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<p>Tiivistelmä-Referat-Abstract</p> <p>This thesis examines the effect of social exchange on the intention for a second child in a sample of Hungarian women. The data used was the second wave of the Hungarian Generation and Gender Survey, conducted in 2004. The sample consists of women aged between 25 and 38 in 2004 who live in a stable relationship and have one child. The method of analysis is logistic regression.</p> <p>Social exchange is direct or indirect. Direct exchange is in this thesis operationalized as satisfaction with the division of household labor, and indirect exchange as everyday help with childcare provided by grandparents. In previous research from the U.S. the impact of the actual division of labor on the intention for a second child has been examined. However, in the analyzed sample there are very few cases where household work is equally divided between spouses. As a consequence the explaining variable chosen for representing direct exchange is the satisfaction of the respondent with the household division of labor.</p> <p>The results of the multivariate analysis show that both direct and indirect social exchange has a significant effect on women's intention for a second child in Hungary. The effect remains after controlling for conventionally used social variables, such as education, occupation, activity status, age of the mother and the first child, and whether the man she lives with is the biological father of the first child or not. Women who receive help from grandparents intend to have another child more often than women who do not. Similarly, satisfaction with the way household work is divided in the home sphere increases women's intention for a second child.</p> <p>The bivariate analysis reveals that household work is divided very unevenly between men and women in Hungary. But women are generally satisfied with doing much more household work, which most probably explains why the actual household division of labor does not correlate with the intention for another child, whereas satisfaction does. The analysis clearly shows that women rely on the help of grandparents (i.e. grandmothers) more than on the contribution of their own partner in household work.</p> <p>Satisfaction with the relationship and whether the woman has thought about breaking up the partnership in the last 12 months were examined as potential intervening variables. Their effects did not prove to be significant. The interaction of two additional variables that might interact with the perception of the household division of labor on was also checked. These two variables are additional work activities and long working hours and operationalize additional burdens on the woman. However, no evidence of interaction effects was found in the data.</p> <p>The reliance on grandparents and postponed childbearing is worrying in terms of policy implications. Successively more women may decide not to have a second child when grandparents are too old to help, and even may require help themselves. Instead of relying on grandparents women need a greater contribution to household work from their spouses. In the West this need was politically recognized by the second wave of feminism. Similar political attention would be needed in Hungary as well.</p>			
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