



Generations & Gender Programme

GENERATIONS AND GENDER

PROGRAMME

Becoming a parent in a Post-communist society

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5th GGP IWG meeting, Ljubljana, 18-20 January 2007



Theoretical assumptions in the GGS

- Understanding childbearing behaviour with using current, competing and complementary theoretical approaches
- Many of them use ideational factors, subjective components as explaining factors
 - ‘second demographic transition theory’
 - ‘discontinuity/anomia approach’
 - ‘uncertainty approach’
 - partnership quality

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Objectives of the presentation

To show some results and to underline the importance of the subjective indicators:

1. The intention-fertility relation
 - Realisation of intentions and the extent of not intended births
2. The role of ideational factors, subjective components in explaining fertility decision
 - 2nd and 3d births

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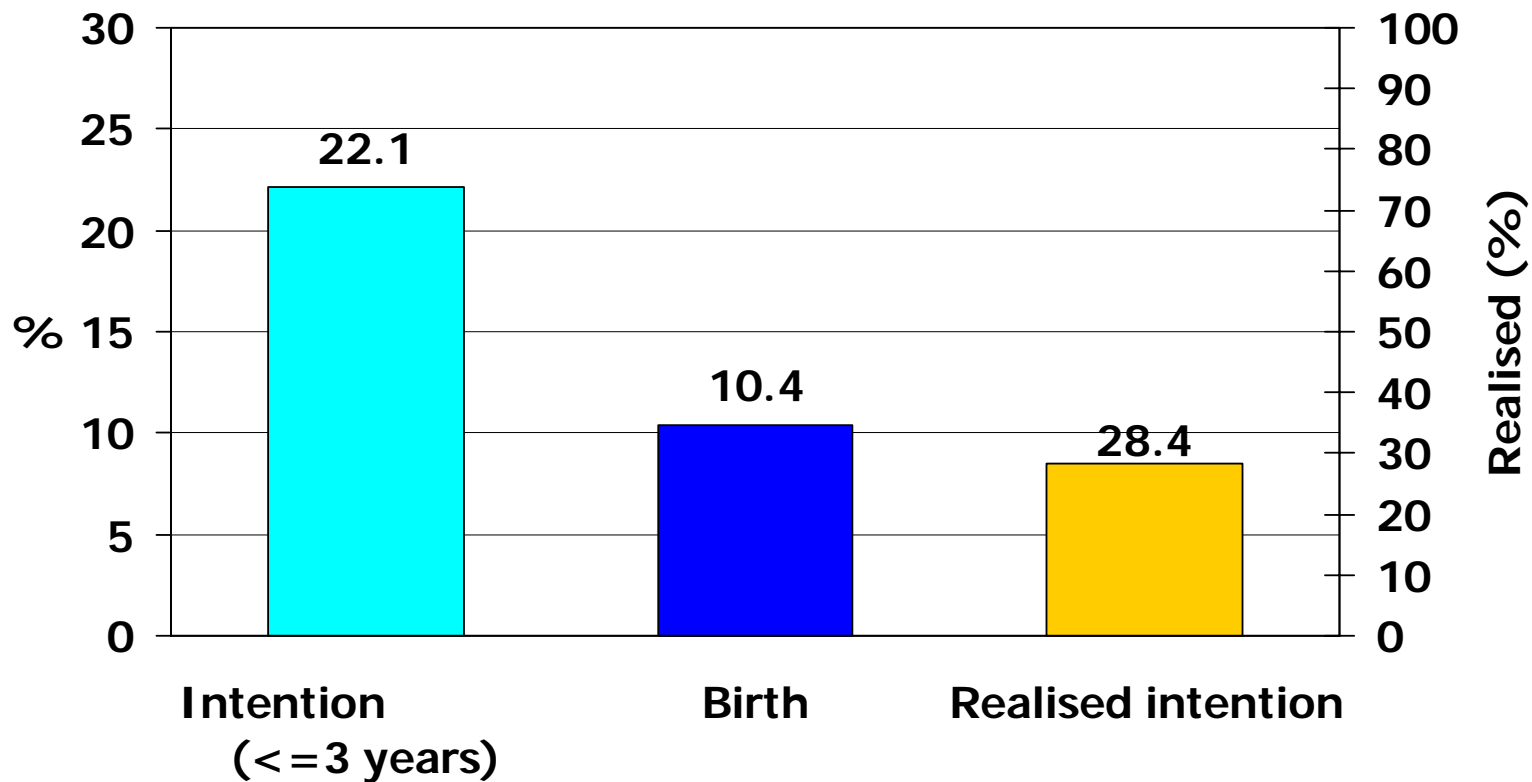
Data

- A sub sample of the Hungarian GGS 'Turning points of the Life-course'
 - 5631 respondents, aged 18-45 (male 18-50) in 2001/2002,
 - 709 births in three years (until the 2nd wave in 2004/2005)
 - For modelling (2nd topic): only second and third order births

