

Figures and tables

Figure 1: A macro-micro model of fertility and its determinants

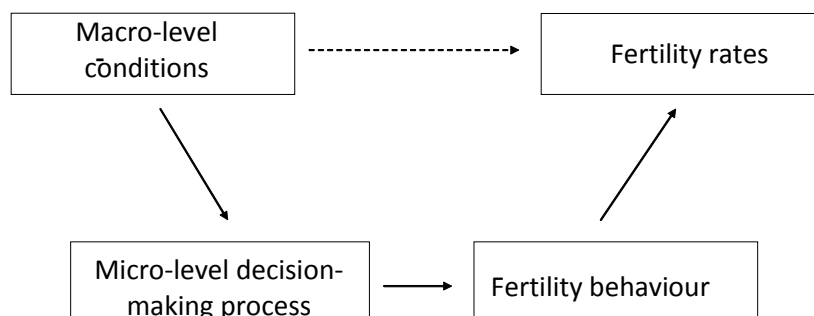
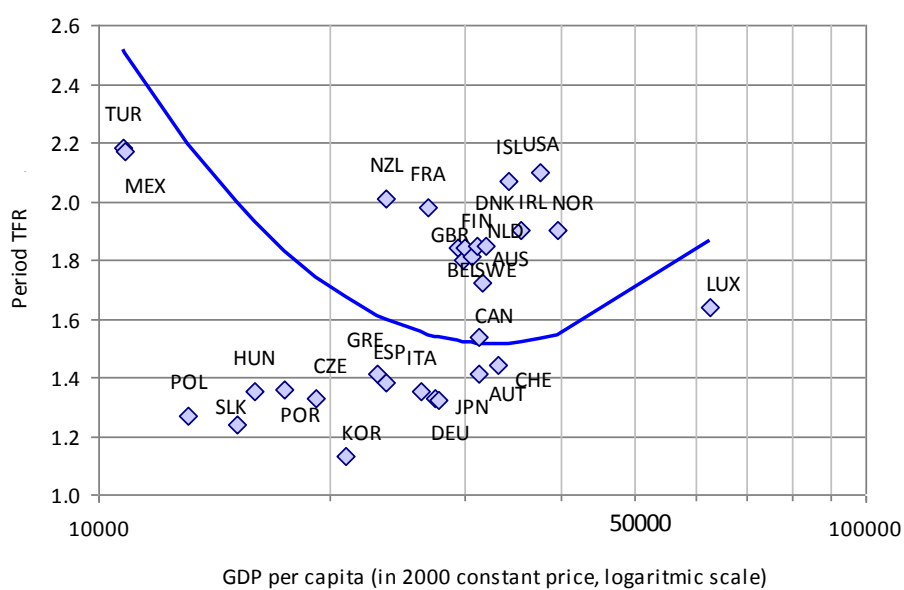
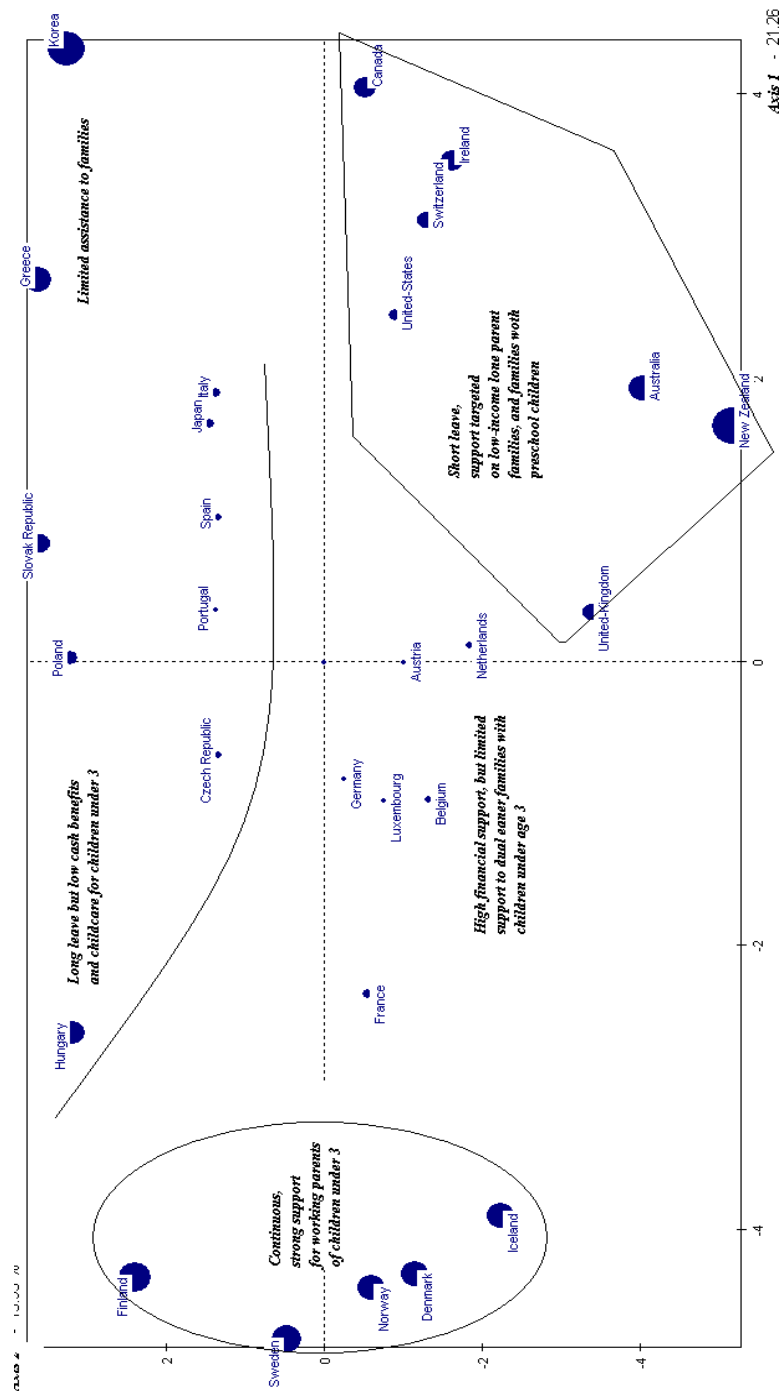


Figure 2: Association between the period fertility level (TFR, vertical axis) and GDP per capita (logarithmic scale) in 30 OECD countries, 1960-2006



Source: WP2: Luci and Thévenon 2010 ("Does economic development drive the fertility rebound in OECD countries?" *INED Working Paper*, No. 167). and OECD 2011 (Chart 3.4).

Figure 3: Typology of OECD countries by family policies



Source: WP2: Thévenon 2011 ("Family policies in OECD countries: A comparative analysis." *Population and Development Review* 37(1): 57-87).

