

**The Fourth International Conference of the EAPS Working Group
“Second Demographic Transition”**

**The effect of education and labor market
uncertainties on partnership formation
in Hungary**

Ivett Szalma & Péter Róbert

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Outline of the presentation

- Research questions
- Conceptual background
- Hypotheses
- Data and measures
- Results from the empirical analysis
- Further plans

Research questions

- 1. What are the determinants of the probability of being single vs. living in any form of partnership (marriage, cohabitation, having a partner)?
- 2. (If not being single) what are the determinants of the probability of living in legal marriage vs. in other more flexible form of partnership?
- 3. (If not being single or married either) what are the determinants of the probability of cohabitating vs. having a partner?

Conceptual Background

- Increasing flexibility in transition to adulthood
 - Extended participation in education
 - Flexible forms of employment
 - Flexible forms of partnership formation
- Changes in value orientations towards partnership formation
 - The influence of parental divorce and cohabitation
 - The influence of religiousness
 - Value differences in smaller and bigger settlements

Hypotheses I.

- Education
 - Low educated have higher probability for being single or living in more flexible forms of partnership
 - High educated postpone the marriage
- Employment
 - Flexible forms of employment or
 - Being out of labour force or
 - Being in education increase the chance of flexible forms of partnership

Hypotheses II.

- Region
 - The larger the place of residence the bigger the chance of living as single
 - The larger the place of residence the bigger the chance of living in flexible forms of partnership
- Socialization (values)
 - Divorce in parental family decreases the odds of marriage
 - Cohabitation in parental family increases the chance of living in flexible forms of partnership
- Religiousness
 - Increases the odds of marriage

