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Value Selection and Value Adaptation during the partnership formation process (LAT, cohabitation, marriage) France and Hungary

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Structure of presentation

- *Theoretical questions*
- *The original selection-adaptation model of Lesthaeghe and Surkyn, and its modifications*
- *Databases, used subsamples*
- *Definition and measuring the partnership formation process*
- *Measuring the family values, indexes*
- *Univariate results and the logic of interpretation of the results*
- *Modelling techniques*
- *Multivariate analysis and results*



Theory

value-based selection and event-based value adaptation

.....
2004: Lesthaeghe - Surkyn: Value Orientations and the Second Demographic Transition .. in Europe: An update

The correlation between personal values and household/partnership positions is a well-known clear empirical evidence, from the sixties..

*“The existence of such a connection is a crucial element in the... SDT.”
But: the direction of this connection is not clear!*

Exists a “values-based self selection of individuals into alternative living arrangement or household types” OR / AND “event-based adaptation of values to the newly chosen household situation” ?

→ This is the „values selection and adaptation model”

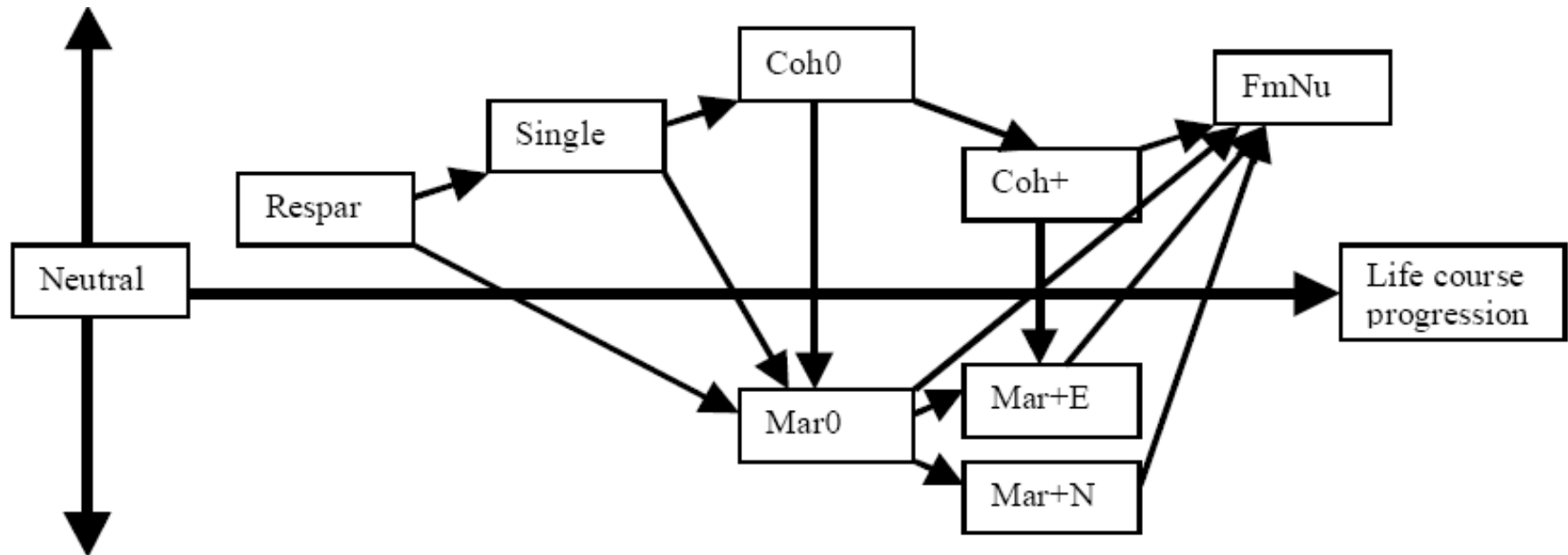
→ “Any testing of such... model requires the use of panel data.”

At that time they didn’t have big European panel datasets in demography.

The idea of my presentation is very-very simple: I took the original idea but for empirical testing I use a real longitudinal dataset: the GGS survey.



