

## Families & households strand abstracts

Strand organisers: Dr. Jenny Chanfreau (University College London), Dr. Kathrin Morosow (University of Bath)

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### 9.15am Tuesday 14 September: Relationships

#### Decomposing trends in educational assortative mating: The case of Ireland

Julia Leesch and Jan Skopek; Trinity College Dublin

This study examines trends in educational assortative mating in Ireland over the past three decades – a time of rapid economic, demographic, and social change. Specifically, we are interested in how changes in three components – (a) educational attainment of men and women, (b) the educational gradient in union formation, and (c) educational matching in unions – have contributed to these trends. Based on Irish Census data, covering the period from 1991 to 2016, we apply a novel counterfactual decomposition method to estimate the contribution of each component. Preliminary findings indicate rising educational homogamy and a substantial increase in non-traditional mating patterns in which women partner ‘down’ in education both at the expense of unions in which the man has higher education. Our analyses show that those trends are mainly driven by changes in the overall educational attainment of men and women. Changing patterns of union formation showed a smaller but still substantial contribution to the observed trends. The strongest link between union formation and mating outcomes has been found for non-traditional unions – about one-third of their increase is attributable to changes in the educational gradient of union formation. Matching in unions contributed little explaining trends in educational assortative mating. The findings accord to previous research in showing that changes in patterns of educational assortative mating are mainly driven by structural opportunities and constraints. In addition, our results emphasize that changing levels of homogamy and heterogamy are also explained by changes in the educational gradient of union formation.

Email: [leeschj@tcd.ie](mailto:leeschj@tcd.ie)

#### Mother’s partnership status and allomothering networks in the United Kingdom and United States

Laure Spake<sup>1</sup>, Susan B. Schaffnit<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca Sear<sup>3</sup>, Mary Shenk<sup>2</sup>, Richard Sosis<sup>4</sup>, John H Shaver<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of Otago, <sup>2</sup>Pennsylvania State University, <sup>3</sup>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, <sup>4</sup>University of Connecticut

In high income, low fertility (HILF) settings, the mother’s partner is a key provider of childcare. However, it is not clear how mothers without partners draw on other sources of support to raise children. This study reports the findings from a survey of 1532 women in the United States and the United Kingdom, in which women described who provided childcare for a focal child and how frequently they did so. We use multivariate Bayesian regression models to explore the drivers of support from partners, maternal kin, and other allomothers, as well as the potential impact of allomothering on women’s fertility. Relative to mothers who are in a stable first marriage or co-habitation, mothers who are unpartnered rely more heavily on fewer maternal kin allomothers and have networks which include more non-kin helpers. Repartnered mothers in the UK receive less help from their partners, but this is not the case in the US. Repartnered mothers also receive less help from maternal kin in both countries, which US mothers compensate for by relying on other helpers. While repartnered mothers have higher age-adjusted fertility than women in a first partnership, they do not report higher fertility preferences than women in a first partnership. Additionally, levels of allomother support are not clearly related to fertility, and in fact, receiving help from more people is associated with lower age-adjusted fertility in the UK. This analysis demonstrates the continued importance of maternal kin support and complex nature of allomothering more broadly in HILF settings.

Email: [laure.spake@otago.ac.nz](mailto:laure.spake@otago.ac.nz)

### **Living apart together in Spain: different meanings according to life stage**

**Momoko Nishikido<sup>1</sup>, Teresa Castro-Martin<sup>2</sup>;<sup>1</sup> Center for Demographic Studies, Autonomous University of Barcelona, <sup>2</sup> Institute of Economics, Geography and Demography, Centre for Human and Social Sciences, CSIC, Madrid**

In 2019, more than half of Spanish women and nearly two-thirds of Spanish men in their prime reproductive ages (25-34) were not co-residing with a partner. Out of these individuals, however, one in four women and five men had an intimate partner that lived in a separate household, and thus, were in a living-apart-together (LAT) relationship. Revisiting an earlier study by Castro-Martin and colleagues (2008), we examine the role of LAT relationships in present-day Spain. Based on the recent 2018 Spanish Fertility Survey, we study the prevalence, determinants, and meaning of LAT relationships with respect to cohabitation and marriage using multinomial logistic regressions. We extend the previous study by including men, women aged 35-55, and short-term intentions to cohabit. The paper provides an update of nearly two decades, during a time where cohabitation is no longer a marginal family form, non-marital childbearing is rising, and leaving the parental home continues to be delayed. Preliminary findings show LAT is most common among young adults who reside in their parental home and have a tertiary-level education, particularly as a stage prior to cohabitation due to economic constraints. Yet, LAT is also relatively common among older women and men who had previously been in a cohabiting relationship or had a child from a previous relationship—one of the main motives declared is to maintain independence. Results also show unemployment deters the formation of co-residential unions, though only for men, suggesting the importance of men's financial stability for couples' cohabitation.

Email: [mnishikido@ced.uab.es](mailto:mnishikido@ced.uab.es)

### **Religiosity, sexual frequency and sexual satisfaction in Britain**

**Nitzan Peri-Rotem<sup>1</sup>, Vegard Skirbekk<sup>2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of Exeter, <sup>2</sup>Columbia University and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health**

Sexual frequency and satisfaction are associated with various positive outcomes for physical and mental well-being, as well as increased relationship satisfaction and union stability. Previous studies have found that religiosity has an important role in shaping sexual attitudes and behaviours, including delayed onset of sexual intercourse, reduced likelihood of extramarital sex and holding more conservative views on sexuality. However, research on the relationship between religiosity and sexual satisfaction has so far yielded mixed results, and, the mediating factors underlying this relationship are not well understood. In this study, we use data from the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3, 2010-2012) to explore the relationship between different measures of religious commitment and sexual frequency and satisfaction among British men and women aged 18-59. We use an OLS regression to estimate the number of sex occasions during the past month and an ordered logistic regression analysis to predict the level of sexual satisfaction among heterosexual men and women, controlling for relationship status and different socio-demographic covariates. Our findings show that while more religious individuals have less sex on average, they report greater satisfaction with sex life compared to their less religious peers. This positive relationship is largely mediated by disapproval of casual sex and having fewer sexual partners over the life course among those with higher religiosity. In addition, an inverted U-shaped relationship is found between sex frequency and satisfaction. This study contributes to a better understanding of the relationship between religiosity and sexuality and the predictors of sexual well-being.

