adult children's fertility in Central and Eastern European Countries

Elizabeth Wilkins and Roberta Rutigliano

In recent decades, studies have emerged exploring the role of informal support from grandparents in the fertility decisions of adult children, complementing the rich literature on formal childcare and fertility. The results have been mixed, with several finding positive associations and some finding null/negative associations. However, many existing studies focus on childcare, rather than considering the broad range of support, including emotional support, that grandparents may provide. Moreover, most focus on Western Europe, while the role of grandparental support in Central and Eastern European contexts remains largely unexplored, despite being a region of particular interest, characterised by low fertility, high female workforce participation, and relatively high levels of intergenerational support and co-residence. This paper aims to fill this gap, exploring the relationship between grandparental childcare and emotional support and adult children's fertility in five Central and Eastern European countries: Czechia, Poland, Bulgaria, Georgia and Russia. We will investigate the role of support in the transition to both first birth and higher-order births in preliminary analyses. Longitudinal data from the first two GGS waves will be used. For the role of (potential) grandparental support in the transition to first birth, following Rutigliano (2020), we will build two separate measures of the propensity to receive grandparental childcare and emotional support, then analyse the effect of these propensities on adult children's transition to parenthood using logistic regression. For the role of grandparental support in the transition to higher-order births, we will measure childcare and emotional support received for existing child(ren) at wave 1, then whether an additional child was born in the follow-up period to wave 2, again performing logistic regression. We expect grandparental childcare and emotional support to be associated with a higher probability of transition to both first and higher-order births.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Zsuzsanna Makay
Affiliation: Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Paid parental leave reforms and mothers' employment in Austria, France and Hungary

Zsuzsanna Makay

The study focuses on changes in the length of paid parental leave in Austria, France and Hungary between the 1960s and the first decade of the 2000s. Its aim is to analyse to what extent extensions and reductions of the duration of paid leave affect mothers' labour market entry after childbirth. For each country, periods according to the different policy reforms are analysed and data from the first two waves of the Generations and Gender Survey are used to account for changes in mothers' labour market entry. We analyse labour force participation after childbirth and build event history models where the dependent variable is the intensity of labour market entry. We measure time to entry on a discrete scale starting our observation at the birth of the child (month and year) and ending when the mother enters labour market or 40 months after childbirth at the latest. Different periods were constructed in the three countries in order to analyse the effects of parental leave reforms on labour market entry after childbirth. Results for Austria show that the introduction of more flexibility into the leave legislation in 2008 increased mothers' relative risks of labour market entry especially among higher educated women. In France, the extension of paid leave to second born children in 1994 reduced labour market entry. We found however, no significant effect of the 1986 reform for third children and the 2004 reform introducing a paid leave of six months for first-born children. In Hungary labour market entry of mothers was influenced by structural changes which accompanied the political transition of 1989 and resulted in longer leave take up of mothers. Labour market entry before the transition was more intensive than ever since that. Our results show that when studying work-family conciliation after childbirth, the importance of the context has to be investigated. Social norms regarding mothers' employment, their own desires to work or to care and the availability of childcare has to be taken into account in every reform that introduces changes to paid parental leave.

Thursday, 14 September 2023
Poster Session
Chair: Vytenis Juozas Deimantas

Presenter: Lucas van der Velde
Affiliation: Warsaw School of Economics

Changes in attitudes towards gender norms following childbirth

Lucas van der Velde

This research focuses on understanding changes in attitudes towards gender roles. Using longitudinal data from several European countries, I show that respondents tend to adopt more conservative views following childbearing, particularly in the case of the importance of having a child, and whether men should have priority when jobs are scarce. Moreover, the relation appears to be driven by respondents in countries where women shoulder a bigger share of household chores, and where less formal care is available.

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 5: Family Dynamics
Chair: Zsuzsanna Makay

Presenter: Leen Rahnu
Affiliation: University of Turku and Estonian Institute for Population Studies

A retreat from parenthood within first partnerships?

Leen Rahnu and Allan Puur

The profound changes in the domain of partnerships, i.e. the increase of non-marital cohabitation, childbearing in cohabitation and decreasing stability of partnership, have stayed in the focus of family demography for decades. Also the postponement of first birth towards later ages is a well-known phenomenon in Western context. In this study we are interested in the link between partnership formation, partnership stability and childbearing. Applying the event-history framework GGS-II data we study (1) the formation of first partnership (marital on non-marital) among childless women and (2) events following partnership formation: birth of a first child or separation. We treat first birth and separation of a childless partnership as competing events. We are interested whether the tendency to separate before the first birth strengthens towards more recent cohorts and whether this pattern is characteristic to specific socio-economic groups. A recent register-based study (Rahnu&Jalovaara 2022) shows that in Finland among cohorts born in the 1990s the probability of separation was already higher than the probability of first birth. This suggests that the link between partnership formation and childbearing is eroding. Our study seeks to understand whether this pattern is specific to Finland or similar tendency occurs in neighboring Estonia and other countries with late first birth schedule covered by GGS-II. The preliminary insights from Estonia suggest that, indeed, the postponement of first birth has not been accompanied with the similar shift towards later partnership formation. Thus, it is plausible that the retreat from parenthood within partnership occurs in various socio-economic contexts.

