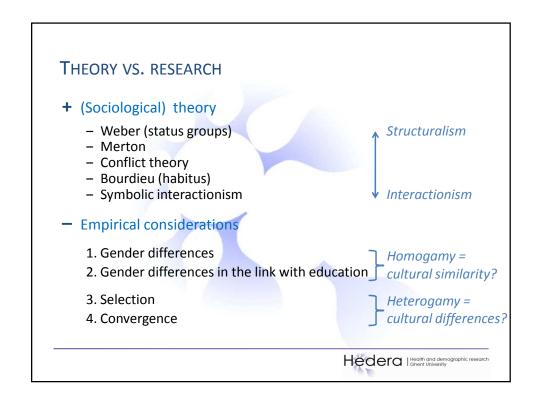


EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

- Only a handful of studies have empirically tested and supported this link (e.g. Curtis & Ellison ,2002; Hohmann-Marriott & Amato, 2008)
 - → these studies have important <u>limitations</u>:
 - 1. Cultural differences in wide and seemingly random domains
 - 2. Diversity of measures for cultural differences
- The link is questioned by the findings of the **psychology** oriented literature
- (How) do heterogamous marriages differ from homogamous marriages in terms of cultural differences?

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WHICH DIFFERENCES?

- > Educational heterogamy
 - Educational homogamy /
 - Achieved vs. ascribed characteristics
- > Cultural differences in child-rearing
 - Importance for the functioning of the family
 - Visibility
 - Consequences
 - Link with education (cf. Kohn)

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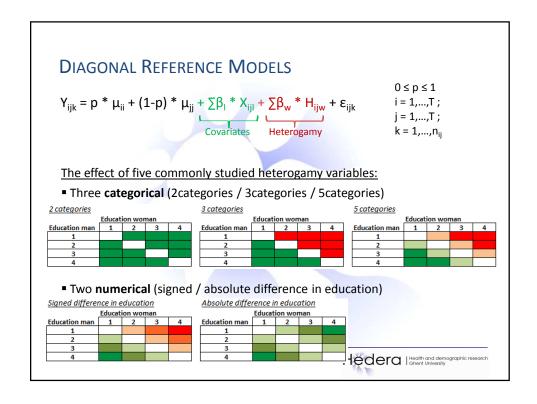
DATA

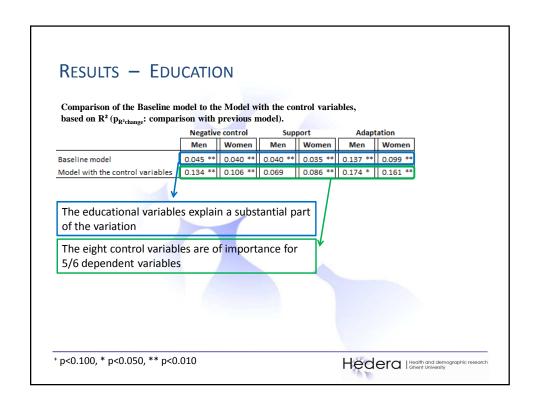
- 'Child-rearing and family in the Netherlands, 1990'
- 631 married couples with children:
 - First marriages
 - Both partners born in the Netherlands

	Both parti
•	Variables:

born in the Netheria			Less than elementary	16	
	N	Mean/p (s.d.)	Elementary	38	
Control variables			Lower technical or vocational	201	
Age of the man	631	0.00 (4.84)	(First classes of) (lower) gen. secondary	83	
Age of the woman	631	-0.01 (4.15)	Intermediate vocational	107	
Number of children	631	0.00 (1.04)			
Age of the target child	631	0.00 (2.21)	Upper general secondary	45	
Gender of the target child	631		Higher vocational	78	
Boy (ref.cat.)	310	0.49	University	63	
Girl	321	0.51 (0.50)	Completed education, woman	631	
Urbanization grade birthplace man	631		Less than elementary	10	
Big city (ref.cat.)	189	0.30	Elementary	81	
Small city	188	0.30 (0.77)	Lower technical or vocational	186	
Urbanized rural	183	0.29 (0.77)		135	
Rural	70	0.11 (0.61)	(First classes of) (lower) gen. secondary		
Urbanization grade birthplace woman	631		Intermediate vocational	114	
Big city (ref.cat.)	191	0.30	Upper general secondary	38	
Small city	188	0.30 (0.78)	Higher vocational	51	
Urbanized rural	184	0.29 (0.77)	University	16	
Rural	68	0.11 (0.61)		N	Mean (s.d.)
Educational level of the man's father	631		Dependent variables		
Low (ref.cat.)	313	0.50	Negative Control - man	548	1.73 (1.01)
Middle	230	0.36 (0.92)	Negative Control - woman	553	1.59 (0.98)
High	88	0.14 (0.71)	•		
Educational level of the woman's father	631		— Support - man	543	3.66 (0.81)
Low (ref.cat.)	288	0.46	Support - woman	553	3.59 (0.84)
Middle	263	0.42 (0.93)	Adaptation - man	618	3.80 (0.77)
High	80	0.13 (0.69)	Adaptation - woman	629	3.76 (0.76)

