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Family trajectories among immigrants and their descendants in three European countries

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This study investigates partnership changes and childbearing among immigrant women and men and their descendants born in the UK, France and Germany. While there is a growing literature on immigrant families in Europe, little (if any) research has examined their fertility and partnership histories in tandem. We focus on two critical stages of individuals' family life course: pathways to family formation (e.g., transitions from singlehood to cohabitation, marriage or a birth outside of a union), and the evolution of individuals' family lives once they are in a union (e.g., having a(nother) child or experiencing union dissolution). We apply a series of competing-risks Poisson regression models to combined longitudinal data from the three countries. Our analysis shows significant diversity in partnership trajectories among immigrants and their descendants in Europe that in many cases vary more by migration origin than destination. Immigrants from other European countries and their descendants cohabit prior to marriage and their fertility levels in unions are often similar to those of ancestral natives. In contrast, South Asians in the UK and the Turkish population in France and Germany exhibit marriage-centred family behaviour with low separation levels and elevated third-birth rates. Individuals of sub-Saharan African or the Caribbean origin display higher levels of non-marital family transitions. The differences between migrant groups persist when adjusting for educational level and number of siblings. Further, the analyses show that migration background is particularly associated with partnership patterns, whereas the country context in destination does influence patterns in childbearing behaviour. This suggests that cultural-normative as well as structural factors are at play in shaping family trajectories of immigrants and their descendants. We predict some patterns to persist across future migrant generations (e.g., preference for marriage vs cohabitation), whereas others are likely to vanish (e.g., large families).

Keywords: marriage, cohabitation, childbearing, immigrants, migration, the UK, France, Germany

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Introduction

Western and Northern Europe has experienced significant immigration over the past decades. Southern Europe witnessed large immigration in the first decade of this century. Although immigration rapidly declined during and after the economic recession of 2008, the region still received more people than it lost over the last decade (Expert Advisory Group 2019). Over the past decades, the magnitude of net migration in Europe has been similar to that in North America. Eastern Europe is the only region in Europe that has lost population through migration (Expert Advisory Group 2019). The share of descendants of immigrants has also gradually increased in Western and Northern Europe. Although precise figures are not always available, immigrants and their descendants form about one-fourth to one-fifth of the population in Western and Northern European countries, which have constituted the main destinations of migration within and to Europe since the 1950s or 1960s (Expert Advisory Group 2019).

There is a large literature investigating the economic integration of post-WWII labour migrants and recent migrants to Europe (Adsera and Chiswick 2007; Rendall et al 2010). There is also an increasing body of demographic literature on immigrant family and fertility behaviour with the purpose to understand how immigrants shape demographic trends in European countries and whether and how their behaviour changes over time. One research stream has investigated partnership patterns among immigrants, including the prevalence and outcomes of mixed marriages (Kalmijn and Van Tubergen 2006; Dribe and Lundh 2012; Hannemann et al. 2019). Another strand has focussed on immigrant fertility comparing migrant childbearing patterns to those of relevant native-born populations (Andersson 2004; Sobotka 2008; Adsera 2011; Mussino and Strozza 2012). Recent research has extended previous studies by also looking at changes across migrant generations, as well as differences in outcomes between countries of origin and destination. Overall, research has shown that there is significant heterogeneity in family and fertility patterns among immigrants, which varies across migrant groups and between countries of destination. Descendants of immigrants often exhibit family patterns similar to those of the native population (those with two native-born parents), but among some groups patterns are still more similar to those of immigrants rather than those of the native population (Kulu et al. 2017).

This study investigates partnership changes and childbearing among immigrants and their descendants in three of the largest migrant destinations in Europe: the UK, France, and Germany. All three countries were destinations of post-WWII migration and thus not only have significant migrant populations, but also large communities of descendants of immigrants. This makes them attractive for research on immigrant and minority-group integration across generations. In this contribution, we develop previous research in several ways. First, we simultaneously study partnership changes and childbearing behaviour. Most studies to date have either examined partnership changes among immigrants or their fertility; to the best of our knowledge, no studies have investigated these together in a cross-national context. Partnership changes and childbearing outcomes are interrelated in individuals' lives – they appear as different sides of the same coin – and thus benefit from being investigated in tandem. With increased family complexity and diversity in developed societies (Thomson 2014) simultaneous analyses of partnership changes and fertility outcomes are of critical importance because behind the same childbearing patterns there may be very different partnership trajectories and statuses. In the past, natives and immigrants in Europe often had similar pathways to family formation: they married first and had children within marriage but immigrants, especially those

from low-income countries, had more children. With the rise of cohabitation and extra-marital childbearing in high-income countries, the linkages between the formality of union and childbearing outcomes become much weaker. We argue that with increased family complexity and diversity, a simultaneous analysis of partnership and fertility pathways is critical to understand how migrants' and their descendants' lives evolve and whether and how these differ from those of the native populations in Europe.

Second, we move beyond the one-event-at-a-time approach by investigating two distinct bundles of migrants' family life courses, i.e., transitions out of singlehood (e.g., forming a marital or non-marital union, or having a child) and family transitions once people are already partnered (e.g., having a(nother) child or separating). Although recent longitudinal research has investigated migrant life trajectories, it is still very common to examine only one life event at a time. Third, we distinguish between the first, the 1.5 and the second generation in the UK, France and Germany. There is an increasing number of studies investigating family and fertility patterns among the descendants of immigrants (De Valk and Milewski 2011). However, very few have distinguished the 1.5 generation (Mussino et al. 2021); they are most often either included among immigrants in general (i.e. in the foreign-born population) or categorised as the descendants of immigrants. We argue that it is important to study patterns among those who arrived as children (1.5 generation) separately from those who moved as adults (first generation) and those who were born in destination countries to migrant parents (second generation) to pinpoint key aspects of the acculturation process. Although the 1.5 generation has to a large extent grown up in their destination country, their country of origin may still have played a significant role in their lives. Whether we will observe a gradual change in family patterns across immigrants, the 1.5 generation and the descendants of immigrants or clean breaks between some of the groups will significantly improve our understanding of the factors that may shape the integration of immigrants and minority groups in Europe.

Finally, we propose an approach to analyse time-to-event data in comparative research. In population-based studies, it is often not possible to share individual-level data from different countries for legal and confidentiality reasons. In order to proceed with comparisons many researchers rely on fitting separate models on two or more data sets and then compare the outcomes of their models. The main challenge to such a strategy is that the results are not directly comparable, i.e. we cannot determine whether two figures from different countries (or data sets) are significantly different or not. Recent studies have instead proposed to exploit a count-data approach in which exposures (time units at risk) and event occurrences (number of events) are first calculated by the different categories of covariates at hand for each country and data set. The aggregated tables can then be merged and modelled by using a Poisson regression model. Previous research has shown how to analyse single life events (e.g. fertility or migration event) and compare the patterns and their determinants across countries (Kulu et al. 2017). We extend this approach to a competing-risks framework where people can experience multiple competing life events during specific segments of the life course (e.g., to form a union or have a child).

