



Second Births in Higher Order Unions in Western Europe

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Countries

Germany

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- Valerie Heintz-Martin

Finland

- Marika Jalovaara

France

- Anne Solaz

Italy

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U.K.

- Tina Hannemann

Belgium

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- Inge Pasteels

Spain

- Teresa Castro Martin





Research Question

- How does separation affect **second birth** behavior in western Europe?
- How does the pattern vary by **gender**?
- How does it vary by **policy context**?



Background

- **Stepfamily research:** Griffith et al. 1985; Vikat et al. 1999; Henz 2002; Thomson et al. 2004; Holland & Thomson 2011
- **Research on „multi-partnered“ fertility:** Carlson & Furstenberg 2006; 2007; Manlove et al. 2008; Scott et al. 2010
- **Life Course Research:** Thomson et al 2014



Background

Demography (2014) 51:485–508
DOI 10.1007/s13524-013-0273-6

Childbearing Across Partnerships in Australia, the United States, Norway, and Sweden

Elizabeth Thomson · Trude Lappegård ·
Marcia Carlson · Ann Evans · Edith Gray

Published online: 8 January 2014
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Abstract This article compares mothers' experience of having children with more than one partner in two liberal welfare regimes (the United States and Australia) and two social democratic regimes (Sweden and Norway). We use survey-based union and birth histories in Australia and the United States and data from national population registers in Norway and Sweden to estimate the likelihood of experiencing childbearing across partnerships at any point in the childbearing career. We find that births with new partners constitute a substantial proportion of all births in each country we study. Despite quite different arrangements for social welfare, the determinants of childbearing across partnerships are very similar. Women who had their first birth at a very young age or who are less well-educated are most likely to have children with different partners. The educational gradient in childbearing across partnerships is also consistently negative across countries, particularly in contrast to educational gradients in childbearing with the same partner. The risk of childbearing across partnerships increased dramatically in all countries from the 1980s to the 2000s, and educational differences also increased, again, in both liberal and social democratic welfare regimes.

Keywords Multipartnered Fertility · Repartnering · Stepfamily · Half-sibling

Data & Method



Data & Methods

Germany

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Data & Method

Germany

Data: Pairfam
Sample: Cohorts 1971-73, 1981-83
Events: 2607 second births with same partner
500 second births in new union

