

Family Developments in the New Member States (NMS)



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Outline of the presentation

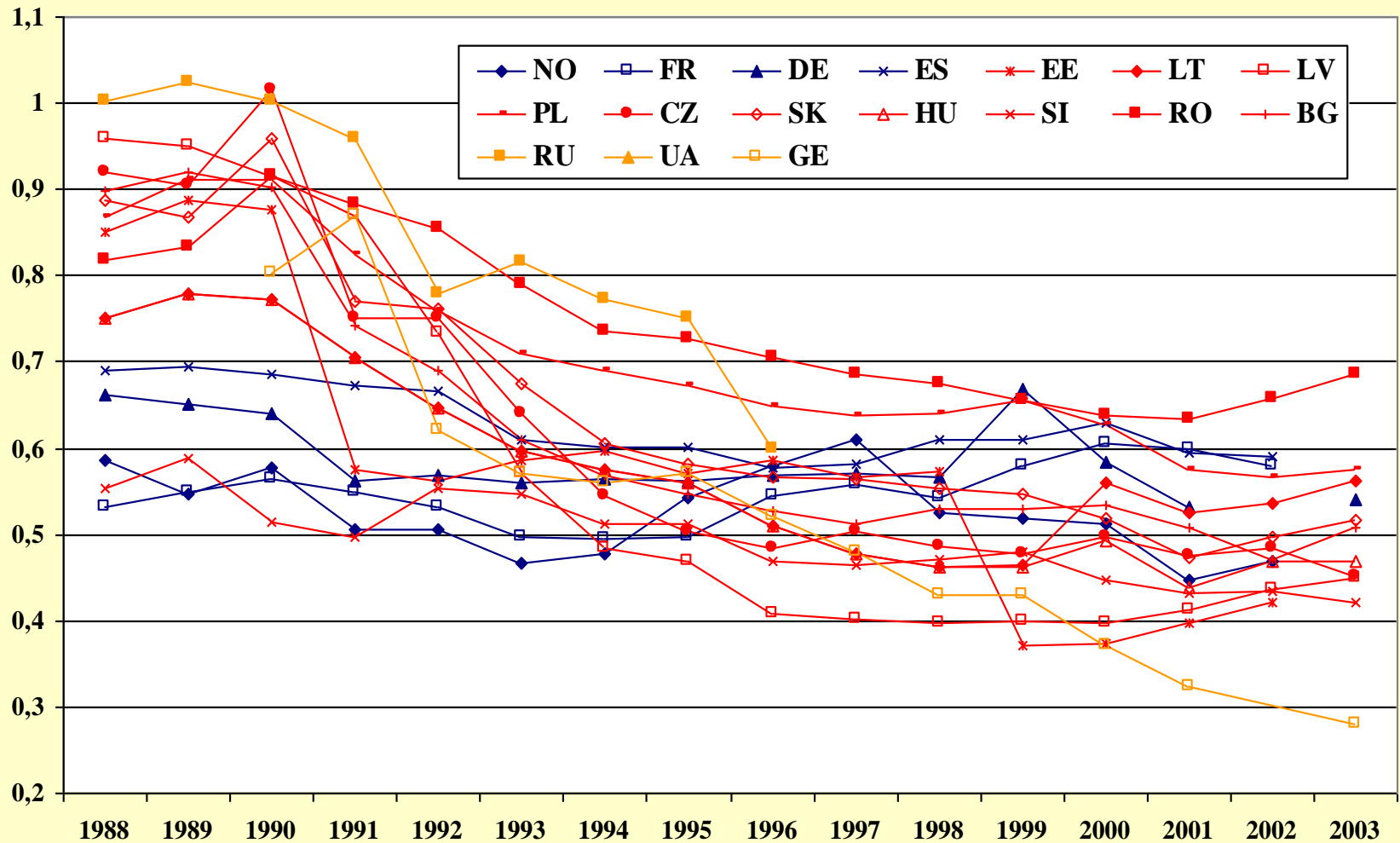
- Basic trends of family formations and some subjective evaluation
- Partnerships: cohabitation and/or Marriage
 - TFMR, ratio of cohabitation
- Fertility
 - TFR, Postponement
- Leaving the parental home



NMS countries in comparison

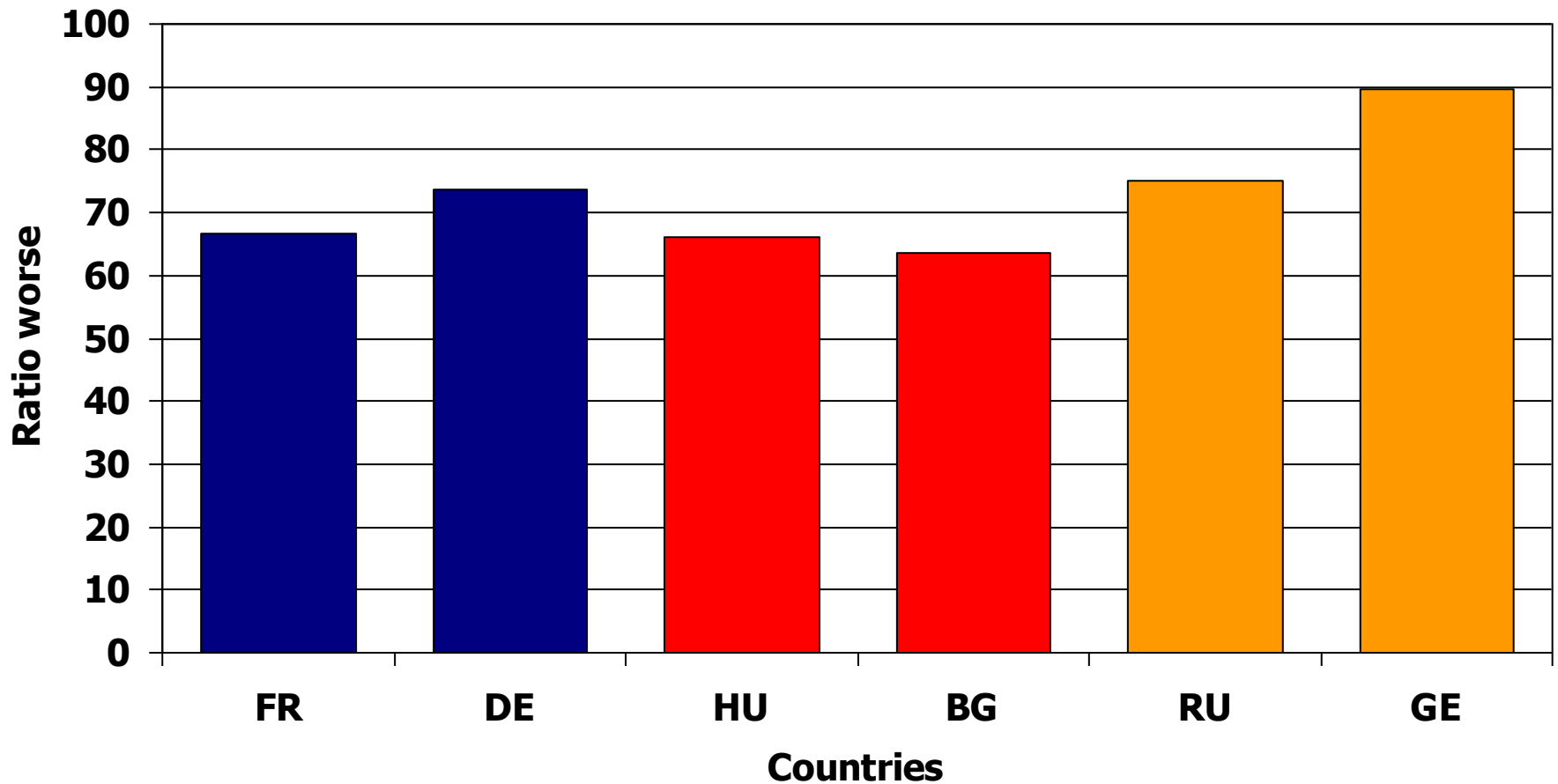
- The counties:
 - Former communist countries (New Member States = NMS) (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria)
 - Selected Western countries (Norway, France, Germany, Spain)
 - Former communist countries of Soviet union (Russia, Ukraine, Georgia)