Email: [n.peri-rotem@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:n.peri-rotem@exeter.ac.uk)

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## **Midday Tuesday 14 September: Family composition & individual outcomes**

**Only children and cognitive development in childhood: a cross-cohort analysis over 50 years in the U.K.**  
**Alice Goisis, Jenny Chanfreau, George Ploubidis; Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Social Research Institute, University College London**

With declining family size and a gradual shift in family size ideals, only child families are expected to become more common in many advanced societies. Although previous research shows that in terms of cognitive outcomes only children tend to do as well as children with few siblings and better than children from large families, other studies show that they experience a disadvantage. One potential explanation for the mixed results across studies is that they cover different time periods: if the selection mechanisms into the formation of only child families change over time, the development of only children compared to children growing up with siblings could, as a consequence, also vary over time. This possibility remains largely untested in the literature. In this study, using data from four UK birth cohorts (born in 1946, 1958, 1970, 2000-2002), we test whether the association between cognitive development at age 10/11 and being an only child has changed over time and, if so, whether it is explained by cross-cohort differences in the characteristics of only child families. The results show that only children have higher cognitive scores than children who grow up with siblings but also that the advantage has weakened over time – which is consistent with the evidence that across the cohorts analysed only children have become a more heterogeneous and thus disadvantaged group. Adjustment by family socio-demographic characteristics attenuates within and cross cohort differences. Moreover, the results show that the cognitive advantages associated with being an only child vary considerably by whether the cohort member has been exposed to parental separation. Taken together, the findings underscore that the selection process into being an only child is important in explaining the link between only childness and cognitive development in childhood and how it varies over time and across studies.

Email: [A.Goisis@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:A.Goisis@ucl.ac.uk)

**Subjective wellbeing of adults with and without siblings in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Moldova**  
**Helmut Warmenhoven ; Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College**

Although happiness and subjective wellbeing in general have been widely studied, the effect of having siblings, or not, on subjective wellbeing has largely been ignored, and has largely focused on either on children or students. The present paper is a pilot study of a larger project studying the effect on adult subjective wellbeing of growing up with or without siblings, and of losing a sibling later in life. Based on data from the 2020 wave of the Generations and Gender Study of the Generations and Gender Programme that is currently being conducted, the paper will present results from Belarus, Kazakhstan and Moldova. Using analysis of variance, findings show that singletons and participants with one sibling from Kazakhstan were significantly less happy than their counterparts from all other sibling groups. For Moldova, singletons were significantly less happy than their counterparts with a single sibling, but did not significantly differ from those with more than one sibling. For Belarus, however, no significant differences were found between the sibling groups after controlling for age. Between those who lost a sibling and those who did not, no significant differences in happiness were found after controlling for age. Considering the rising number of single children around the world, these findings are important for both policy makers and practitioners, especially as the underlying reasons for these differences in subjective wellbeing are unclear, as are the reasons for the differences between countries.

Email: [hwarmenhoven@uic.edu.cn](mailto:hwarmenhoven@uic.edu.cn)

## **Patterns of subjective well-being (dis-)advantages in Belarus: the intersectionality of partnership, parenthood, gender, and migration**

**Vytenis Juozas Deimantas; Bocconi University, Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute**

Belarus has been subjected to an extensive social change due to the transition from socialist planned economy to the market economy in 1990s. Belarus' subsequent socioeconomic and political stagnation has created a unique environment in which family plays a significant role in providing well-being. Using the intersectionality approach, the paper focuses on the associations, marriage, partnership, childbearing and categories of (dis-)advantage (gender and early life migration) have with subjective well-being. We use Generations and Gender Survey 2020 data for Belarus and run ordinal logistic regressions with interaction terms between respective family statuses, migration experience and gender to estimate their connection to subjective well-being outcomes (life satisfaction, depression and loneliness). Our findings suggest that a combination of family factors and categories of (dis-)advantage are linked to subjective well-being outcomes more significantly than separate determinants. We also find that migrant women's subjective well-being is sensitive to family statuses and educational gradient.

Email: [vytenis.deimantas@unibocconi.it](mailto:vytenis.deimantas@unibocconi.it)

## **Family demography and intergenerational mobility in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Chia Liu<sup>1</sup>, Andres Castro<sup>2\*</sup>, Ewa Batyra<sup>3</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of St. Andrews, <sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, <sup>3</sup>University of Pennsylvania \*presenter**

Latin America and Caribbean (LACar) countries have been long marked by high levels of income inequality and low intergenerational mobility. At the same time, the region is characterized by unstable family and young parenthood. Family size, single and/or young parenthood, are important factors contributing to the intergenerational transfer of disadvantages. We use samples of the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) to capture occupational status and prestige of parents and their children. We focus on 15 LACar countries and restrict our sample to those aged 20-25 to maximize parent-child dyads. Our main outcome of interest is occupational intergenerational mobility between parent(s) and child(ren), operationalized by the rank occupational categories according to standard scales of prestige (Ganzeboom and Treiman, 1996). The scale allows us to measure mobility through quantifying and ranking of occupations. We will rely on generalized linear models to measure the association between family type and young adults' propensity of upward and downward mobility. Next, we will use the generalization of the methods proposed by Bauer and Sinning (2008) to decompose the differences in the mobility coefficients between the most and least mobile into: (a) differences in the parental characteristics, and (b) differences in the mobility coefficients. These decompositions will allow us to identify the axes that matter the most for social mobility, and the role they play in hindering or promoting the social mobility of groups across LACar countries.