Immigrant and ethnic minority integration

Migration research has often been guided by two approaches to immigrant and ethnic minority integration, i.e., those of: a) the *classical theory of assimilation*; and b) the *segmented assimilation theory*. The classical approach assumes that over time and generations, immigrant and minority populations become increasingly similar to the majority population, ultimately becoming

indistinguishable from them (Alba and Nee 1997). Although most recent studies in Europe use the notion of 'integration' rather than 'assimilation', integration is normally perceived as a process in which immigrant values and behaviour converge towards the average of the host society (Safi 2008) or, as the revised assimilation theory states, towards their peers in the majority groups who are most similar in relation to their own socio-economic origin, birth cohort, etc. (Alba and Nee 2003; Alba et al. 2009). In contrast, the segmented assimilation theory states that different groups of immigrants and their descendants adopt different integration pathways. Certain groups experience cultural and economic integration into the middle-class and experience upward social mobility. Others may assimilate into the 'underclass': they may experience cultural assimilation, but one that is not coupled with socioeconomic or structural integration. Finally, a fraction of migrant and minority groups may experience economic integration into the middle class but less experience of acculturation, resulting in the preservation of immigrants' cultural characteristics (Portes 1995; Portes et al. 2009).

Although the two approaches were developed to conceptualize immigrant integration in holistic terms, including the economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of individuals' lives, they can be applied to patterns and changes in various domains of migrants' life courses including their family lives. Next, we review recent research on partnership changes and fertility among immigrants and their descendants in (selected) European countries.

Partnership changes

Europe has witnessed significant changes in partnership dynamics over the past half a century. Marriage formation has been postponed, non-marital cohabitation has become increasingly common, and divorce, separation and re-marriage levels have increased (Thomson 2014). The Nordic countries were the first to experience these partnership changes, followed by countries in Western Europe and later by Southern and Eastern Europe (Thomson 2014). Developments across time and across births cohorts of women and men are important to consider when comparing partnership patterns among immigrants and their descendants to those of native populations in Europe. Below we consider some of these developments in the three countries included in our study, France, the UK and Germany, including previous research on immigrants and their descendants in these countries.

Pailhé (2015) showed that for France, the native French population has experienced a clear change from direct marriage to cohabitation as the main mode of union formation, whereas many immigrants still exhibit a high likelihood of marrying directly without prior cohabitation. This holds particularly for immigrants from Turkey and North Africa. The descendants of immigrants showed lower rates of partnership formation than immigrants, suggesting a postponement of union formation among immigrants' descendants. Her analysis also showed high rates of cohabitation among the descendants of immigrants from Southern European countries, indicating increased similarity with patterns among the native French population. In contrast, early and universal marriage remains the dominant pattern among the descendants of immigrants from Turkey and North Africa.

Hannemann and Kulu (2015) investigated partnership formation among immigrants and their descendants in the UK and showed that similarly to France cohabitation has become the dominant mode of union formation among the native population. In contrast, cohabitation remains rare among immigrants from South Asia and their descendants; many of them marry directly, although the share of individuals who cohabit or experience separation is larger among UK-born South Asians than immigrants from South Asia. Migrants to the UK from Western European countries show partnership

behaviours similar to those of the native UK population. Specific patterns were observed among Caribbean immigrants and their descendants. The Caribbean population exhibit high cohabitation, low prevalence of marriage, and high divorce risks. The authors attributed these findings to the specific patterns of family dynamics that prevail in the Caribbean region.

Similar diversity of partnership dynamics has been observed in Germany. Windzio and Aybek (2015) showed that the relationship between leaving home and forming a marriage has become weaker over time in the native German population, whereas there has been little (if any) change among the population of Turkish origin in Germany. Many Turkish-origin women leave the parental home in order to marry. The analysis of living arrangements by Kuhnt and Krapf (2020) supports these findings. Marriage is the most common partnership form among immigrants from Turkey, but also among ethnic German migrants from the former Soviet Union. The share of cohabiting individuals remains very low among the descendants of immigrants from Turkey; however, they are more likely than immigrants as young adults to live in an independent household without a partner. The authors argued that this could be a sign of changing partnership arrangements in a group where cohabitation is still discouraged.

Several studies from other Northern and Western European countries support the heterogeneity of partnership patterns among different groups of immigrants and the gradual change in behaviour that may occur across migrant generations. A study by Andersson, Obućina, and Scott (2015) on first marriage, divorce, and re-marriage among immigrants and their descendants in Sweden showed that marriage levels of immigrants vary significantly across different origin countries, but that most immigrant groups exhibit divorce risks that are similar to or higher than those of the native Swedish population. The authors attributed part of the elevated divorce-risk levels of immigrants to the disrupting effect of the migration process. However, immigrants from Turkey show high marriage-formation rates and low divorce risks, suggesting that factors related to socialization help shaping many partnership patterns. Most Swedish-born descendants of migrants exhibit marriage rates that are similar to those of native Swedes, whereas descendants of immigrants from Turkey and the Arab Middle East have higher marriage rates, supporting the maintenance of at least some group-specific patterns. For the Netherlands, Kalmijn and Kraaykamp (2018) showed that Moroccan and Turkish migrants have considerably more conservative values about marriage than natives in this country, but that there is substantially more variation within the second generation of Moroccan and Turkish origin.

Childbearing trends and patterns

Childbearing trends and patterns in Europe have also significantly changed over the past decades. After decades of low period fertility due to the postponement of parenthood, fertility levels in Northern and Western Europe increased in the first decade of this century (Berrington et al. 2021); but remained stable in Central and Southern Europe. However, over the second decade of this century, fertility levels have declined gradually in most European countries (Berrington et al. 2021). Much of the research on immigrant fertility has investigated whether and how childbearing levels differ between immigrants and natives in destination societies. It reveals that increasing fractions of immigrants stem from countries with low-fertility behaviour and that they may display low fertility also after migration (Andersson 2021, Mussino et al. 2021). Longitudinal research has disaggregated fertility patterns by analysing fertility differences between immigrants and natives in different countries by birth order. Recent research has revealed a non-linear trajectory in outcomes across

migrant generations and substantial heterogeneity in fertility among different groups of immigrants in specific countries. Below, we provide an account of previous research from the UK, France, Germany and a few other selected countries in Europe.

Coleman and Dubuc (2010) investigated the fertility among ethnic minority women in the United Kingdom and showed that their total fertility has declined significantly over the last decades. Further, the total fertility of the descendants of immigrants is lower than that of immigrant women born outside the United Kingdom. However, although fertility levels are low among women of Indian and black Caribbean descent, fertility is relatively high among women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin. Kulu and Hannemann (2016) calculated parity-specific fertility rates to advance our understanding of fertility differences between natives, immigrants and their descendants in the UK. The study supported that many immigrant groups have higher fertility than the native population in the United Kingdom and that the descendants of immigrants have lower fertility rates than immigrants. They paid particular attention to the high fertility levels among women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin. Further analyses revealed that there is little variation in first- and second-birth rates between groups, whereas third- and fourth-birth rates are elevated among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women born in the UK. The authors explained the elevated fertility in this group by the influence of normative factors, including the role of religiosity and the size of family of origin. Similarly, Wilson and Kuha (2018) reported high fertility among the descendants of Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrants in the UK and attributed it to factors related to childhood socialisation in residentially segregated ethnic communities.