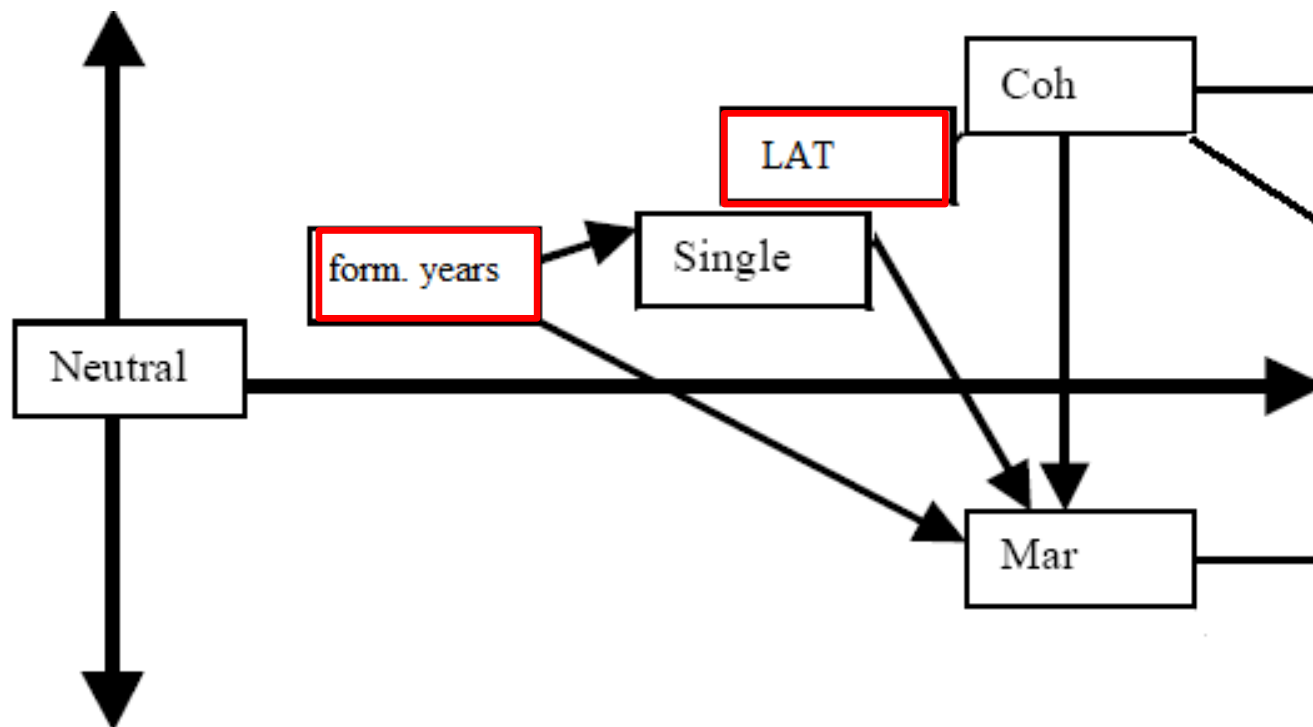
The original empirical model of Surkyn and Lesthaeghe



„Chart 4.1. Flow chart of life-course development and hypothesised changes in value orientations stemming from selection-adaptation mechanism” in.: Lesthaeghe-Surkyn p. 54.



The modifications



- I. Small modifications in the starting point (respar → form. years):*
- age limit (35 year) for the respondents living in parental household
 - drop out the people who live with partner in the parental household
 - Inclusion in the formative years those students, who hadn't already lived in the parental household, but they didn't have a cohabiting partner