Email: [ccl26@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:ccl26@st-andrews.ac.uk)

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## **2.00pm Tuesday 14 September: Family adversity**

### **Born into care – The effects of area-level deprivation on incidence rates of children entering care proceedings in Wales**

**Stefanie Doebler<sup>1</sup>, Karen Broadhurst<sup>1</sup>, Bachar Alrouh<sup>1</sup>, Linda Cusworth<sup>1</sup>, David V Ford<sup>2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Lancaster University, <sup>2</sup>Swansea University**

For family courts, ordering the removal of children from their families is a last resort. Removals take place when the parents are unable to give their children a safe home and ensure their wellbeing. In many cases, there is a history of domestic abuse, mental health struggles and substance misuse in the parental household. This has been labelled "the toxic trio" in some of the literature (Brandon 2009). However, the toxic trio hypothesis has been criticized by scholars for not taking the role of contextual factors such as area deprivation into account (Duschinsky, Skinner, Hutchinson., Clements, Bilson & Bywaters 2020). This paper analyses rich

Cafcass data on family court proceedings in Wales linked to area-deprivation data using Poisson modelling. We ask how different deprivation domains (e.g. income, employment, health deprivation) affect the incidence rates of children in Welsh local authorities undergoing care proceedings between 2014 and 2019. Our findings indicate that especially employment deprivation, income, educational and health deprivation are linked to increased incidence rates. This is the case especially for infants. Environmental factors such as pollution, poor housing and access to services are not statistically related to the risk of children appearing in court. The paper adds important insights on the importance of the wider policy context for the wellbeing of children in local communities. The research team is part of the Family Justice Data Partnership, a collaboration between Lancaster and Swansea Universities (funded by the Nuffield Foundation). The data is held in the SAIL Databank at Swansea University.

Email: [s.doebler@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:s.doebler@lancaster.ac.uk)

**Beyond prison wall: The lived experience of motherhood post incarceration in Ethiopia**  
**Eden Begna Gobena; University of Stavanger, Norway**

Incarceration is among the many adversities and conditions in life that can negatively impact motherhood and maternal duties. The impact is felt greatly in the family, especially since most incarcerated women are mothers and the primary caregivers of their children. Although the number of women prisoners in Ethiopia has increased, research has neglected to document the challenges they face in resuming their maternal roles after incarceration, and especially the lived experience of this. Mothers' voices are undermined by their status as convicts and their views are dismissed due to the perception that they are not reliable witnesses because of their criminal past. However, without their stories and experiences, it is difficult for professionals to develop and deliver services that meet their needs. To address this gap, this study explored the lived experience of motherhood after incarceration in the Ethiopian context. The study adopted a descriptive phenomenological approach by using in-depth interviews (n=9) to elucidate the essence of the phenomenon of motherhood after prison from the detailed description of each mother. The paper presents how mothers experience the negative perceptions and labels society has towards former prisoners and how this affects their re-entry process and in particular their ability to support their children and play their mothering role to the extent they anticipated. It also discusses how post-prison programs might help released mothers given their important responsibility to care for their children and families.

Email: [eden.b.gobena@uis.no](mailto:eden.b.gobena@uis.no)

**The long echo of war. Early-life exposure to armed conflict and intimate partner violence**  
**Orsola Torrisi; London School of Economics**

Does violence beget violence? While there are reasons to expect a link between exposure to armed conflict, particularly at early ages, and later experiences of interpersonal violence, empirical evidence on the association is scant. This paper examines the legacy of early-life exposure to armed conflict on women's future experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) in post-Soviet conflict-stricken countries. I use cross-national data on domestic violence from the Demographic and Health Survey and geo-referenced information from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program. Exploiting cohort and spatial variation in conflict exposure, I find a positive relationship between armed violence and both lifetime and past-year IPV for women exposed to conflict in early childhood (ages 0-10). The link holds irrespective of women's migration status and is stronger for experiences of physical rather than psychological abuse. Importantly, I find no association between early-age exposure to conflict and greater tolerance of IPV for women. By contrast, men who experienced armed violence in their late teens (16-19) are more likely to condone domestic abuse. Greater normalisation of the use of violence in future perpetrators more than desensitisation to abuse in victims is one plausible mechanism explaining the long-term consequences of violent conflict on intimate relationship quality.

Email: [o.torrisi@lse.ac.uk](mailto:o.torrisi@lse.ac.uk)

## **Complex family boundaries and abuse experienced during childhood: insights from a survey in the French Caribbean and Reunion Island**

**Stephanie Condon<sup>1</sup>, Sandrine Dauphin<sup>1</sup>, Justine Dupuis<sup>1</sup>, Christine Hamelin<sup>1,2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>INED, <sup>2</sup>Univetrsty Versailles-St.Quentin**

Public policy and discussions within policy-making circles in relation to child abuse and family violence tend to focus on household composition, among other characteristics seen as 'risk factors'. Single-parent households, often portrayed as inadequate environments for bringing up children, are the target of policy attention. However, evidence based on representative population samples is rare. Furthermore, previous studies generally neglect the gender dimension of violence experienced in childhood, the different forms of abuse and relationship settings. A recent survey on gender based violence in France, replicated in three overseas territories – Reunion Island, Guadeloupe and Martinique - provides new insights on such issues and enables analysis of possible links between household structure and violence experienced during childhood. The survey distinguishes experiences of girls and boys, identifying psychological abuse as well as physical and sexual violence, the relationship with the perpetrator and short- or long-term outcomes for victims. This paper will present results from the survey in the overseas territories, social contexts in which sexist and racist stereotypes have tended to produce representations of a strong links between violence, poverty and lone-parenthood, stigmatizing certain categories of the population who in turn become the target for policies. The research findings highlight the relationships within which violence takes place, and suggest how gender norms shape the bringing-up of children and how authority plays out within the circle of close and more distant relatives. The findings will contribute to decentring the perspective on family violence in these post-colonial contexts in addition to more general theory.