Independent variables





	Negative	e control	Sup	port	Adaptation	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Salience parameter						
p	1.000 (.274)	0.540 (.142)	0.693 (.262)	0.000 (.153)	0.784 (.102)	0.458 (.085)
Means (μ_{ii} 's) for the homogamous with educ. level i						
μ_{11}	1.870 (.161)	2.010 (.182)	3.484 (.157)	3.568 (.108)	4.166 (.125)	4.346 (.121)
μ_{22}	1.832 (.088)	1.783 (.091)	3.589 (.076)	3.474 (.073)	4.041 (.063)	3.931 (.063)
µ33	1.470 (.122)	1.671 (.133)	3.772 (.109)	3.790 (.090)	3.637 (.088)	3.655 (.093)
H44	1.475 (.089)	1.137 (.108)	3.879 (.086)	3.803 (.090)	3.319 (.072)	3.282 (.077)
Control variables						
Age of the man	-0.021 (.013)	0.005 (.013)	0.011 (.011)	0.023 (.011) *	0.016 (.009) +	-0.005 (.009)
Age of the woman	0.002 (.016)	-0.001 (.016)	0.004 (.013)	-0.028 (.013) *	0.009 (.011)	0.041 (.011)
Number of children	0.055 (.040)	-0.025 (.039)	-0.066 (.033) *	0.009 (.035)	-0.031 (.028)	-0.057 (.028)
Age of the target child	-0.081 (.021) **	-0.074 (.021) **	0.009 (.018)	0.050 (.018) **	-0.040 (.015) *	-0.052 (.015)
Gender of the target child (ref.cat. Boy)						
Girl	-0.108 (.042) *	-0.107 (.041) **	0.006 (.035)	0.061 (.035) +	-0.018 (.029)	-0.051 (.029)
Urbanization grade birthplace man (ref.cat. Big city)						
Small city	-0.027 (.077)	-0.032 (.074)	0.006 (.063)	-0.003 (.063)	0.005 (.053)	0.030 (.052)
Urbanized rural	-0.067 (.076)	0.031 (.075)	-0.002 (.063)	-0.029 (.064)	0.141 (.053) *	0.040 (.052)
Rural	-0.066 (.112)	-0.082 (.111)	0.017 (.094)	-0.101 (.095)	-0.079 (.078)	-0.029 (.078)
Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.cat. Big city)						
Small city	0.101 (.075)	0.184 (.074) *	0.031 (.063)	0.066 (.064)	0.041 (.052)	0.051 (.052)
Urbanized rural	0.009 (.076)	-0.044 (.074)	-0.007 (.063)	-0.020 (.063)	-0.072 (.052)	0.023 (.052)
Rural	-0.050 (.113)	-0.042 (.111)	-0.105 (.093)	-0.072 (.095)	0.029 (.078)	0.043 (.078)
Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Low)						
Middle	-0.102 (.063)	-0.127 (.062) *	0.016 (.053)	-0.046 (.053)	0.041 (.044)	-0.041 (.044)
High	-0.101 (.087)	0.095 (.088)	0.081 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	-0.070 (.062)	0.034 (.061)
Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low)						
Middle	0.020 (.063)	-0.007 (.064)	-0.048 (.053)	-0.057 (.054)	-0.054 (.045)	-0.038 (.044)
High	-0.006 (.090)	0.140 (.089)	0.065 (.075)	0.103 (.076) *	0.058 (.065)	0.032 (.063)
	548	553	543	553	618	629

RESULTS — EDUCATIONAL HETEROGAMY

 $\label{eq:Model Selection for the Heterogamy models, based on R^2 $$ (p_{R^2\text{change}}\text{: comparison with $Model with the control variables). }$

	Negativ	e control	Supp	port	Adapt	ation
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Model with the control variables	0.134	0.106	0.069	0.086	0.174	0.161
+ Heterogamy						
Two categories	0.140 **	0.119 **	0.074 **	0.087	0.175	0.161
Three categories	0.140 **	0.119 **	0.078 **	0.088	0.176	0.161
Five categories	0.141	0.134 **	0.078	0.088	0.178	0.163
Steps	0.134	0.106	0.071	0.086	0.177 **	0.162
Steps absolute value	0.139 **	0.125 **	0.074 **	0.086	0.175	0.161

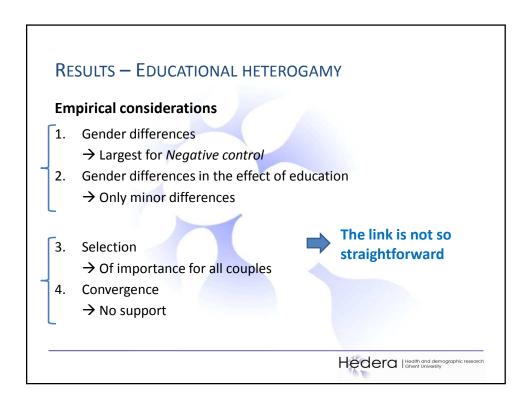
Men: Negative control & Support → presence of heterogamy Adaptation → presence, size & direction of heterogamy