Figure 4: Effect of attitudes, subjective norms and perceived control on intentions to have a second child, women aged 25-34, eight countries

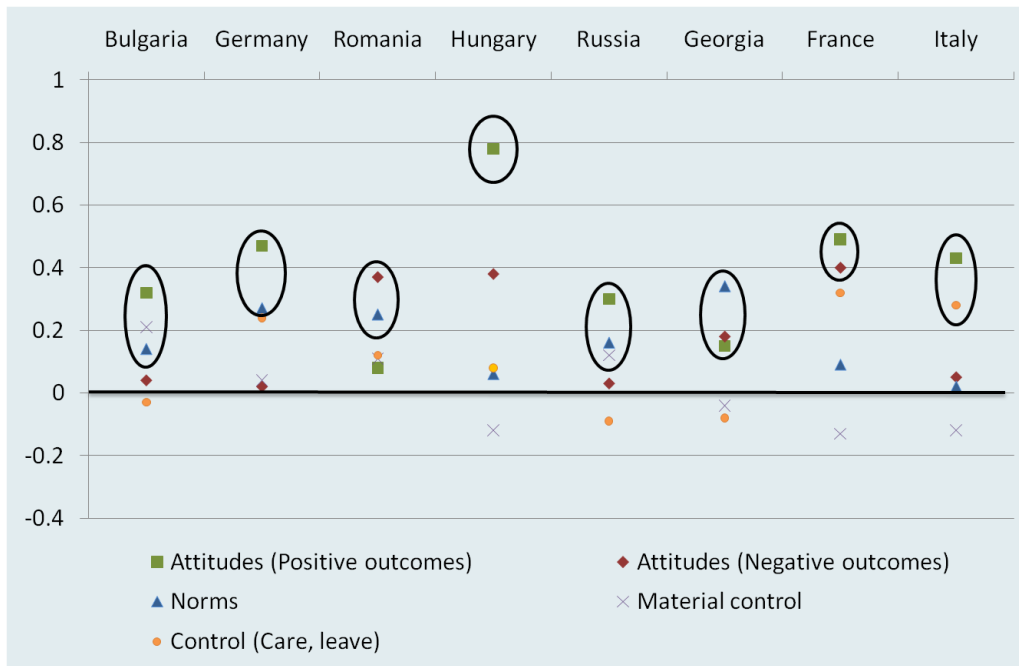


Figure 5: Graphical presentation of a summary of TPB-related findings

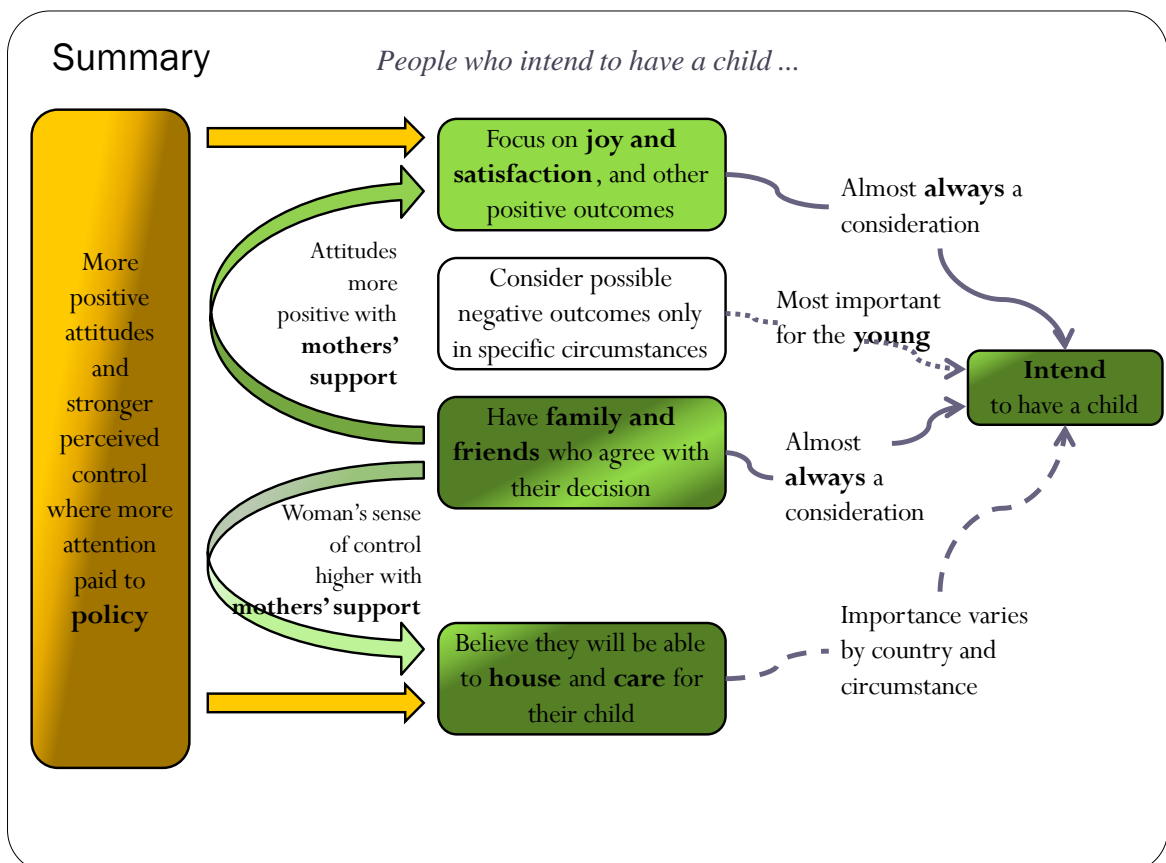


Table 1: Realisation within 3 years of short-term fertility intentions among people in union (marriage and cohabitation) in the three analysed countries (in percent)

Fertility Outcomes	Country			
	Netherlands	Switzerland	Hungary	Bulgaria
<i>Intentional parents</i>	75	55	40	38
<i>Postponers</i>	15	27	42	44
<i>Abandoners</i>	11	18	18	18
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100

Source: DL 4.12, table 2

Table 2: Multinomial regression predicting patterns of realisation of time-dependent intentions to have a/another child during the subsequent two years
(Odds ratios predicting the risk of being an intentional parent, a postponer or an abandoner)

	Postponers				Abandoners *			
	Nether-lands	Switzer-land	Hungary	Bulgaria	Nether-lands	Switzer-land	Hungary	Bulgaria
Age	.990	1.094***	1.116***	1.045***	1.303***	1.080**	1.315***	1.170***
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male	1.552	1.044	.883	.888	3.605***	.789	.486***	1.340**
Parity 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parity 1	.336***	.137***	.648**	1.457***	1.610	.240***	3.477***	5.679***
Parity 2+	.463	.254***	.377***	.522**	2.842**	.575	5.196***	15.932***
Married at wave 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cohab. At wave 1	1.440	.601	1.163	1.115	1.170	.300**	.808	.490***
Alone at wave 1	2.355	4.273***	4.198	6.845***	2.690*	6.993***	3.670***	3.019***
No lost partner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
'Lost' partner	10.425***	3.767	4.150***	2.384***	9.455**	54.62***	6.232***	5.484***
Education	.948	.994	.945*	1.040*	.825**	.962	.848***	.935***
No job	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Job	.640	.828	1.165	.937	1.394	1.708	1.150	1.052
Catholic**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calvinist	3.539*	1.365	1.232	.991	.733	.934		
Other religion	5.757**	4.070***	.883	.941	.664	.857	.444**	1.009
No religion	2.629*	1.371	1.467	1.011	.988	1.930	1.039	.407***
Chi-Square:	119	122	432	745				
Df:	24	24	24	22				
R ²	0.28	0.32	0.38	0.33				
N:	458	408	1069	2196				

*The reference category are 'intentional parents',
i.e. those who realised their two-year intention within three years.