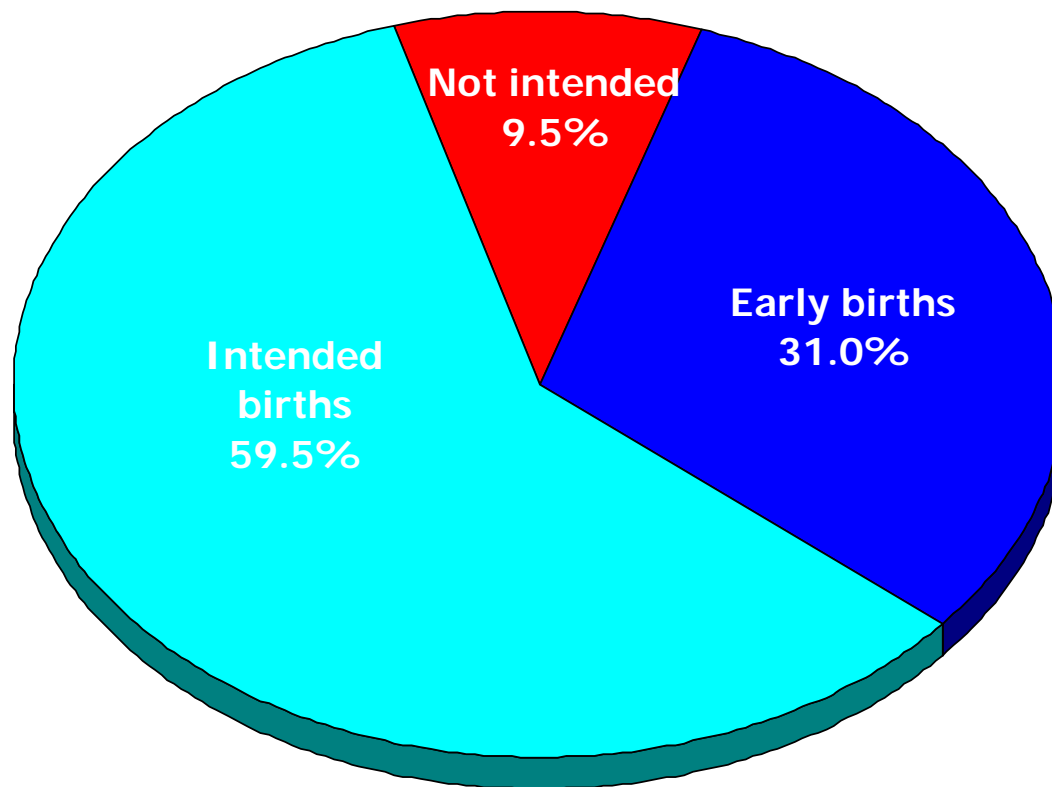
The realisation of intentions: the intention-birth relation

- Intentions measured in the first wave
 - Definition: Having a birth within three years (respondents below an age limit)
- Predictability of intention: how far the intentions could realised within the investigated period
- Distribution of all births according to intentions (Intended, early, and not intended births)
- Social differences