II. Including a new category: living apart together.



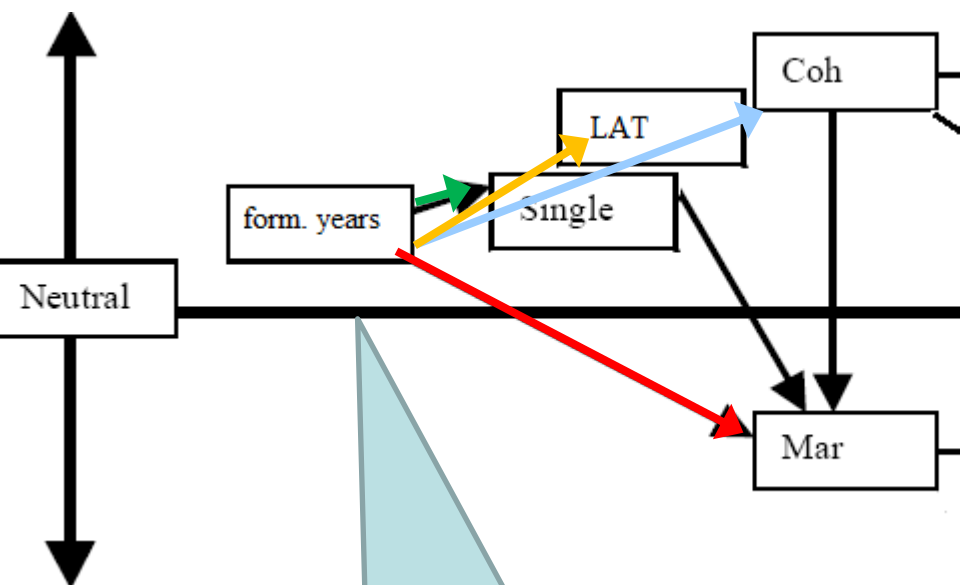
Databases

	Hungarian GGS (Életünk fordulópontjai)	French GGS (l'Étude des relations familiales et intergénérationnelles)
Used waves of the survey	2004/5 (2 nd wave) 2012 (4 th wave)	2005 (1 st wave) 2011 (3 rd wave)
Sample size at the first used wave	13540	10079
Longitudinal sample size	8103	5781
Panel attrition between the used waves	40,2%	42,6%
Age range at the first wave	20-78	18-79
Size of the used longitudinal subsample*	Original: 791 Weighted (longitudinal weight) 916	Original: 366 Weighted (longitudinal weight) 572
Used follow-up time between the used waves	Appr. 78 months	Appr. 72 months
Documentation	www.eletunkfordulopontjai.hu	https://erfi.web.ined.fr/

*R's are those, who lived in the parental HH at the first used wave or were students without a partner.



Transitions



	Hungary	France
Those, who have entered (direct or indirect way) in a single life	→ 117	83
Those, who have entered (direct or indirect way) in a LAT partnership	→ 130	82
Those who have entered (direct or indirect way) in a cohabitation	→ 236	232
Those who have married (direct or indirect way)	→ 202	69
No change/other	230	107

Subsample: who lived in the parental HH at the first used wave or were students without a partner

What happened with these people six years later?
Four + one possible transition



Results and its interpretations – an univariate example: „Marriage is an outdated institution” - Country: *Hungary*

1 – totally agree 5 – totally disagree

	Starting point: Mean value at wave 2004 / 2005	After the transitions: Mean value at wave 2012
Those who have entered in a single life	3,8	3,4
Those who have entered in a LAT partnership	3,4	3,4
Those who have entered in a cohabitation	3,5	3,2
Those who have married	4,0	4,6

Adaptation:

- R's, who were single or lived in cohabitation in the second wave, agreed by more chance with this statement as 6 years before.
- People who married, were more marriage-friendly as 6 years before.
- Lat: no sig. change

Selection:

People, who later married, had significantly less agreed with the statement, already in the parental house.