**For Bulgaria, the reference category is 'orthodox'.

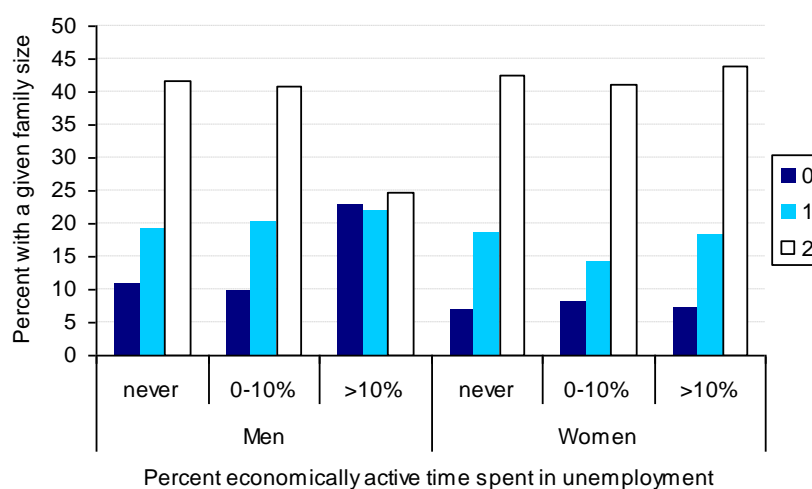
Source: DL 4.12, table 3

Table 3: Changes in fertility expectations over a six-year period by age (in %)

Age		Revise down	Stay the same	Revise up	Revise down by 2 or more	Revise up by 2 or more
Men	18-24	33.0	54.5	12.5	11.3	3.7
	25-29	25.5	55.8	18.7	7.1	4.5
	30-34	19.9	70.3	9.9	5.2	2.2
	35-39	7.8	87.9	4.4	2.4	0.7
Women	18-24	27.5	50.5	22.0	9.5	3.9
	25-29	21.6	63.4	15.0	4.9	1.8
	30-34	14.6	76.5	8.9	2.5	1.3
	35-39	4.8	92.4	2.8	1.0	0.2

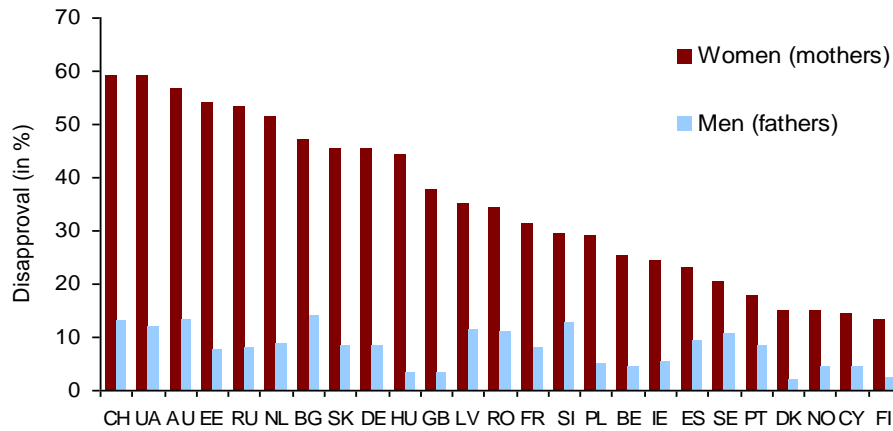
Source: Iacovou, M. and Tavares, L. (2011). "Yearning, Learning and Conceding: Reasons men and women change their childbearing intentions." *Population and Development Review* 37(1): 89-123.

Figure 6: Percentage of men and women childless and with one or two children by the time spent in unemployment in France



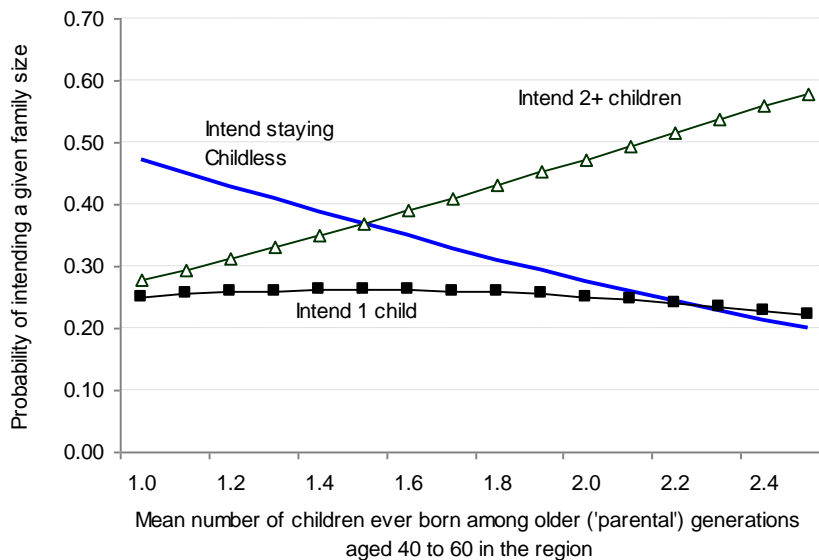
Source: Based on Pailhé and Solaz 2010 (DL 4.12, pp. 97-129).

Figure 7: Disapproval of having a full-time job for fathers and mothers with children below age 3



Note: Darker (or brown) bars represent the percentage of respondents disapproving mother's full-time job, whereas the light grey (or light blue) bars represent the percentage disapproving father's full-time work

Figure 8: Effect of the mean number of children ever born among older ('parental') generation on the younger ('children') generation's individual probability of a given intended family size (childless respondents)



Source: Testa 2010, Figure 2; model computed from the 2006 *Eurobarometer* survey conducted in all the EU countries plus Croatia and Turkey.

Note: Probabilities are computed for the 'base individual' (all the individual covariates are set to the base category, while the regional-level covariates are set to the value of the southern region of the Czech Republic and the random effect is set to zero).

Additional information

Website

The **website** of the REPRO project is:

www.repro-project.org

The REPRO website can be reached also at www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/

Project Logos



Photographs

The various events held within the frame of REPRO were extensively documented with photos on the website.