Email: [condon@ined.fr](mailto:condon@ined.fr)

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## **9.00am Wednesday 15 September: Work & family**

**For better or worse: Economic strain and relationship quality during the Covid-19 pandemic**  
**Brienna Perelli-Harris, Shih-Yi Chao, and Ann Berrington; University of Southampton**

Most theories on relationship quality argue that external stressors strain relationships, leading to a worsened relationship. Using the UK Household Longitudinal Study Covid-19 surveys, we evaluate whether this occurred during the Covid-19 lockdown. We find that about 8% reported a decline in couple relationship quality, but 19% reported improvements. We further examine how the change in relationships was associated with socioeconomic resources and change in employment situation. Results from multinomial logistic regression indicate greater socioeconomic resources, such as education and household earning, facilitated a better relationship, presumably they buffering the economic shock. People, who experienced working hours loss but covered by government furlough/self-employed scheme or paid leave, were more likely to report improvements in relationships with their partner. In addition, we investigate whether the response of relationships to the change in employment situation differed by gender. Using a sample of couple dyads, we show that men and women (only marginal) who were furloughed or supported by self-employed scheme report an improvement in relationship. Nevertheless, their partner's change in employment situation was not associated with either men's or women's evaluation of relationships.

Email: [S-Y.Chao@soton.ac.uk](mailto:S-Y.Chao@soton.ac.uk)

**Does gender matter? Feminisation of labour market outsiders and the impact of childcare**  
**Hyojin Seo , University of Kent**

The labour market is dualized as well as gendered, where women are more likely to be Outsiders/precarious in the labour market. While factors/characteristics such as motherhood penalty, occupational segregation by gender, and lack of human capital could explain this divide, it is unclear how these factors interact with gender, and whether gender alone can determine a woman's position in the labour market. This study examines the role gender plays in determining one's labour market position, controlling for other relevant

factors. Then, I evaluate the interaction between gender and childcare. I specifically focus on women's representation in the labour market Outsiders, which consist of three groups – Typical Outsiders, Dead-end Insiders and Subjective Outsiders – derived from the latent class analysis. Taking data from the European Working Conditions Survey 2015, which covers 30 European countries (including EU 27, UK, Switzerland, and Norway), I use a binomial logistic regression analysis to determine the characteristics of these three Outsider categories. This study finds that even after controlling for different factors, gender remains an important factor in determining one's labour market position, especially for dead-end jobs. Among different Outsiders, having child(ren) only matters for Dead-end Insiders, while the impact was only consistent for women when it comes to having an older (<18) child (as opposed to <5). Bringing 'gender' into focus, the findings present the importance of using gender lens in the labour market analysis, and the need to examine family structure to understand the gendered patterns in the labour market.

Email: [H.Seo@kent.ac.uk](mailto:H.Seo@kent.ac.uk)

**Changes in employment patterns and income inequality: A comparative perspective**  
**Efrat Herzberg-Druker; Tel-Aviv University**

The relation between changes in patterns of employment and changes in income inequality was investigated before however findings were inconsistent. On the one hand it was found that the rise in female labour force participation has led to a decrease in inequality among households (e.g., Grotti & Scherer, 2016; Kollmeyer, 2013). However, others had concluded that increased participation of women had increased inequality level (Esping-Andersen, 2009; Stier and Lewin, 2002). This proposed research offers an extensive comparative view and a thorough and updated documentation of the two processes and their relationship. I examine whether and how changes in household composition regarding labour-force participation have contributed to the rising inequality level in different countries. Using the LIS dataset, I will first describe changes in the employment patterns of dual-earner couples, during the last decades (1990-2013) in the investigated countries. My focus is in describing changes in patterns of employment based on working hours of both spouses. I will then calculate the Theil index in each of the countries. Finally, I will use counterfactual analysis in order to examine the extent to which changes in employment patterns were the explanatory mechanism behind the rise. Results suggest that patterns of employment have changed among couple headed households in recent years. There has been an increase in the share of full-time dual-earner households. The observed changes in the employment patterns have led to an increase in income inequality in most countries investigated. However, although the share of highly educated couples among full-time dual-earner households has increased between the two time points –the selectivity of women into the labour market was not found to be the mechanisms behind the rise in income inequality.

Email: [efrather@tauex.tau.ac.il](mailto:efrather@tauex.tau.ac.il)

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**10.30am Wednesday 15 September: Family trajectories & long-term perspectives**

**Gender inequalities in well-being and mental health across parenthood transitions: Longitudinal evidence from the United-Kingdom**

**Sandrine Metzger, Pablo Gracia; Trinity College Dublin**

Previous studies found gender inequalities in the impact of parenthood transitions on employment access, income levels or work-family balance. Yet, scholars have provided inconclusive evidence of how transitioning to parenthood can affect gender differences in parental well-being. This paper contributes to the literature by using a life-course approach to examine gender differences in the effect of parenthood transitions on multiple indicators of parental well-being and mental health trajectories. The study additionally explores whether these variations are moderated by socioeconomic characteristics. We use high-quality panel data from the 'Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study' (2009-2020) by applying Fixed-Effects models for women and men with discrete-time trends that account for variation around the first birth event. Two types of outcomes are examined: (i) life and leisure satisfaction; (ii) mental health score (SF-12 MCS) and its

subitems to account for the heterogeneous effect of parenthood on the different domains defining overall psychological well-being. Preliminary results suggest that mothers are more largely affected than fathers by transitioning into parenthood, both positively and negatively. We find evidence of distinct anticipation and adaptation phases around childbirth, with mothers' trajectories increasing and decreasing more steeply. While several outcomes demonstrate a return to baseline a few years after childbirth, others such as leisure satisfaction and calmness further deteriorate, especially among mothers. Overall, this study contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms of how parenthood transitions affect mothers' and fathers' well-being, accounting for the multidimensional nature of well-being and mental health from a dynamic approach.