The intention-birth relation

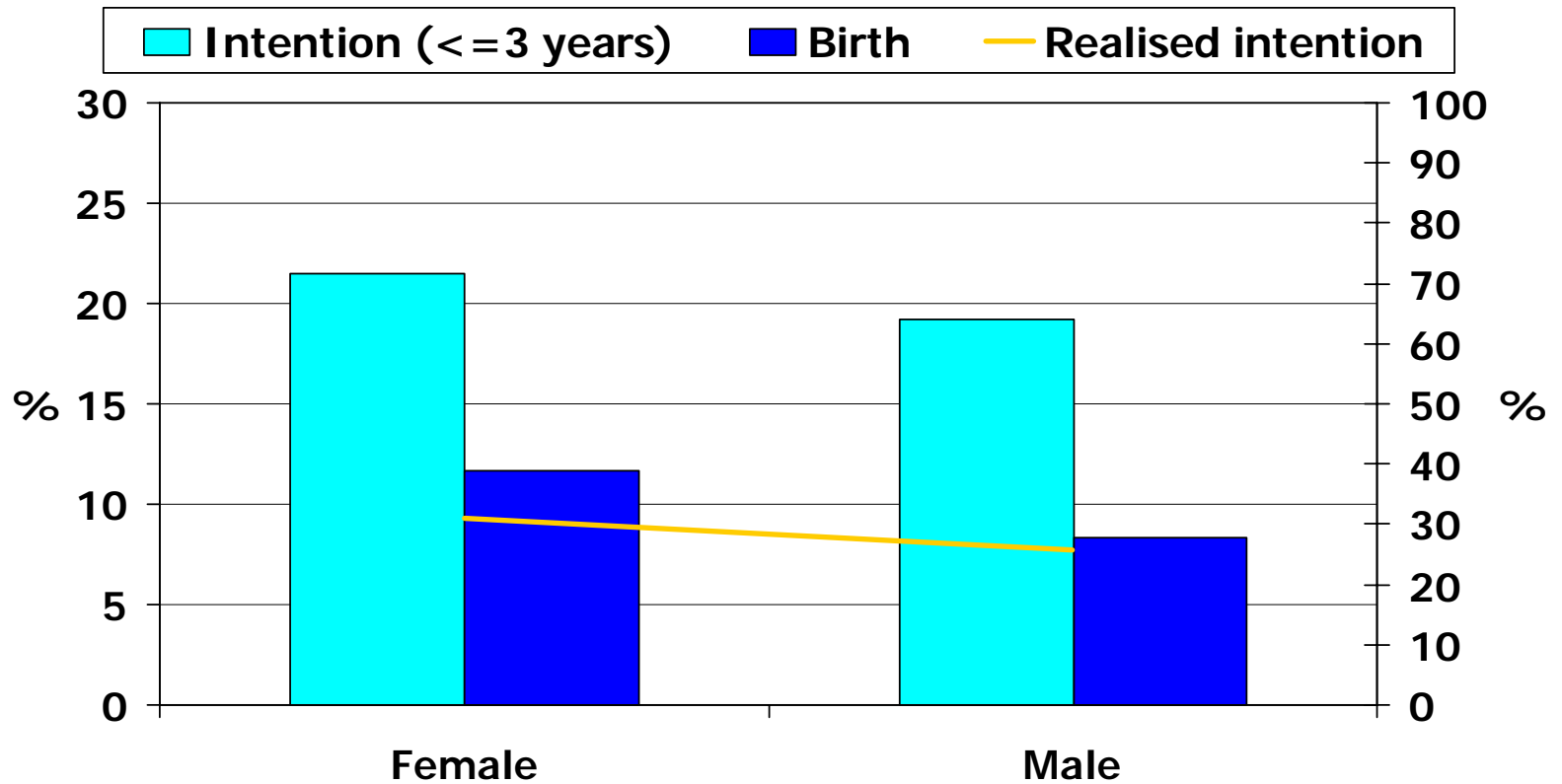


Distribution of births according intentions between the two wares



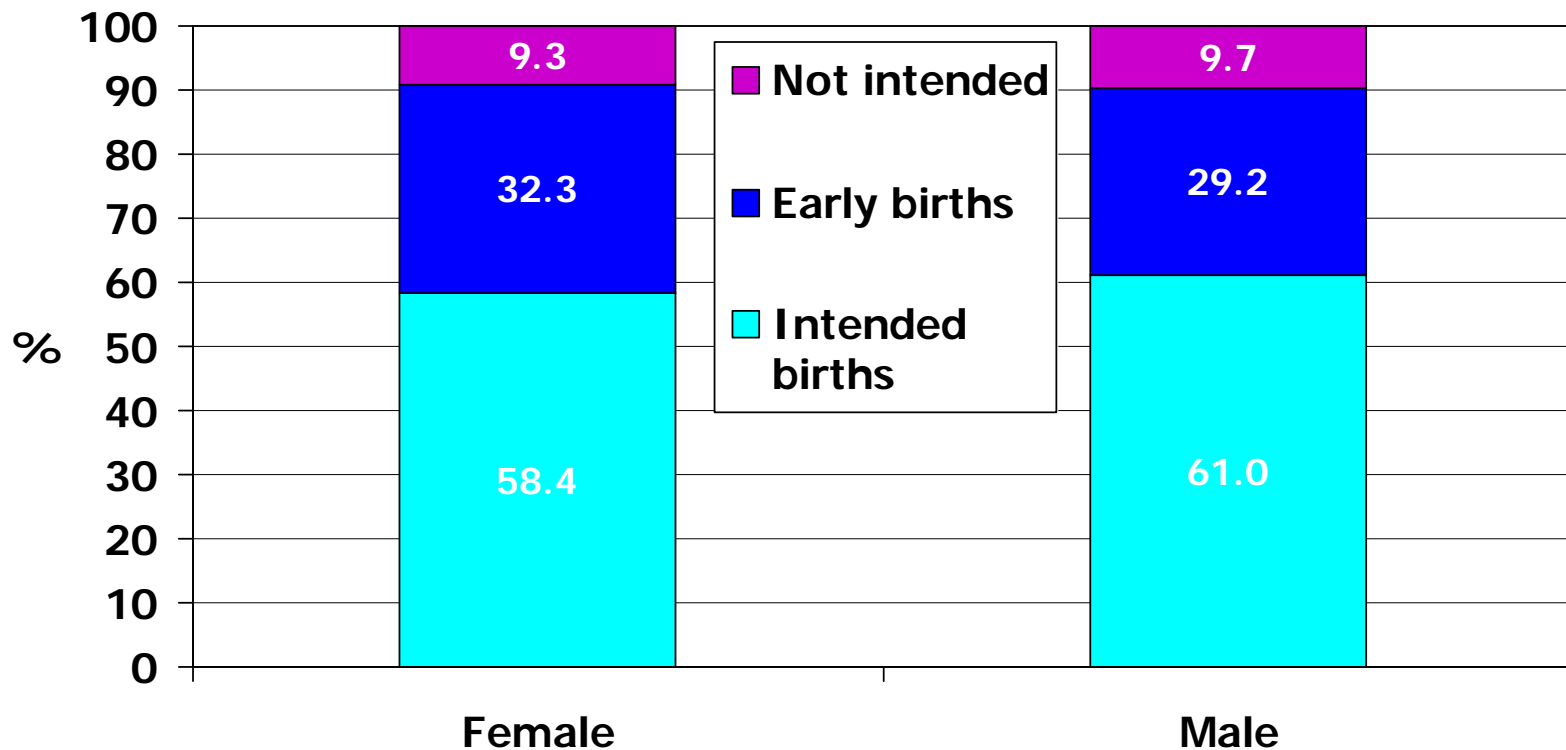
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The intention-birth relation, gender