Pailhé (2017) compared the fertility of descendants of immigrants in France to that of native women in this country by analysing the transition to first, second, and third births among the descendants of migrants from the Maghreb region, sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey, and Southeast Asia. The study showed that the fertility behaviour of most groups of descendants of immigrants is similar to that of native French women, although the extent of convergence varies by group of origin. Women with Southeast Asian, sub-Saharan, and North African backgrounds had adopted the French model of late childbearing and comparatively small family size. In contrast, women of Turkish origin enter motherhood earlier and have higher first- and second-birth rates than native French women. Those of North African descent exhibit a polarized pattern with both low first-birth rates and high third-birth fertility. Interestingly, once compositional differences are controlled for, especially cultural factors such as language spoken at home and the number of siblings, most differences disappear. A study on Belgium by Van Landschoot, de Valk, and van Bavel (2017) reported that women of Turkish and Moroccan origin have higher fertility than native women. The study demonstrated the importance of the spouse's migration background in explaining large families in those descendant groups: women in an endogamous union exhibit higher rates of second and subsequent births than those in an exogamous union.

Milewski (2010) investigated the childbearing patterns of descendants of immigrants in Germany. Her analysis showed little differences in fertility behaviour between native Germans and the descendants of immigrants from Southern Europe. In contrast, the descendants of migrants from Turkey exhibit a distinct fertility pattern with more early entry into parenthood and much higher likelihood of having three children than for native Germans. A study by Krapf and Wolf (2015) supports these findings while adding data on the fertility of Turkish immigrants who moved to Germany as children. The latter have significantly higher first- and second-birth rates than native Germans, whereas the fertility of the descendants of migrants are found in between these two groups. Further

analysis showed that highly educated women of Turkish origin exhibit first- and second-birth rates that are similar to those of native Germans.

Recent studies show that the fertility levels of the descendants of immigrants from high-fertility countries are usually lower than those of their parents, but as demonstrated above, for some non-Western groups, fertility remains elevated also in the second generation. Analyses for Sweden by Andersson, Persson, and Obućina (2017) partly challenge some of these findings. Their analysis of the childbearing behaviour of immigrants' descendants in Sweden showed that they are less likely to have a first birth than people with two Swedish-born parents. The second-birth rates are also lower in almost all second-generation groups. However, many descendants of immigrants who had a second child display elevated third-birth rates. The authors argue that the depressed first- and second-birth rates among immigrant descendants may reflect unrealised fertility intentions in reaction to the challenges that young adults from minority families face when seeking to establish themselves as adults. Similarly, Dupray and Pailhé (2018) observed depressed first-birth rates for the descendants of immigrants from North Africa in France. They become a parent later than native French women, which the authors attribute to the employment uncertainty and high levels of unemployment among immigrants and their descendants.

Hypotheses

To sum up, previous research has demonstrated significant heterogeneity in partnership and childbearing patterns among immigrants and their descendants in Northern and Western Europe. Characteristic to immigrants from Turkey, South Asia, and North Africa is often early and universal marriage, whereas cohabitation is more widespread among migrants from the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa, and different parts of Europe. Immigrants from countries with more conservative family patterns often have their first child earlier than those from other regions; there is little difference in second birth rates, but many immigrant women with two children are more likely than native mothers to have a third child. The descendants of immigrants exhibit partnership and fertility patterns that are more similar to those of native populations. However, there are differences also in this relation. Some groups have elevated first- and third-birth rates also in the second generation, whereas others display depressed first-birth rates, perhaps as evidence of challenges and experienced discrimination on the labour market. Most studies show that education and employment-related factors explain little of differences in partnership and childbearing patterns across groups; more important are the family of origin and cultural-normative factors (Kulu et al. 2017). Still, patterns among highly educated immigrants' descendants are often similar to those of the native population (Krapf and Wolf 2015). Further, structural factors indeed appear to matter for the transition to becoming a parent for some minority groups (Pailhé 2017).

Based on previous research we expect to observe the following in our study. First, we expect to find a *significant heterogeneity across groups of immigrants and their descendants in pathways to partnership and family formation* and in subsequent family transitions. On the one hand, immigrants from countries with marriage-centred family systems are expected to marry first and then have a child. Once married and a parent they may be more likely than others to have another child – or two. In contrast, those from countries with less rigid family systems are expected to often cohabit first, and then have a child, often in a non-marital union. Some will have another child, whereas some experience separation or divorce. In this respect, we aim at determining differences in the likelihood of having a child within or outside a union and in the relative propensities of having a child in a union

and experiencing union dissolution. Second, we expect to observe a *gradual change in patterns of behaviour across migrant generations*. Immigrants who arrived as children are expected to exhibit pathways of family transitions that are more similar to those of natives than what holds for adult immigrants; the partnership and childbearing patterns among the descendants of immigrants, in turn, are expected to be more similar to natives than those of the 1.5 generation. Finally, we expect to observe some *country differences*, e.g., with cohabitation being more common in France than in the UK and Germany and fertility levels being lower in Germany than in the two other countries. It is particularly interesting to determine the extent to which immigrants and their descendants exhibit the same differences in outcomes across countries as those that hold for the majority populations in the UK, France and Germany, especially when we can observe the same country-origin groups in more than one country, as for people of Turkish descent in France and Germany.

Data

We have used data from three large, nationally representative comparable longitudinal surveys. For the United Kingdom, we used 9 waves (2009-2019) of Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study (University of Essex, 2020). This household panel study covers interviews with all adult household members in over 30,000 households across the United Kingdom to capture issues related to family formation and relationships. To facilitate the study of the continuously changing British population, Understanding Society includes immigrant and ethnic minority boost samples to ensure a sufficient number of individuals from the largest migrant groups in the UK (with Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, and African background). Parents' birthplace and self-reported ethnicity are used to identify second generation individuals. The UK sample contains 26,413 natives, 6,524 first generation, 2,665 1.5 generation, and 6,345 second generation individuals.

For Germany, we used data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), a household panel that started in 1984 and is still ongoing. GSOEP also oversamples individuals from migrant households (Jacobsen et al., 2021). Second generation individuals are detected by using information on the respondent's parents' birth place and citizenship, in combination with the respondent's own birthplace, citizenship, and former citizenship. The German sample includes 4,822 natives, 3,856 first generation, 2,674 1.5 generation, and 8,093 second generation individuals.

