













# Partners' Educational Pairings and Fertility across Europe

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## Why His & Her Educational Pairings?

Relationship between women's or men's education on fertility a prominent issu in demographic studies
□Vast empirical research (e.g. Kravdal 2001, Kreyenfeld 2002, Klesment et al. 2014), but interaction between his and her education usually disregarded
□Yet
<ul> <li>□ Educational expansion: groups of highly educated ever expanding &amp; increasingly diverse</li> <li>□ Education-fertility relationship differs between women and men (Kravdal and Rindfuss 2008, Nisen et al. 2013, Oppermann 2014)</li> <li>□ Women outperforming men in participating in and completing in higher education (Van Bave 2012), increase in the incidence of hypogamy (Esteve, García-Román, and Permanyer 2012)</li> <li>□ Couple-dynamics: Oppenheimer &amp; others stress importance of understanding dynamics between partners for childbearing-decision making</li> </ul>
☐Handful of single-country studies looks primarily at transition to parenthood (Bauer and Jacob 2010; Wirth 2007; Dribe and Stanfors 2010; Corijn et al. 1996)

## Our research questions are...

- ☐What is the relationship between couples educational pairings and childbearing behavior?
- ☐ Are there differences or inequalities in birth rates within her education by his education and vice versa?
- ☐ Focus is on...
  - ☐...couples with high educational attainment, involving two medium educated or one highly educated partner
  - ☐...explorative descriptive study in multi country overview

## Theoretically we lean on...

#### **ARGUMENT**

- Economic theory of the family/role specialization (Becker 1991)
- 2. Oppenheimer: pooling resources (Oppenheimer 1988 & 1994) and/or egalitarian values
- 3. Bargaining approach/power relations (Blood and Wolfe 1960)

#### **PREDICTION**

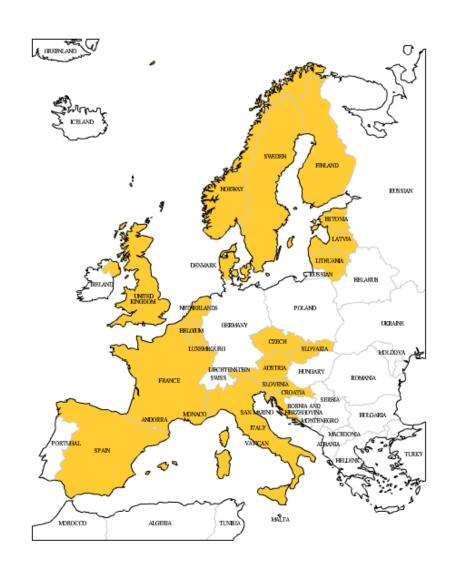
- 1. Traditional male breadwinner higher transition rate than couples with highly educated women
- 2. Both partners highly educated have highest transition rate
- 3. She highly educated with lower educated spouse higher rate than both highly educated

## Our data come from...

□ EU-SILC longitudinal sample (Survey on Income & Living Conditions):
□ Launched in 2003 throughout Europe, ongoing
□ Usually 4-year household panel
□ No full fertility, partnership, educational or employment histories
□ 8/2014 release, covering 2012 as last year

☐Sample: 18 out of 27 countries

## The countries covered are...



Country	1st birth		2nd birth		3rd + birth	
	couples	events	couples	events	couples	events
AT	627	88	547	119	989	67
BE&LU	1193	224	1096	292	1804	136
CZ&SK	826	129	1087	193	1768	47
EE<&LV	730	127	1186	128	1790	101
ES	1503	296	1633	271	2212	60
FI&DK	1830	238	1300	288	2635	160
FR	1294	332	1161	339	1863	191
IT	2092	518	2452	422	2881	110
NL	1173	234	1042	387	2080	157
NO	628	132	560	184	1144	111
SE	771	190	724	267	1155	81
SI	522	85	777	152	1403	58
UK	814	132	658	166	1052	73
Total	14 792	2894	15 705	3419	24 883	1427

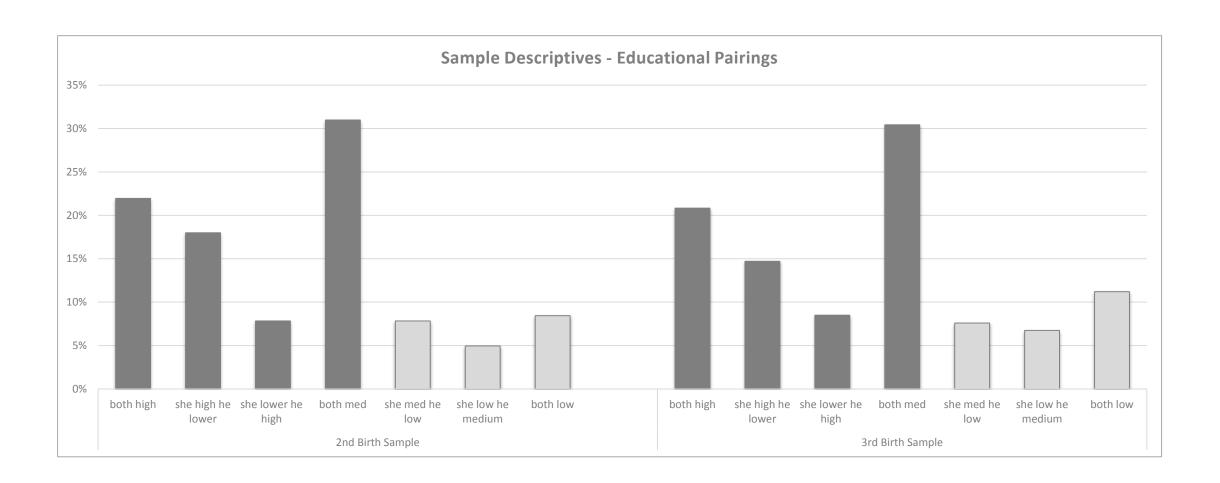
## Our analytic strategy is...

