

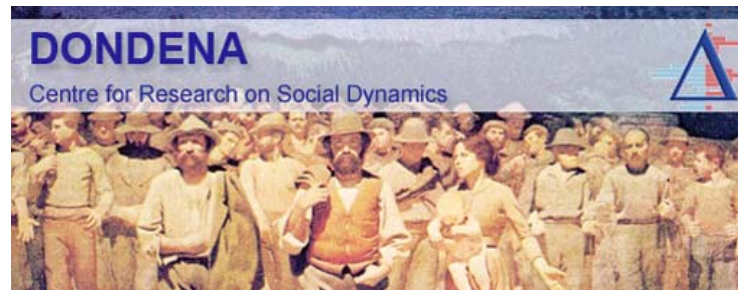
Social Exclusion and the Changing Demographic Portrait of Europe
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Becoming an Adult in Different Welfare Regimes: An Analysis Based on the 2004-05 European Social Survey

Francesco C. Billari and Agnese Vitali

"Carlo F. Dondena" Centre for Research on Social Dynamics
Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy

Bocconi



Structure

- Transition to adulthood (T2A) in Europe
- Welfare regimes & the T2A
- Data & methods
- Results & discussion

Transition to adulthood in Europe

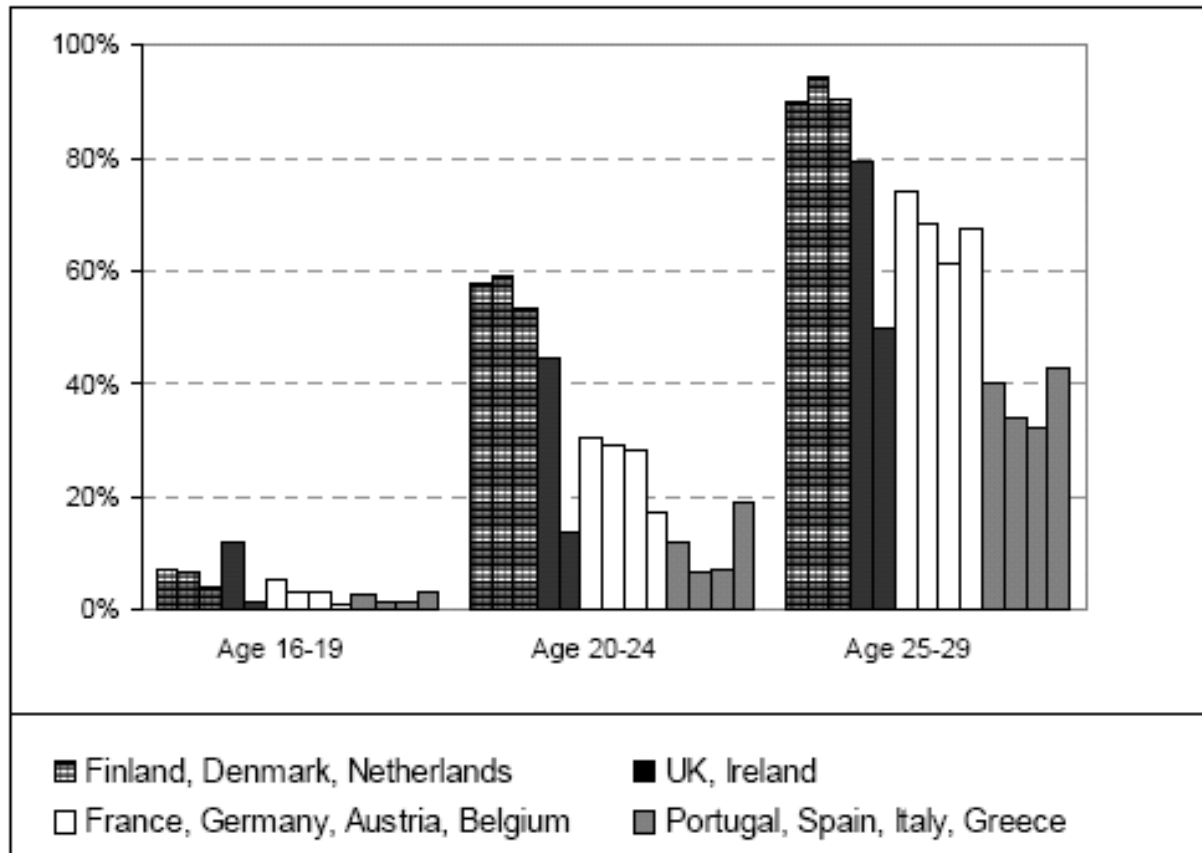
- Classical, event-based, definition of T2A (Modell et al., 1976):
 - End of education
 - First job
 - Leaving home
 - First marriage
 - Birth of a first child
- More problematic today (e.g. are events less clear-cut)