Women: Negative control → presence & size of heterogamy Adaptation & Support → no effect of heterogamy

⁺ p<0.100, * p<0.050, ** p<0.010

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		e control	ır .	port		tation
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Salience parameter						
p	1.000 (.241)	0.741 (.168)	0.650 (.257)	0.000 (.153)	1.000 (.399)	0.458 (.085)
Means (μ ₌ 's) for the homogamous with educ. level i						
μ ₁₁	1.742 (.171)	1.695 (.198)	3.354 (.180)	3.568 (.108)	4.166 (.128)	4.346 (.121)
μ_{22}	1.783 (.092)	1.718 (.091)	3.554 (.078)	3.474 (.073)	4.048 (.064)	3.931 (.063)
μ ₃₃	1.352 (.135)	1.493 (.133)	3.666 (.127)	3.790 (.090)	3.623 (.079)	3.655 (.093)
μ44	1.376 (.101)	1.012 (.112)	3.819 (.092)	3.803 (.090)	3.312 (.069)	3.282 (.077)
Control variables						
Age of the man	-0.022 (.013) *	0.004 (.013)	0.011 (.011)	0.023 (.011) *	0.017 (.009) *	-0.005 (.009)
Age of the woman	0.005 (.016)	0.004 (.016)	0.006 (.013)	-0.028 (.013) *	0.009 (.011)	0.041 (.011)
Number of children						
Age of the youngest child						
Gender of the child (ref.cat. Boy) Do 1	the educa	itional ef	fects lead	l to (more	e) cultural	
Girl	£				•	
Urbanization grade birthplace man (ref.cat. B CITT)	erences to	or hetero	gamous c	ouples?		
Small city						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Urbanized rural						
Urbanized rural Rural	egative d	ontrol: N	o, just mo	ore in hete	erogamou	ıs coupl
Urbanized rural Rural Vibanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca)	-				Ū	
Urbanized rural Rural Vrbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca) Small city	-			ore in hete ng heterog	Ū	
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca) Small city Urbanized rural	upport: Y	es, no cou	ınteractir	g heterog	gamy effe	ct
Urbanized rural Rural Virbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca) Small city Urbanized rural Rural Au	upport: Y	es, no cou	ınteractir		gamy effe	ct
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.cs Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat.	upport: Y	es, no cou	ınteractir	g heterog	gamy effe	ct
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca) Small city Urbanized rural Rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle	upport: You	es, no cou n: Yes, no	interactir countera	ng heterog cting hete	gamy effe erogamy e	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.cs Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High	upport: Y	es, no cou	ınteractir	g heterog	gamy effe	ct
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low)	upport: You	es, no cou n: Yes, no	o.076 (.075)	ng heterog	gamy effe erogamy e	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle	-0.100 (.087)	es, no cou n: Yes, no	o.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	erogamy effe	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low)	upport: You	es, no cou n: Yes, no	o.076 (.075)	ng heterog	gamy effe erogamy e	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle	-0.100 (.087)	es, no cou n: Yes, no	0.076 (.075) -0.055 (.053) 0.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	erogamy effe	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.cs Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle High	-0.100 (.087)	es, no cou n: Yes, no	o.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	erogamy effe	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle High Heterogamy variables	-0.100 (.087) 0.008 (.063) 0.014 (.090)	es, no cou n: Yes, no	0.076 (.075) -0.055 (.053) 0.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	erogamy effe	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.ca Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle High Heterogamy variables Two categories	-0.100 (.087) 0.008 (.063) 0.014 (.090)	es, no cou n: Yes, no	0.076 (.075) -0.055 (.053) 0.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	-0.067 (.062) -0.057 (.044) 0.064 (.065)	ct effect
Urbanized rural Rural Urbanization grade birthplace woman (ref.cs Small city Urbanized rural Rural Educational level of the man's father (ref.cat. Middle High Educational level of the woman's father (ref.cat. Low) Middle High Hidtheterogamy variables Two categories Steps	-0.100 (.087) 0.008 (.063) 0.014 (.090)	es, no cou n: Yes, no 0.075 (.087) -0.019 (.063) 0.155 (.088) *	0.076 (.075) -0.055 (.053) 0.076 (.075)	0.034 (.076)	-0.067 (.062) -0.057 (.044) 0.064 (.065)	ct effect



CONCLUSION:

Education

Large association with the studied values and behaviors (esp. Adaptation!)

Educational heterogamy

- Support & Adaptation: Educational effects will lead to (some) cultural differences Negative control: different link as heterogamous couples report more use overall
- The link with cultural differences appeared less straightforward
 - → Homogamous couples: Gender differences
 - → Heterogamous couples: Selection

Educational heterogamy appears linked to some cultural differences. Yet, homogamous couples are not free of cultural differences either, while the degree of cultural differences is affected by other important factors as well.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Correspondence: Mieke Eeckhaut, Korte Meer 5, 9000 Ghent (Belgium) – Mieke. Eeckhaut@UGent.be

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