

Research Question and Theoretical Background

Research question

Does the origin and generation of the partner affect the transition to parenthood for second-generation women of Turkish and Moroccan origin?

Theoretical background

Union formation

- Prevalence of endogamous and exogamous unions is an indicator of social and cultural distance between ethnic groups (e.g. resistance of group boundaries)
- Migrants' descendants are expected to partner exogamously more often

Fertility behaviour

- Fertility behaviour of migrants' descendants will convert to the fertility behaviour of the country of destination

Contribution to research and Hypotheses

1. Analyzing if and to what extent the transition to parenthood is differentiated between endogamous and exogamous unions for second-generation women of Turkish and Moroccan origin in Belgium

→ **H1:** the transition rates are higher when the partner is of same origin (endogamous union) compared to when the partner is a native Belgian man (exogamous union)

2. Disentangling endogamous unions by generation of the partner (partner is of first or second generation)

→ **H2:** the transition rates to parenthood are higher when the partner is a first-generation migrant compared to when the partner is of second generation

3. Both marital and non-marital unions are taken into account

Data and Method

Data

Unique linked data between the 2001 Belgian Census and the 2006 National Population Register

→ Individual information for the entire population (no sampling)

Research population

- All second-generation women of Turkish (N=768) and Moroccan origin (N=1,477)
- In union at time of Census
- Between the ages 15 and 35
- Childless

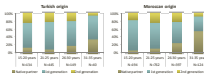
Method

Discrete time-event-history analyses

- Start: time of Census
- Event: transition to parenthood
- End: time of first birth, union separation or end of observation period (2006)

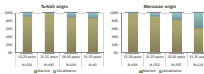
Descriptive Results

Unions by origin and generation of the partner, per five year age groups*



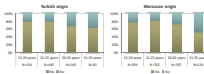
- For both origin groups:
- Majority is in an endogamous union (except oldest age group of Moroccan origin → selection)
 - Majority is in a union with a first-generation man of same origin

Unions by type of union, per five year age groups*



- For both origin groups:
- The majority is married

Share of women having had a first child between 2001 and 2006, per five year age groups*



- For both origin groups:
- Women younger than 26 years have higher proportions of having had a first child

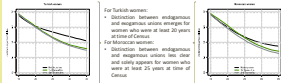
Multivariate Results

Survival curves towards parenthood by generation and origin of the partner¹



- For both origin groups:
- Second-generation women in an endogamous union have a higher probability of entering parenthood, compared to exogamous unions
 - Within endogamous unions, the transition rates to parenthood are more or less the same, regardless the generation of the partner

Survival curves towards parenthood including the interaction between the woman's age and generation of the partner¹



- For Turkish women:
- Distinction between endogamous and exogamous unions emerges for women who were at least 20 years at time of Census
- For Moroccan women:
- Distinction between endogamous and exogamous unions less clear and solely appears for women who were at least 25 years at time of Census

* Source: Belgian Census (2001) linked with National Population Register (2006). Age has been revealed, until 0 represent 25 years of age

¹ The results are relevant for second-generation women who have a medium educational level, are owner of a property of basic quality located in the Flemish Region of Belgium, are married, whose partner is of a medium educational level, and is between 0-8 years older

Conclusion

How are partner type and having a first child related?

- Second-generation women of Turkish or Moroccan origin in an endogamous union experience higher transition rates to parenthood compared to women in union with a native Belgian man
 - **Confirmation of Hypothesis 1**
- Having a first- or second-generation partner of same origin does not differently affect the transition to parenthood
 - **No confirmation of Hypothesis 2**

Limitation

- All second-generation women who are between 15 and 25 years at time of Census are included into the analyses at the same moment. Hence, the selection of women in a childless union exceeding the age of 25 might be different compared to their younger counterparts

Acknowledgements

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* Source: Belgian Census (2001) linked with National Population Register (2006)