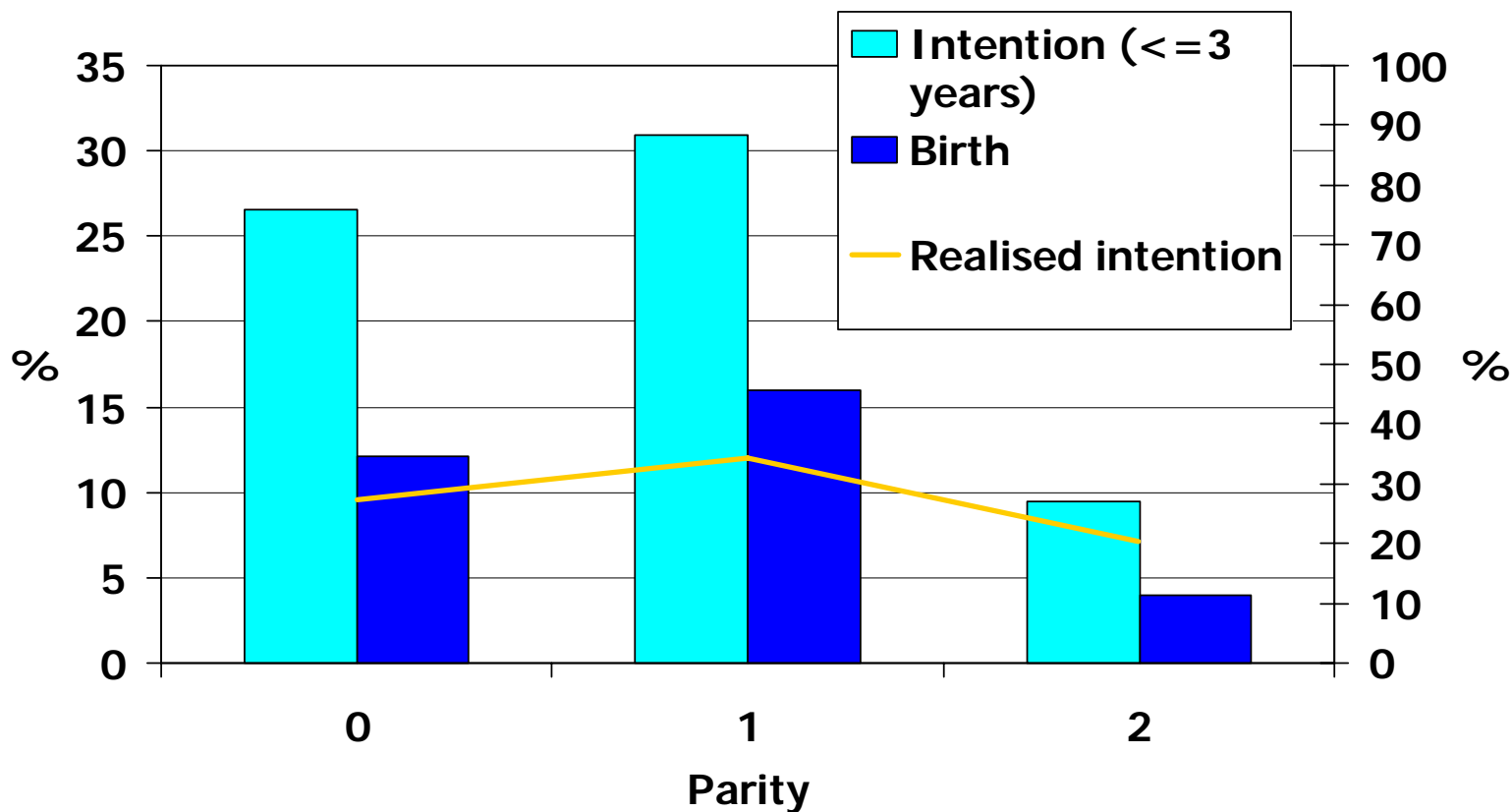


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Distribution of births according intention, gender