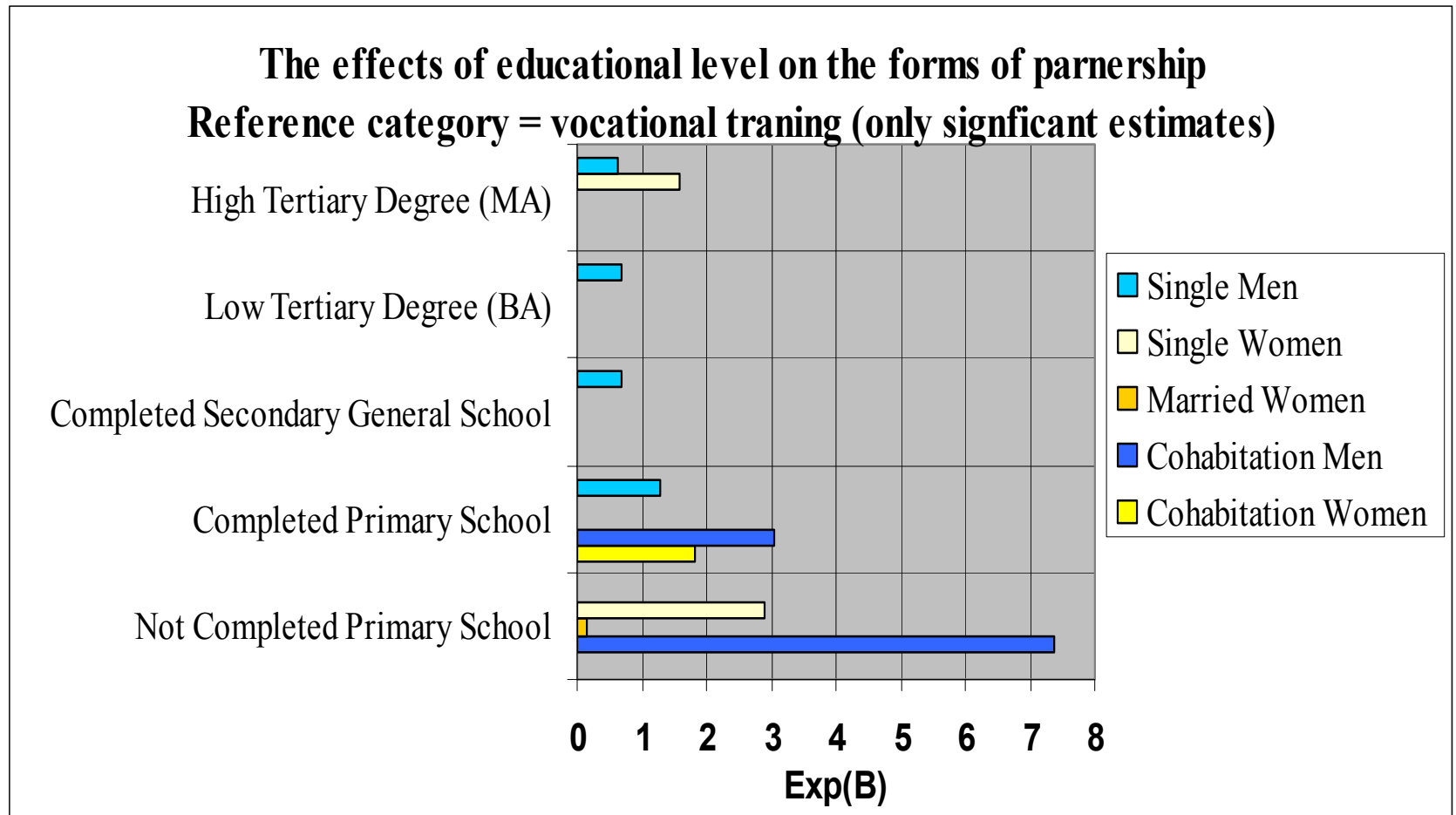
Data

- The first wave of the Hungarian Gender and Generations Survey (GGS) by the HCSO Demographic Research Institute
- Selected subgroups
 - live in their first marriage (N = 4556)
 - are single but live in cohabitation (N = 750)
 - are single but have some partner (N = 844)
 - are single and have no partner at all (N = 2330)
- Being over 50 is omitted