Friday, 15 September 2023

Session 5: Family Dynamics

Chair: Zsuzsanna Makay

Presenter: Marion Burkimsher

Affiliation: University of Lausanne

Comparing partnership satisfaction and financial situation before and after having a first child: how does reality match expectations?

Marion Burkimsher

The aim is to investigate the impact, in two domains, of having – or not having – a first child. The first is the level of satisfaction with the partnership relationship. The second is the ability to make ends meet. Questions on these were asked in both waves of the GGS-I. Respondents were also asked in the first wave whether or not they wanted to have a child in the near future. In addition, in the first wave, the question was posed on the expected impact of having a child (whether specifically desired or not) on various spheres of life, including ‘closeness to partner’ and ‘financial situation’. The subsamples were men and women aged ≤ 49 in the first wave who had a co-habiting (non-homosexual) partner in both waves and were childless at wave 1. Three Western European countries have relevant data: Germany, Austria and France, plus six Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Russia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechia, Hungary). In general, respondents who wanted a child expected that having one would bring them even closer to their partner. They also predicted that having a child would bring financial challenges. The reality for individuals who had a first child between the waves was in contrast to expectations. For a plurality of respondents their partnership relationship stayed at a similar level (mostly very satisfied). For those that changed, more became dissatisfied than happier. The financial impact of having a child was less severe than forecast in many countries. In no country did the majority of respondents find it harder to make ends meet at the second wave. For many there was no change; in three countries more respondents found it easier to make ends meet than harder. We compare these outcomes with respondents who didn’t want a child and who didn’t have one.

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 5: Family Dynamics
Chair: Zsuzsanna Makay

Presenter: Martin Kreidl
Affiliation: Masaryk University

Sexual disagreements and separation proneness: does the link differ across genders?

Dominika Perdoch Sladká and Martin Kreidl

We ask if sexual disagreements between partners affect separation proneness differently in women and men in heterosexual coresidential couples. There has been a long-lasting interest in the link between sexual (dis)satisfaction and union (in)stability and this association has often been theorized as gendered. Some authors argue that even today gendered stereotypes surrounding sexuality persist and that these stereotypes involve the belief that men need to be satisfied physically, whereas emotional satisfaction is more important for women. Indeed, some authors have showed that for men, sexual satisfaction affects their relationship satisfaction, love, and commitment more strongly than for women (Sprecher 2002). But the interaction between sexual disagreements and gender (in a model predicting union instability) has not been investigated empirically, yet. One reason for this empirical in-attention lied in the focus on separation as an event, which involves both partners. We, on the other hand, study separation as a process and use separation proneness as the dependent variable. Hence, we can examine how sexual disagreements impact women's and men's subjective perceptions of relationship stability. Using data from 17,347 respondents across two waves of the Generations and Gender Survey from seven European countries, we show that the frequency of sexual disagreements is positively associated with separation proneness (measured as thinking about breaking up with a partner). Our within-person analyses reveal that an increase in the frequency of sexual disagreements results in an increase in separation proneness. However, this effect is more substantial in men. These results suggest that gender stereotypes and differences are more highly persistent. Reference Sprecher, S. (2002). Sexual satisfaction in premarital relationships: Associations with satisfaction, love, commitment, and stability. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 39(3), 190–196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224490209552141>

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 5: Family Dynamics
Chair: Zsuzsanna Makay