Transition to adulthood in Europe

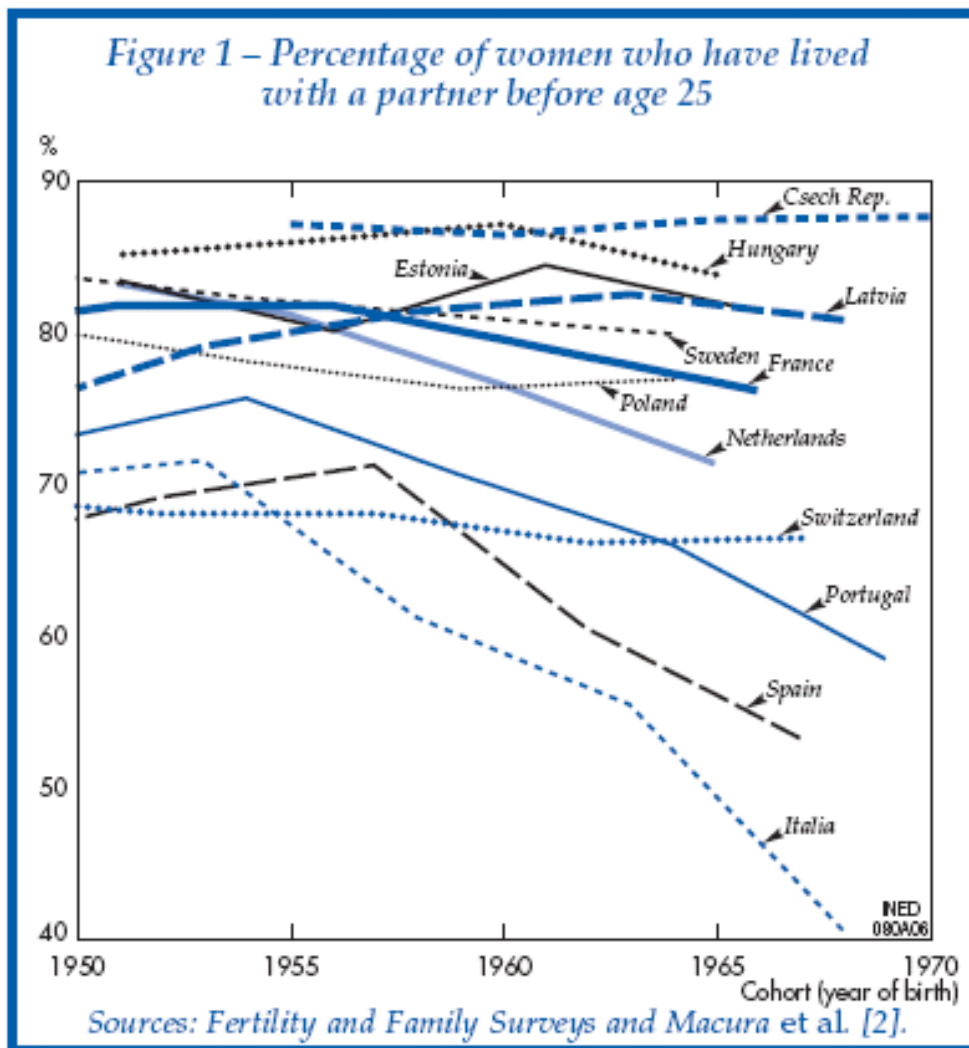
- (Assumptions will be further tested in the “Timing of life” module of ESS wave 3)
- T2A in Europe is clearly heterogeneous, still in the early 2000’s (earlier findings: Kiernan, 1986, Fernandez Cordon, 1997, Corijn & Klijzing, 2001)
- Simultaneous focus on:
 - residential independence
 - union formation