For France, we used data from the *Trajectoires et Origines* (T&O) study, a retrospective survey from 2008 jointly managed by the French National Institute of Demography (INED) and the French National Statistical Office. This dataset was created specifically to target issues such as social exclusion and limitations on access to resources for immigrants in France. Second generation individuals born in France are identified by their parents' birthplace. In the French sample, 725 individuals born in French overseas territories and their descendants (656) are removed, leaving 19,445 individuals, comprised of 3,507 natives, 5,171 first generation, 2,674 1.5 generation, and 8,093 descendant individuals.

The analytical sample consists of men and women, born between 1950 and 1999. We follow individuals from age 16 until age 50 or at the time they are lost to follow-up. Our entire sample consists of over 92,000 individuals, covering 49 population subgroups in three European countries (see Table 1). For the UK and Germany, we used both prospective and retrospective partnership and fertility histories of individuals to fully capture their life course trajectories whereas for France, only retrospective information was available. The UK and French data contain monthly biographies of

individuals, whereas the German retrospective data is in yearly format, which is converted into monthly form by allocating random months to life events. If cohabitation and marriage with the same partner occur in the same year, it is assumed that cohabitation preceded marriage. In all countries, we focus on the formation of a first union as well as transitions to a(nother) birth or separation among those who are in their first union. This is partly because information on higher order unions is not available in France. Additional analyses (not shown) for the UK and Germany revealed similar patterns to what is shown in this presentation when we also considered transitions within higher order unions.

Methods

We focus on modelling two stages of individuals' full partnership and fertility trajectories using a multistate approach. Figure 1 depicts the analysed states (boxes of combined partnership status and parity) and possible transitions between them (arrows). We estimate four sets of models. First, we analyse competing transitions out of childless singlehood (panel a): forming a non-marital cohabitation, becoming married, or having a child outside of a union. Next, we examine competing transitions among people who are in a first union (either marital or non-marital): having a(nother) child or experiencing separation (panel b). This second step consists of three models. First, the risk set are comprised of those who are in a first relationship and are childless and we study their risks of having a first child or separating. Second, the risk set consists of partnered individuals with one child and we analyse their risk of a second birth or separation. Finally, we study the risk of a third birth or separation among those who are in a first union and have two children. These transitions are critical in individuals' life courses. Our research design ensures that the analyses consider most of the family-demographic life events. All individuals start from singlehood and once in a relationship, most of them follow the choice between having another child or dissolving their union.
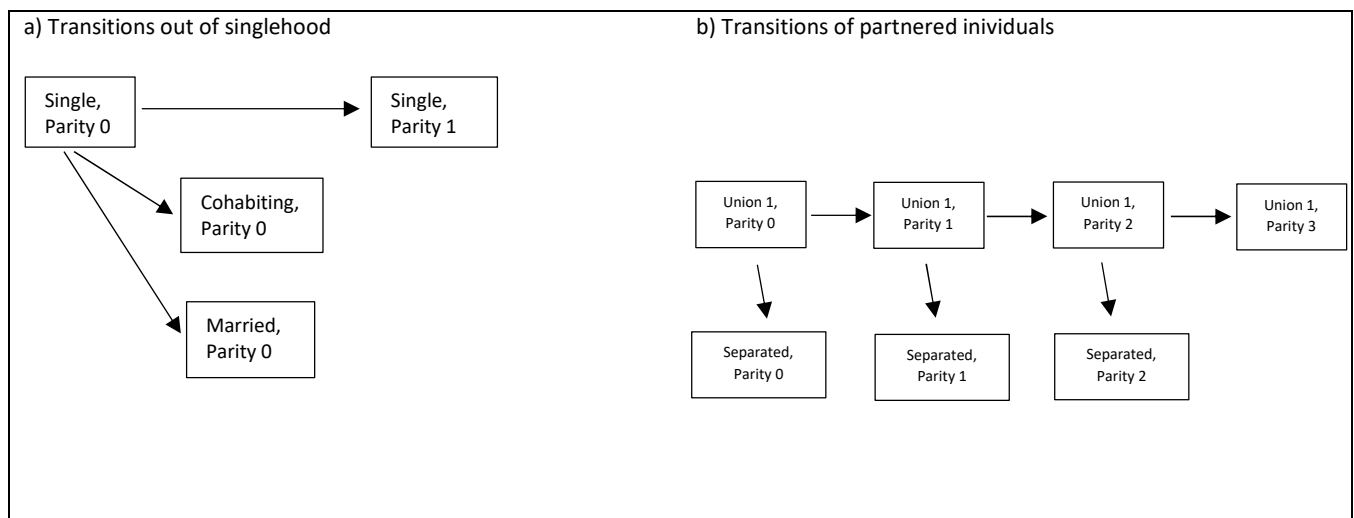
Figure 1. Partnership and fertility transitions covered in this study.

Competing risks event-history models make the core of multistate approaches (Putter et al. 2007). The transition-specific hazard function, $h_k(t)$, is defined as:

$$h_k(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{Pr(t \leq T < t+\Delta t, S=k | T \geq t)}{\Delta t}, k = 1,2\ldots,K, \qquad \textbf{(1)}$$

where **S** denotes either the transition out of childless singlehood (to marriage, cohabitation, or unpartnered birth) or the transition from being in a first union to nth parity or separation with **k** indicating the number of different transitions and **T** representing an individual's age, union duration, or time since previous birth (if any). We define the transition-specific proportional hazards regression model as follows:

$$lnh_k(t) = ln\,h_{k,0}(t) + \textstyle\sum_l \beta_{kl}x_l(t) + \gamma_k z, \qquad \textbf{(2)}$$

where **$h_k(t)$** denotes an individual's hazard of leaving singlehood, or once in a first relationship, having a(nother) child or experiencing separation and **$h_{k,0}(t)$** is the baseline hazard for transition **k** at age, union duration, or time since previous birth (if any) **t**, which we define as piecewise constant; **x(t)** is a variable measuring individual characteristics and **β** is the parameter estimate for this variable, with **l** variables. **γ_k** represents the effect of variable **z** (migrant status by country of residence) on transition **k**.

The effect of the baseline and other variables can vary by transition in the model defined in equation 2. However, it is not possible to measure the relative importance of each transition by migrant status and country of residence from separate models. Therefore, we extend this model to also determine the relative importance of each transition by migrant status and country:

$$lnh_k(t) = ln\,h_0(t) + \textstyle\sum_l \beta_l x_l(t) + \gamma_k z, \qquad \textbf{(3)}$$

The model in equation 3 assumes a common baseline for all transitions and the same effect of control variables across the transitions. However, the effect of migrant status and country is allowed to vary by transition; **γ_k** is a transition-specific parameter for variable **z**, migrant status by country of destination. All transition rates by migrant status can now be easily compared as they have a single reference point.

