

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

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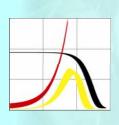
Realities of Parenthood and the Second Child



Michaela Kreyenfeld

Generations & Gender
Programme

How generations and gender shape demographic change Geneva, 14-16 May 2008



Europe in 1980

- Less than 20% non-marital births
- 20-50% non-marital births
- More than 50% non-marital births

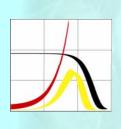




Europe in 2004

- Less than 20% non-marital births
- 20-50% non-marital births
- More than 50% non-marital births





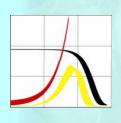
Second Demographic Transition Theory

 Value change, secularization, female emancipation and individualization as major force behind family change.

Social Policy Approach

 Social policies provide incentives to work, marry, cohabit and divorce. By doing so, they favor or disfavor a particular family model.



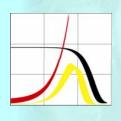


Social Policies and the Family

- Families include single mothers and fathers, non-marital parenthood as well as stepfamilies.
- The economic foundation of parenthood is changing, replacing the single-earner by the double-earner family in many countries.

Does family policy catch up to changing trends in family structures?

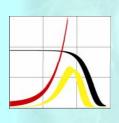




Realities of Parenthood in Europe

- How do the "realities of parenthood" vary in cross-national perspective?
- How does the Generations and Gender Survey contribute to our understanding of the family?
- How do the "realities of parenthood" influence the desire for the second child?





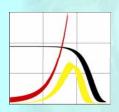
Selection of Regimes

- France
- West Germany
- East Germany
- Russia

Realities of Parenthood

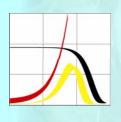
- Living arrangement
- Employment
- Satisfaction with financial situation