- ☐ Discrete time event history models with random effects
- ☐ Separate models by parity & country

#### □Covariates:

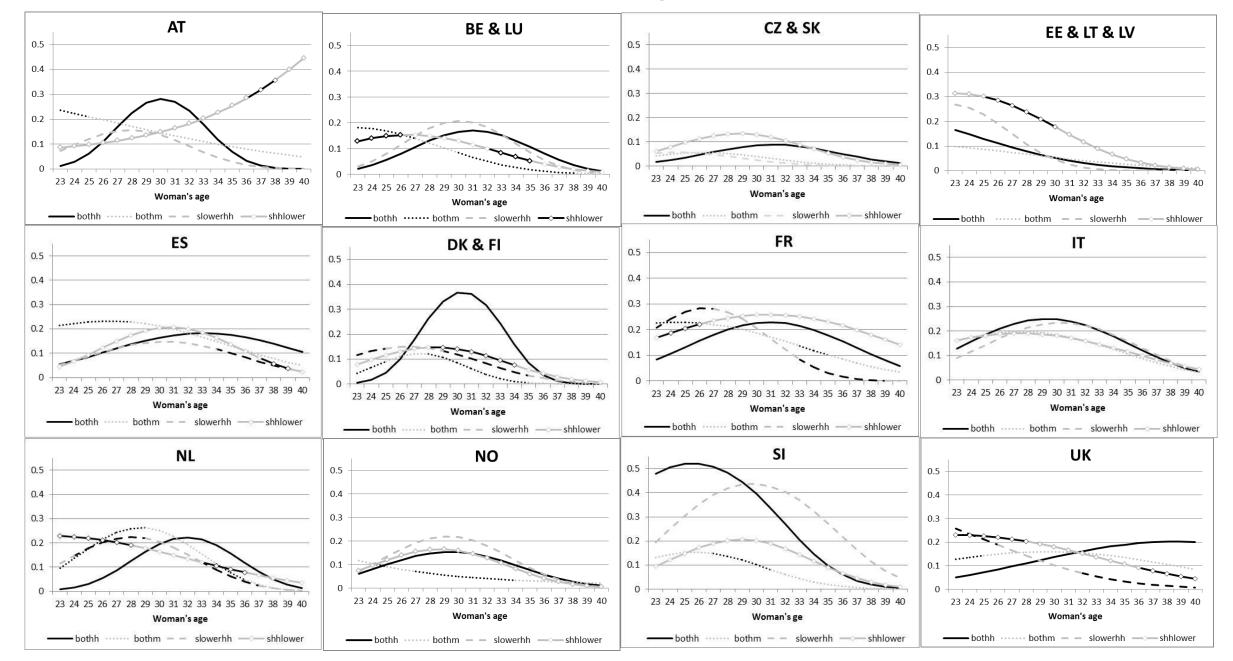
- □All combinations of his/her high, medium & low education (lagged): **both high, she high he lower, he high she lower, both medium**, she medium he low, he medium she
  low
- ☐ Her enrollment (lagged)
- ☐ Married/cohabiting
- ☐ Partners' age difference
- □1<sup>st</sup> birth: age\*educational pairings interaction
- $\square$ 2<sup>nd</sup>+ birth: Her age at last birth, age of youngest child (squared)
- ☐ Period / year controls