Normally, the event-history model described in equations 2 and 3 are fitted using individual-level data. Combining individual-level data is not always possible, e.g., for legal or confidentiality reasons when data come from different countries. In such circumstances a count(ed) data approach can be used. Assume that we specify the baseline hazard as piecewise constant:

$$lnh_0(t) = ln\,h_j \qquad \text{for } t \text{ in } \left[t_j, t_{j+1}\right) \qquad \textbf{(4)}$$

The common-baseline model in equation 3 then becomes as follows:

$$lnh_{jk} = ln\,h_j + \textstyle\sum_l \beta_l x_{jl} + \gamma_k z, \qquad \textbf{(5)}$$

where h_{jk} is the hazard for time period j and transition k. Holford (1980) and Laird and Olivier (1981) have shown that log-linear models for the cell means of contingency tables with Poisson data are equivalent to log-linear hazard models for survival data, when the model baseline is specified as piecewise constant and the model includes categorical covariates. Therefore, we can use a count data approach, i.e., use a Poisson regression model to model piecewise constant transition rates. In order to fit such a model, an event-time (or occurrence-exposure) table is prepared with data from all countries in our study, which is defined by a cross-classification over a set of time intervals and covariate categories, including those of migration background and country of residence (Preston, 2005). Such a model has been used in family and fertility research to study transition rates with one outcome (Kulu et al 2017). In this study, we extend this approach to a competing-risks framework. The life courses of migrants cover their entire life course; in the case of adult migrants some of it has occurred prior to migration, some of it after migration.

Variables

Our key variable of interest is *migrant origin* in the three study countries. In all countries, we compare individuals born in the destination country with no migration background (natives), those born abroad who migrated at age 16 or older (first generation), those who migrated as children before age 16 (1.5 generation), and those born in the destination country to at least one foreign-born parent (second generation). In the United Kingdom, we distinguish between natives as well as first-, 1.5-, and second-generation immigrants from European and other Western countries (Australia, New Zealand, Canada, USA), India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, Caribbean countries, and African countries. In France, we study natives as well as first-, 1.5-, and second-generation migrants from North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia, Turkey, Southern Europe, and other European countries. In Germany, we separate the native group into East and West Germans following previous research, which highlighted differences in the family behaviours of East and West Germans (e.g., Kreyenfeld, 2004). Additionally, we distinguish between first-, 1.5-, and second-generation migrants from Turkey, the former Soviet countries of Russia and Kazakhstan, Poland, and Southern Europe.

In the first model (transitions out of singlehood), individuals' age is the baseline; this is measured as a categorical variable (ages 16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, and 45 or older). In the second model (partnered childless individuals experiencing a birth or separation), the baseline is union duration, measured in categories of 0-1 year, 1-3 years, 3-5 years, and 5 or more years. In this model we also control for age at union formation (16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35 or older) and union type (cohabitation or marriage). Finally, in the remaining two models (transition from being partnered and having one or two children to the next parity or separation), the baseline is time since previous birth (0-1 year, 1-3 years, 3 or more years) and we also control for age at previous birth (16-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 35 or older), union duration (0-3 years, 3-5 years, 5 or more years), and union type (cohabitation or marriage). All models also include sex (male vs. female), birth cohort (1950-59, 1960-69, 1970-79, 1980-89, 1990-99), level of education (low, medium, high), and number of siblings (none, one, two, three or more, and missing).

Results

Figures 2a to 2c show patterns of transitions out of childless singlehood in the UK, France and Germany. To facilitate presentation, we show the results for each migrant generation in a separate graph; however, the transition rates across the three study countries and three migrant generations are always given relative to that of one single reference point, which is that of the transition to marriage among native-born individuals in the UK (denoted by 1). We see that in all three countries native men and women have a high propensity to enter cohabitation, followed by marrying directly and having a birth outside of union. There are some differences between the countries: Cohabitation rates are slightly higher in France and lower in Germany than in the UK; direct marriage rates are also lower in Germany, which suggests a slower pace of union formation in this country. First birth rates among never partnered individuals are higher in the UK, but also in the East German population. In all three countries, cohabitation is also fairly common among immigrants from European countries. In contrast, immigrants from South Asia to the UK, from Turkey and North Africa to France and from Turkey and Russia to Germany tend to marry without prior cohabitation; cohabitation is uncommon and so is childbearing outside of marriage. Interestingly, immigrants from the Caribbean countries to

the UK have relatively low cohabitation and marriage rates, many of them have a child while never partnered. Immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa to France also have a relatively high propensity of having a child outside of a union.

What about patterns across migrant generations? There are relatively few differences in patterns between immigrants who arrived as adults and those who arrived as children, although we do observe somewhat higher rates of cohabitation among those who arrived as children in France and Germany, particularly among those from Eastern Europe (to Germany). The lack of strong differences is notable given that we follow immigrants over their full life courses, i.e. we do not distinguish patterns prior to and after migration. Interestingly, the patterns among the descendants of immigrants are to some extent also similar to those of immigrants: this holds for descendants to South Asians in the UK and people of Turkish origin in France and Germany who exhibit relatively high marriage and low cohabitation rates; childbearing among never partnered individuals is common in the population of Caribbean origin in the UK. However, we do observe some increase in cohabitation rates across migrant generations suggesting a gradual spread of cohabitation, especially among individuals of European origin in Germany and France. In general, we also observe lower marriage rates in the second than in the first generation suggesting a postponement of marriage formation. Nevertheless, the similarity of patterns in pathways to union and family formation across migrant generations is striking.

Figures 3a to 3c show patterns in the transitions of partnered individuals to a first birth or separation. Again, we plot the results by migrant generations on separate graphs but the risk of a first birth or separation across all migrant groups and countries are compared to that of partnered natives in the UK to have a first child (denoted by 1). We find that the propensity of having a child among partnered childless individuals is much higher than the propensity to separate. This finding is expected (cf. Andersson et al. 2017), but has not been showed for migrants by previous studies. First birth rates among natives are slightly higher in France and in Eastern Germany than in West Germany and the UK; separation rates are the highest in the UK. There is some variation in first-birth rates across migrant groups, with, for example, immigrants to Germany from Turkey and the former Soviet Union having higher first birth rates than natives in Germany. However, the influence of the country of destination may be stronger than that of origin: we note that all immigrant groups in France have relatively fast transitions to becoming a parent, as do native individuals in France. The patterns are relatively similar for immigrants who arrived as adults and those who came as children. As expected, first birth rates are slightly lower among the descendants of immigrants than among immigrants in all three countries suggesting the postponement of childbearing; separation levels in turn are higher in the second generation showing gradually increasing similarities to the native populations. In this case, we also find striking similarities between different groups of descendants of immigrants and the native populations of the UK and France in particular. In general, first-birth rates are somewhat higher across the population sub-groups that live in France than for people living in the UK. The findings for Germany are more mixed.

Figures 4a to 4c present patterns in the transition rates of partnered one-child parents to having a second birth or experiencing separation. Again, the propensity to have a(nother) child is much higher than the likelihood of separation for all groups in all three countries. There is relatively little variation across population groups demonstrating that many who have a first child are likely to have a second child whatever their background. However, Caribbeans and their descendants in the UK deviate by having lower second-birth rates than other groups in the UK and higher union-dissolution rates than any other groups in our study. Natives in East Germany and several groups of immigrants

and their descendants in Germany also distinguish themselves by having depressed second-birth rates.