Conferences

- REPRO at the IUSSP International Population Conference in Marrakech/Morocco – Sep/Oct 2009 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/dissemination.html>)
- REPRO at the European Population Conference in Vienna/Austria – Sep 2010 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/dissemination.html>)
- From Intentions to Behaviour - Reproductive Decision Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective (REPRO) – Dec 2010 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/dissemination.html>)

Meetings

- Kick off-meeting – Feb 2008 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/kick-off-meeting1.html>)
- Discussion on WP3 with participation of consortium members and external scientists – May 2008 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/milan-meeting.html>)
- Consortium meeting Paris – Oct 2008 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/paris-08.html>)
- Consortium meeting Milan – June 2009 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/milan-meeting09.html>)
- Consortium meeting The Hague – November 2009 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/the-hague-091.html>)
- Consortium meeting Budapest – May 2010 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/budapest-05-2010.html>)
- Consortium meeting Vienna – Dec 2010 (<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/repro/vienna-12-10.html>)
- A video posted on YouTube is available showing Icek Ajzen (as well as Francesco Billari and Jane Klobas) discussing the Theory of Planned Behavior at a Dondena Research Meeting in June 2010: http://www.youtube.com/v/38fBeLS1fvo&rel=0&hl=it_IT&feature=player_embedded&version=3

List of Beneficiaries

Country	Institute and main contact(s)	E-mail of main contact(s)
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Appendix A: Project Flyer (minimized)

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Schedule

The REPRO project started in February 2008 and has a duration of three years. In the first year, the main goals are preparatory work such as data harmonisation and collection as well as initial analyses. In 2009, the focus is on detailed comparative analyses for European countries mainly at the micro level. In 2010, evaluation of reproductive decision-making using the theory of planned behaviour, quantitative and qualitative approaches and macro-micro modelling will be finalised. The main results will be presented to the public in a press release in October 2010. A final public conference will be held in Vienna in December 2010 and followed by the publication of selected conference papers in an international peer-reviewed journal.

REPRO Contact

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www.repro-project.org



Project Presentation

Objectives, important steps and structure of the REPRO project

Funded under the European Commission's
7th Framework Programme
Contract no. SSH-CT-2008-217173



REPRO

Reproductive decision-making in a macro-micro perspective

Background

During the past decades, fertility rates dropped in all European countries, although at different rates. Research results point to a gap between people's desires for children and their actual behaviour. Having children may partly be beyond their control due to social, economic, cultural, psychological and other circumstances in their personal lives or in society.

Main Objectives

The main objective of the REPRO project is to update existing data and to generate new scientific and policy-oriented knowledge on the factors that drive changes in birth rates and influence the reproductive decision-making of modern Europeans.

REPRO incorporates analyses at the macro, micro and macro-micro level.

1. At the macro level, it describes recent fertility trends observed across Europe and examines their association with selected macro-level social, economic and institutional indicators.
2. At the micro level, it uses the social-psychological theory of planned behaviour to analyse the process of reproductive decision-making.
3. The macro-micro approach integrates the findings reached at the macro and micro levels using comparable data sets on fertility intentions and behaviours that are available in most European countries along with multi-level statistical techniques.

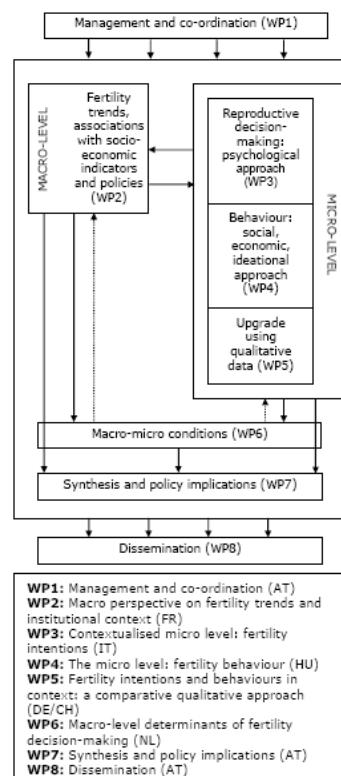
Important Steps

1. Macro level: Construction of a database containing information on such contextual indicators as policy support. Launching the Human Fertility Database, which makes available detailed quality data on period and cohort fertility. These data serve as a basis for analysing the policy support offered to different types of households.
2. Micro level: The Generations and Gender Surveys constitute the main source for studying the process of fertility decision-making. In addition, panel data are used to analyse the factors that determine fertility intentions and their realisation. The analysis of qualitative interviews sheds further light on the development of individuals' fertility intentions and the opportunities to realise them.
3. Macro-micro level: Data from the European Social Survey and other comparative surveys are used to study cross-national differences in perceived norms concerning fertility-related behaviour, fertility intentions, timing and quantum.

Structure

REPRO is a three-year project (February 2008 to January 2011) funded under the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme. The partner institutions are located in Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The project is co-ordinated by the Vienna Institute of Demography of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The work is carried out in eight work packages (see diagram) and co-ordinated in six meetings of all participating partners at the following venues: Vienna (2 meetings), Paris, Milan, the Hague and Budapest.

REPRO Work Packages and their Interdependencies



Appendix B: Flyer on the Human Fertility Database (minimized)

Acknowledgements

We are especially grateful to the following colleagues for their great help:

Aura-Mihaela Alexandrescu (NIS, Romania)
Gunnar Andersson (University Stockholm)
Daniel Devolder (Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona)
Apolonija Oblak Flander (Stat. Office of Slovenia)
Radek Havel (Czech Statistical Office)
Julie Jefferies (ONS, UK)
Ward Kingkade (US Census Bureau)
Maria Filomena Mendes (Univ. of Évora, Portugal)
Timo Nikander (Statistics Finland)
Isabel Tiago de Oliveira (ISCTE, Portugal)
Lotta Persson (Statistics Sweden)
Dimitar Philipov (VID, Austria)
Michaela Potančoková (Infostat, Slovakia)
Olga Pötzsch (Statistisches Bundesamt, Germany)
Allan Puur (EIPRC, Estonia)
Germán Rodríguez (Princeton University, US)
Krzysztof Tymicki (Warsaw School of Economics)
Tina Žnidaršič (Statistical Office of Slovenia)

Part of the project was funded by the European Commission, 7th Framework Programme (REPRO project, Grant Agreement SSH-CT-2008-217173).

Future Plans

The HFD will be continuously updated and upgraded, following the feedback from its users. More countries will enter the database soon. The Human Fertility Collection will be launched in 2010.

HFD Teams

MPIDR:

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Human Fertility Database

HFD

www.humanfertility.org

A joint project of:



Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research



Human Fertility Database

The Human Fertility Database (HFD) is a joint project of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR) and the Vienna Institute of Demography (VID), based at the MPIDR in Rostock, Germany.

It provides open and user-friendly access to detailed, well-documented and high-quality data on period and cohort fertility. Special focus is put on birth order-specific data that are frequently not available from usual data sources.

The HFD aims at facilitating research on changes and inter-country differences in fertility in the past and in the modern era.

The idea of this database was largely inspired by the success story of the Human Mortality Database (www.mortality.org) directed by John R. Wilmoth. Both for the HMD and the HFD the guiding principles are comparability, flexibility, accessibility, and reproducibility.