Total first marriage rates (TFMR), 1988–2003



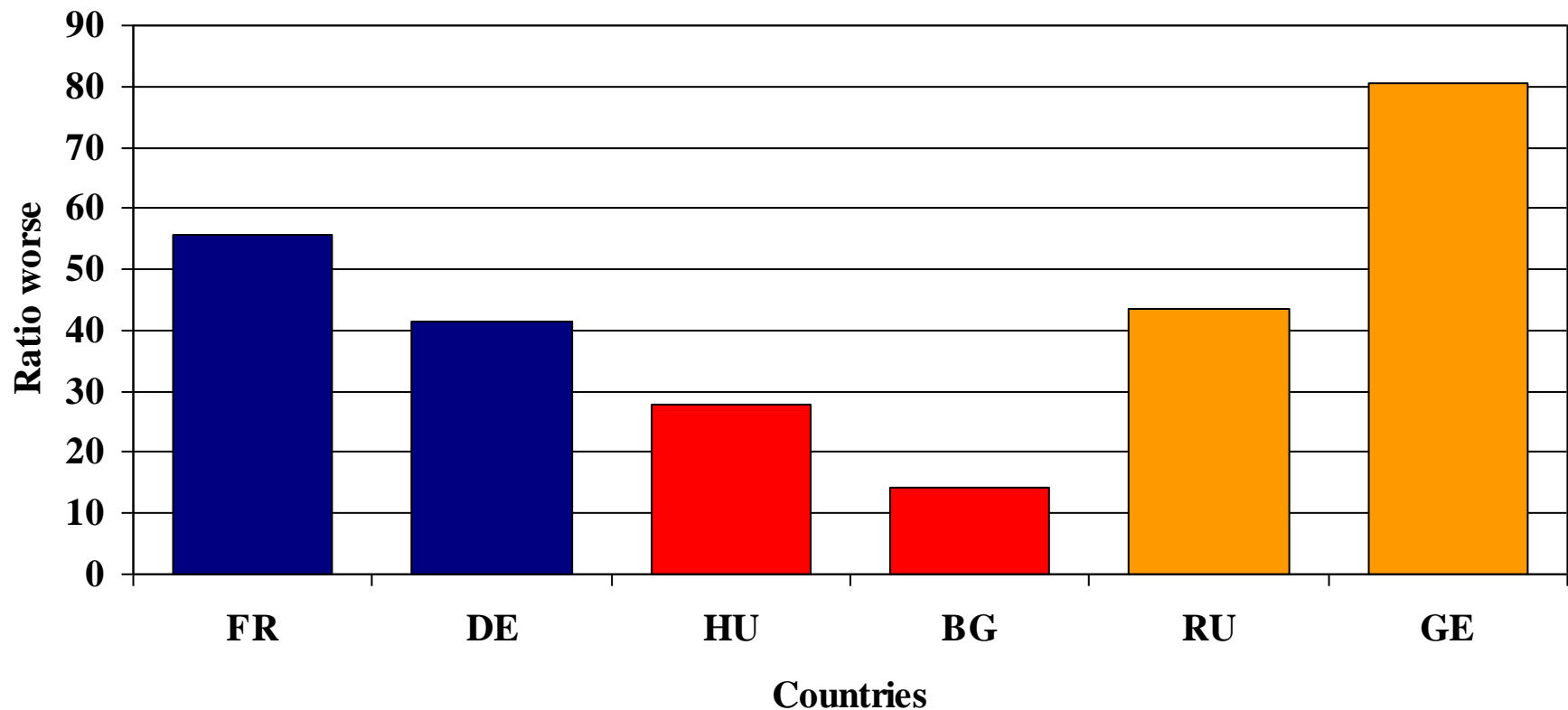
„Marriage is an outdated institution”

(Proportion of "disagreeing" respondents /GGS/)