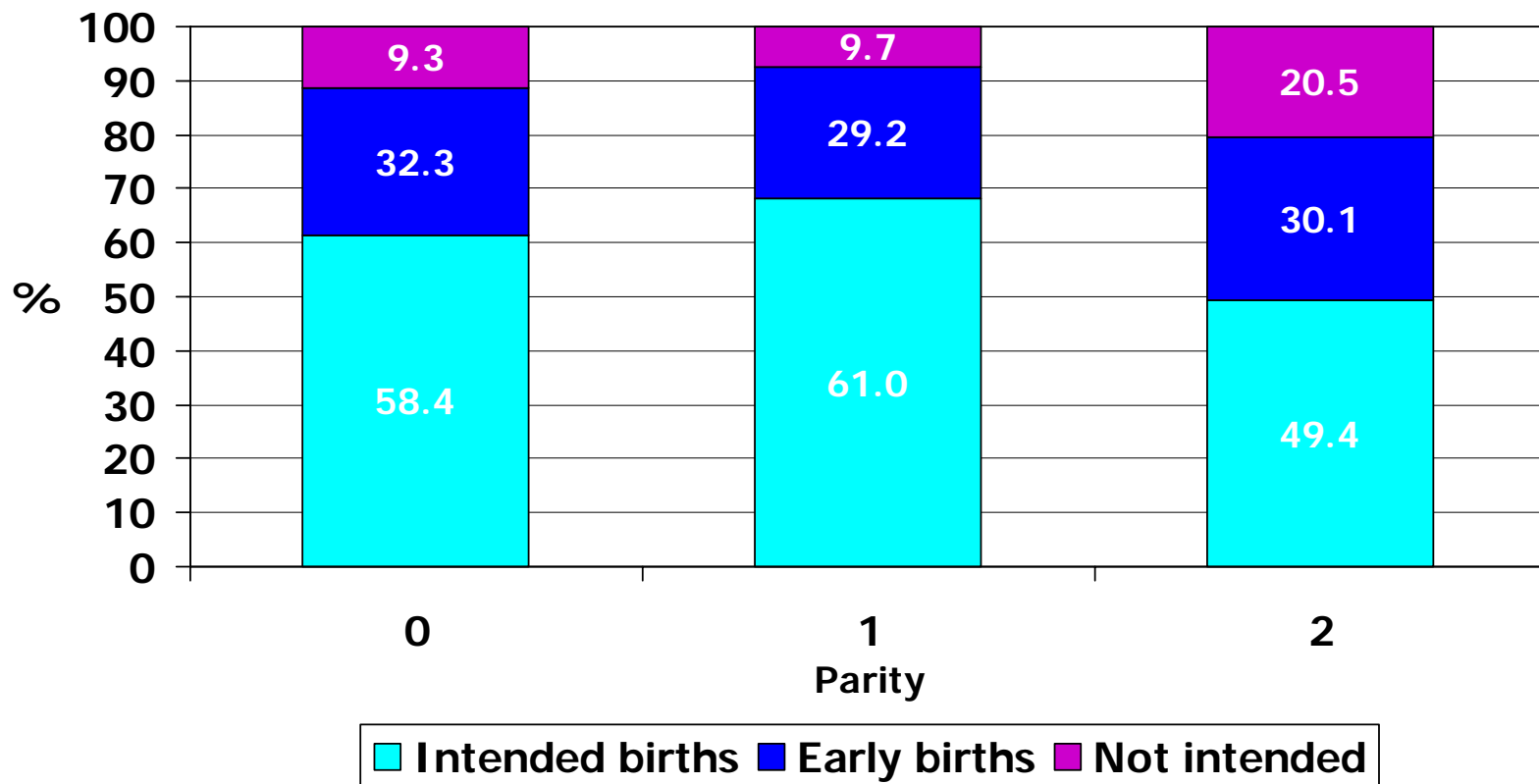


The intention-birth relation, parity



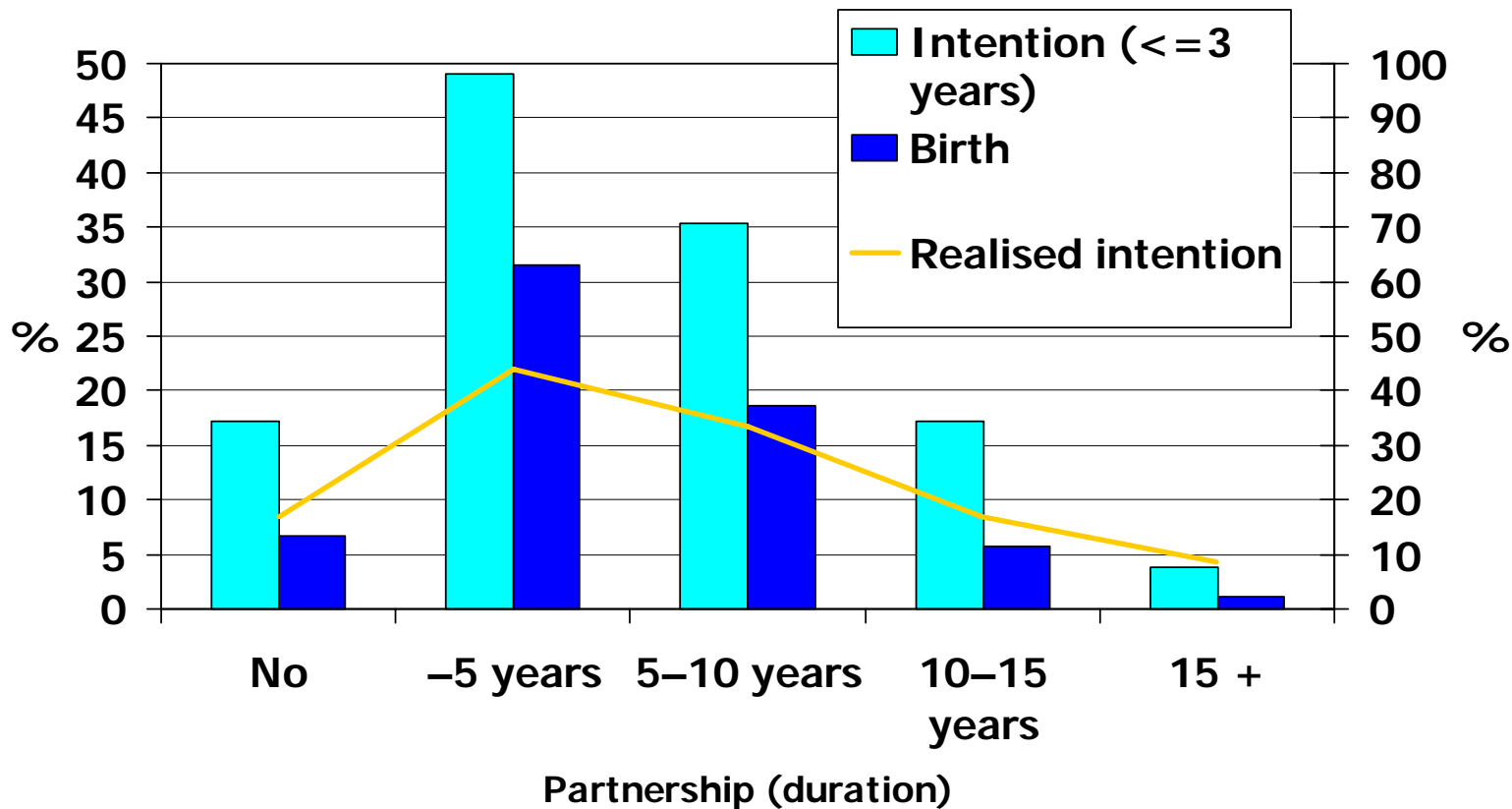
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Distribution of births, according parity