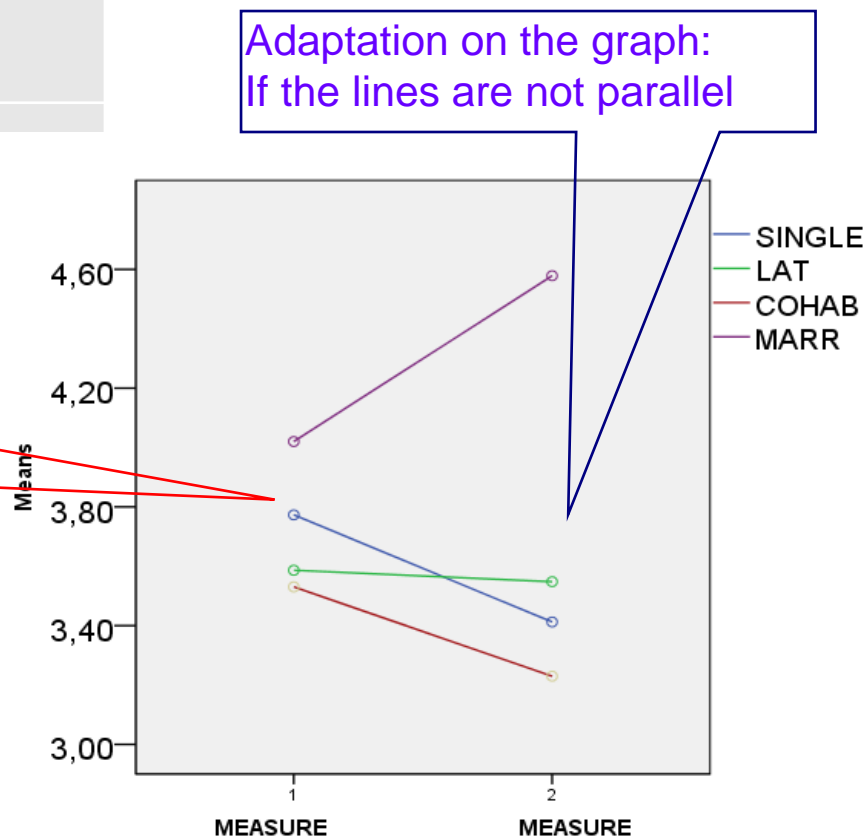


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Selection on the graph: at 1st wave ‚big’ differences can be seen among the starting points



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Univariate results

with significance levels

Univariate results	Direction	France										Hungary														
		Selection					Adaptation					Selection					Adaptation									
		sig	sing.	LAT	coh.	marr.	sing.	LAT	coh.	marr.	sig	sing.	LAT	coh.	marr.	sing.	LAT	coh.	marr.							
Marriage is outdated institution	+	***	4,14	3,69	3,87	4,40	3,63	***	3,63	3,82		4,51	***	3,76	3,38	3,51	4,03	3,39	**	3,61	3,22	***	4,58	***		
It is all right for an unmarried couple to live together	+	***	1,93	1,72	1,63	2,25	1,69	**	1,68	1,41	***	1,93	**	1,59	1,70	1,48	1,92	1,78		1,86	1,35	**	2,15	**		
Marriage is a lifetime relationship and should never be ended	-	***	2,45	2,49	2,57	1,89	2,77	*	2,82	*	2,55		2,17	**	3,58	3,86	3,68	3,42	3,82		3,45	***	3,54	2,80	***	
It's all right for a couple to divorce even if they have children	+	*	1,71	1,69	1,68	2,04	1,69		1,53	1,71		1,78	**	1,87	1,73	1,80	2,09	1,86		2,01	**	1,67		2,21		
A child needs a home with father and mother to grow up happily	-	*	1,74	1,65	1,61	1,37	1,88		1,91	*	2,06	***	1,65	***		1,32	1,43	1,41	1,42	1,77	***	1,62	*	1,40	1,34	
Woman can have child as single parent even without stable relationship	+	*	2,96	2,59	2,71	3,06	2,33	***	2,43	2,85		2,87	**	1,91	1,89	1,84	2,18	2,09		2,32	***	1,97		2,36		
A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his/her mother works	-		3,00	3,41	3,15	3,09	3,48	***	3,33	3,20		3,41		1,72	1,70	1,76	1,65	2,25	***	2,19	***	2,24	***	2,25	***	
Children should adjust working lives to the needs of their parents	-	***	3,94	3,67	4,12	3,77	3,94		3,89	3,89	**	3,65		2,10	2,18	2,21	2,09	2,41	**	2,30		2,40	**	2,42	***	
Children should live with parents when no longer look after themselves	-		2,30	2,20	2,40	2,50	2,60	*	2,80	***	2,99	***	2,57	***	3,13	3,66	3,23	3,22	3,20		3,10	***	3,32		3,46	**
Direct index	+	***	14,29	13,19	13,32	15,86	12,57	***	12,34	**	13,25		14,91	**	11,40	10,83	10,99	12,80	11,30		12,38	**	10,65		14,49	***
Indirect (composite) index	+	*	17,66	17,31	17,11	18,37	16,08	***	15,89	***	16,52	*	17,37	**	19,53	18,70	19,10	19,85	18,03	***	18,96		18,31	***	19,07	***