Available at www.humanfertility.org

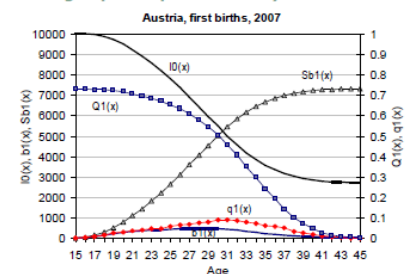


Provided Data

HFD features the following data and indicators:

- Live births, population exposure, fertility rates by age and birth order
- Summary indicators of period and cohort fertility
- Cohort and period fertility tables, conditional fertility rates by age and parity, and table summary indicators

Selected functions and indicators from parity- and age-specific period fertility tables



These indicators are computed by means of the uniform set of methods. The input data includes:

- Live birth counts by calendar year, mother's age and/or year of birth, and birth order
- Age-parity distribution of the female population
- Births by month
- Female population size
- Text files and documents describing data

Countries

as of October 2009

Country	Period	Cohort
Austria	1951-2007	1936-1967
Czech Republic	1950-2008	1935-1968
The Netherlands	1950-2007	1935-1967
Russia	1959-2007	1944-1967
Sweden	1891-2007	1876-1967
The United States	1933-2005	1918-1965

Expected soon

Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and others ...

Example of a country data page

The screenshot shows the data page for The Netherlands. It includes a table of 'Both counts, population exposures, rates, and summary indicators' for the period 1950-2007. The table has columns for 'Year', 'Live births', 'Population exposure', 'Age-specific fertility rate', 'Period fertility rate', 'Age-specific conditional fertility rate', and 'Period conditional fertility rate'. Below this, there is a section for 'Fertility tables and summary indicators' which provides a more detailed breakdown of the data.

Appendix C: Scientific programme of the side meeting at the IUSSP Conference in Marrakech, Sep/Oct 2009



Funded under the European Commission's
7th Framework Programme
Contract no. SSH-CT-2008-217173



XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference Marrakech, Morocco

Open side meeting

Reproductive decision-making in a macro-micro perspective (REPRO)

Room: Karam5

Date: 27 September 2009

Start time: 15:30

End time: 17:00

The programme includes the following scientific reports:

1. REPRO – brief introduction

Dimiter Philipov (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

2. Social psychological modelling of fertility intentions

Francesco Billari (Carlo Dondena Center, Bocconi University)

3. Intentional parents, postponers, abandoners: realisation of fertility intentions in three European countries

Zsolt Spéder and Balázs Kapitány (Demographic Research Institute)

4. Does economic uncertainty affect plans, timing and the level of fertility? Evidence from France

Ariane Pailhé and Anne Solaz (INED, Institut national d'études démographiques)

5. Between economic necessity, professional aspirations and motherhood: women's attitudes towards paid work in post-socialist countries

Monika Mynarska

6. Childbearing norms in Europe: a multilevel approach

Aart Liefbroer (NIDI, Netherlands interdisciplinary demographic institute)

Appendix D: REPRO Session at the EAPS Conference in Vienna, Sep 2010



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EPC 2010

 **European Population Conference 2010** **Vienna, Austria 1-4 September** 

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Session 73:
Reproductive decision-making in a macro-micro perspective (REPRO)

Friday, September 03
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Elise Richter Saal

Chair: **Dimiter Philipov, Vienna Institute of Demography**

1. The importance of economic development, female employment and family policies related to fertility in OECD countries • **Angela Luci, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)**; **Olivier Thevenon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)**
2. Social psychological influences on fertility intentions across eight countries • **Jane E. Klobas, Università Bocconi and University of Western Australia**; **Francesco C. Billari, Università Bocconi**; **Icek Aizen, University of Massachusetts**; **Marta Marzi, Università Bocconi**
3. Differing patterns of birth intention realization: looking into the postponement "black-box" • **Zsolt Spéder, Demographic Research Institute Budapest**; **Balázs Kapitány, Demographic Research Institute**
4. Child-number and child-timing intentions: a micro-macro European framework • **Maria Rita Testa, Vienna Institute of Demography**

Click on a name for contact information
Click on a title to see the abstract
Click on the room name to see a floor plan

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Appendix E: Programme final REPRO Conference in Vienna, Dec 2010



From Intentions to Behaviour: Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective

Vienna, 2-3 December 2010

Agenda

Thursday, 2 December 2010

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 09:00-09:30 | Registration |
| 09:30-09:45 | Opening |
| 09:45-10:00 | Dimitar Philipov: Presentation of the REPRO Project |
| 10:00-10:30 | <i>Keynote Speech:</i> Icek Aizen: Fertility Intentions and the Theory of Planned Behavior |
| 10:30-10:45 | Discussion |
| 10:45-11:00 | <i>Break</i> |
| 11:00-12:30 | Session 1: Fertility Intentions: Ambivalence and Trends
Chair: Alexia Prskawetz |
- Invited paper:* Jennifer S. Barber, Warren B. Miller & Heather H. Gatny: **The Desire to Become Pregnant and the Desire to Avoid Pregnancy: Ambivalence, Indifference, Pronatalism and Antinatalism**
- Máire Ní Bhrolcháin & Éva Beaujouan: **Uncertainty in Fertility Intentions: How Real are Reproductive Goals?**
- Turid Noack, Torkild H. Lyngstad & Kenneth A. Wiik: **Have Fertility Intentions Become Harder to Realize?**
- Daniel Devolder: **The Role of Involuntary Factors in Explaining the Gap between Desired and Realized Fertility in European Countries. An Analysis Using a Microsimulation Model**

12:30-14:00

Poster Session 1 and Lunch

Gerrit Bauer & Thorsten Kneip: Proceptive Behaviour from a Couple Perspective. It Takes Two—But Who Leads the Tango?

Katrin Fliegenschnee: Intention or No Intention: That is the Question! Considerations about the Term "Intention" based on Qualitative Data about Fertility Behaviour

Isabel Häberling: The Road to Children is Paved with Good Intentions

Joanna Marczak: Childbearing Intentions of Polish Men and Women in Poland and the UK: Progression to the Second Child (submitted but not presented)

Katharina Maul, Mandy Boehnke, Johannes Huinink & Petra Buhr: Tensions of Female Employment, Reconciliation Policies and Childbearing Intentions in East and West Germany

Anneli Miettinen, Anna Rotkirch & Stuart Basten: Uncertain about Childbearing. Sociodemographic Background, Attitudes and Values of Finns who are Unable to Decide Whether They Would Want to Have A(nother) Child

Kerstin Ruckdeschel: "Rabenmutter" vs. "Mère Poule". The Influence of Structural Factors and Individual Value Orientations on Fertility Intentions: Germany in Comparison with France

Lipa Saidova & Elena Zemlyanova: Reproductive Intentions of Population in the Chechen Republic: Pilot Sociological Survey Results

14:00-15:30

Session 2: REPRO

Chair: Olivier Thévenon

Maria Iacovou & Lara Tavares: Yearning, Learning and Conceding: (Some of) the Reasons People Change their Childbearing Intentions