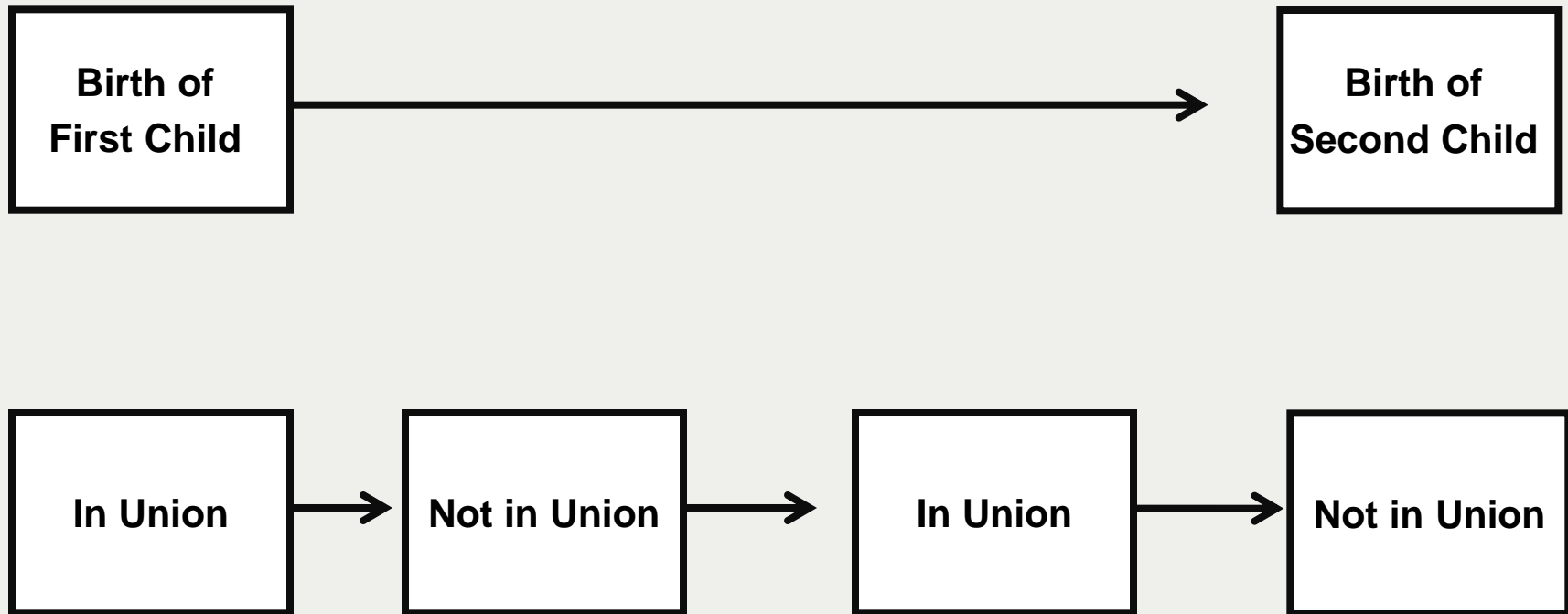
France

Data: GGS 2005
Sample: First births in 1990 or later
Events: 1294 second births with same partner
110 Second births in New Union



Method

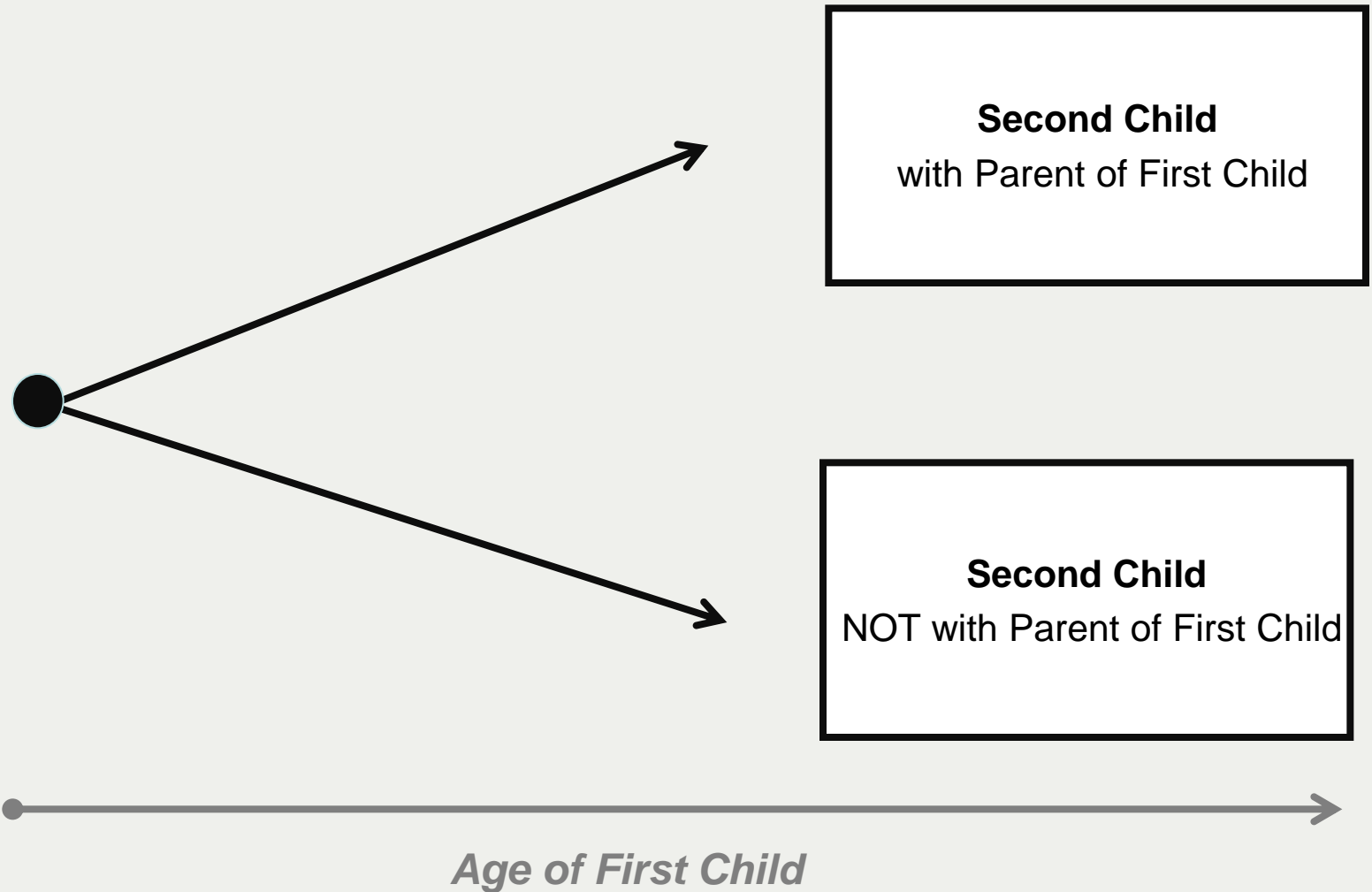
Transition to a Second Child in a Higher Order Union