Realities of Parenthood in France, Germany and Russia





Data

Data

Generations and Gender Survey

Selection of Sample

- Respondents with at least one child
- Women age 20-45

Sample Size

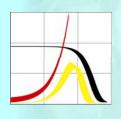
• France: 1378

West Germany: 1392

East Germany: 319

• Russia: 2218

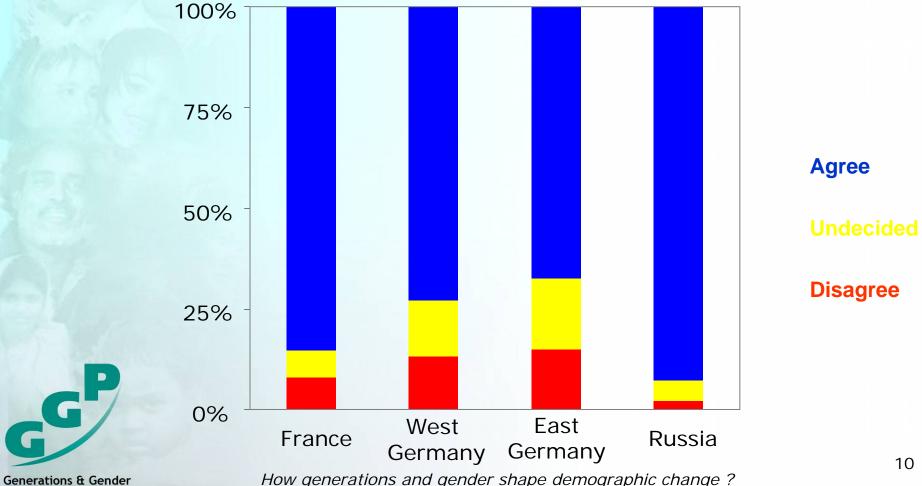




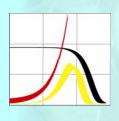
Programme

Realities of Parenthood

A Child Needs a Home with Mother and Father to Grow Up Happily

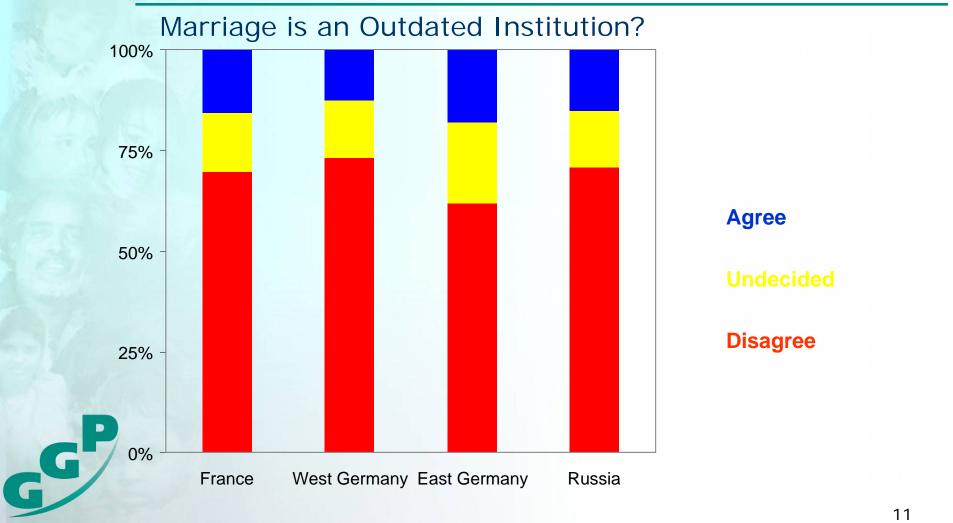


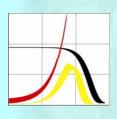
How generations and gender shape demographic change? Geneva, 14-16 May 2008



Generations & Gender Programme

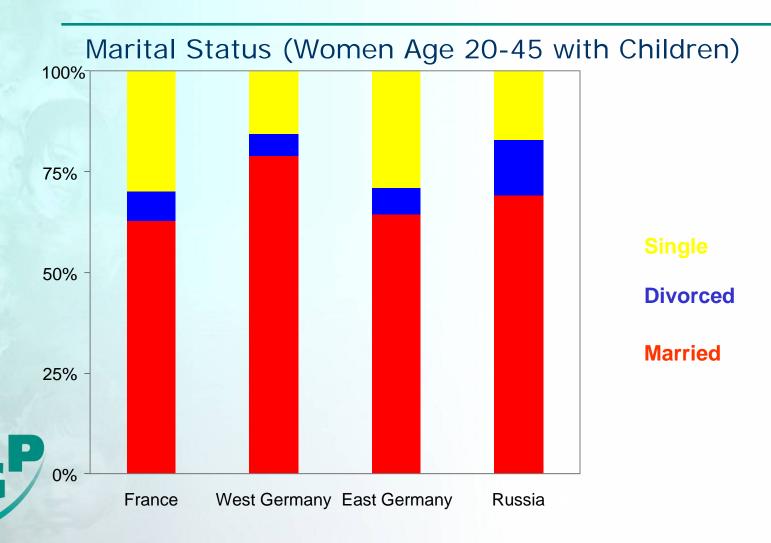
Realities of Parenthood

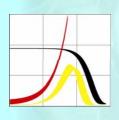




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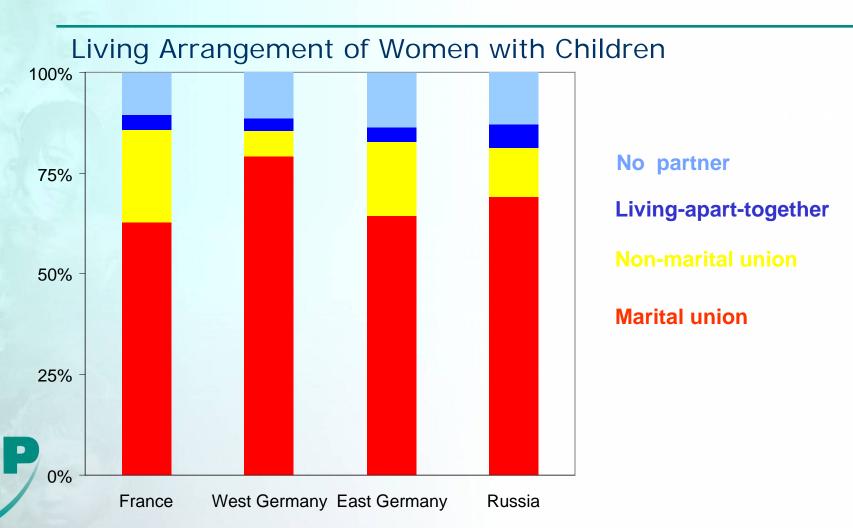
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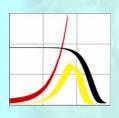