Finally, we observe significant differences between population sub-groups in the propensity of two-child parents to proceed to have a third child. Figures 5a to c demonstrate that third birth rates are relatively similar among the majority population in all three countries, except in East Germany where they are lower. Immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Africa to the UK, and those from Africa, South East Asia and Turkey to France have significantly higher third birth rates than the native populations or other migrant groups in the UK and France. Interestingly, migrants from Turkey to Germany have only slightly elevated third birth rates; the analyses show that several groups of immigrants and their descendants in Germany have relatively low fertility rates, just as we observed for second births. Country context seem to matter as well. In general, the fertility rates of immigrants and their descendants appear to be higher in France and lower in Germany than they are in the UK. The analysis also shows that third birth rates are lower among the 1.5 and 2nd generation as compared to those of adult migrants. However, the levels are still relatively high among the population of Pakistani and Bangladeshi descent in the UK and those of African and Turkish origin in France, and they are low among the descendants of Polish origin in Germany. Immigrants and their descendants of Caribbean origin are distinguished by their relatively high union-dissolution rates.

The results for our control variables are largely as expected: see Table A2 in the Appendix for partnership formation and Tables A3-A5 for continued family building or separation. The relative rates of entry into cohabitation, marriage or parenthood among never partnered individuals follow a rising-falling age pattern with initial increases, maximums in the late twenties to early thirties of women and men, and subsequent declines by increasing age (Table A2). Transition rates decline somewhat across birth cohorts highlighting the role of postponement of partnership and family formation. The rates are higher among women than men indicating the gender age gap in family formation (separate models for women and men are provided in Appendix Tables A6 to A9); the rates are slightly lower among highly educated than those with less education again demonstrating the degree of postponed family formation among those with high education (Table A2). Transition rates for partnership formation are also higher among those with many or no siblings suggesting that they form a union earlier than those with only one sibling (Table A2). Those with more siblings are also more likely to have another child (Tables A3 to A5 in the Appendix). Some caution is needed when interpreting the effects of covariates on outcomes of partnered individuals (Tables A3 to A5). Although our control variables are important to control for differences in outcomes across migrant groups, the models do not distinguish between their differential effects on childbearing and separation. For example, transition rates decrease by age as measured at union formation or previous birth, as expected, but do not decline across cohorts, which may hide differential trends in fertility and separation rates.

Concluding discussion

This study is novel in its approach to simultaneously analyse partnership and childbearing changes in a comparative setting across three countries in Europe and for immigrants who migrated as adults, who moved as children, and for the descendants of immigrants. To some extent, the study supports findings from previous research on migrant partnerships and fertility, respectively, but also demonstrates patterns which separate research on just one of the two bundles of outcomes cannot reveal.

First, the analysis showed significant heterogeneity in pathways to partnership and family formation as well as in subsequent partnership transitions for different groups of migrants in different countries. European immigrants to the UK, France, and Germany exhibited family patterns that are rather similar to those of the native populations in the three countries: many of them cohabit prior to marriage, some experience dissolution of their first unions, and their fertility levels while partnered are similar to those of the natives. Family behaviour of immigrants from the Caribbean region to the UK showed patterns with relatively high levels of non-marital union dynamics, including that of childbearing outside of any union; they also display higher levels of union dissolution than any other group in our study. In contrast, South Asians in the UK and the Turkish populations in France and Germany exhibited strongly marriage-centred family behaviour with high rates of marriage formation but low rates of cohabitation, separation and childbearing outside of marriage. Many have three children or more.

Second, we observed some changes in patterns of partnership transitions across migrant generations. However, the magnitude of these changes varied across transitions. In particular, we observed relatively little change between immigrants who arrived as adults, those who arrived as children, and the descendants of migrants in the family-formation transitions of never partnered individuals. On the other hand, individuals from the 1.5 and second generation are more likely to experience separation than adult immigrants and have lower propensities of childbearing, although large families still characterise the population of Pakistani and Bangladeshi descent in the UK and those of African and Turkish origin in France. Our study thus shows that immigrants and their descendants from countries with marriage-centred family patterns differ from the native populations in the UK, France, and Germany in the pathways to union formation and in higher-order fertility. Many differences seem more influenced by patterns in behaviour that dominate in migrants' countries of origin than those prevalent in their destinations. This suggests that factors related to childhood socialization matter in family formation, the persistence of patterns across generations provide some support for segmented assimilation theory.

However, some changes in partnership formation across generations are visible also for groups with the most marriage-centred patterns of behaviour. Although cohabitation is not widely spread in these second-generation populations, a decline in rates of marriage formation shows that many have a prolonged spell of singlehood before marrying. Also, the family of origin in terms of the number of siblings plays a role in the likelihood of having a large family. Further analysis shows that once we adjust for family of origin, differences in third-birth rates between migrant groups are reduced, although they persist (Table A5 in the Appendix). As the sizes of families of origin gradually change across generations we can expect a continuation of declines in birth rates also in future generations. To conclude, we expect behavioural differences to decrease further across generations, which would lend support to classical assimilation theory.

Third, we also find that country context matter. This holds in particular for the childbearing transitions we study, where birth rates in couples are often higher in France and lower in Germany than in the UK, and that many differentials hold for migrants and natives alike. Birth rates are particularly depressed for women and men in East Germany and for immigrants and their descendants in Germany with a background in Eastern Europe.

To conclude, country of origin appears to be an important determinant of the pathway to partnership and family formation, whereas country context appears to have a more decisive role in the timing of childbearing and the number of children the migrants and their descendants are likely

to have. The similarities in the preference for marriage are striking across migrant generations and across migrant origins with strongly marriage-centred family forms. The finding that the Caribbean population in the UK has a high prevalence of non-marital family behaviour also supports this line of reasoning. Further, changes in fertility behaviour across generations appear to happen faster than changes in partnership behaviour. Our empirical evidence thus seems to suggest that cultural-normative factors are important in shaping partnership behaviour, whereas structural-economic factors may be at stronger play in fertility decisions.

In this study, we considered the partnership and fertility transitions in pooled analyses of the behaviour of women and men. However, it is possible that women and men from different origin countries have different experiences and trajectories of partnership and family formation. This could, for example, be the case if they have differential probabilities of forming an exogamous union with a partner from another origin than their own. However, additional sex-stratified analyses (Tables A6 to A9 in the Appendix) revealed that the partnership and family formation patterns of women and men are very similar. The main difference is that women form partnership and families earlier than men, as expected. Most European immigrants and their descendants are in exogamous unions with natives and there are no substantial differences between men and women. The degree of inter-marriage with natives makes these groups more prone to resemble the natives. In contrast, most immigrants and their descendants from non-European countries with strongly marriage-centred family behaviour are in endogamous marriages (Hannemann et al. 2019). For future research, it could still be valuable to consider the joint characteristics of women and men in couples.