Method

Parenthood Status at 2nd Birth as a Competing Event

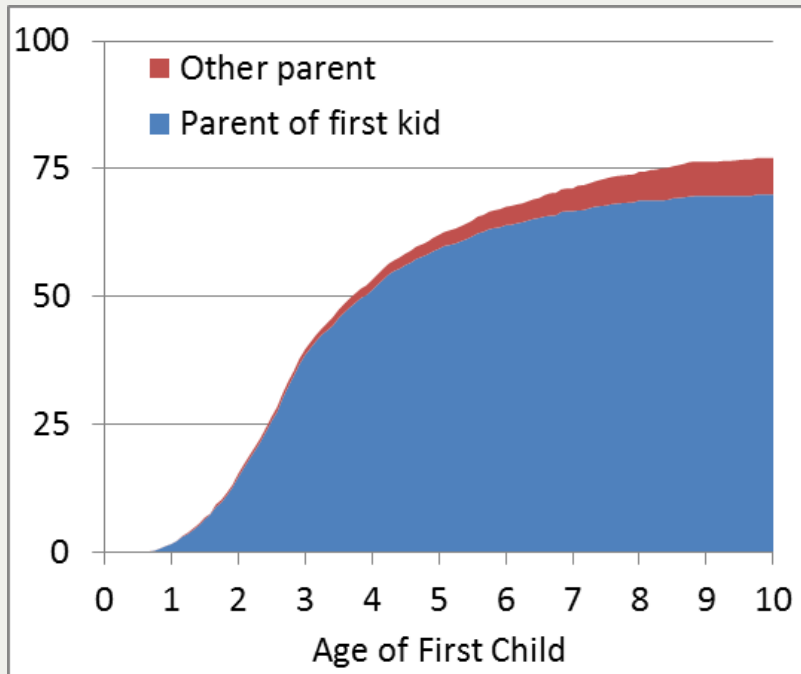


Descriptive Results



First Results: Germany and France

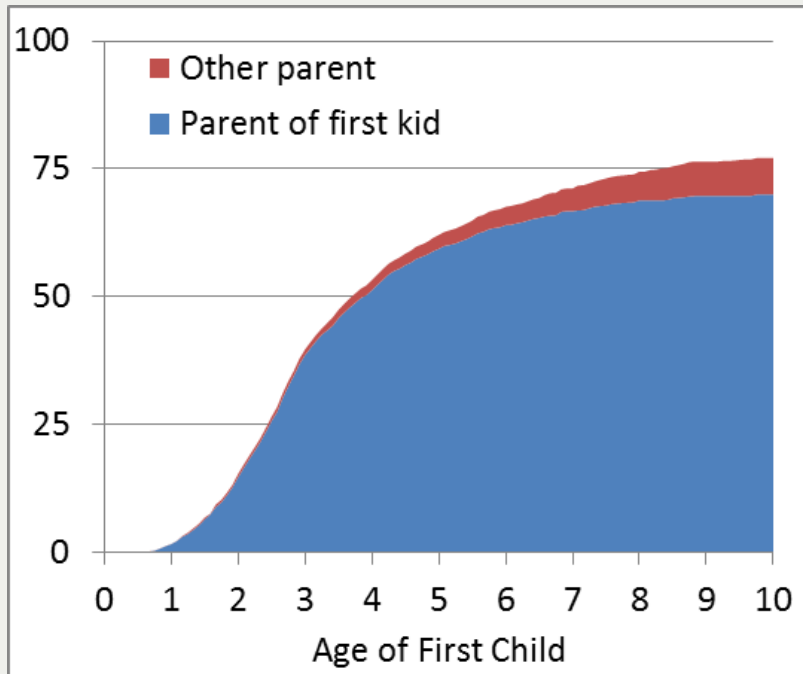
Transition to Second Parenthood (Cumulative Incidence Curves)





First Results: Germany and France

Transition to Second Parenthood (Cumulative Incidence Curves)