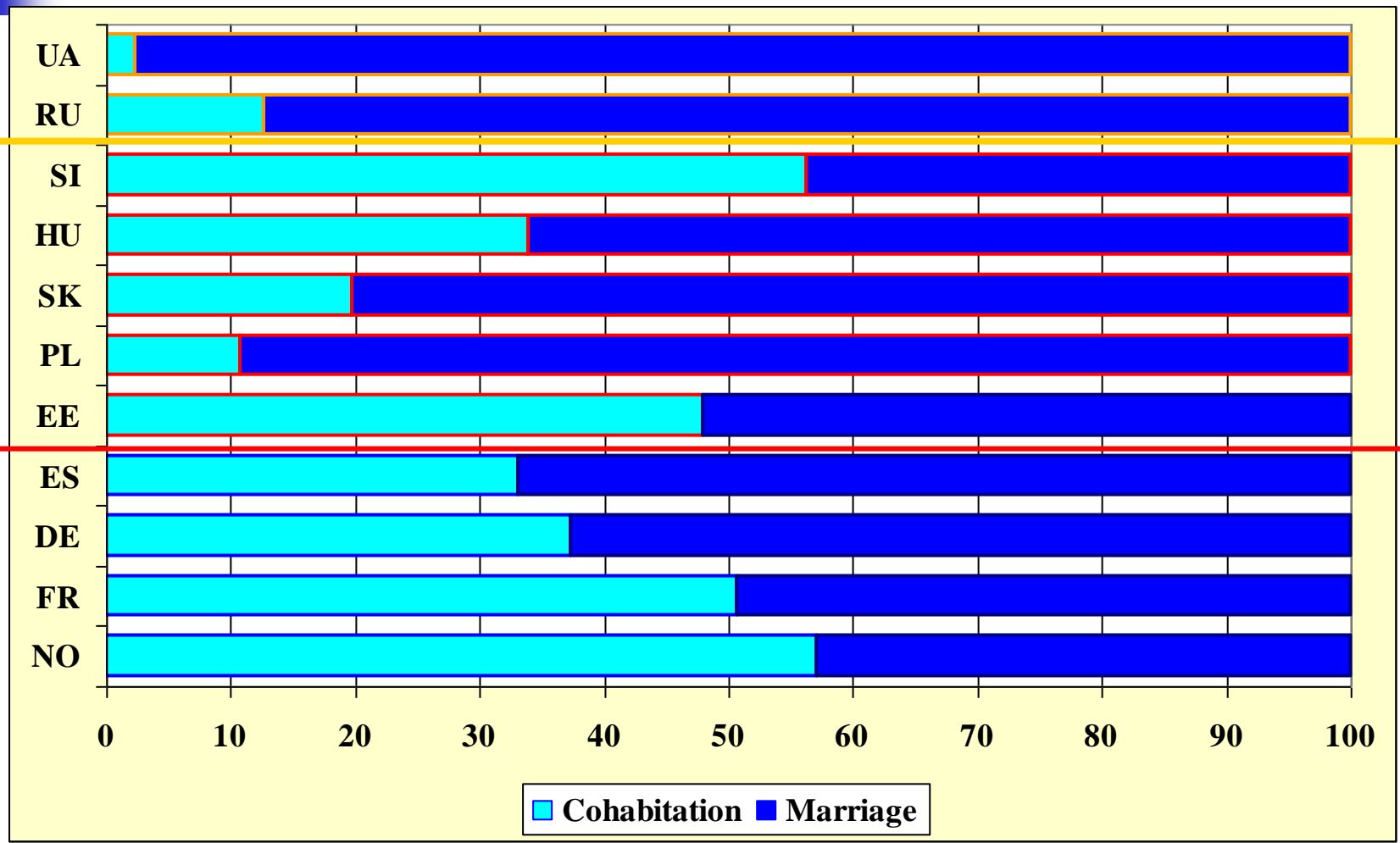
„Marriage is a lifetime institution”

(Proportion of "agreeing" respondents /GGS/)