Generations & Gender Programme

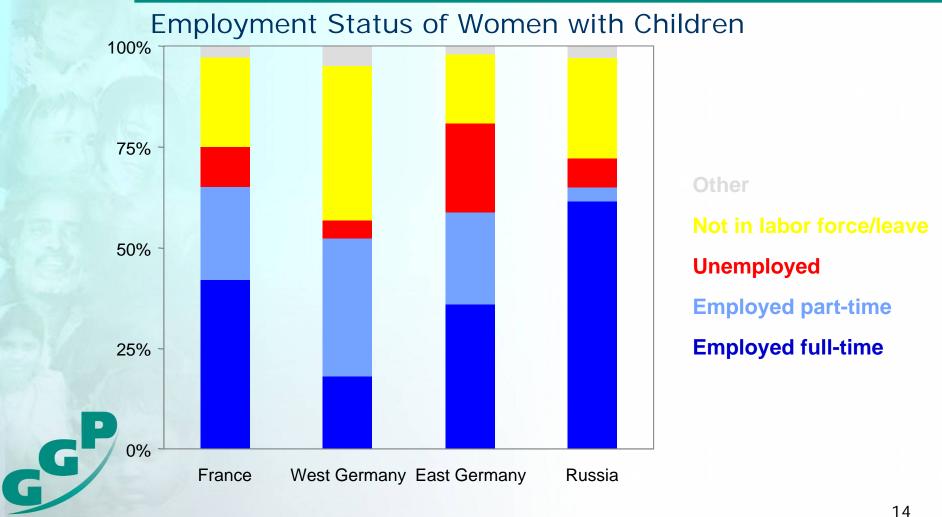
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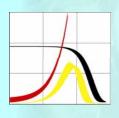




Generations & Gender Programme

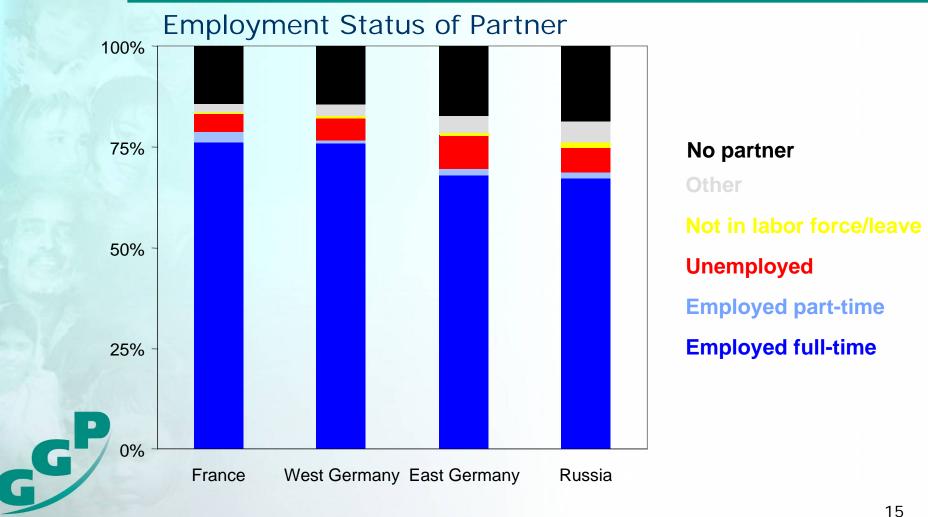
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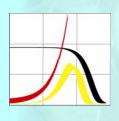




Generations & Gender **Programme**

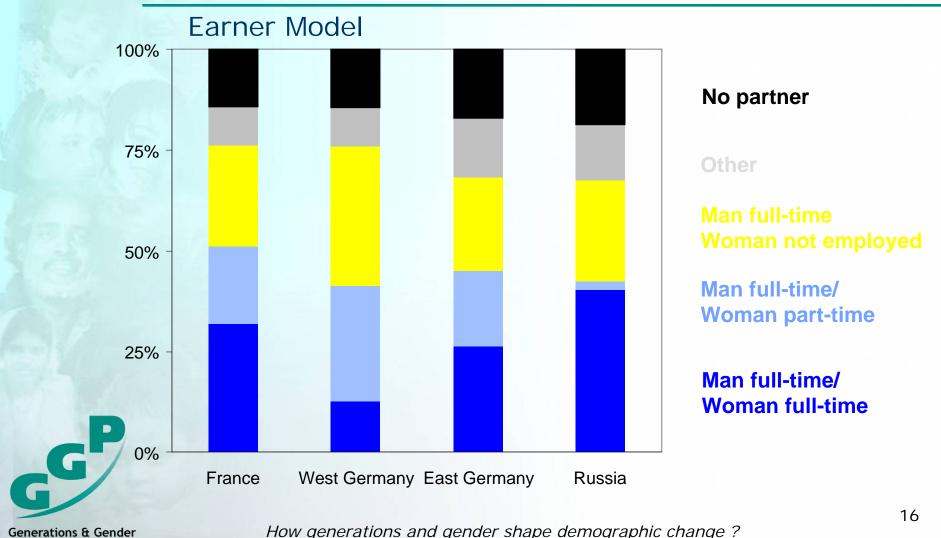
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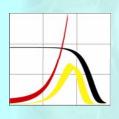