Presenter: Nobutaka Fukuda
Affiliation: Tohoku University, Japan

The comparative sequence analysis of life course: France, Germany and Japan

Nobutaka Fukuda

[Objective] This study attempts to compare and contrast the life course trajectories of marriage and childbirth in France, Germany and Japan. Many studies have hitherto investigated the influence of socioeconomic and institutional factors on the transition of life stages such as marriage and childbirth. Event-History Analysis has often been employed in many studies. Yet, little has been done to examine the relationship between these factors and the holistic trajectories of family formation in these countries. [Methods] We used data obtained from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey in France, Germany and Japan, and conducted Sequence Analysis to identify differences among these countries. We first clustered individuals and classified them into typical groups composed of similar trajectories. Thereafter, we used multinomial logistic regression to examine the impact of socioeconomic, demographic, and institutional factors on the probability of belonging to each cluster. [Results] First, results showed that, compared with Germany and France, Japan had a more age-graded transition from one status to the next in an individual life course. Thus, the degree of the individualization of life course differs among the three countries. Second, better-educated and highly salaried people tended to take a more divergent life course than those with a low education and a small income. Third, women's life course trajectory patterns vary more greatly than men's. [Conclusion] This study first indicates that socioeconomic and demographic characteristics play an important role in determining the trajectory of family formation. Second, the de-standardization of life courses does not always occur in the same way. Compared with France, Japan experienced less pluralization of life courses, and the influence of socioeconomic and demographic factors had a relatively weak influence. This finding suggests that an inter-country difference in institutional settings may affect the individual choice of life course.

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 6: Fertility Intentions
Chair: Irena Kotowska

Presenter: Liili Abuladze

Affiliation: Population Research Institute (Väestöliitto, Finland), Estonian Institute for Population Studies (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Fertility intentions' associations among men in Estonia

Liili Abuladze

Fertility intentions are assumed to predict fertility behavior. However, intentions and their related factors among men, especially in Eastern Europe, are understudied. This paper analysed the role of different attitudes as well as values regarding partnerships, the role of men and women, intergenerational support, and loneliness and depression statements with intentions. Associations with both short- and long-term intentions among men aged 18-45 with a partner and with no children as well as among men in different partnership statuses and with no children were estimated, using the Estonian GGS Round 2 data. Controls include socio-demographic, economic and health factors. For partnered respondents, also partner's characteristics were controlled for. I find that different factors are related with short- and long-term fertility intentions as well as whether men are partnered or not. One common finding for all men, incl. partnered, is that those who see marriage as an outdated institution are less likely to intend to have a child both in the short- as well as long-term. Also, all men as well as those partnered not feeling a sense of emptiness are more likely to intend to have a child in the long-term, while only all men without this feeling are more likely to intend a child in the short-term. Men, incl. those partnered, who report more gender equal attitudes regarding the importance of taking care of the home and children are more likely to intend to have a child in the short-term. The same association emerges for long-term intention for all men, but not for partnered men. The statement that women are better at taking care of children was positively associated only with long-term intention, among all men and those partnered. All associations will be presented, offering insights for different frameworks studying fertility intentions.

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 6: Fertility Intentions
Chair: Irena Kotowska

Presenter: Allan Puur
Affiliation: Tallinn University

Division of labour at home and fertility intentions in Estonia

Allan Puur and Mark Gortfelder

Gender revolution is one of the main theoretical frameworks through which modern fertility behaviour is analysed. Yet, empirical articles that have looked at the relationship of division of household chores and childcare on the one hand and fertility intentions or behaviour on the other hand are not that abundant. Moreover, far from all articles have found a statistically significant and considerable positive effect of an unequal division of labour at home and fertility intentions or behaviour as expected by the gender revolution paradigm. In this presentation we will use GGS and other data to analyse this with respect to fertility intentions in Estonia. First, we look at the trends in how division of unpaid household and childcare tasks have changed during the past decades of great societal transformation with GGS and other data to understand the changes. Second, we would use both 2021 and the 2004 versions of the GGS to analyse the effect of division of tasks on fertility intentions. Previous work with GGS2004 did not detect the theoretically expected effect, but this may have been due to the limits of the sample size. With GGS2021 this ought not to be an issue and heterogeneity of the effects in population subgroups will thus also be analysed.

Friday, 15 September 2023
Session 6: Fertility Intentions
Chair: Irena Kotowska

Presenter: Xu Xiao
Affiliation: NIDI

Predicting fertility intentions from open-ended questions

Xiao Xu, Anne Gauthier, Gert Stulp, and Antal van Den Bosch

Measuring and modeling fertility intentions from survey data have been a major challenge for demographers. By incorporating open-ended questions (OEQs), respondents are given the unique opportunity to expand on their thoughts and researchers are provided with a more nuanced understanding of their fertility intentions. In this study, we explore how supervised learning can help us to evaluate our measurement and understanding of the fertility intentions of respondents. We manually coded a sample of 400 responses to an OEQ on fertility intention from the LISS Panel, and then trained a text classification machine learning model to classify similar responses from the Dutch Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). We tested the model on newly-added OEQ responses from the GGS data, which provided us with insights into the most impactful factors and narratives influencing fertility intentions. Furthermore, we compared our model's predictions with respondents' answers to close-ended questions on fertility intentions and identified potential improvements for future surveys. Our findings contribute to a better understanding of fertility behaviors, and our approach can be generalized to other open-ended questions in future surveys.