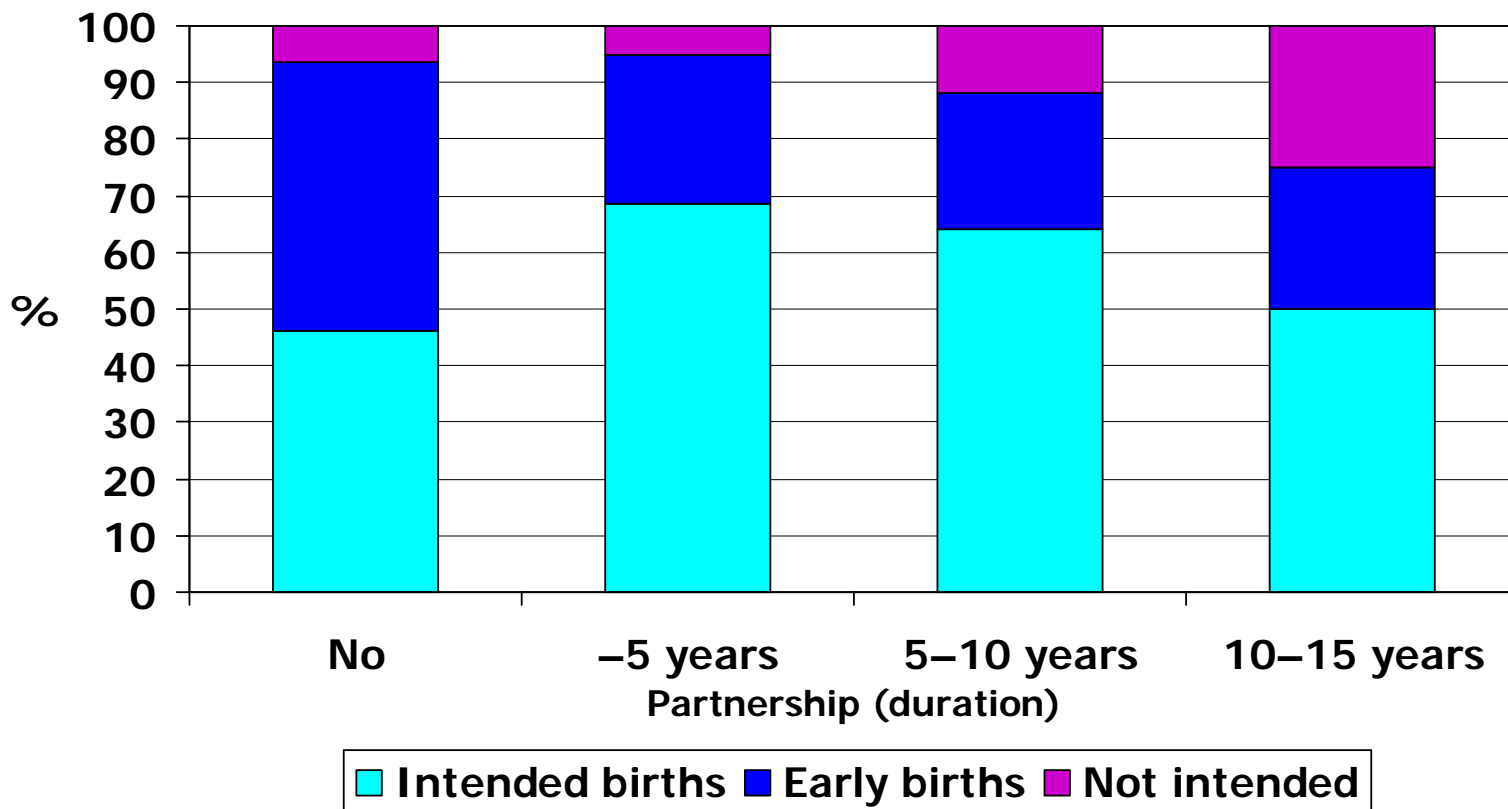


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The intention-birth relation, partnership duration

