

Journal Contents

SEARCH

Current Volume

Volumes

Articles

Special Collections

General Information

About the Journal

Information for Authors

Copyright Information

Register for e-mail alerts

Submit a Paper

Second births in western Germany and France

Katja Köppen

VOLUME 14 - ARTICLE 14

PAGES 295 - 330

<http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol14/14/>

Date Received: 23 Dec 2005

Date Published: 28 Apr 2006

- ▶ [Bookmark this page](#)
- ▶ [Send this article to a friend](#)



Click the icon to view and/or download the PDF file.

Once you are in the PDF file, use your browser back button to return to this page.

Abstract

We compare second birth risks in France and western Germany using data from the Family and Fertility Survey. Second birth risks are higher for highly educated women than for women with lower education in both countries. In western Germany, the positive effect weakens after controlling for the education level of the partner. The positive effect of French women's education remains unchanged, even after controlling for the partners' characteristics. We interpret this finding in the sense that work and family life are more compatible in France, where highly educated women can turn their education more often into work opportunities and income. West German women often have to make a decision between an employment career and motherhood as two exclusive life options. In such a situation, it is primarily the partners' earning potential that influences fertility.

Author's affiliation

[Katja Köppen](#)

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany




Keywords

[comparative analysis](#), [education](#), [event history analysis](#), [fertility](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [second births](#), [West Germany](#)

Word count (Main text)

10354

Most recent Similar Articles (in *Demographic Research*)

-  [\[19-31\] Biological and sociological interpretations of age-adjustment in studies of higher order birth rates \(fertility, education\)](#)
-  [\[19-17\] Germany: Family diversity with low actual and desired fertility \(Germany, fertility\)](#)
-  [\[19-16\] France: High and stable fertility \(France, fertility\)](#)
-  [\[18-5\] Fertility trends by social status \(fertility, education\)](#)
-  [\[17-29\] First child of immigrant workers and their descendants in West Germany: Interrelation of events, disruption, or adaptation? \(fertility, event history analysis\)](#)