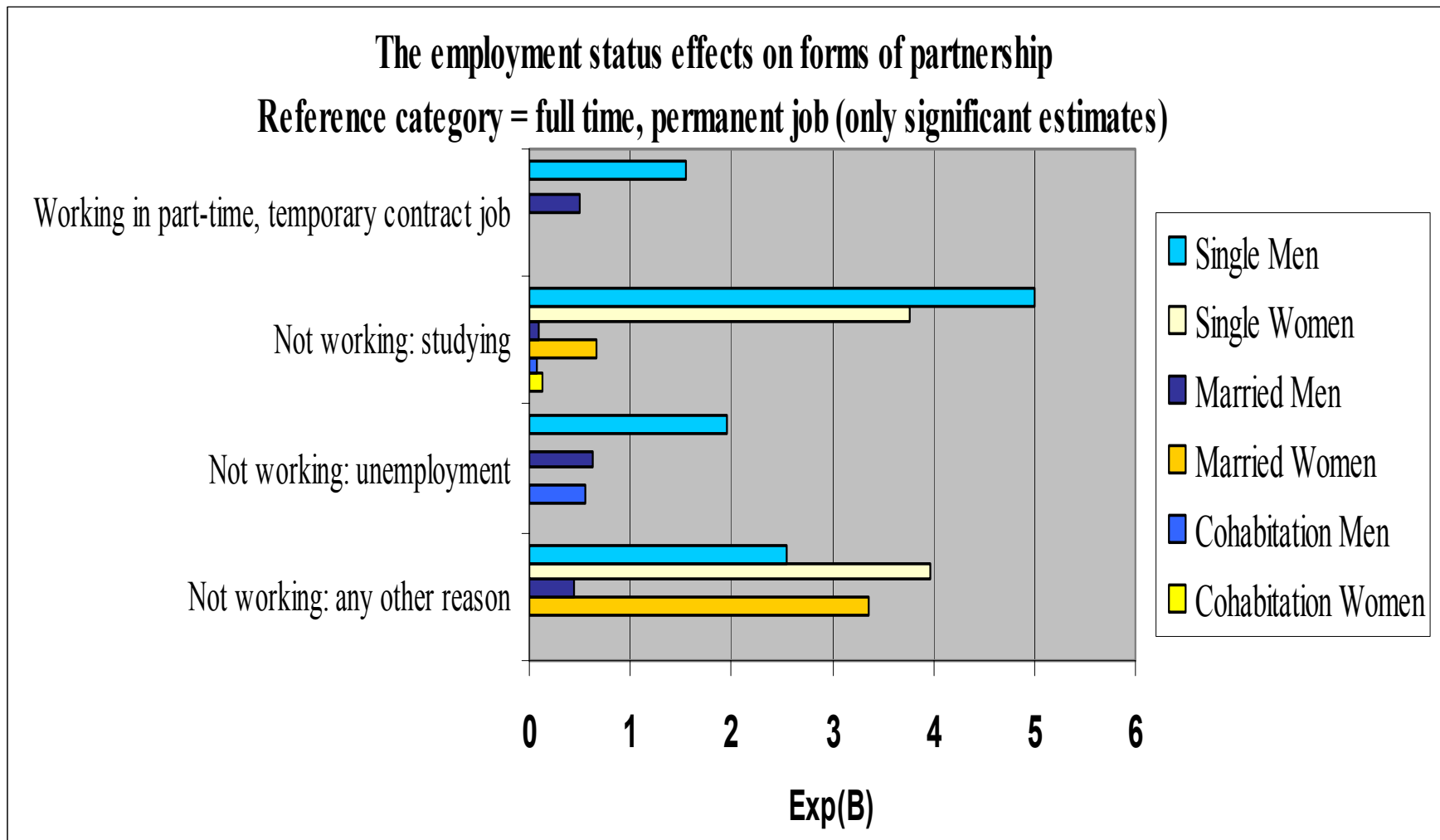
Variables

- Dependent
 - Being single vs. Having any other relationship
 - Being married vs. Having any other relationship
 - Living in cohabitation vs. Having partner
- Independent
 - Gender
 - Level of education
 - Employment status
 - Place of residence
 - Age group
 - Religiousness
 - Parental background