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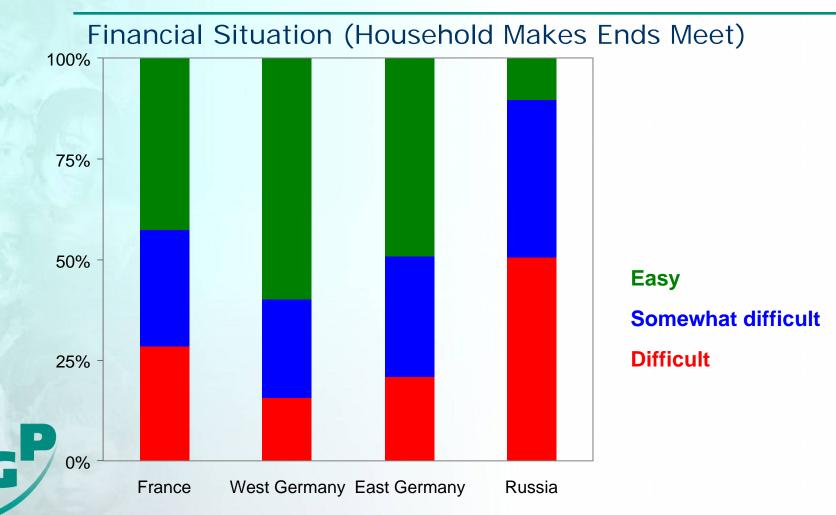
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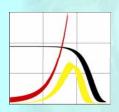




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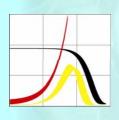
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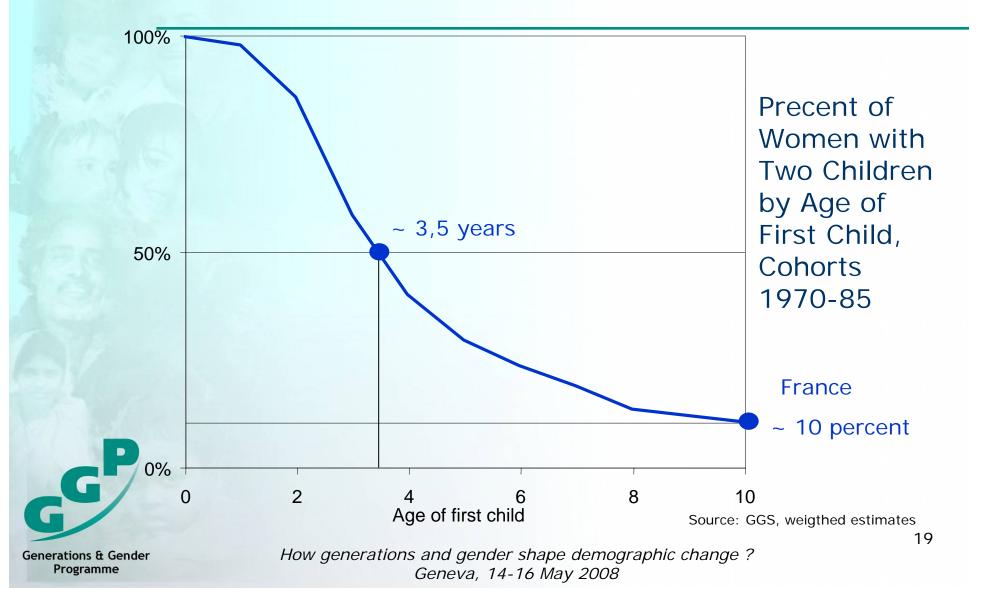