Laura Bernardi, Laura Cavalli & Monika Mynarska: A Child? ... Maybe: Uncertain Fertility Intentions and Subsequent Behavior

Zsolt Spéder & Balázs Kapitány: Realization, Postponement and Abandonment. Factors of Realizing Fertility Intentions in Four European Countries

Lars Dommermuth, Jane Klobas & Trude Lappegård: They All Wanted One, but Who Did Get One? The Theory of Planned Behavior and the Realisation of Fertility Intentions

Aart Liefbroer & Eva-Maria Merz: Cross-national Differences in the Effect of Educational Attainment on Fertility Quantum: A Study Based on ESS Data

15:30-16:00

Break

16:00-17:00

Session 3: Theoretical Issues

Chair: Aart Liefbroer

Invited paper: Warren B. Miller: [Fertility Desires and Intentions: Construct Differences and the Modeling of Fertility Outcomes](#)

Invited paper: S. Philip Morgan: [Thinking About Fertility Intentions: TPB and Fertility](#)

17:00-18:00 **Panel Discussion: Theories, Measurement, Models**
Moderator: Jennifer S. Barber
Panellists: Icek Aizen, Anne Gauthier & Ron Lesthaeghe

Friday, 3 December 2010

09:00-10:30 **Session 4: Macro- and Micro Issues**
Chair: Maria Rita Testa

Invited paper: Ron Lesthaeghe: [On the Micro and Macro Dynamics of the “Second Demographic Transition”](#)

Alicia Adsera & Ana Ferrer: [Age at Migration, Language and Fertility Transitions among Migrants to Canada](#)

Mikko Myrskylä, Hans-Peter Kohler & Francesco C. Billari: [Socioeconomic Development and Fertility: Extended Analyses on the Fertility Development Reversal](#)

Gerda Neyer, Daniele Vignoli, Trude Lappegård & Dorothea Rieck: [Gender, Economic Conditions and Social Norms: Does Context Matter for Fertility Intentions?](#)

10:30-11:00 *Break*

11:00-12:30 **Session 5: Fertility Intentions of Men, Women and Couples**
Chair: Gerda Neyer

Invited paper: Joshua R. Goldstein, Anne H. Gauthier, Saskia C. Hin & Christoph Bühler: [When Desiring “2” Children Means Something Else: Fertility Preferences of Dutch Men and Women, Some Experimental Results](#)

Maria Rita Testa, Laura Cavalli & Alessandro Rosina: [Birth Intentions and Subsequent Realizations: A Couple’s Approach](#)

Nicoletta Balbo & Melinda C. Mills: [The Influence of the Family Network on the Realization of Fertility Intentions](#)

Anna Rotkirch & Stuart Basten: [Men Longing for Children: Social and Situational Characteristics](#)

12:30-14:00 **Poster Session 2 and Lunch**

Alexis Belianin & Mikhail Dmitriev: [Determinants of Fertility in Russia: a Structural Dynamic Approach](#)

Cristina Boboc, Simona Ghita & Emilia Titan: [The Impact of Family Policies on Socio-Demographic Indicators: the Romanian Case](#)

Isabella Buber, Caroline Berghammer & Alexia Prskawetz: [Doing Science, Forgoing Childbearing? Evidence from a Sample of Female Scientists in Austria](#)

Beatrice Chromkova Manea & Petr Fucik: [Conflicting or Unified? Couples' Response to Policy Measures Related to Fertility and Family in the Czech Republic](#)

Elitsa Dimitrova: [Changing Risk of First and Second Birth after 1990 in Bulgaria. An Event History Approach](#)

Hana Haskova: [Different Patterns of Postponement of Childbearing](#)

Volker Ludwig & Markus Kotte: [Transmission and Contagion – Siblings' Effects on Fertility Intentions and Behaviour](#)

Lisa McAllister & Michael Gurven: [Fertility Preferences and Fertility Outcomes in a Rapidly Acculturating Amerindian Population](#)

Constanta Mihaescu, Ileana Niculescu-Aron, Raluca Caplescu & Miruna Mazurencu Marinescu: [Mentalities and Options Regarding the Procreative Behaviour of Romanians](#)

14:00-15:30

Session 6: Fertility

Chair: Tomáš Sobotka

Anna Baranowska & Anna Matysiak: [Does Parenthood Increase Happiness? Evidence from Panel Data](#)

David De Wachter & Karel Neels: [Family Formation and Retreat from the Labour Market: An Exploration of Educational Differentials in Belgium](#)

Cornelia Muresan: [Completing Education and Becoming a Mother in Romania](#)

Clémentine Rossier, Sara Brachet & Anne Salles: [Norms About the "Gender" of Childcare, Division of Tasks, and Fertility in France and Germany](#)

Yong Cai, Feng Wang, Zhenzhen Zheng & Baochang Gu: [Fertility Intention and Fertility Behaviour: Why Stop at One? Factors Behind China's Below Replacement Fertility](#)

15:30-16:00

Break

16:00-17:00

Closing Discussion: Reproductive Decision-Making: Unsolved Issues and Future Avenues of Research

Chair: S. Philip Morgan

Appendix F: Press releases in English and German (samples)

From Intentions to Behaviour: Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective

The Vienna Institute of Demography (VID) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences coordinates a project entitled “*Reproductive decision-making in a macro-micro perspective*” (REPRO), which is carried out within the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission. The key message of REPRO is that reproductive decision-making is essential for understanding childbearing behaviour and fertility trends. People construct intentions to have children and analyses show that these intentions frequently remain unrealised. This insight brings a new approach to policy construction: measures will benefit from focusing explicitly on the reasons for the frustration of these intentions and may particularly help in alleviating obstacles—where this is feasible—which impede their realisation. Findings have shown that possible important areas of intervention are job insecurity, gender equality and the reconciliation of work and family. Indeed, these are among the main obstacles that prevent families who want to have children to fulfil their desires.

The application of the socio-psychological Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) helps to understand fertility intentions and identify policy approaches towards providing support for their realisation. Conventional policy instruments such as child allowances and parental leave support the individual by providing time and finances for child care. Theoretically, they support what is known, in the TPB, as the person’s *perceived control* over having a child. However, the application of the TPB showed that subjective norms and personal attitudes towards childbearing play an important role in the formation of intentions to have a child. Hence the conventional policy instruments can be insufficient to stimulate the construction of intentions to have a child.

Individuals construct their childbearing intentions in a macro-environment characterised by welfare regimes, family policies and cultural settings. Reproductive decision-making and behaviour are a consequence of the complex interplay between the individual and these macro-level factors. Due to the complexity of this scenario, policies which may work in one country will not necessarily translate well into another country.

Our discussion that policies and social actors may aim to help people realise their childbearing intentions does not have anything in common with the pro-natalist needs of a society. Support for the fulfilment of individuals’ or couples’ intentions is a service to people, which is provided to avoid cases where people might feel distressed by not being able to have their intended babies. These services have no particular macro-level aims such as raising birth rates. Support in fulfilling such intentions is needed independently of whether or not an increase in birth rates is desirable, although it can be expected that the fulfilment of intentions to have children will ultimately raise fertility.