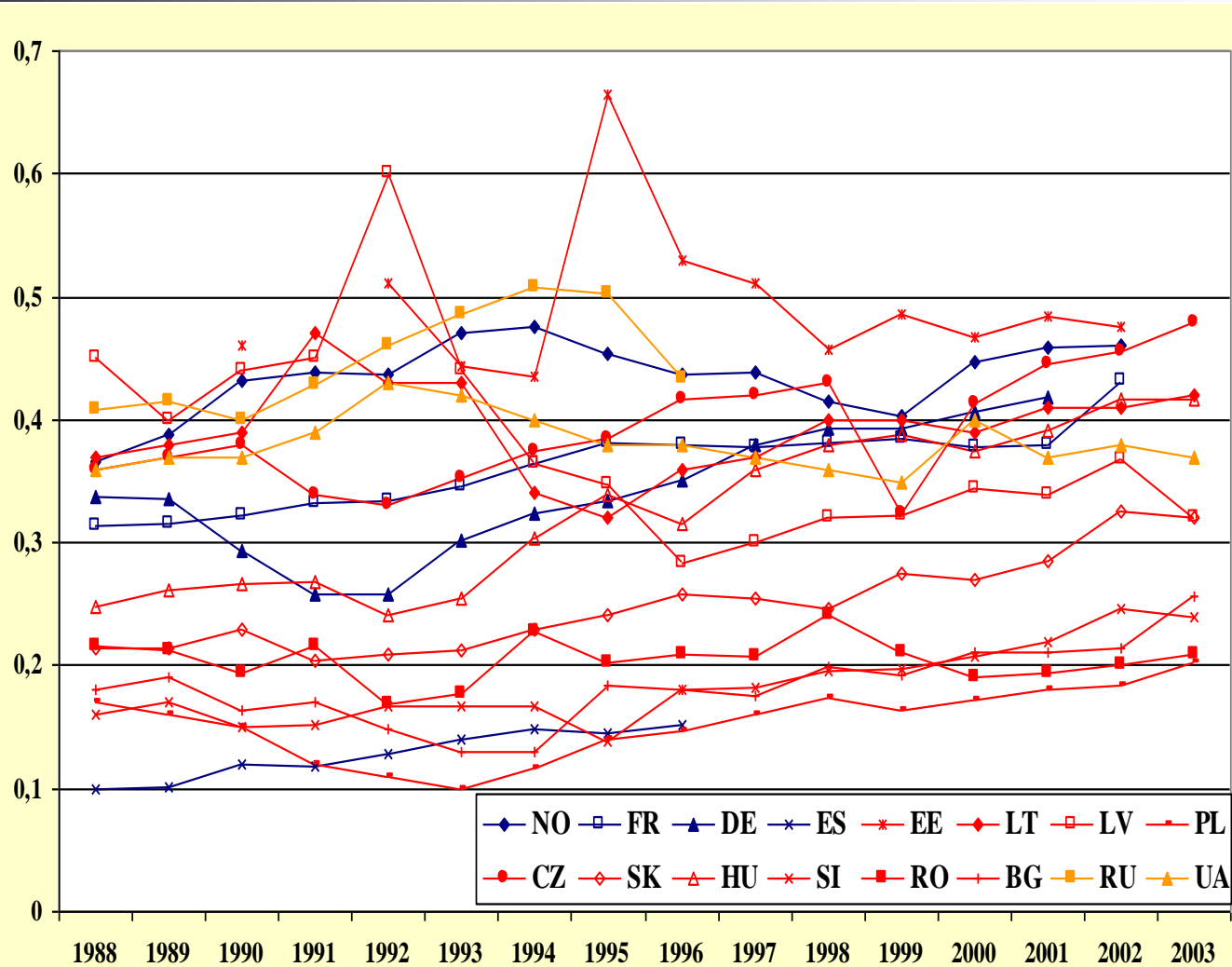


Partnership forms of young adults

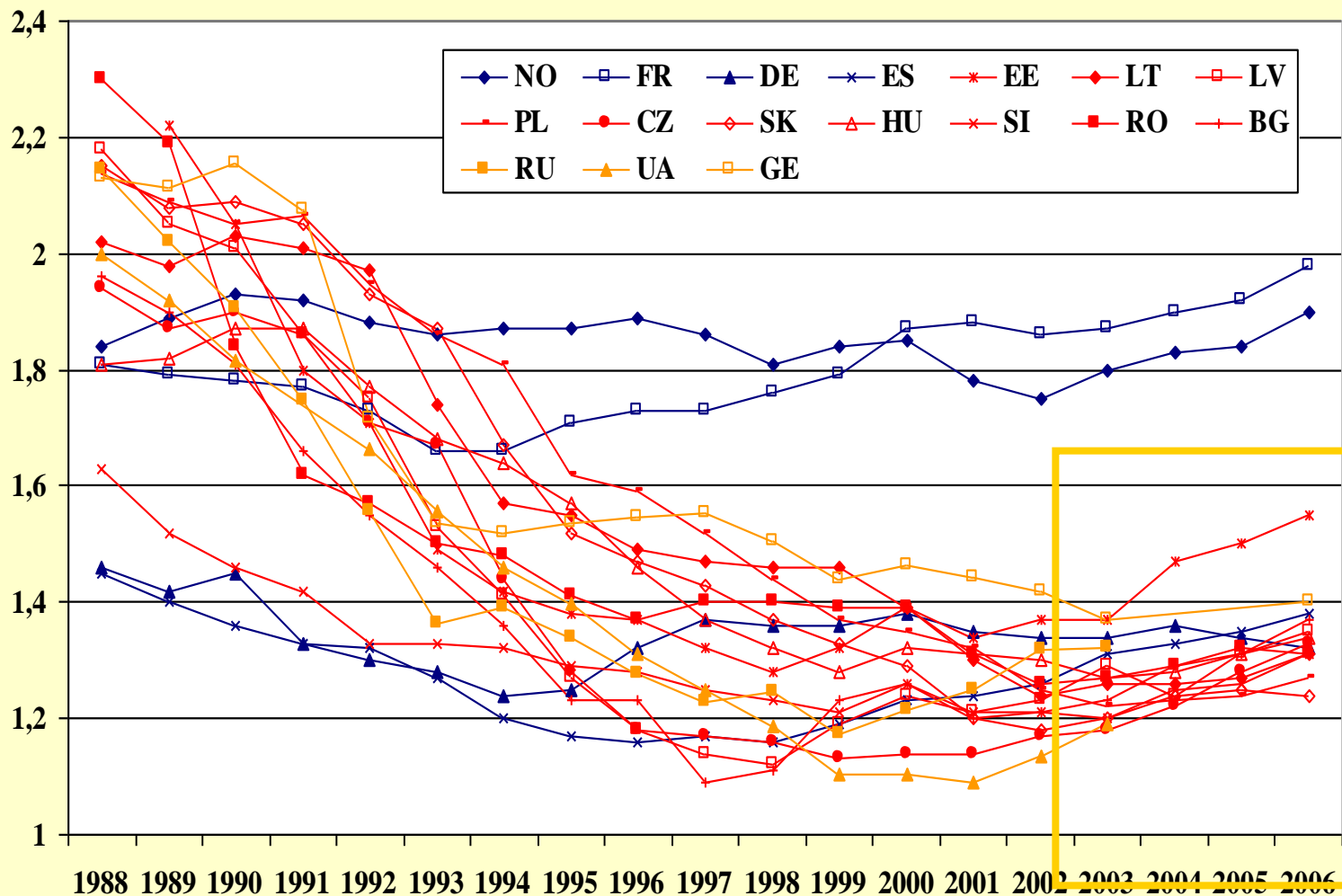
Ratio of cohabitation and marriage among all partnered (ages 21–35)