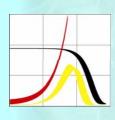
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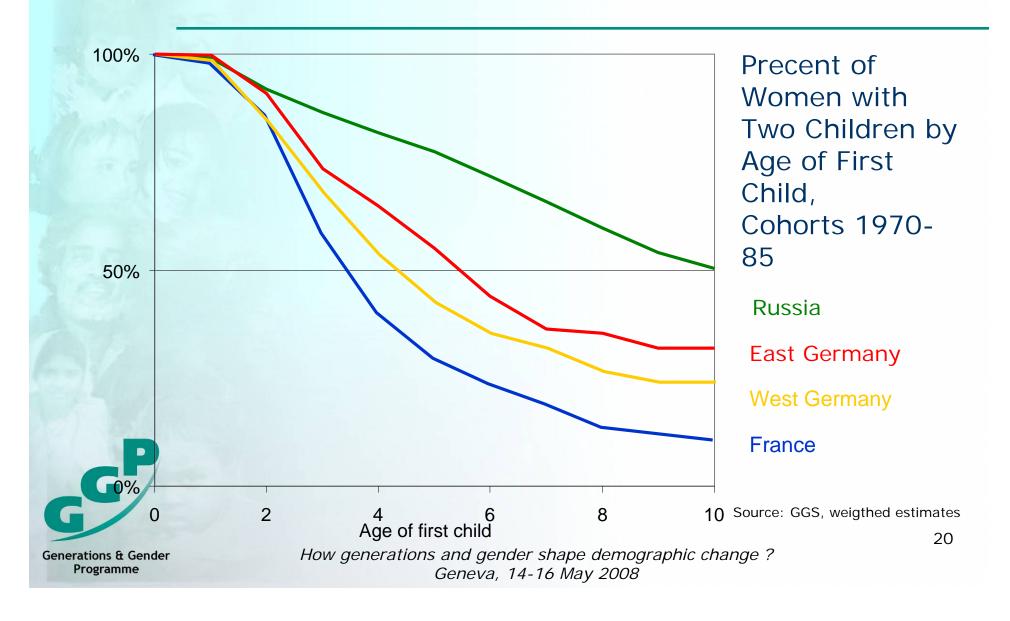


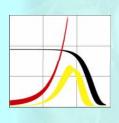
The Second Child





The Second Child

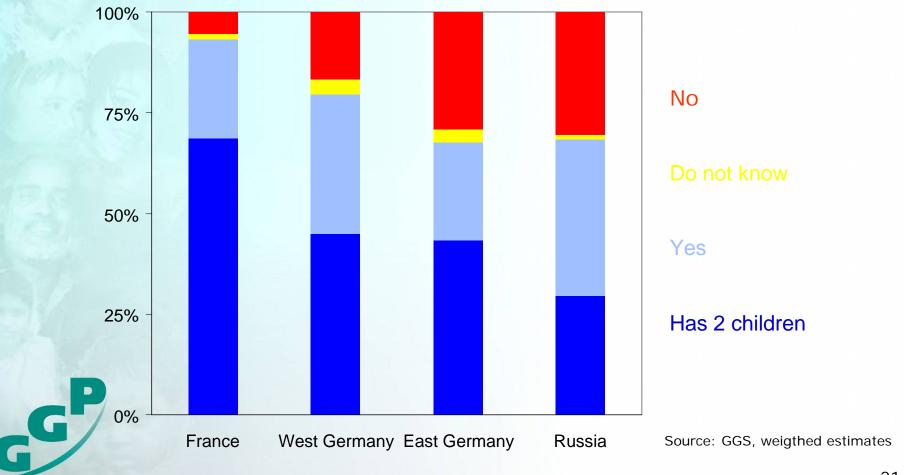


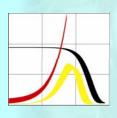


Generations & Gender Programme

The Second Child







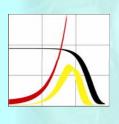
The Second Child

Results
From
Logistic
Regression
on
Intention to
Have
Second
Child, Odds
Ratios

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Regime				
France	1	1	1	1
West Germany	0.53***	0.50***	0.42***	0.42***
East Germany	0.24***	0.24***	0.22***	0.20***
Russia	0.32***	0.34***	0.29***	0.27***
Financial situation				
Difficult		1	1	1
Somewhat difficult		1.60***	1.52***	1.36**
Easy		1.63***	1.60***	1.36*
Employment status				
Employed			1	1
Unemployed			0.72	0.77
Not in labor force			1.31*	1.19
Employment partner				
No partner				0.54***
Employed				1
Unemployed				0.61*



Note: Coding of dependent variable is 1 for "Respondent wants second child" and 0 for "Respondent does not want or does not know if she wants child within next 3 years". ***p<0.01; **p<0.05; *p<0.10. Other variables in model are age of woman, age of first child, born in country of interview



Conclusion

- What is the interplay between social policies and family dynamics?
- How does the Gender and Generation Survey broaden our understanding of the the family in Europe?