Our study takes the literature on migrant family dynamics a significant step further in analysing several inter-related aspects of family behaviour and in identifying the possible roles of competing cultural and structural influences in family transitions. We observed significant diversity in outcomes among immigrants and their descendants in the three biggest migration destinations in Europe. We showed that migration origin is strongly associated with partnership patterns, whereas the country context in destination significantly influences childbearing behaviour. We argue that both cultural-normative and structural factors are important in shaping family trajectories of immigrants and their descendants. We predict some patterns to persist across future migrant generations (e.g., preference for marriage), whereas others are likely to vanish (e.g., preferences for large families).

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Table 1. Number of individuals by country, migrant generation, and migrant origin

United Kingdom		France		Germany	
Natives	26413	Natives	3507	West German	19157
1G Europe & Western	1932	1G North Africa	1315	East German	5298
1G India	1038	1G Sub-Saharan Africa	1280	1G Turkey	428
1G Pakistan & Bangladesh	1485	1G South East Asia	685	1G Russia/Kazak	1212
1G Caribbean	227	1G Turkey	509	1G Poland	648
1G Africa	1842	1G Southern Europe	540	1G Southern Europe	440
1.5G Europe & Western	777	1G Other Europe	842	1.5G Turkey	398
1.5G India	232	1.5G North Africa	685	1.5G Russia/Kazak	650
1.5G Pakistan & Bangladesh	707	1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa	304	1.5G Poland	256
1.5G Caribbean	261	1.5G South East Asia	398	1.5G Southern Europe	172
1.5G Africa	688	1.5G Turkey	320	2G Turkey	301
2G Europe & Western	1695	1.5G Southern Europe	798	2G Russia/Kazak	45
2G India	967	1.5G Other Europe	169	2G Poland	173
2G Pakistan & Bangladesh	1784	2G North Africa	2558	2G Southern Europe	228
2G Caribbean	1030	2G Sub-Saharan Africa	1005		
2G Africa	869	2G South East Asia	710		
		2G Turkey	441		
		2G Southern Europe	2577		
		2G Other Europe	802		
Total	41947	Total	19445	Total	29406

Figure 2. Outcomes of unpartnered individuals: Relative risks of cohabitation, marriage, and childbirth in the UK, France and Germany, by migrant generations

Descendants
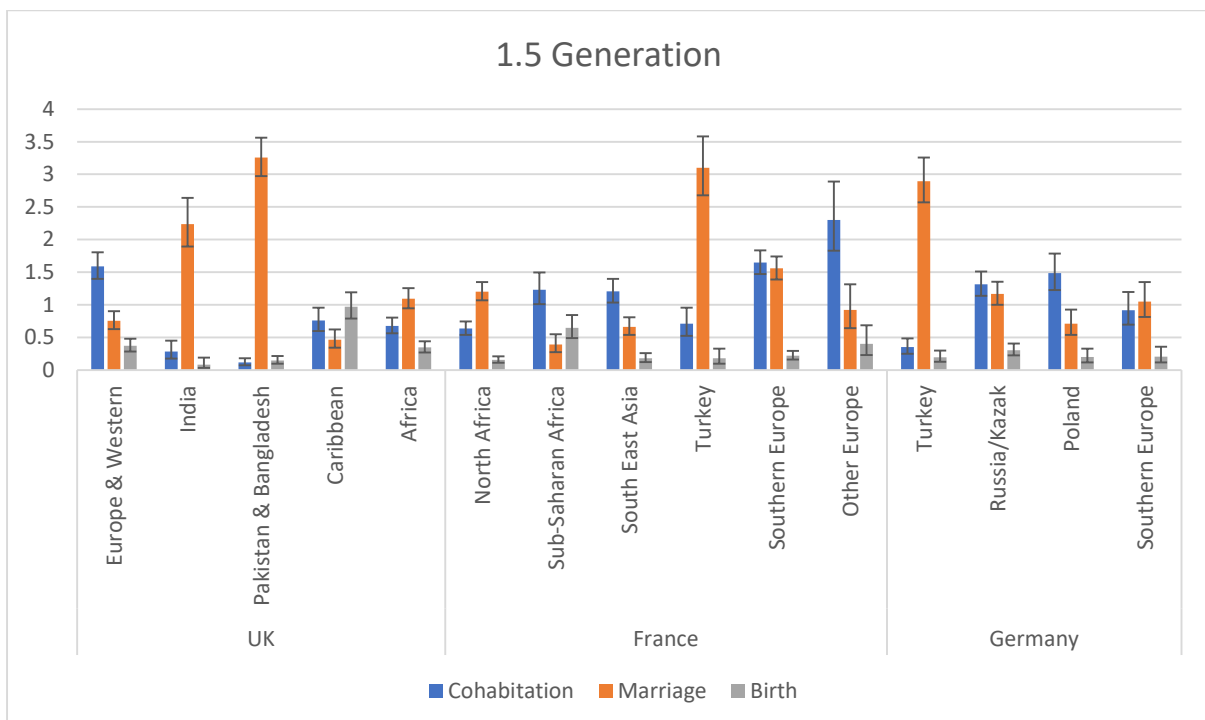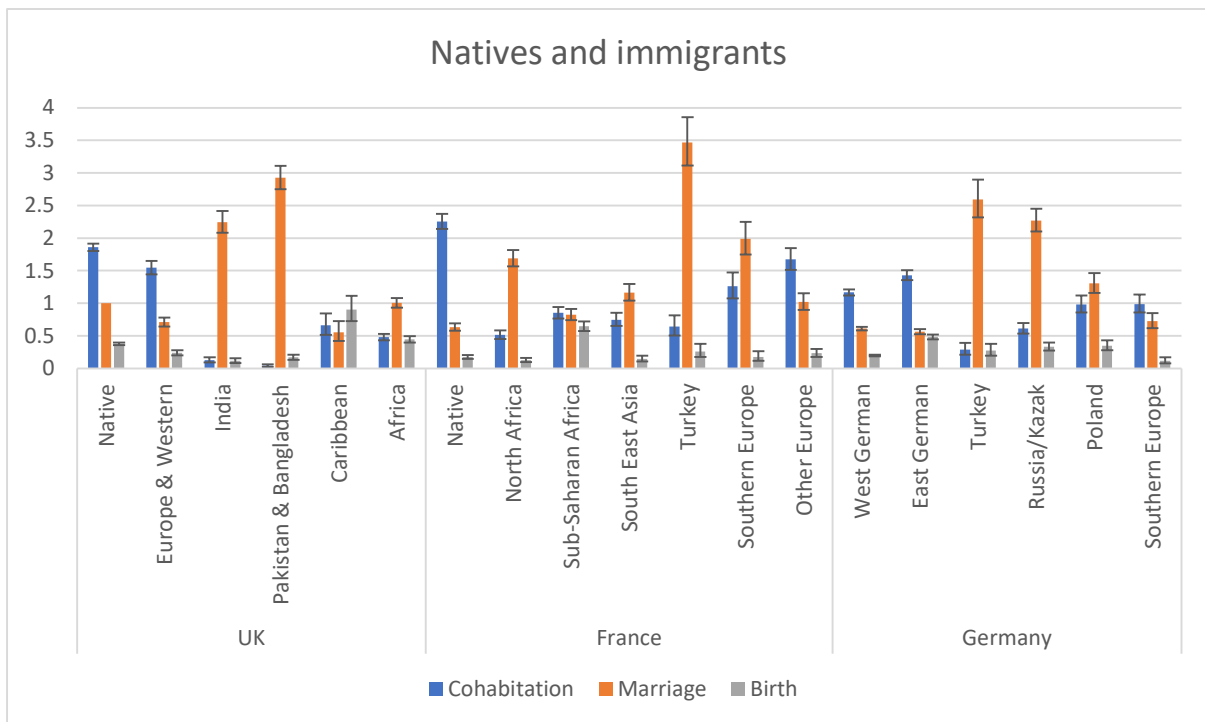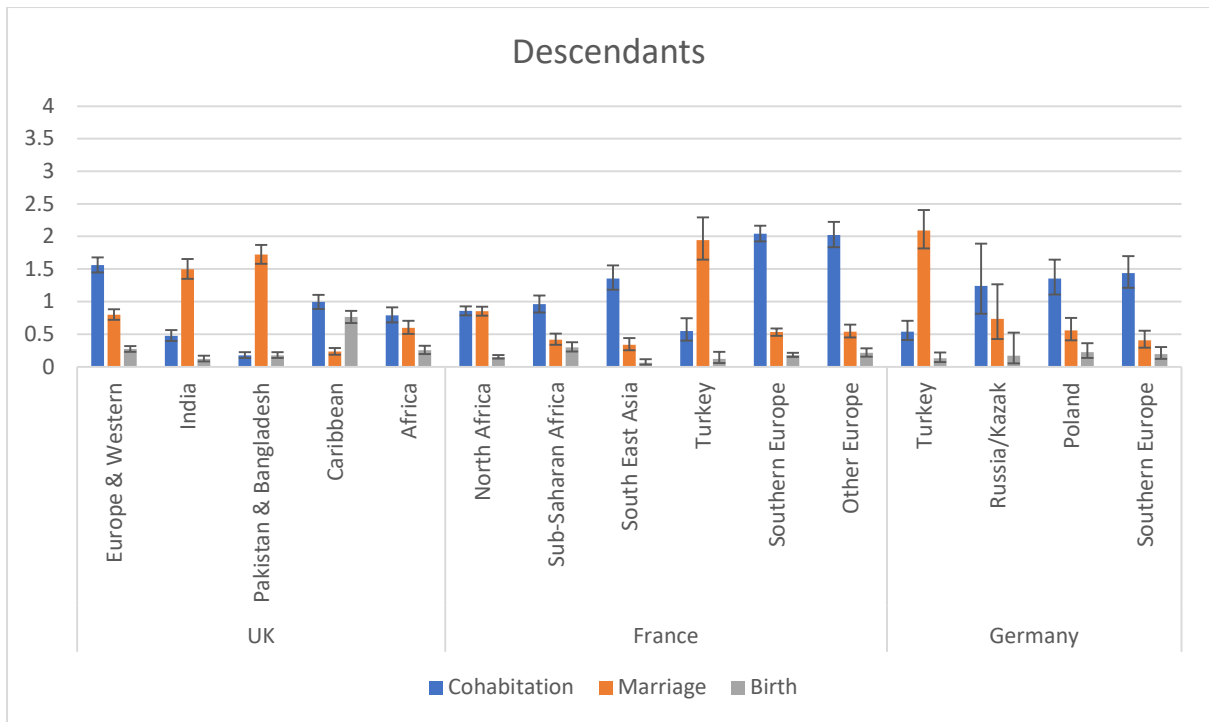
Notes: Whiskers indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals compared with the reference category (the risk of unpartnered UK natives to marry). The analysis is controlled for age, cohort, sex, level of education and number of siblings. The results of the regression are available in Model 3 of Table A2 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Figure 3. Outcomes of partnered childless individuals: Relative risks of a first birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany by migrant generation