Transition to adulthood in Europe (source: Aassve, Iacovou, Mencarini, 2006, ECHP)

Figure 4: Percentage of young people who have left home, by age group and country



Transition to adulthood in Europe (source: Prioux, 2006, ECHP)



* Institut national d'études démographiques.

Welfare regimes & the T2A

- Key framework: welfare regimes (Esping-Andersen, 1990, 1999 & other authors) + Central and Eastern Europe
- Structural factors & institutionalisation (Breen & Buchmann, 2002)
 - Higher education & its expansion (e.g., age grading)
 - Entry into labour market
 - “Housing” habits in higher education (campus vs. parental home)
 - Sequencing norms
 - → individual *position matters*

Welfare regimes & the T2A

- Welfare spending vs. strong family
 - Income support for young adults (scholarships, housing support, youth unemployment subsidies)
 - Family vs. individual → *equal opportunities matter (vs. family of origin matters)*
- Welfare & culture
 - Age norms (individual development) → *age matters*

Welfare regimes & the T2A

- *H1: (position) position (educational attainment, enrolment, job) matters more in terms of T2A choices in family-centered or liberal (“weak”) welfare, in equal-opportunity social-democratic setting*

Welfare regimes & the T2A

- *H2: (parents) parents' characteristics matter more in family-centered or liberal welfare, they matter less in social-democratic welfare & in CEE (latter because of low relative status)*

Welfare regimes & the T2A

- *H3: (age) age matters more in terms of T2A choices where institutionalised transition is embedded (age norms, higher education): social-democratic, liberal welfare but also where “early” transition culture is rooted (CEE)*

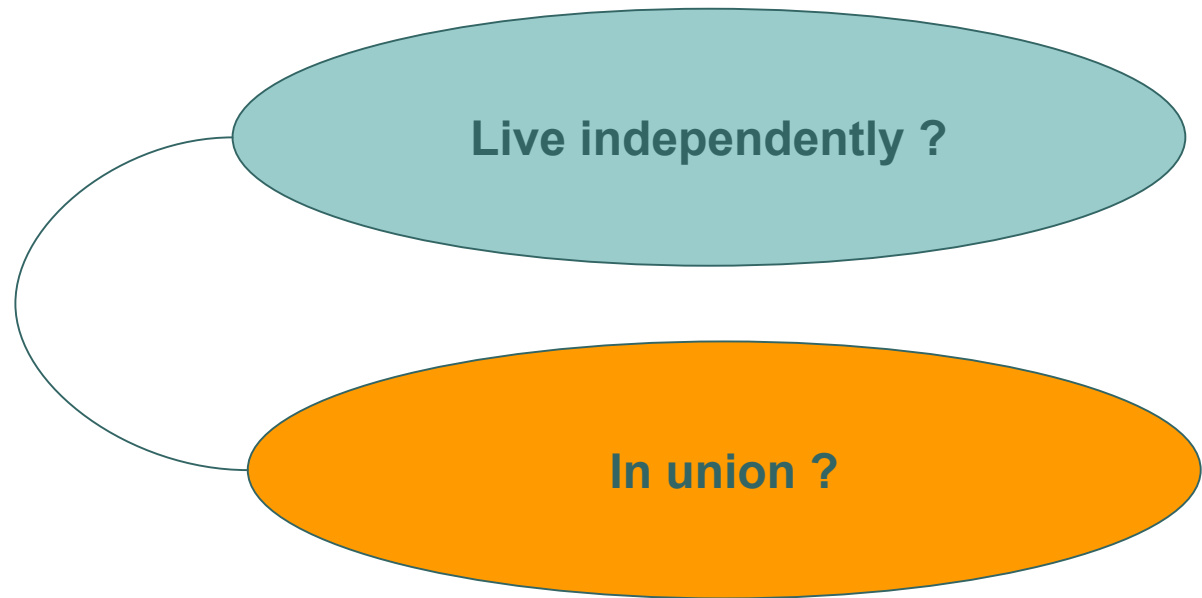
Welfare regimes & the T2A

- *H4: (interdependence) (residential and union formation) choices in the T2A are less interrelated in more de-commodified, individualised societies (Social democratic) → Baizan, Aassve, Billari (2004)*