## Distribution of Educational Pairings...

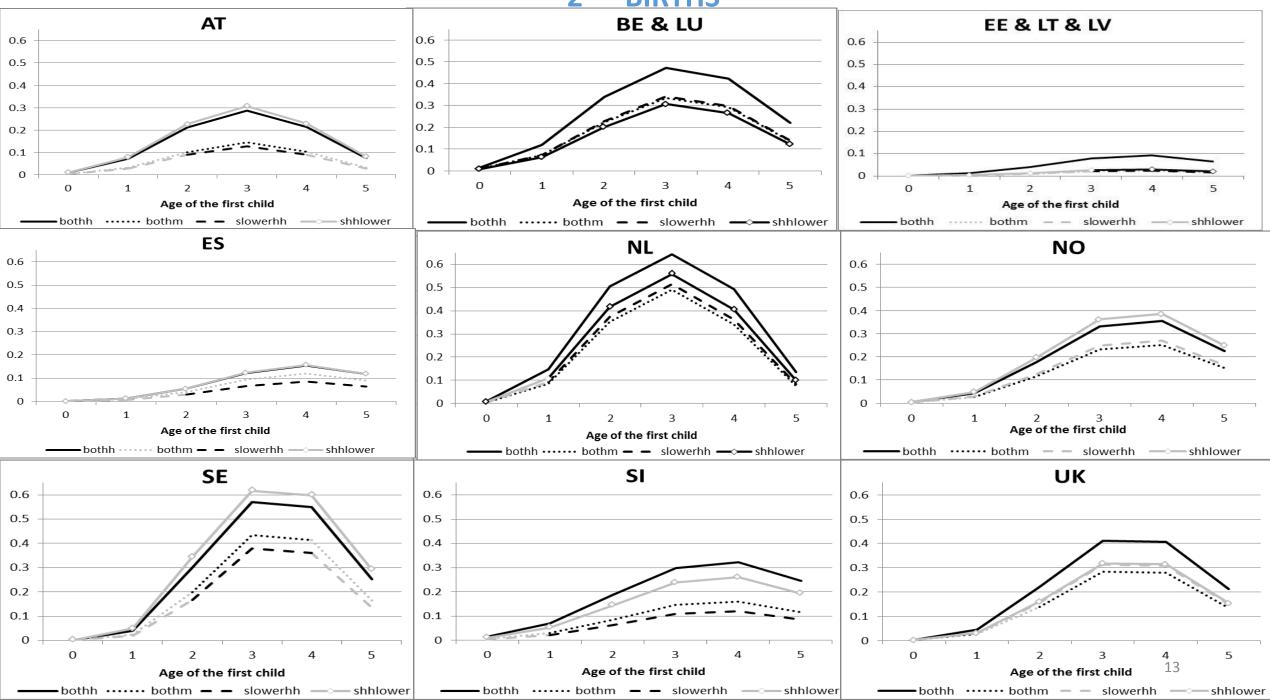


## Our results look like this...

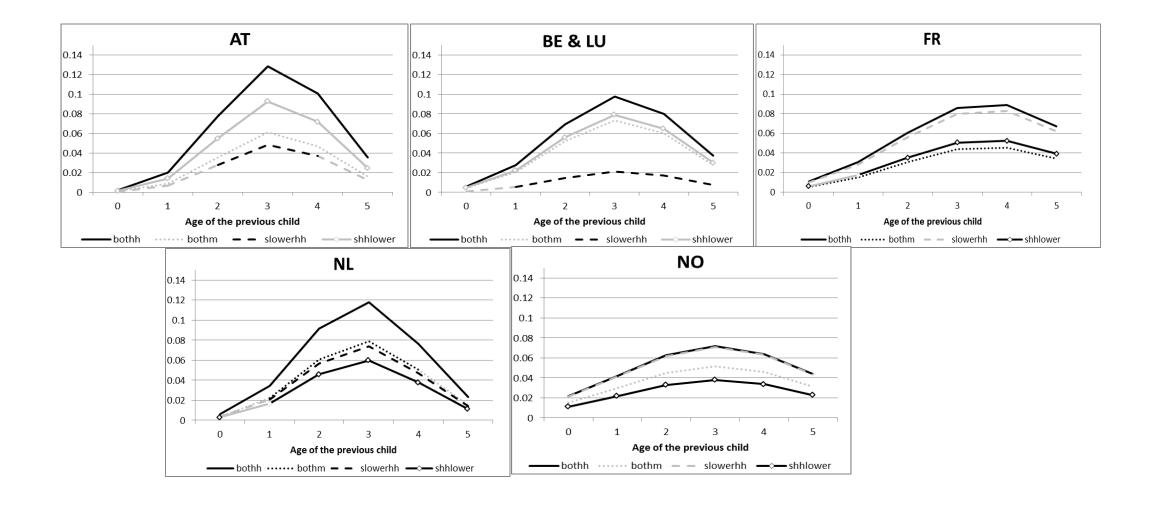
#### 1<sup>st</sup> BIRTHS



**BIRTHS** 



#### 3RD BIRTH



### We conclude...

- □ Looking at educational pairings extends knowledge on fertility-education relationship:
  - □ Differences in childbearing behavior within her education by partner's education & vice versa
- ☐ Homogamous highly educated couples have highest second/third birth risks: resource pooling, egalitarian value consensus, projected income & career stability?
- ☐ Traditional "male breadwinner couples" do *not* show highest birth rates across countries
- ☐ Emerging inequality in family formation / parity progressions?

## Some limitations...

partnership formation timing? Both?

- ■What exactly is behind the findings??
   ■Are those pure timing effects? Or do they translate to quantum effects in some countries? And: do we see timing effects of birth/postponement or of
  - ☐Or is there a "differentiated" time-squeeze effect for highly educated homogamous couples only, but not for highly educated women with lower educated partner?
  - ☐ Selection? Into stable partnerships/due to couples-perspective?
  - ➤ More detailed data needed to differentiate between timing and quantum effects & to understand selection into unions, childbearing & union stability
  - >Yet our results give some suggestions on what to look for in follow-up studies















## Thank you for your attention

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