→ As we can see robust univariate connections, there is a legitimate reason for looking multivariate analysis



Multiivariate modelling – methodological questions

Method:

- *repeated measures general linear model (procedure „repeated GLM” SPSS)*
- *four parallel model: for the two country and for the two indexes*
- *For the interpretation plots of „estimated marginal means”*
- *only fixed factors no covariates (because post hoc tests)*

Dependent variables: *direct / indirect index of family values*

(low value = agreeing with “non-conform”, individualist statements)

Variables:

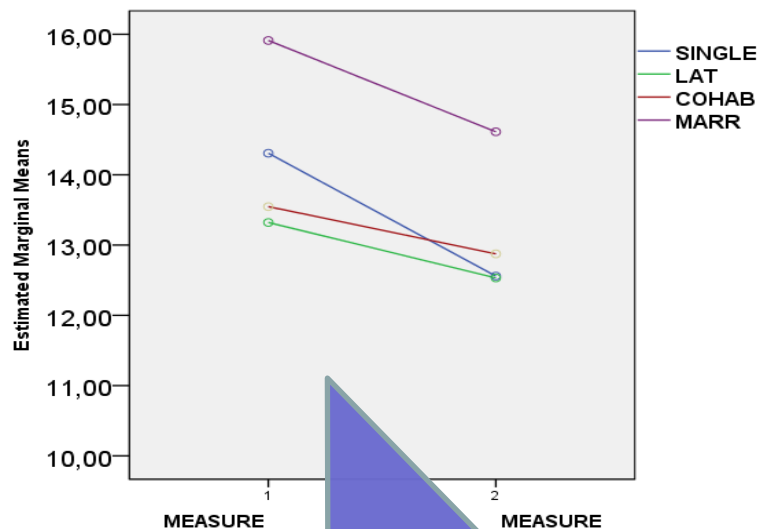
- *partnership form at the second wave (key variable for us!) (cat)*
- *Gender (dummy)*
- *age group*
- *R lived together both biological parents until age 15 (dummy)*
- *number of siblings (cat)*
- *Father’s (if don’t know then mother’s) highest education level (cat)*
- *the duration of the respondent’s partnership form at the second wave less than a year (dummy)*
- *the duration of the respondent’s partnership form at the second wave between 1-3 years (dummy)*



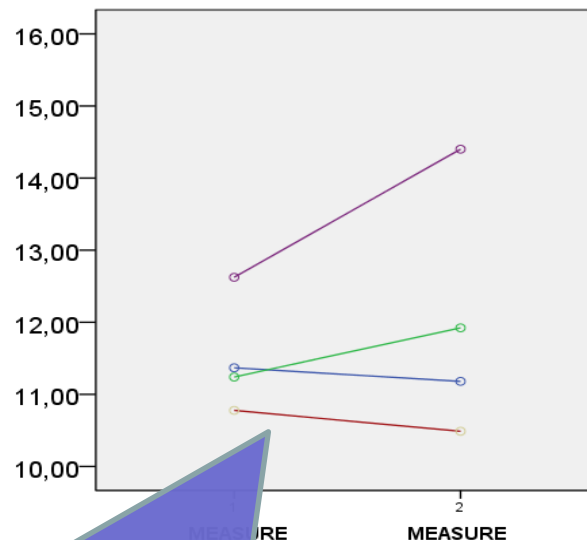
Multiivariate modelling – results

- direct index

France



Hungary



In the case of direct index there is a significant selection effect → those, who have married, had already more traditional family values before the marriage in both country