Data & methods

- European Social Survey Round 2
- Cross-sectional analysis on
 - Living independently from parents
 - Living with a partner
- Bivariate probit allowing for correlation between unobservables affecting both choices (see e.g. simultaneous decision-making model by Martinez-Granado & Ruiz-Castillo, *Journal of Population Economics*, 2002 on Spanish youth)

Data & methods



- Pooling datasets for comparable welfare regimes
- Ages 18-34

Data & methods

Table 1. Countries in each welfare regime and effective sample size (youth aged 18-34 born in country, excluding cases of missing gender).

<i>Welfare regime</i>	Central and Eastern European (CEE)	Continental	Familialistic	Liberal	Social Democratic				
<i>Countries</i>	Czech Republic	Austria	578	Greece	459	UK(GB)	409	Denmark	3
	Hungary	Belgium	446	Italy	364	Ireland	516	Finland	4
	Poland	France	383	Portugal	483	Switzerland	413	Netherlands	3
	Slovenia	Germany	524	Spain	459			Norway	3
	Ukraine	Luxembourg	392					Sweden	4
	Estonia							Iceland	1
	Slovakia								
<i>Total n.</i>	3,408	2,260	1,765	1,338	2,119				

Data & methods

Table 2. State distribution (%) in each welfare regime. Men.

Source: own elaborations on European Social Survey 2004-05. Data are weighted also by population weight.

<i>Welfare regime</i>	Central and Eastern European (CEE)	Continental	Familialistic	Liberal	Social Democratic
<i>Age: 18-24</i>					
In the parental home, not in partnership		85	67	88	58
Out of the parental home, not in partnership		8	22	6	25
In the parental home, in partnership		2	4	4	0
Out of the parental home, in partnership		5	7	2	17

Data & methods

Table 2. State distribution (%) in each welfare regime. Men.

Source: own elaborations on European Social Survey 2004-05. Data are weighted also population weight.

<i>Welfare regime</i>	Central and Eastern European (CEE)	Continental	Familialistic	Liberal	Social Democrati
<i>Age: 25-29</i>					
In the parental home, not in partnership	40	18	63	20	
Out of the parental home, not in partnership	7	41	12	34	
In the parental home, in partnership	13	1	8	7	
Out of the parental home, in partnership	40	40	17	39	

Data & methods

Table 2. State distribution (%) in each welfare regime. Men.

Source: own elaborations on European Social Survey 2004-05. Data are weighted also by population weight.

<i>Welfare regime</i>	Central and Eastern European (CEE)	Continental	Familialistic	Liberal	Social Democratic
<i>Age: 30-34</i>					
In the parental home, not in partnership	19	8	34	7	
Out of the parental home, not in partnership	6	29	11	39	
In the parental home, in partnership	14	2	1	0	
Out of the parental home, in partnership	61	61	54	54	

Results & discussion

- Series of nested bivariate probit models
- Model 0: null
- Model 1: (only) age matters
- Model 2: (only) age and parents matter
- Model 3: age, parents and individual position matter
- BIC selection for best model

Table 5. Information criteria for model selection.