Total divorce rates (TDR), 1988–2003



Total fertility rates (TFR), 1988–2006

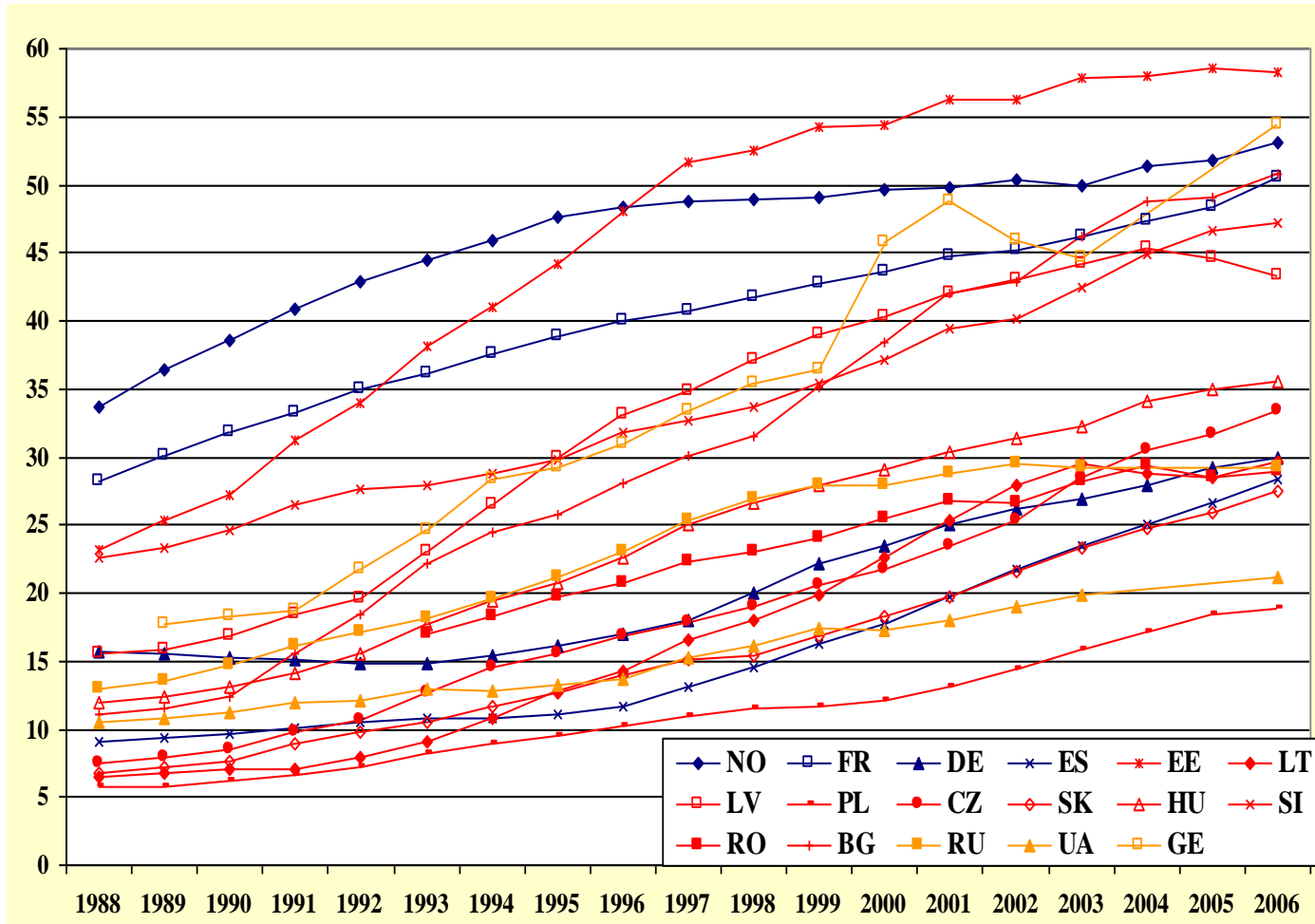


Most recent TFR:

Is there (enough) „recuperation” (everywhere)?

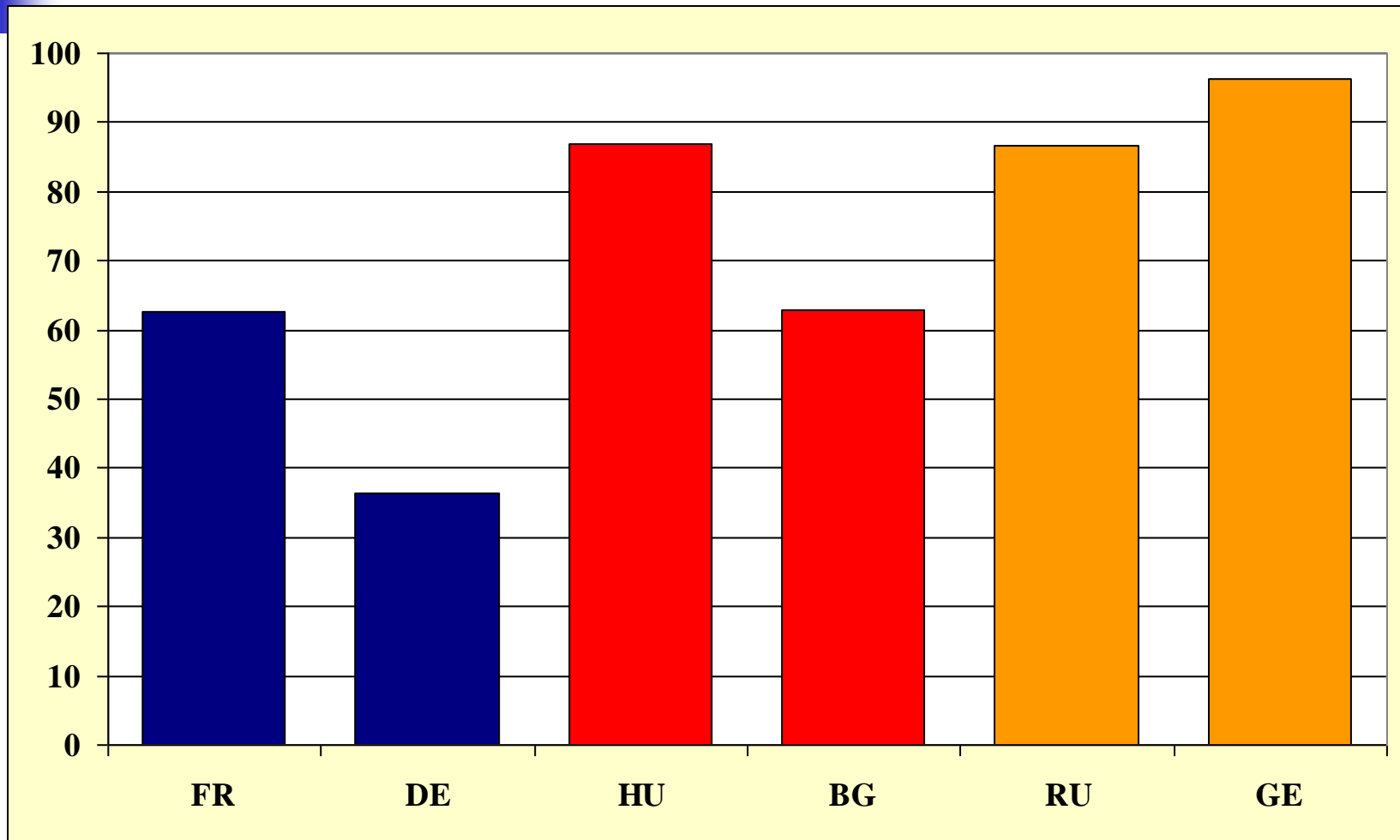


Proportion of births out of wedlock, 1988–2006 (EUROSTAT)