Email: [metzgers@tcd.ie](mailto:metzgers@tcd.ie)

#### **Long-term consequences of taking paternity leave in the UK Millennium Cohort Study**

**Anne McMunn<sup>1</sup>, Baowen Xue<sup>1</sup>, Yvonne Kelly<sup>1</sup>, Margaret O'Brien<sup>2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>ESRC International Centre for Lifecourse Studies in Society & Health (ICLS), UCL Research Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, <sup>2</sup>Thomas Coram Research Unit, Social Research Institute, UCL Institute of Education**

Previous studies have shown greater parental involvement in the short-term amongst fathers who take paternity leave, but few have tracked whether this increased involvement persists over time. This study investigates whether father's leave-taking around childbirth is associated with their involvement with their children or maternal labour market outcomes across children's primary school years. This study uses the Millennium Cohort Study waves 1 (9 months) to 5 (age 11) amongst couple families with singleton births at wave 1 and who have the information of father's leave-taking around the time of childbirth. We use multilevel mixed-effects linear regression (growth curve models) for analysing the association between fathers' leave taking at the time of childbirth and longitudinal trajectories in fathers' involvement with children, the ratio of mother's wage to father's wage, and linear regression models for associations with the amount of time mothers' spent out of employment after childbirth. Compared to working fathers who took leave around the time of childbirth, working fathers who didn't take leave show consistently lower levels of involvement at all waves, although the association is weaker and attenuated at age 11. Father's leave-taking at the time of childbirth was not associated with the amount of time that mothers spent out of the labour market after childbirth or with the ratio of mothers' wages to father's wages within couple parents

Email: [a.mcmunn@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:a.mcmunn@ucl.ac.uk)

#### **Partnership trajectories into Medically Assisted Reproduction**

**Alina Pelikh<sup>1</sup>, Alice Goisis<sup>1</sup>, Hanna Remes<sup>2</sup>, Niina Metsä-Simola<sup>2</sup>; University College London, <sup>2</sup>University of Helsinki**

The number of people who undergo Medically Assisted Reproduction to conceive has increased considerably over the last three decades with more than 9 million children worldwide born after using MAR. Existing studies show that women who undergo MAR treatments tend, on average, to be older, in a more advantaged socio-economic position and in stable relationships. However, little is known about the type, duration and timing of these unions as well as women's prior partnership histories which might affect the life course stage and environment in which women are undergoing. In this study, we investigate partnership environments among women undergoing MAR treatments, and examine the extent to which there are heterogeneous pathways into MAR. Using unique data from Finnish population registers, we create longitudinal partnership histories between the ages of 16 to 40 for women born in Finland 1971-1977 who underwent MAR to conceive (n=16461; 10.7% of the population). We focus on women who underwent MAR to conceive their first child, who represent 85% of all women who tried to conceive using MAR. We use Sequence Analysis techniques to identify the most common patterns and Relative Frequency Sequence Plots (RFS) to investigate heterogeneity within and between the groups. The results highlight substantial heterogeneity in the partnership trajectories into MAR both among women undergoing treatments in partnerships (89.3% of the sample) as well as among an often-neglected group of women undergoing MAR without a co-residential partner (10.7% of the sample).

Email: [a.pelikh@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:a.pelikh@ucl.ac.uk)



**Are there typical trajectories in paid and unpaid labour for women at first birth? Evidence from Australia**  
**Alyce Raybould, Rebecca Sear; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine**

The division of paid and unpaid labour is known to change considerably when individuals first become parents. In high-income contexts, the time spent on domestic tasks increases in response to the needs of the new-born child, and the couple's division of labour tends to become more gendered than prior to first birth. Previous work has sought to identify trajectories of employment for women before and after first birth. In this analysis, we explore the joint changes in both paid and unpaid labour responsibilities around first birth through a sequence analysis. Using longitudinal time-use data from Australia, we identify three types of trajectories (clusters): women who consistently spend their time performing unpaid labour, women who do both paid and unpaid work before first birth but then drop out of the labour force, and women who consistently do both paid and unpaid work but with increased domestic responsibilities after first birth. We then explore whether there are demographic characteristics associated with these trajectories, and whether cluster membership is associated with changing expectations for children and probability of progressing to second and third births. We find that the group who leaves the labour force after first birth have a slower progression to second and third births compared to the other two groups. This analysis therefore points to complex interactions between the onset of parenthood, changing paid and unpaid labour dynamics, and family trajectories.

Email: [alyce.raybould@lshtm.ac.uk](mailto:alyce.raybould@lshtm.ac.uk)

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**Midday Wednesday 15 September: Paid & unpaid work**

**Fathers' uptake of leave and involvement in housework and childcare in South Korea**  
**Youngcho Lee; University of Cambridge Department of Sociology**

Can fathers' uptake of parental leave contribute to a more equitable division of unpaid labour? So far, a positive (causal) relationship has been primarily documented in Western contexts, most extensively in places where the gendered division of labour is relatively balanced and fathers' uptake of leave common. South Korea offers an apt and contrasting setting to explore the relationship between fathers' uptake of parental leave and their involvement in unpaid labour, with its gendered division of labour being one of the most unequal in the OECD and the ratio of fathers leave uptake taking up a minor fraction of all eligible fathers despite recent increases. Using original survey data of fathers with young children, this paper extends the study of fathers' contribution to housework and childcare by leave uptake in an understudied East Asian country. I address the issue of selection by distinguishing fathers with leave experience vis-à-vis those with plans to take their first leave shortly. I find that fathers who have taken (long) leave contribute more to housework as well as both routine and developmental childcare than fathers with neither leave plan nor experience. For housework and developmental childcare, this difference is explained by fathers who are already involved selecting into leave. On the other hand, there is some evidence to suggest that very long leaves of one year or longer could potentially make fathers become more involved in the case of routine childcare. Overall, this paper illustrates that the prominence of selection effect and impact of fathers' uptake of leave on equalising the gendered division of unpaid labour may vary depending on the stage of the gender revolution.