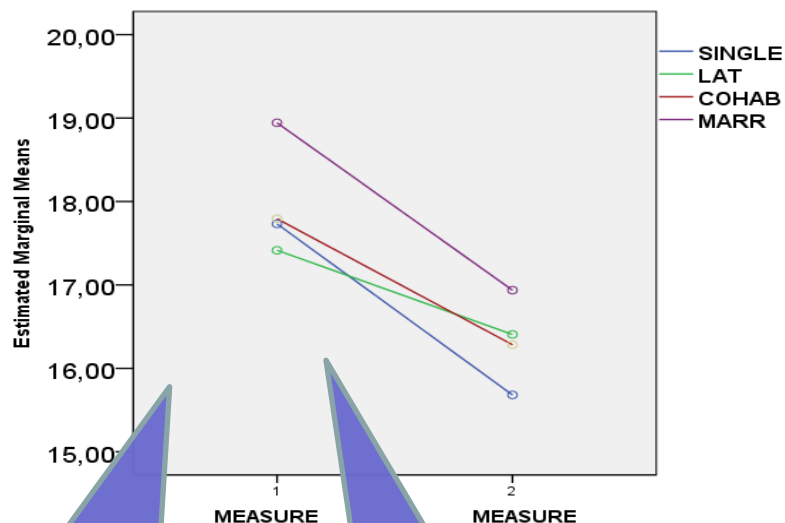
By the direct index there are significant adaptation effects too: → In France, later single people became significantly more non-traditional, as the other groups; In Hungary later married and LAT people became significantly more traditional as the other two groups



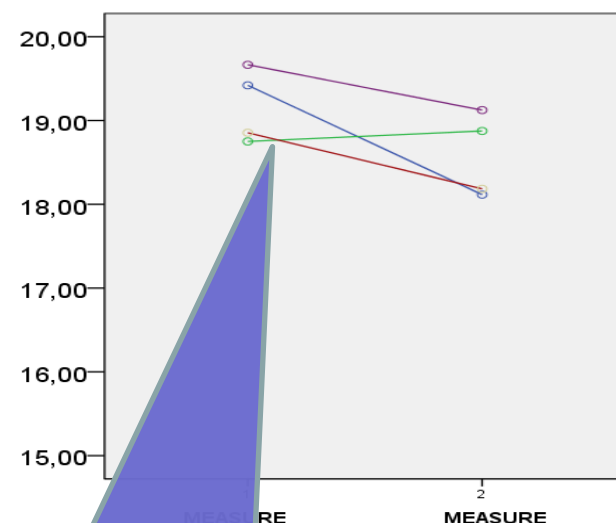
Multiivariate modelling – results

‘composite’ index

France



Hungary



In the case of composite index there are significant selection effects → in France later married, in Hungary later married and single people had already rather traditional family values at wave1.

In the case of France there is an overall change in family values (de-traditionalisation), independently from the type of the transition (period effect?)

But in the case of the composite index, there hasn't been remained any strong significant-value adaptation effect nor in France nor in Hungary. In both countries there is a 'border-line' (sig. 0,1) effect: the 'LAT' group differs from the 'classic single' group → later single people became more non-traditional as the group entering in a LAT partnership.

Conclusions

In the theory of SDT the values, value orientations has a very important role, but theoretically not clear the direction of connection between the values and life course events (selection or/and adaptation)

Our results suggests:

- we found a clear sign of value selection, but firstly in the case of marriage, and no strong value-differences can be seen between cohabitation, single or LAT life forms
- there is more doubt about the existence of value adaptation process: the bivariate effect after controlling remained significant only in that case, when the examined values were connected directly to the partnership form (this supports the earlier results of Moors)
- in the case of general value adaptation process we may speak about a possible difference between people entering in a LAT and people entering in a single life form (the second might have become more individualised)
- we couldn't find fundamental differences between France and Hungary





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