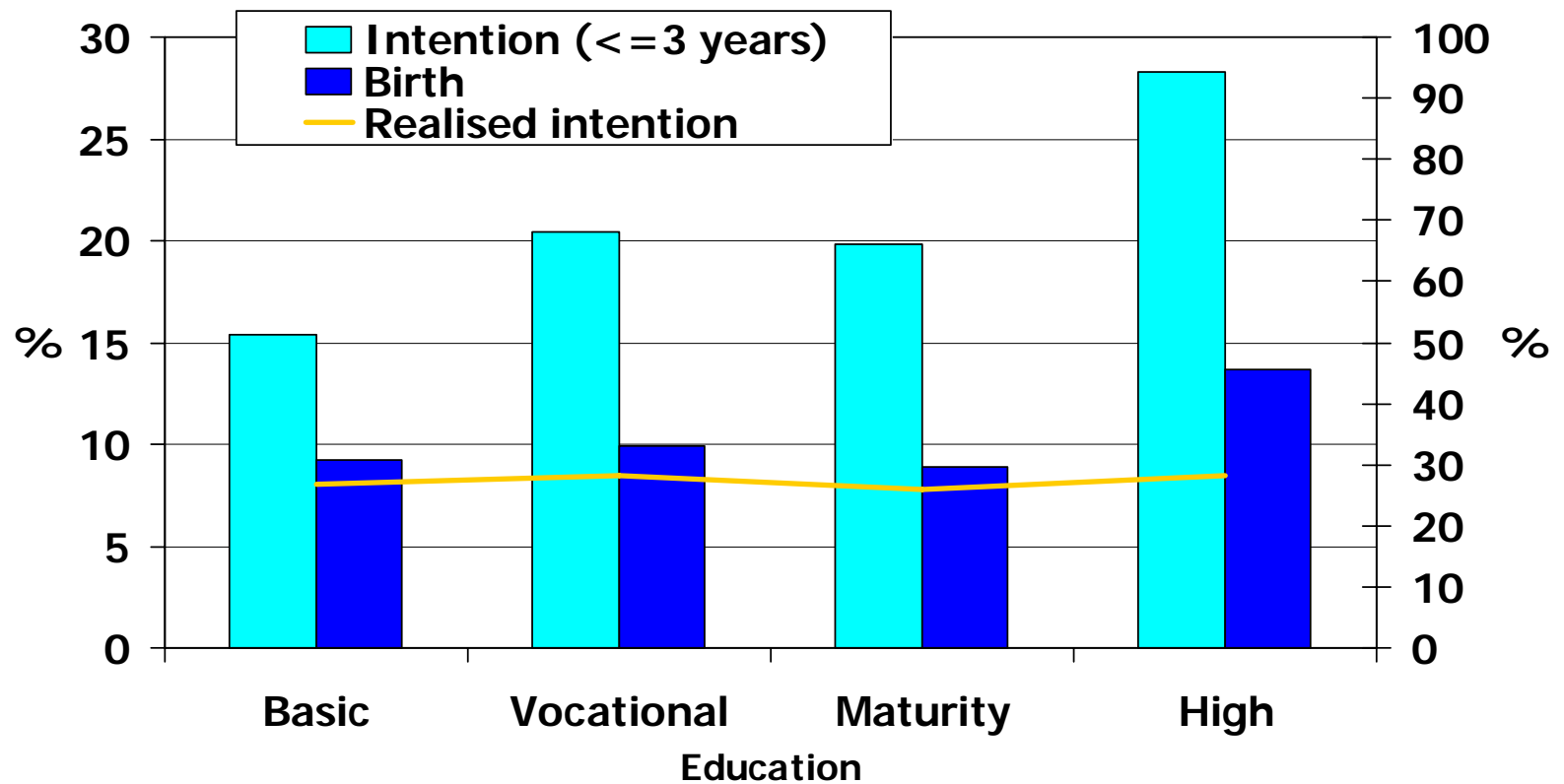


Distribution of births according intention, partnership duration

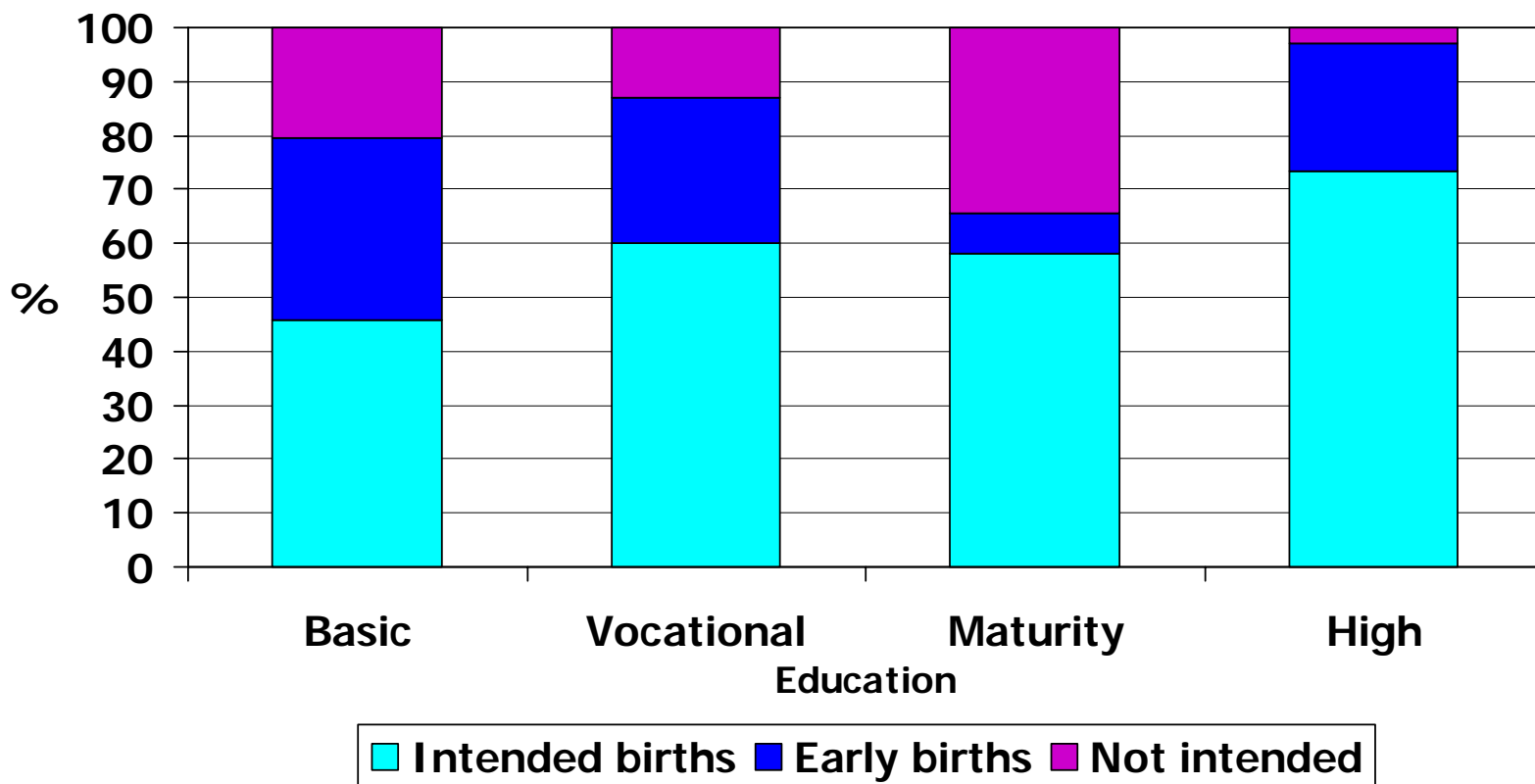


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The intention-birth relation, level of education



Distribution of births according intention, level of education



Summary: intention

- One fifth of the intention realised
- Early births: advancement of births (three tenth of the births)
- Existence of non intended childbearing (failure and/or reassessment of intentions)
- Slight differences: partnership duration, parity

Topic 2: Understanding ideational factors in childbearing: second and third order births

- Basic problem using cross-sectional data:
- If there is (any) associations among values/norms/attitudes and fertility, we do not know the effect of 'adjustment', therefore the measured effects do not allow us to identify the strength of 'selection' effects (influences) of ideational factors
- Follow up surveys may overcome this issue

Method

- Logistic regression
 - 2 parallel models
 - male/female
 - Dependent: second and third in three years after the first wave
 - Uncontrolled (bivariate odds) and controlled effects (odds)

Controlling for age

- Three age groups as control variable: model-specific relative age groups
 - Young (in early 20s)
 - Middle (in mid and late 20s)
 - Old (in 30s)
- Male 2 years older than females

Which factors studied? (R=reference cat.)

- Control/structural variables
- Material circumstances
 - Income position (equivalent), terciles
 - R: 2nd tercile
- Activity status
 - Employed, unemployed, in study, maternal leaves
 - R: employed

Which factors studied? (R=reference cat.)

- Partnership relations
- Partnership status and quality of the partnership (3 cat.)
 - R: in union, av. Sat. with partnership
- Ideal partnership form: expected independence in partnership relation
 - R: low independence in partnership relation

Which factors studied? (R=reference cat.)

- Norms/values
 - Religiosity
 - R: religious, according to the church
 - Child-related norms: difference between ideal number of children and achieved number of children
 - R: No difference
 - Child raising norms (Patriotism)
 - R: no patriotism

Which factors studied? (R=reference cat.)