Email: [y1670@cam.ac.uk](mailto:y1670@cam.ac.uk)

**How unpaid work has changed in stay-at-home father – working mother families**  
**Anna Zsófia Drjenovszky, Éva Sztáray Kézdy; Department of Sociology, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary**

Based on the results of international research studies, it can be seen that, even though the ratio of the families in which the father stays at home with the child and the mother becomes the main breadwinner is low, their number is increasing. In case of SAHFs, the expectations related to fatherhood and masculinity have shifted from the traditional to becoming more involved in the child's everyday life. As a result of the non-traditional family scenario, the father provides childcare during the day and carries out the necessary household chores.

In our research on Hungarian families we determined to find out how unpaid domestic work had changed during the time period in which the father stayed at home. According to what aspects do couples share domestic work? How are the tasks around the child changing? What impact have all these had on their relationship? We conducted a semi-structured in-depth interview with a total of 31 SAHFs and we also included a short questionnaire with the mothers. Based on our results it can be seen that a highly egalitarian sharing of the roles has typically appeared in these families. While not wanting to overshadow the mother's role, the caring of the child is the father's priority. Staying at home made these fathers more empathetic in general towards the stay-at-home mothers; they learnt to value the significance of unpaid work and that increased mutual understanding and acceptance towards each other.

Email: [drjenovszky.zsofia@kre.hu](mailto:drjenovszky.zsofia@kre.hu)

### **Gender gap in housework time: How much do individual resources actually matter?**

**Kamila Kolpashnikova, Man-Yee Kan; University of Oxford**

Using the 2003-2019 American Time Use Survey Extract (ATUS-X), we analyze the gender gap among married and cohabiting Americans of working age in four categories of housework: cleaning, cooking, shopping, and maintenance. The results show that the applicability of the resource-based factors to explaining the division of housework task increased over time but still, only a half of the gender gap in time could be explained by the gender differences in resources. Thus, despite the developments in housework research in recent decades, a considerable part of the gender gap in housework remains unexplained. The increase in the explanatory power of resource-based models over years was also uneven. Particularly, the results refer to the more traditionally 'feminine' tasks, such as cooking and cleaning but not shopping and maintenance. The results highlight the limits of the resource-based (and generally individual-level) theories and the pervasiveness of gender inequality in housework.

Contact: Kamila Ko;[kpashnikova](mailto:kpashnikova)

### **Division of childcare in Polish households and beyond**

**Magda Muter, Department of Gender Studies, London School of Economics and Political Science**

This paper explores the division of caring labour among Polish dual-earner couples, having young children. The birth of a child usually results in more traditional division of labour among partners, including strongly gendered division of newly created childcare labour. I conducted 86 semi-structured individual interviews with 44 couples in 2019. My aim was not only to learn about how caring activities are shared, but also how the decisions about division of labour are made. Additionally, I also used some statistics from the Polish Social Insurance Institution to illustrate that the seemingly gender-neutral policies produce strongly gendered uptake (e.g. parental leaves and sick leaves for a child). Mothers are generally responsible for organising childcare even when they are not providing it personally. If they want to come back to work, they need to find others – people or institutions – to provide care. It is crucial in Polish context, where mothers generally choose between full-time employment and no employment. The part-time jobs are relatively scarce, which is often a characteristic of post-socialist countries. What is more, my respondents reported 'a gap' in care provision for children from one to three years old. Public nurseries not always available and they are often associated with lower quality of care, so parents often regard them as 'the last resort' and prefer to use help of grandparents, and specifically of grandmothers. Poland provides an interesting case study for gender inequalities with long history of full-time employment of women, rather traditional values and many progressive social policies.

Email: [m.i.muter@lse.ac.uk](mailto:m.i.muter@lse.ac.uk)

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### 3.15pm Wednesday 15 September: Kinship approaches in demography

Convenor: Diego Alburez-Gutierrez (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

#### Estimating mortality based on maternal orphanhood in populations with HIV: a simulation study

Bruno Masquelier; UCLouvain

In countries with deficient civil registration and vital statistics systems, adult mortality rates are regularly estimated from the survival of parents through the orphanhood method. The HIV epidemic has introduced severe breaches in assumptions underpinning this indirect method, mostly due to the correlation of maternal and child mortality. This study evaluates the extent of HIV-related biases in mortality levels conventionally obtained from reports on parental survival and develops new adjustments to correct for these biases for the period before the scale-up of antiretroviral therapy. A set of populations with substantial mortality from AIDS are generated with microsimulations, using SOCSIM. Indirect estimates are compared to 'true' mortality levels, and revised coefficients are obtained given information on trends in seroprevalence. These coefficients are used to estimate adult mortality from survey and census data in 11 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The standard method results in upward biases in mortality in the first few years after the onset of the epidemic, followed by large downward biases, especially when based on reports from young children aged 5-14. Biases diminish with the respondent's age but are still appreciable among adults. Adjustments previously developed to attenuate the HIV-related biases are inadequate for reports from younger children. Using the coefficients informed by our microsimulation set, survey and census data provide higher mortality rates than previously estimated. This study demonstrates that the orphanhood technique can be used in settings heavily affected by HIV/AIDS. Questions on the survival of parents, preferably with information on ages at death and the timing of death should be more systematically included in surveys and censuses when death registration is incomplete.