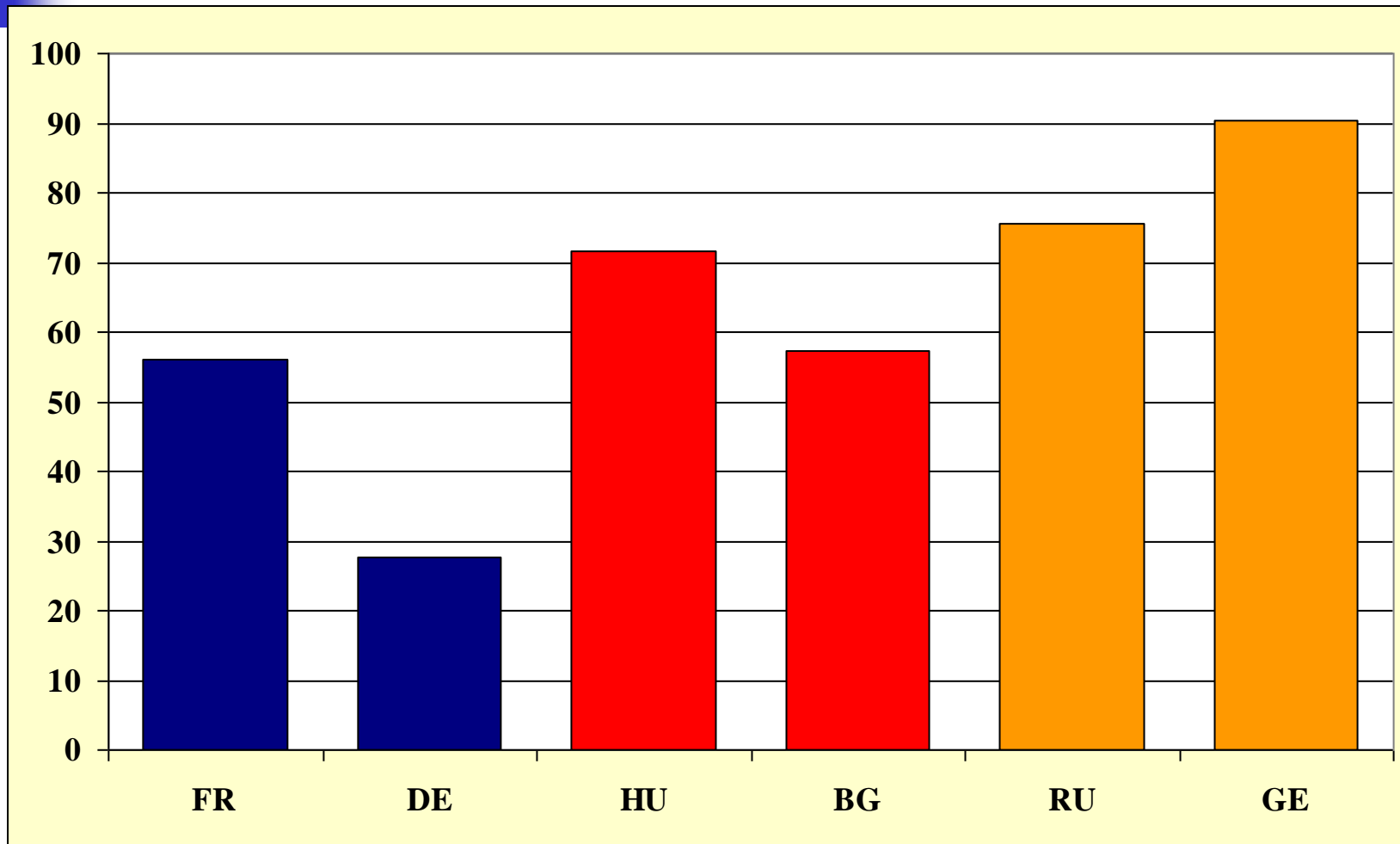
The relevance of children in *women's* life

„A woman needs children to have a fulfilled life” (Ratio agree, GGS)

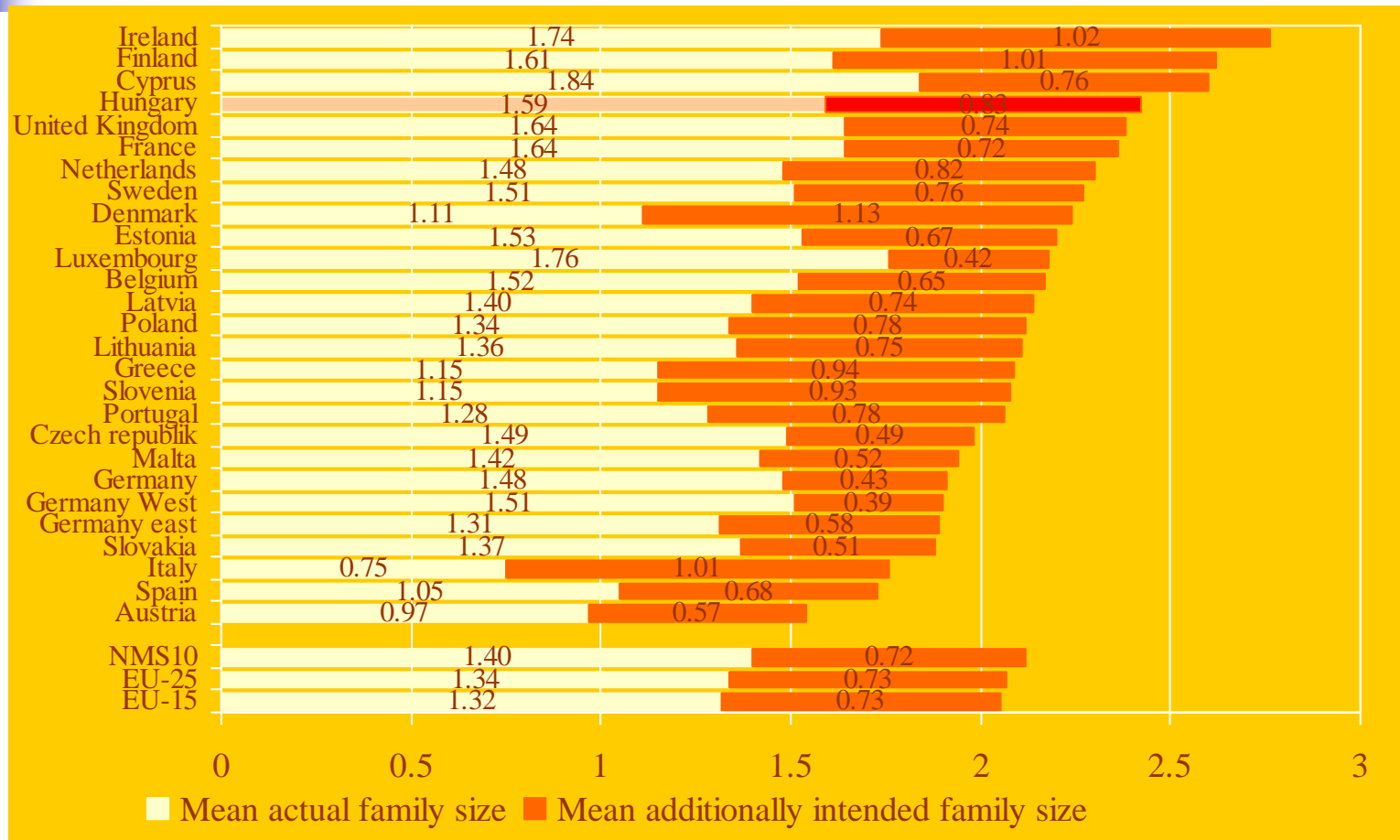


The relevance of children in *men's* life

„A man needs children to have a fulfilled life” (Ratio agree, GGS)