The REPRO project unites the efforts of scientists from Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the UK. More details can be found on the project’s web-site (www.repro-project.org) or by contacting the scientific co-ordinator Dimiter Philipov at the VID (dimiter.philipov@oeaw.ac.at).

A major REPRO event is the conference organised by the VID under the title of this project at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (Theatersaal, Sonnenfelsgasse 19, 1010 Vienna) on 2-3 December 2010. The conference will be attended by 100 participants. The topics outlined above will be considered in more detail by renowned scientists in presentations, two debate sessions and a keynote speech by Icek Aizen, a founding father of the TPB. The conference agenda is available at <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/in2b/>.

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Vom Kinderwunsch zum Kinderkriegen

EU-Forschungsprojekt am ÖAW-Institut für Demographie untersucht Gründe für das Scheitern von Kinderwünschen und zeigt Möglichkeiten für politische Gegenmaßnahmen auf

Unsichere Arbeitsverhältnisse, Defizite in der Gleichstellung von Mann und Frau und Probleme bei der Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Familie sind die Hauptgründe, warum Familien ihren Kinderwunsch nicht in die Tat umsetzen können. Das geht aus Untersuchungen des EU-Forschungsprojekts „Reproductive decision-making in a macro-micro perspective [Reproduktive Entscheidungsfindung aus der Makro- und Mikroperspektive]“ (REPRO) hervor. Das Projekt wird im 7. Rahmenprogramm der Europäischen Kommission vom Institut für Demographie der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (ÖAW) koordiniert. Im REPRO Team arbeiten Forscher und Forscherinnen aus Bulgarien, Frankreich, Großbritannien, Italien, Niederlande, Norwegen, der Schweiz, Ungarn und Österreich zusammen (www.repro-project.org). REPRO dokumentiert, dass der reproduktiven Entscheidungsfindung im Verständnis von Geburtenverhalten und Fertilitätstrends eine Schlüsselrolle zukommt.

Die Analysen zeigen, dass der Kinderwunsch häufig nicht im ursprünglich geplanten Ausmaß verwirklicht werden kann. Diese Einsicht eröffnet einen neuen Zugang für politische Maßnahmen: Eine explizite Fokussierung auf die Gründe, aus denen Kinderwünsche scheitern, wird zu einer Verbesserung der Maßnahmen führen und vor allem dazu beitragen, Hindernisse, die ihrer Verwirklichung im Wege stehen, soweit wie möglich zu beseitigen.

„Sozialpsychologische Untersuchungen des geplanten Verhaltens helfen uns, Fertilitätsintentionen zu verstehen und Maßnahmen, die zu ihrer Verwirklichung beitragen, zu identifizieren. Herkömmliche Mittel wie Kindergeld und Elternurlaub unterstützen die Eltern, indem sie ihnen Zeit und Geld für die Kinderbetreuung zur Verfügung stellen. Damit unterstützen sie das, was in der Theorie des geplanten Verhaltens als ‚wahrgenommene Kontrolle‘ über Lebensbereiche, die in Zusammenhang mit Kindern stehen, bezeichnet wird“, sagt Dimitar Philipov vom ÖAW-Institut für Demographie und wissenschaftlicher Koordinator des Projekts.

Es habe sich jedoch gezeigt, dass subjektive Normen und persönliche Einstellungen zur Fortpflanzung eine wichtige Rolle bei der Ausformung von Reproduktionsplänen spielen. Aus diesem Grund fördern herkömmliche Maßnahmen möglicherweise nur unzureichend die Herausbildung der Absicht, ein Kind zu bekommen, so der Wissenschaftler.

Persönliche Perspektiven im Makroumfeld

Jeder Mensch entwickelt seine Reproduktionspläne in einem Makroumfeld, das von Wohlfahrtsregimen, familienpolitischen und kulturellen Gegebenheiten geprägt ist. Reproduktive Entscheidungsfindung und reproduktives Verhalten sind das Ergebnis einer komplexen Interaktion des Einzelnen mit diesen auf der Makroebene angesiedelten Faktoren. Aufgrund der Komplexität dieses Szenarios können Maßnahmen, die in einem Land gut greifen, nicht unbedingt ebenso erfolgreich in einem anderen Land umgesetzt werden.

Die Diskussion darüber, dass politische Maßnahmen und soziale Akteure darauf abzielen sollen, die Menschen bei der Verwirklichung ihrer Reproduktionsabsichten zu unterstützen, hat nichts mit dem gesellschaftlichen Bedarf an Nachwuchs zu tun. „Durch Hilfestellung bei der Umsetzung von Kinderwünschen soll verhindert werden, dass Menschen unglücklich sind, weil sie die Kinder, die sie sich wünschen, nicht bekommen können. Damit werden keine spezifischen Auswirkungen auf der Makroebene, wie z.B. eine Erhöhung der Geburtenrate, bezweckt“, betont Dimitar Philipov. Die Verwirklichung des Kinderwunsches müsse unterstützt werden, unabhängig davon, ob eine Erhöhung der Geburtenraten wünschenswert ist. Es könne jedoch davon ausgegangen werden, dass sich durch die Verwirklichung des Kinderwunsches letztlich auch die Fertilität erhöhen wird.

Internationale Konferenz in Wien

Am 2. und 3. Dezember 2010 findet eine vom ÖAW-Institut für Demographie organisierte Konferenz unter dem Titel „From Intentions to Behaviour: Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective“ statt. Es werden ca. 100 TeilnehmerInnen erwartet. International anerkannte WissenschaftlerInnen werden in Beiträgen, zwei Diskussionsrunden sowie im Hauptreferat von Icek Aizen, einem der Begründer der Theorie des geplanten Verhaltens, die oben angeführten Themen behandeln. Tagungsort ist der Theatersaal der ÖAW (Sonnenfelsgasse 19, 1010 Wien). Das Programm ist unter <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/in2b/> abrufbar.

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Appendix G: Description of the book

A. Description and purpose of the work

This book reports major findings reached in the project REPRO under the 7th framework Programme of the European Commission. The book is structured along the main idea of the REPRO project. The consortium consisted of 9 scientific institutions, including leading demographic institutions in Europe. The main objective of the book is to present new scientific and policy-oriented knowledge on the factors that drive changes in the birth rates and influence the reproductive decision-making of contemporary Europeans. The analyses incorporate macro, micro and macro-micro perspectives. At the macro level, we describe recent fertility trends observed across Europe and examine their association with selected macro-level social, economic and institutional indicators, and policy indicators in particular. (Chapter 1). At the micro level we use the social-psychological Theory of Planned Behavior to analyse the process of reproductive decision-making. The theory will be developed to fit specific demographic research on fertility intentions of individuals as well as of couples. (Chapter 2). We also use panel data to obtain insights into the realisation or non-realisation of fertility intentions. To this end, we make use of economic, sociological and cultural theoretical approaches whose application has proved useful. (Chapter 3). The analyses at the micro-level are furthered by inferences based on available qualitative surveys. (Chapter 5). The macro-micro approach integrates the findings reached at the macro and at the micro level using comparable data sets on fertility intentions and behaviours available in most European countries and multi-level statistical techniques. This integrated approach sheds light on the impact and interrelatedness of diverse factors such as work patterns and employment, family formation, housing, gender roles and factors related to ideational change, cultural specifics and institutional settings. (Chapter 4). Finally, the integrated method of research generates knowledge that can be streamed into relevant policy construction and implementation. A synthesis of all findings will be performed to serve as a sound basis for drawing valuable policy implications. (Chapter 6).