Email: [bruno.masquelier@uclouvain.be](mailto:bruno.masquelier@uclouvain.be)

#### Demography, grandmothers and childcare: understanding cooperative childrearing in Agta foragers from the Philippines

Abigail E. Page<sup>1</sup>, Anushé Hassan<sup>1</sup>, Emily Emmott<sup>2</sup>, Nikhil Chaundary<sup>3</sup>, Mark Dyble<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Smith<sup>4</sup>, Sylvain Viguier<sup>5</sup>, Andrea B. Migliano<sup>6</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Department of Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, <sup>2</sup>University College London, <sup>3</sup>Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, <sup>4</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Bristol, <sup>5</sup>Graphcore, London, <sup>6</sup>Department of Anthropology, University of Zürich

Women, particularly in high-fertility contexts, frequently care for multiple highly dependent children, who require significant care. As a result, they receive extensive support from non-maternal caregivers – i.e. allomothers. It has long been understood that close kin are essential allomothers, in particular grandmothers who have a vested interest in their grandchildren and an (assumed) reduction in their own caring responsibilities. However, while the importance of grandmothers has been well demonstrated in a number of populations, they also appear to be of little importance in others. Understanding the factors which support, or hinder, grandmaternal childcare, such as demographic schedules, is an important next step. Here, we build on previous studies by exploring allomothering of 78 children (0-5.9 years, collected in 2013-2014) in Agta foragers who varied in their degree of sedentarisation. Grandmothers were notable in their absence, providing between 0-3% of childcare. Due to high mortality and residential mobility, only 28% of children resided with a grandmother. In the reduced sample of children with grandmothers (n = 34), grandmaternal involvement only increased to 1-5% likely due to reproductive competition. Further, due to early age at first birth and high fertility (TFR 7.7) many grandmothers (95%) also had several competing offspring and grandoffspring. In settled camps in which grandmothers had fewer dependents (1 versus 2 in mobile camps) they provided 152% more childcare, suggesting the importance of generational overlap. These findings demonstrate the variability in grandmaternal care, which is likely a product of generational overlap and demographic schedules.

Email: [abigail.page@lshtm.ac.uk](mailto:abigail.page@lshtm.ac.uk)

**The presence and role of kin in maternal social networks in the UK – evidence from the COVID-19 pandemic**  
Sarah Myers<sup>1,2</sup>, Emily H. Emmott<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>UCL Anthropology, University College London, <sup>2</sup>BirthRites Independent Max Planck Research Group, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

Kin, particularly grandmothers, are important supporters in the postnatal period, providing a range of support to new mothers across domains. The COVID-19 pandemic in the UK saw widespread disruption to postnatal institutional support services, along with early years settings and schools, likely making mothers both more reliant on, and in need of, kin support. Here we present findings from an ongoing longitudinal social network study, launched May 2020, of a cohort of UK mothers with infants aged  $\leq 14$  months. Participants self-reported via online survey up to 25 individuals who were important to them, their relationship with them, relationships between those named, and whether they had received help (if so, how frequently) with domestic chores, infant feeding, and childcare or emotional support (if so, how much) from them in the last few weeks. Preliminary results from London-based mothers ( $n = 162$ ) during the first national lockdown finds participants named 4.6 (sd 2.5) kin on average (consanguineal – 3.1 (sd 2.0); affinal 1.6 – (sd 1.1)), equalling 40.4% of alters. On average, mothers had seen in person their partner, one additional kin, and one non-kin individual. Consanguineal kin were most likely seen and, of them, the participant's mother. Using UK-wide data ( $n = 578$ ) we will assess the presence of kin in mothers' networks, the supportive roles they played during the pandemic, and how network characteristics relate to levels of support received. Understanding the ways postnatal mothers' use extended family support is important for policy protecting maternal wellbeing, both during and beyond the pandemic.

Email: [sarah.myers@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:sarah.myers@ucl.ac.uk)

**The Swedish kinship universe: A demographic account of the number of children, parents, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents, aunts/uncles, nieces/nephews and cousins using national population registers**  
Martin Kolk<sup>1</sup>, Linus Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Emma Petterson<sup>3</sup>, Sven Drefahl<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Stockholm University, <sup>2</sup>Turku University, <sup>3</sup>Karolinska Institute

In the current article we give a demographic account of the kinship network of the kinship network of men and women Sweden in 2018. Our data is based on national registers and we present data for Swedish born men and women for different cohorts of individuals alive in Sweden. We use parent-child links from 1932 onwards to create ego-focused kinship networks of children, parents, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents, aunts/uncles, nieces/nephews and cousins. We show trends for all categories of matrilineal and patrilineal kin within those groups. We also decompose our findings on the kinship structure arising from multipartner fertility, such as half-sibling. We show both average number of kin of different type, as well as the distribution of number of kin, and how dispersion have changed over time. We provide the first ever kinship enumeration for a complete population based on empirical data, and show how kinship in different ages are structured by age, and other demographic processes. We discuss our findings in contrast to other methods to enumerate kinship outside the nuclear family.

Email: [martin.kolk@sociology.su.se](mailto:martin.kolk@sociology.su.se)

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**4.30pm Wednesday 15 September: Family transitions & child outcomes**

**Residential mobility and child outcomes: investigating the role of family social background**  
Francesca Fiori; University of St Andrews

Life-course research suggests that individuals are more mobile when they have young children, and that children who stay in the same home have better life outcomes than their more mobile counterparts. This study contributes to new knowledge by investigating the role played by the child's family social background in explaining the effect of mobility on child development. Residential mobility is in fact particularly high among more disadvantaged families, whose moves are often unintended and associated with a deterioration of their residential context; the fewer moves of more advantaged families tend to be planned and directed to better housing or neighbourhoods. Moreover, families differ in the way they cope with the disruptive effects of a

move. Using data from Growing Up in Scotland on children born in 2004-05, the study addresses the following research questions: • Does selection into residential mobility by family social background explains the negative effect mobility on child outcomes? • And does the effect of residential mobility vary depending on children's social background? Linear regression models are used to estimate the effect of residential mobility on cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes in early and middle childhood. Inverse Probability Weighting is used to control for selection into residential mobility by family background, while interaction terms account for the heterogeneity of residential mobility effects. Findings suggest that accounting for differences in the socio-economic composition of movers and non-movers explain a large part of, but not all, the negative effect of a move, and that the implication of residential mobility might depend on the child's family background.