		Central and Eastern European (CEE)		Continental		Familialistic		Liberal		Social Democratic	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<i>Model 0</i>											
<i>(NULL)</i>	<i>BI</i>	2661.2	3385.5	3290.4	3003.3	2455.2	2804.0	1506.0	1521.1	788.19	744.50
	<i>C</i>	35	17	29	4	21	62	2	88	04	59
<i>Model 1</i>											
<i>(AGE)</i>	<i>BI</i>	2091.0	2711.5	2701.3	2361.6	2056.5	2321.6	1328.8	1271.9	635.33	590.55
	<i>C</i>	18	08	48	77	13	56	74	6	82	04
<i>Model 2</i>											
<i>(AGE & AREN S)</i>	<i>BI</i>	2155.9	2744.1	2720.1	2392.7	2035.2	2364.3	1331.6	1310.7	692.67	657.25
	<i>C</i>	53	74	35	35	31	39	5	78	42	25
<i>Model 3</i>											
<i>(AGE & AREN S & OSITI N)</i>	<i>BI</i>	2163.6	2653.1	2689.2	2378.9	1985.6	2287.6	1347.4	1314.5	732.48	704.87
	<i>C</i>	42	36	36	63	22	53	09	32	23	38

Note. Model 0 represents the null model; Model 1 includes age as the only covariate; Model 2 includes the variable age plus variables indicating parental characteristics; Model 3 includes age, parental characteristics and variables indicating youth's position.

Table 6a. Bivariate probit regression model. Central and Eastern European welfare regimes. No constant omitted.

	Men		Women	
	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>
<i>Living independently from parents</i>				
Age	0.487**	0.402*	0.717**	0.635**
Age ²	-0.006*	-0.005	-0.011**	-0.009**
Father's educational level (years)	-0.005	-0.009	-0.007	-0.003
Father's profession (reference: manual)				
- High professional	-0.067	-0.148	0.022	0.086
- Professional	0.099	0.079	0.717**	0.777**
- Technical	-0.156	-0.155	0.038	0.059
Foreign-born father	-0.224	-0.259	-0.012	-0.062
Young adult's educational level (years)		0.011		-0.024
Young adult's main activity (reference: other)				
- Student		-0.211		-0.431*
- Employed (permanent contract)		0.195		-0.085
- Employed (temporary contract)		-0.232		-0.397*

Table 6a. Bivariate probit regression model. Central and Eastern European welfare regimes. No constant omitted.

	Men		Women	
	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>
<i>Living with a partner</i>				
Age	1.016**	0.846**	1.324**	1.301**
Age ²	-0.149**	-0.012**	-0.022**	-0.021**
Father's educational level (years)	-0.007	-0.005	0.013	0.026
Father's profession (reference: manual)				
- High professional	-0.140	-0.157	-0.349+	-0.199
- Professional	0.135	0.153	0.089	0.201
- Technical	-0.179	-0.194	0.087	0.172
Foreign-born father	-0.149	-0.187	-0.157	-0.286
Young adult's educational level (years)		-0.008		-0.036
Young adult's main activity (reference: other)				
- Student		-0.743**		-1.172**
- Employed (permanent contract)		0.219		-0.726**
- Employed (temporary contract)		0.158		-0.997**
<i>Rho</i>	0.786**	0.795**	0.644**	0.646**

+: p<0.1, *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01

Results & discussion

Table 8. Importance of various components.

<i>Welfare regime</i>	Central and Eastern European (CEE)	Continental	Familialistic	Liberal	Social Democratic
<i>Position</i>	MED-HIGH	MED-HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MED-HIGH
<i>Parents</i>	MED-HIGH	MED-HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM
<i>Age</i>	HIGH	HIGH	NO	MEDIUM	HIGH

Results & discussion

- H1 (**position**): high value in Southern Europe as expected but higher than expected in Social-Democratic countries → youth (relative) poverty? (Aassve et al.)
- Surprisingly low effect in Liberal countries

Results & discussion

- H2 (**parents**): as expected higher role in Southern Europe, but not the highest and still some role in all other contexts with the exception of Liberal countries

Results & discussion

- H3 (**age**): key component in Social-Democratic (expected) and CEE (expected). Low role in “late” Southern European transitions
- H4 (**interdependence**). Correlation always positive & significant → interrelation of the two choices. Highest in Southern Europe

Results & discussion

- Some stable differences according to welfare regime seem persistent in young European's T2A
- Gender differences in effects → need further theoretical thinking