We aim towards a wide audience: scientists, policy-makers, students. For this purpose the book will not adhere to a rigorous academic style but will preserve its scientific nature. To reach this wide audience we look forward to a book of some 200 pages at a price convenient for private purchase.

B. An analytical synopsis of the contents of each chapter

Note: number of authors in some chapters may increase

Introduction

Authors: D. Philipov, A. Liefbroer and J. Klobas

The introduction will describe the overall reproductive decision-making model that is the basis of all reported research. It will also describe how the contribution of each chapter fits into that model, as well as how the chapters interrelate. A synthesized view of all findings will also be included. The introduction will be short, some 10 pages.

Chapter 1

Institutional settings of having children: a comparative international analysis of policies

Author: Olivier Thevenon

This chapter presents comparative analyses of family policies in Europe. The chapter will contribute to understanding better the institutional settings that provide families and individuals with sufficient motivation and security to start, or to continue, family formation and how support to fertility is

connected with other policy objectives (such as reducing poverty, support child development, reducing gender inequalities in the labour market, etc.). Three main questions will be addressed:

- Are policy packages designed to support specific family situations or specific stages of family formation? Discussion will be provided of the support received by households in different “typical” family-work situations, differentiated for example by parity and timing of birth.
- Are institutional contexts sufficiently coherent to provide the secure environment needed to start family formation or to enlarge the family? In particular, the continuity and coherence of institutional support over children life-cycle will be assessed.
- Are differences in policy packages related to differences among European populations in their economic situation and policy orientations and values? Here, we will investigate the relationships between fertility variations and the identified variations in the institutional support. The correspondence between cross-national differences in the support of fertility and the varieties of welfare state regimes will be questioned.

Chapter 2

Making the decision to have a child

Author: Jane Klobas

The theme of this chapter will be the role of different influences on an individual’s decision to have a child in different contexts. Taking as its starting point the three influences on human decision making described in the Theory of Planned Behaviour – one’s own attitudes to the outcomes, the influence of important others (“subjective norms”), and one’s own perception of the ease or difficulty of the task (“perceived behavioral control”)– this chapter first identifies different contexts in which these three types of influence are likely to have stronger or weaker effects on the decision to have a child. The contexts include whether the decision maker already has a child, their age, their gender and their partnership status. Within each context, specific attitudes to the outcomes of having a child, social influences and life situation factors associated with control will be identified and their role in making the decision to have a child will be outlined, based on the analysis of data obtained from approximately 53,000 respondents to the Generations and Gender Survey in seven European countries ranging from France and Germany to Russia and Bulgaria. Differences in influences across the different countries will be highlighted where relevant.

Chapter 3

Fertility intentions and outcomes

Author: Zsolt Speder

This chapter will present analyses of fertility intentions using panel data. The main task is, based on relevant theories and adequate econometric models for the use of panel data, to locate those social, economic, cultural and ideational factors that determine fertility intentions and their realisation at the micro-level. The chapter will include an international comparative study across the European countries where panel survey data are available: Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom and the Netherlands. German panel data will also be examined. Research questions include:

- Understand better how intentions may change during a short time interval.
- Understand better the reasons why intentions to have a child may remain unrealised.
- Provide policy-oriented summarized findings.

Chapter 4

Macro-level influences on reproductive decision-making: A multi-level approach

Authors: Aart C. Liefbroer, Eva-Maria Merz, Maria-Rita Testa

There are large differences in fertility behaviour across Europe. The aim of this chapter is to show how these differences can be explained using the reproductive decision making model that is central to the REPRO project. In the first part of the chapter, we will discuss which factors could explain cross-national differences in fertility and how these factors operate. In addition, attention will be paid to the ways in which the effects of macro-level factors can empirically be examined. In the second – main – part of the chapter we will summarize important research findings of the REPRO project on this issue. Attention will be paid to cross-national differences in fertility norms, intentions and behaviour, and a number of macro-level explanations for these differences will be tested. This will be done using multi-level analyses in which both individual-level and societal-level determinants will be included. Societal-level determinants will include cultural (e.g. advancement in the Second Demographic Transition), economic (e.g. GDP) and institutional factors (e.g. child care arrangements). Data from the Eurobarometer survey and the European Social Survey will be used to test these models.

Chapter 5

Fertility intentions and behaviors in context: a comparative qualitative approach

Author: Laura Bernardi

This chapter presents analyses of the development of individuals' fertility intentions in relation to their partnership and family orientations, their opportunity structure to realize such intentions and the relations of fertility intentions to other aspects of their life course. We will apply content analyses techniques on narrative data collected in different European countries characterized by very diverse fertility patterns (France, eastern and western Germany, various regions in Italy, Poland and Bulgaria). We will use an empirically grounded typology of individual orientations and life course contingencies leading to positive, negative or undefined fertility intentions. We will use the data from individuals with children in order to map life course patterns leading to the realization of fertility intentions in the different national contexts. We will define different ways in which each component of the Theory of Planned Behavior can be interpreted, propose alternatives to the model if pertinent and compare these results with those derived from the statistical modeling reported in Chapter 2. We aim at understanding the role played by couples' social networks in defining and realizing fertility intentions, the way in which age norms about parenthood are enforced or relaxed, how late parenthood is constructed and whether a positive image of a childless life emerges.

Chapter 6

Synthesis: What role of policies?

Author: Dimiter Philipov, and/or Tomas Sobotka

This chapter synthesizes findings reported in the previous chapters with the aim to identify issues of interest to policy makers. The aim is to describe several key topics for policy-makers:

- Contribute to the identification of the population that might be a target for policy action.

People whose intentions to have children remain unfulfilled form a population of interest to policies. The construction of intentions discussed in chapters 2 and 5 is relevant here.

- Identify obstacles that people confront with in their desire to have children.

The obstacles spotted in chapter 3 will be discussed with a special attention to unfulfilled intentions to have a child, intentions not to have a child, and intentions to remain childless. Chapter 4 will contribute with its findings related to placing individual's fertility desires or behaviour in a macro-level context. The discussion in this chapter will emphasize the policy-relevant obstacles.

- Discuss why contemporary policies might be ineffective to the relaxation of policy-relevant obstacles.

Chapter 1 provides information about available policies and of differences in welfare regimes. This information will be analysed from the point of view of the accumulated knowledge about the obstacles. Thus policy-relevant inferences will be made.