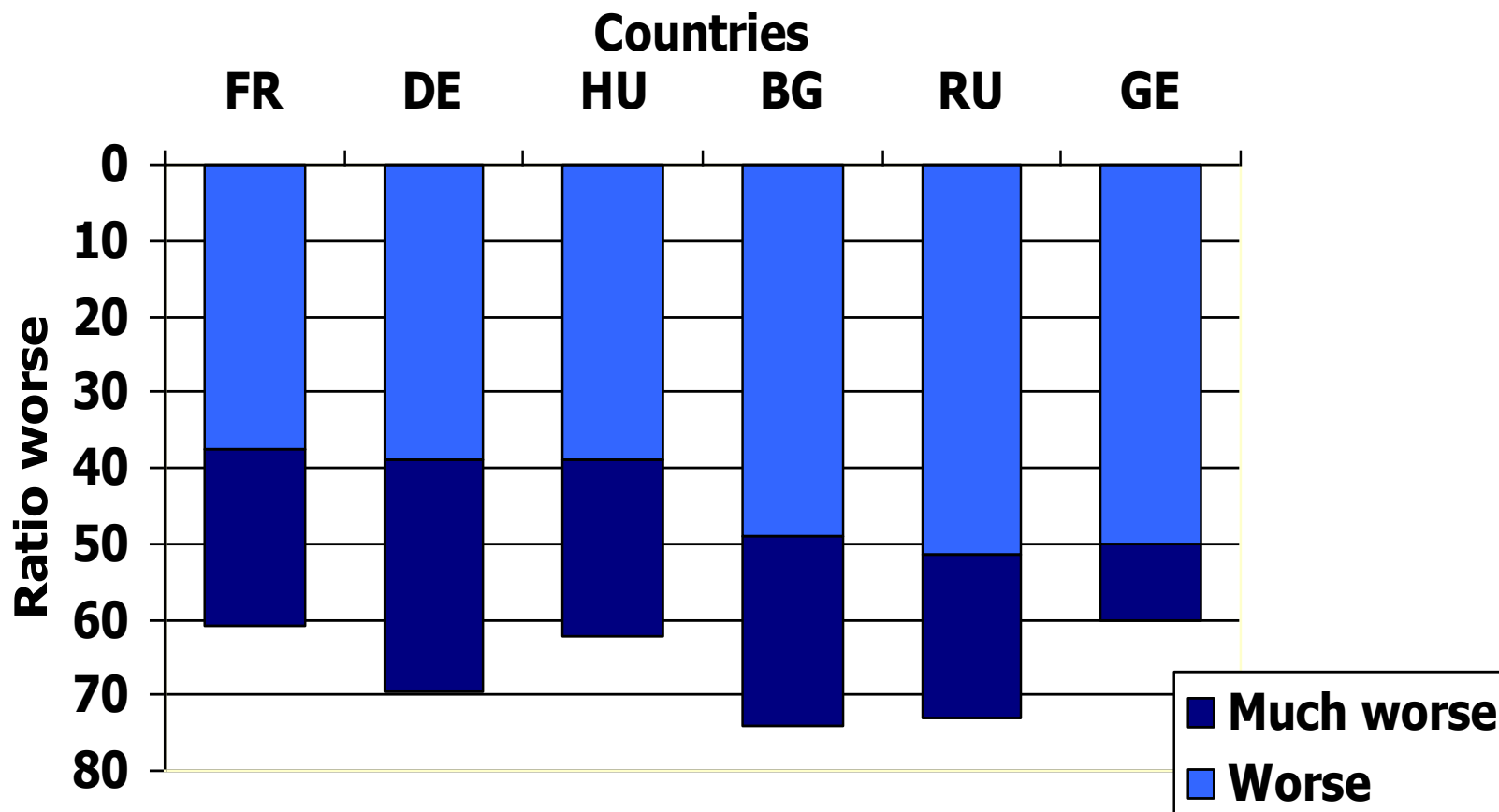


Mean ultimately *intended* family size of women aged 25–39 and *TFR* by country



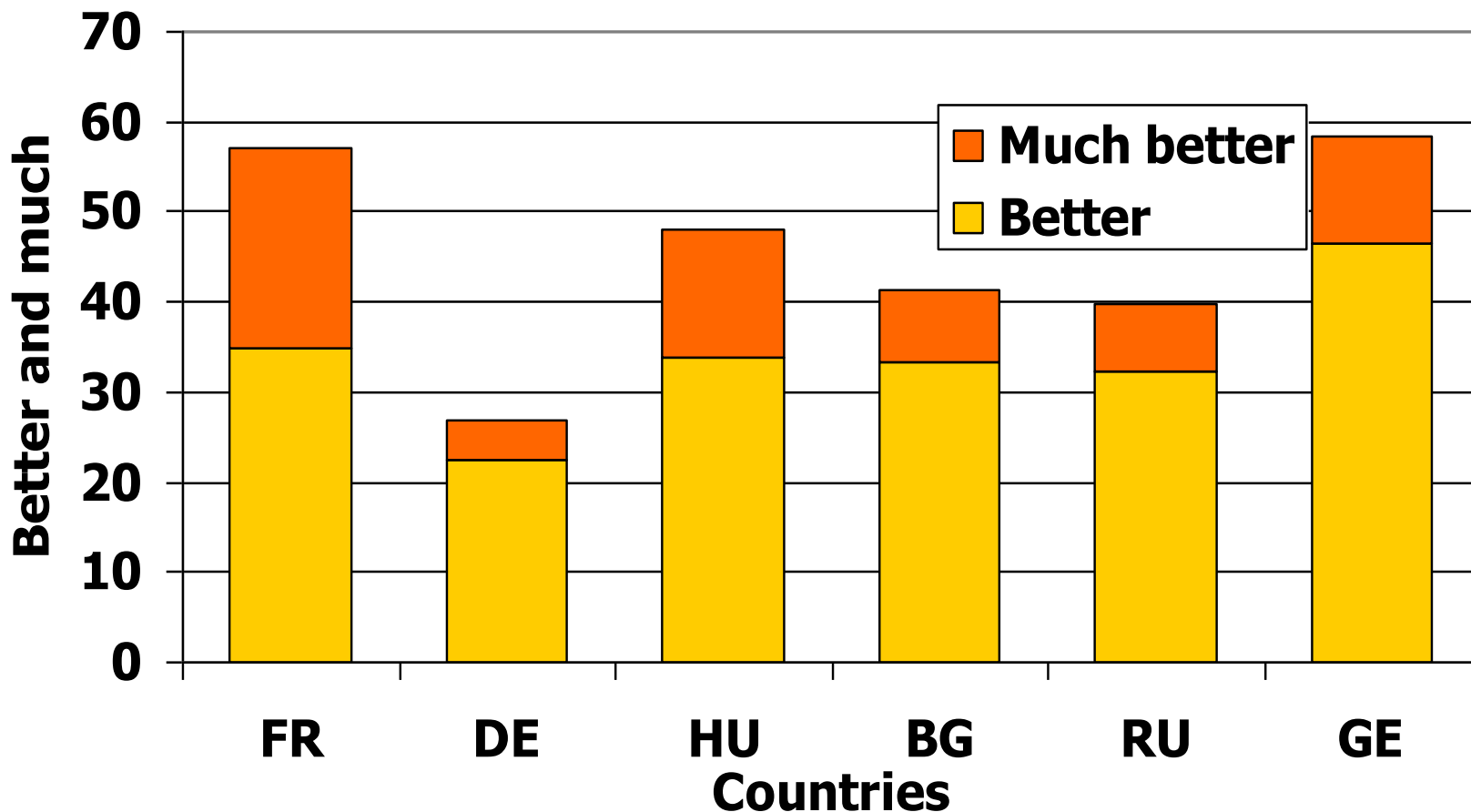
Source: Testa, R.M. (2007): Childbearing preferences and family issues in Europe: evidence from Eurobarométer 2005 survey. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Reserch* 357–379.

Expected negative labor market consequences of a childbirth (ratio of expecting worse)