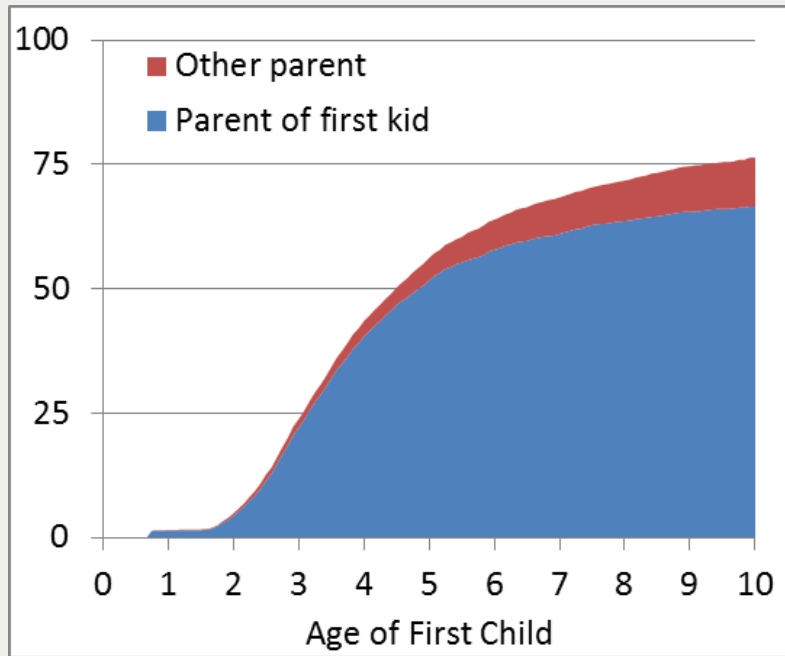
8%

75%

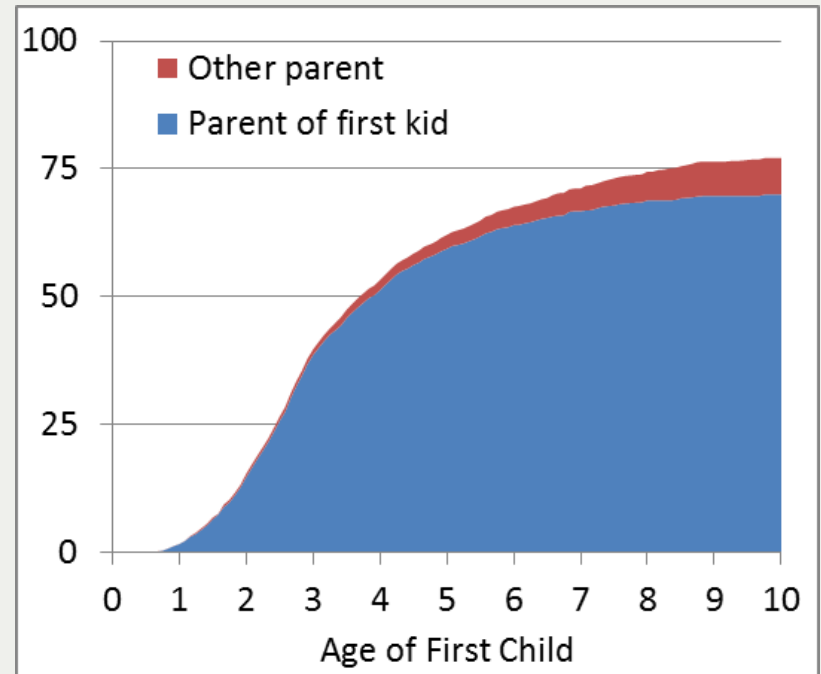


First Results: Germany and France

Transition to Second Parenthood (Cumulative Incidence Curves)



Germany (West)



France

Multivariate Results



First Results: Germany and France

Results from Competing Risk Model, Relative Risks

	Same Parent		Other Parent	
	FRA	GER	FRA	GER
Education				
Low				
Medium				
High				
Gender				
Male				
Female				

(Controlled for age at first birth, region (East/West Germany))



First Results: Germany and France

Results from Competing Risk Model, Relative Risks

	Same Parent		Other Parent	
	FRA	GER	FRA	GER
Education				
Low	1	1		
Medium	0.94	1.05		
High	1.24***	1.38***		
Gender				
Male	1	1		
Female	1.02	0.96		

(Controlled for age at first birth, region (East/West Germany))



First Results: Germany and France

Results from Competing Risk Model, Relative Risks

	Same Parent		Other Parent	
	FRA	GER	FRA	GER
Education				
Low	1	1	1	1
Medium	0.94	1.05	0.72	0.52***
High	1.24***	1.38***	0.49**	0.49***
Gender				
Male	1	1	1	1
Female	1.02	0.96	1.36	1.68***

(Controlled for age at first birth, region (East/West Germany))



Next Steps

- Expand the analysis to other **countries**
- Systematic analysis of social **policy contexts**
- Analysis of gender differences in **re-partnering**

Many thanks for your attention!