Email: [Francesca.Fiori@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:Francesca.Fiori@st-andrews.ac.uk)

**Is parental separation by age ten associated with offspring hypertension at midlife, and what are the potential mediating pathways in childhood? Findings from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study (BCS70)**  
**Sebastian Stannard<sup>1,2</sup>, Ann Berrington<sup>1,2</sup>, Nisreen A Alwan<sup>3,4</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Department of Social Statistics and Demography, University of Southampton, <sup>2</sup>ESRC Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton, <sup>3</sup>School of Primary Care and Population Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, <sup>4</sup>NIHR Southampton Biomedical Research Centre, University of Southampton and University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust**

Early life course determinants of adult hypertension are relatively unknown. This paper examines how parental separation before age 10 relates to hypertension at midlife. Adjusting for the selection into parental separation and known adult risk factors of hypertension we aim to quantify unexplored mediating pathways in childhood. Data from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study are utilised. Hypertension was measured by health care professionals at age 46. Potential mediating pathways in childhood include body mass index (BMI), systolic and diastolic blood pressure, coordination, illness, disability, cognition, socioeconomic status (SES) and behaviour at age 10. Additionally, we explore the relationship between these childhood mediators and known adult risk factors, such as health behaviours, SES, BMI and mental wellbeing. Nested logistic regression models test the significance of potential mediating variables. Formal mediation analysis utilising Karlson Holm and Breen (KHB) method quantify the direct and indirect effect of parental separation on offspring hypertension at midlife. Men who experienced parental separation were not at higher risk of hypertension at midlife, whereas there was a significant relationship between parental separation and hypertension at age 46 for women. For women, childhood SES and behavioural characteristics, especially disruptive behaviour mediate the relationship between parental separation and hypertension at age 46. When adult risk factors are included into the analyses, the association between the childhood predictors and adult hypertension are attenuated suggesting that these childhood risk factor in turn work through health behaviours to affect the risk of hypertension in midlife.

Email: [s.stannard@soton.ac.uk](mailto:s.stannard@soton.ac.uk)

**#StateOfMind: The relationship between time spent on social networking sites, family measures and self-esteem among young people in the U.K.**

**Memta Ramchand Jagtiani, Nicola Shelton, Yvonne Kelly, Shaun Scholes; Research Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, WC1E 6BT, London, UK**

Aspects of family life may influence the relationship between time spent on social networking sites (SNSs) and self-esteem. We examined the SNS and self-esteem association among youth and investigated whether family measures moderated this association. Baseline data on SNS and family measures (n=4,764) were collected from 10-15-year-olds at Wave 2 of the UK Household Longitudinal Study. Self-esteem data was collected at Waves 2, 4, 6 and 8. Participants were classified as nonusers (0 hours/weekday spent chatting/interacting with friends through SNSs), minor ( $\leq 1$  hour/weekday), moderate (1-3 hours/weekday) or heavy users (4+ hours/weekday). Family structure was classified as living with no parents, one parent or both. Parental conflict/connection were classified as mother-child connection/conflict and father-child connection/conflict. Linear mixed-effects models were used to estimate the associations between SNS use, family measures and (change in) self-esteem while controlling for relevant confounders. The final model assessed how the change

in self-esteem by SNS use varied by sex. SNS use was not associated with self-esteem in boys, both at each wave and over time ( $p=0.07$ ). In contrast, among girls, moderate ( $\beta=-0.67$ ; 95% CI [-0.96, -0.37]) and heavy ( $\beta=-1.16$ ; 95% CI [-1.56, -0.77]) SNS users had significantly lower self-esteem than light SNS users at each wave. SNS use was also significantly associated with the change in self-esteem over time for girls ( $p<0.001$ ): moderate and heavy users started with lower self-esteem scores, but by Wave 8, light SNS users had the lowest self-esteem. No evidence was found for modification by SNS and family measures. Our findings highlight the impact of SNS use on female users' self-esteem.

Email: [memta.jagtiani.15@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:memta.jagtiani.15@ucl.ac.uk)

**Family complexity and young children's health outcomes in the UK: A longitudinal study**  
**Michaela Kyclova, Julia Mikolai, Nissa Finney and Katherine Keenan; University of St Andrews**

This paper focuses on the association between family complexity and children's health outcomes. Families have become more complex in the last 60 years due to a rise in divorce, cohabitation, non-marital childbearing and multi-partner fertility. Thus, children are increasingly likely to grow up in a non-traditional family structure and might have to adapt to various family transitions throughout their childhood. Evidence suggests that children from two-parent married families fare better in terms of health, behavioural, developmental and educational outcomes compared to children from complex families (e.g. single parent families, divorced families, or stepfamilies). However, existing studies on family complexity and its consequences for children's outcomes either capture parental relationship trajectories comprehensively or children's outcomes over time; only very rarely do they include detailed longitudinal measures of both. Moreover, most available longitudinal evidence comes from the US and much less is known for the UK. We investigate the role of parental partnership trajectories for young children's physical and mental health outcomes using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study. We use comprehensive longitudinal measures of both parental relationship trajectories and children's physical and mental health outcomes. Preliminary results of random-effects panel regressions indicate that children's physical health is not significantly affected by maternal marital status, whereas children's mental health is worse for those children whose mothers are not married. We will use sequence analysis to capture parental partnership trajectories in detail and advance commonly used simplified measures of family complexity.

Email: [mk329@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:mk329@st-andrews.ac.uk)

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