- Orientations towards/perception of the society
 - Uncertainty measure: Private anxieties (health situation, future of the family)
 - R: no anxiety
 - Future orientation: optimism
 - R: pessimistic

Controlling for age

	Female		Male	
	Uncontrolled	controlled	uncontrolled	contolled
Age	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Young	1,52	1,29	2,22	2,31
Old	0,28	0,36	0,50	0,56
Nagelkerke R2	XX	0.2	XX	0.17

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Controlling for economic activity and income

	Female		Male	
	Uncontrolled	controlled	uncontrolled	controlled
Econ. activity	xxx	xxx		
Unempl.	1,31	1,24	0,55	0,61
maternity b.	2,77	1,93	-	-
O. inactive	1,27	1,19	1,13	1,46
Income	xxx	xx	xxx	x
low	1,23	1,21	1,22	1,20
high	1,92	1,73	1,93	1,72

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Partnership relation and ideals

	Female		Male	
	Uncontrolled	controlled	uncontrolled	Controlled
Partnership	XX		X	
no partner	0,63	0,78	0,55	0,53
partner low sat.	0,87	1,17	0,66	0,72
partner.high.sat.	1,29	1,13	1,23	1,17
Partnership ideals	XX		X	XX
Mixed	0,63	0,69	0,63	0,58
Individualistic	0,61	0,75	0,58	0,58

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Values and norms

	Female		Male	
	Uncontrolled	controlled	uncontrolled	controlled
Religiosity	xxx	xx		
pers. Religiosity	0,55	0,55	0,78	0,93
Do't know	0,45	0,40	0,79	0,85
Ateist	0,46	0,48	0,88	1,02
Fertility norms	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Pressure now	3,51	3,71	2,87	2,12
Childraising norms	xx	xx	xxx	Xx
patriotism	1,71	1,98	1,94	1,75

Orientations: anxieties and outlooks

	Female		Male	
	Uncontrolled	controlled	uncontrolled	Contolled
Anxiety (helath)	x		x	
Small	0,69	0,82	0,79	0,90
High	0,65	0,78	0,55	0,62
Anxiety (family)	xx		xx	
Small	0,65	0,90	0,57	0,73
High	0,52	0,90	0,51	0,80
Future orientation	xxx		xxx	
Medium	1,43	1,29	1,36	1,22
Optimistic	2,17	1,54	2,68	1,77

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Conclusion: getting another child

- Ideational factors have significant effects in case of both gender, but not the same
 - Religiosity, partnership quality and norms
- The same income effect in case of both gender:
 - slopped U shape, highest odds at the upper level
- Further need of specification ideational factors

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