Relationship between education and the forms of partnership

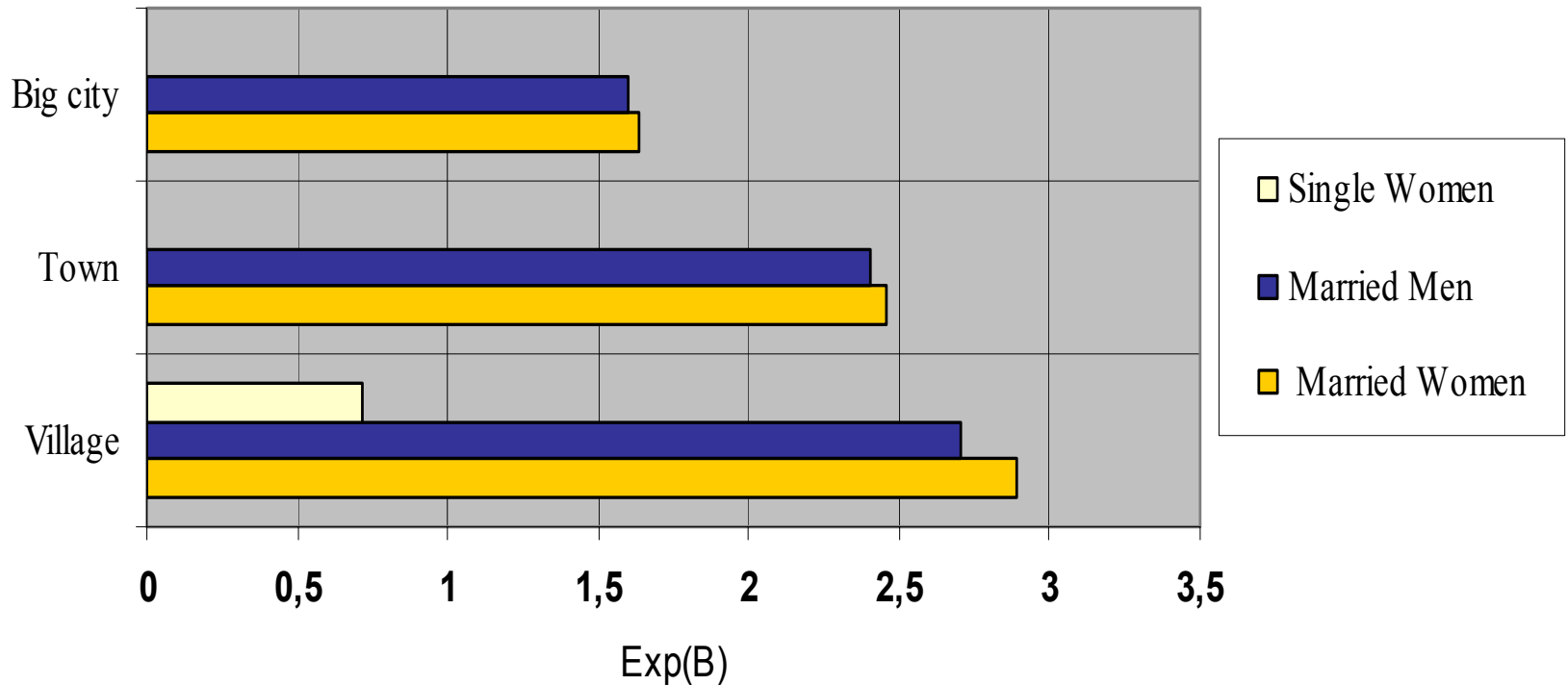


Relationship between the employment and the forms of partnership

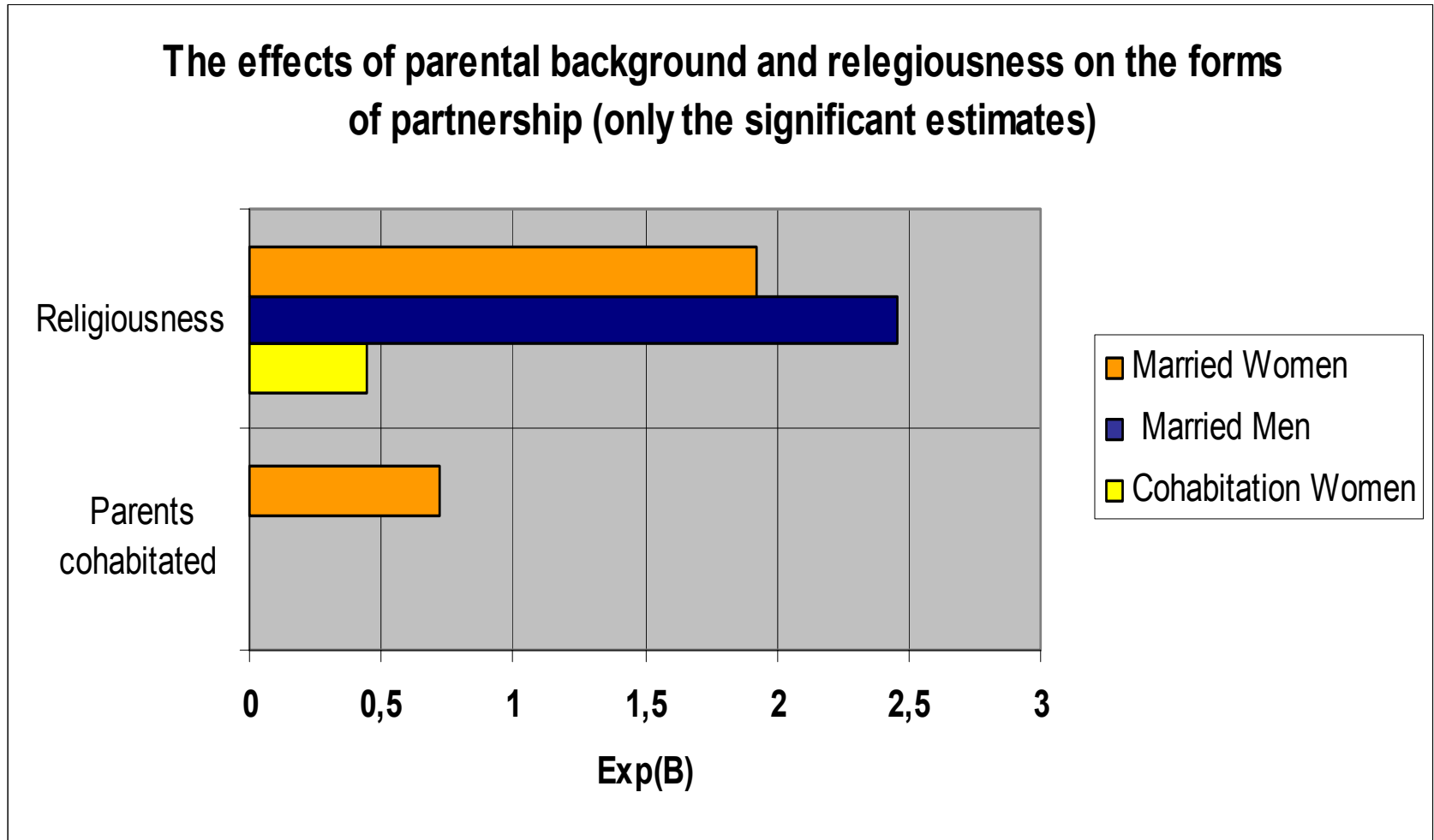


Relationship between the place of residence and the forms of partnership

The effects of place of residence on the forms of partnership
Reference Category = Budapest (only the significant estimates)



The relationship between socialization and the forms of partnership



Summary of the main results

- Men are overrepresented among singles and underrepresented among those living in marriage
- Low educated have higher chance to be single. This holds for men if having tertiary schooling
- Low educated women and men have significantly higher probability for cohabitating
- The more flexible form of employment increases the odds for being single
- Students and unemployed are significantly overrepresented among singles
- Females not working due to other reasons (most probably maternity leave) have lower probability for being single and higher probability for living in marriage opposite to men
- Living in more flexible form of partnership is less frequent in smaller settlements
- Having reported as being religious increases the odds of living in marriage

Further Plans

- More detailed analysis of age differences
- Taking into account of those who live in second marriage, who are divorced or widowed
- Taking into account of childbearing, entering into parenthood
- Expanding the analyses by using the second wave of the GGS