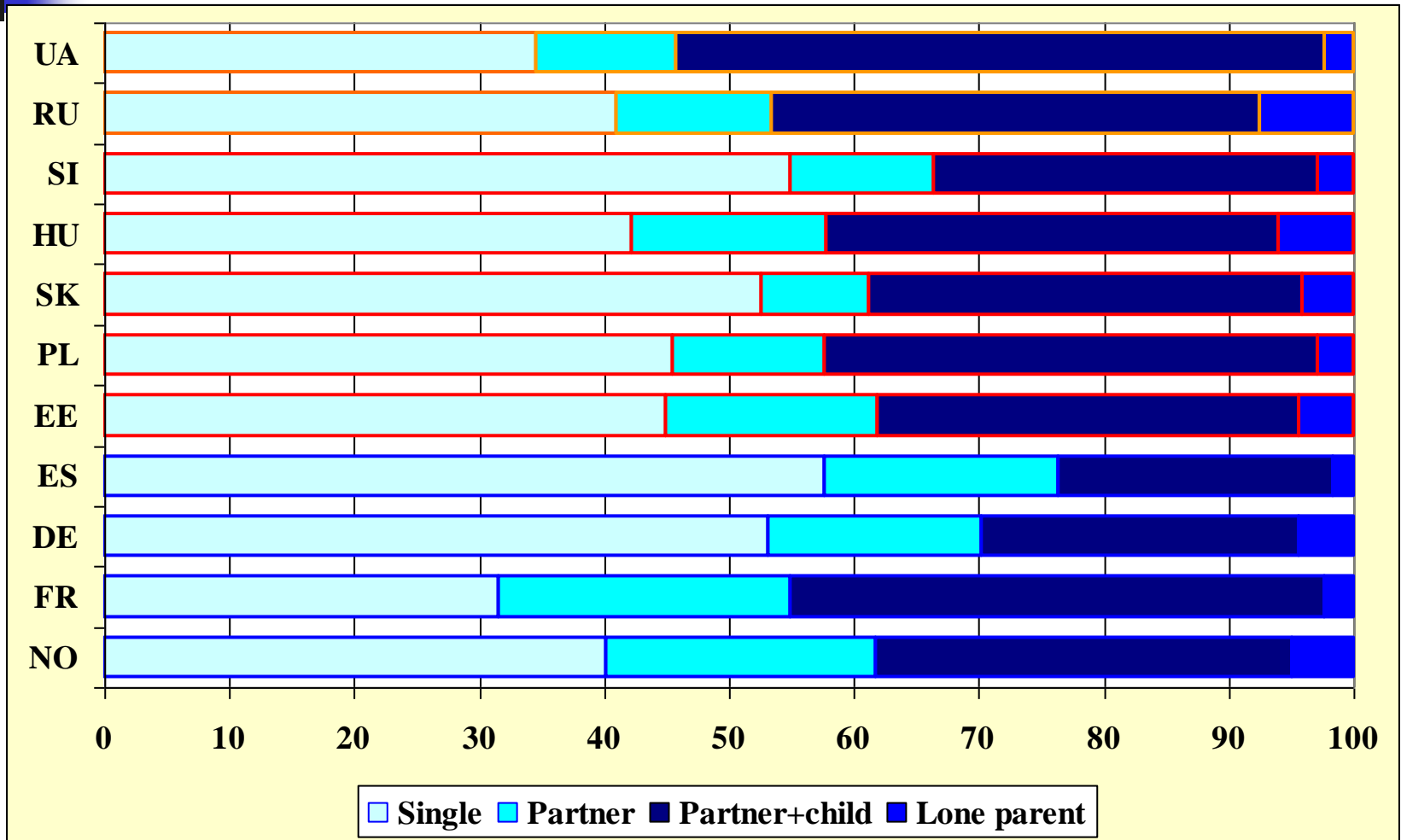


Expected joy and satisfaction of a childbirth

(ratio of expecting more joy and satisfaction)



Family and living arrangements of young adults, aged 21–35 (ESS)





Summary

- Strong homogeneity in *fertility* trends but in-homogeneity in *partnership* trends
- Will be different/new types of „family regimes“?
- The transition is not (yet) closed
- More plurality!



Thank you for your attention!