Descendants
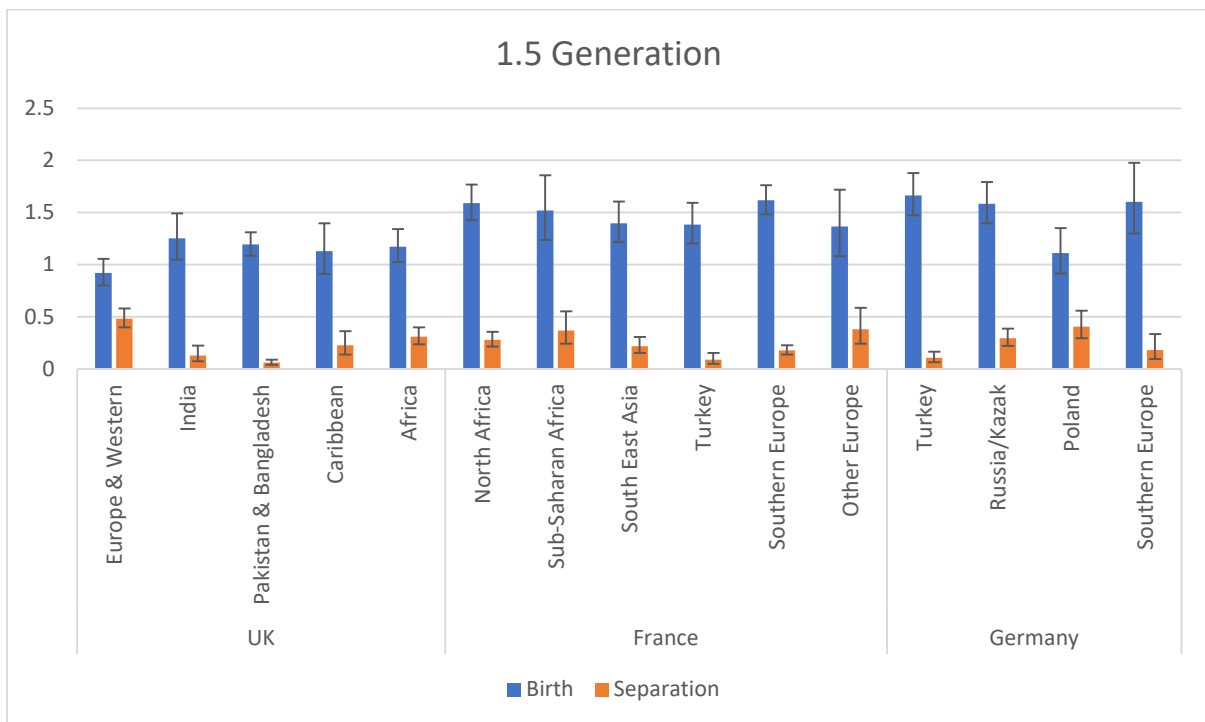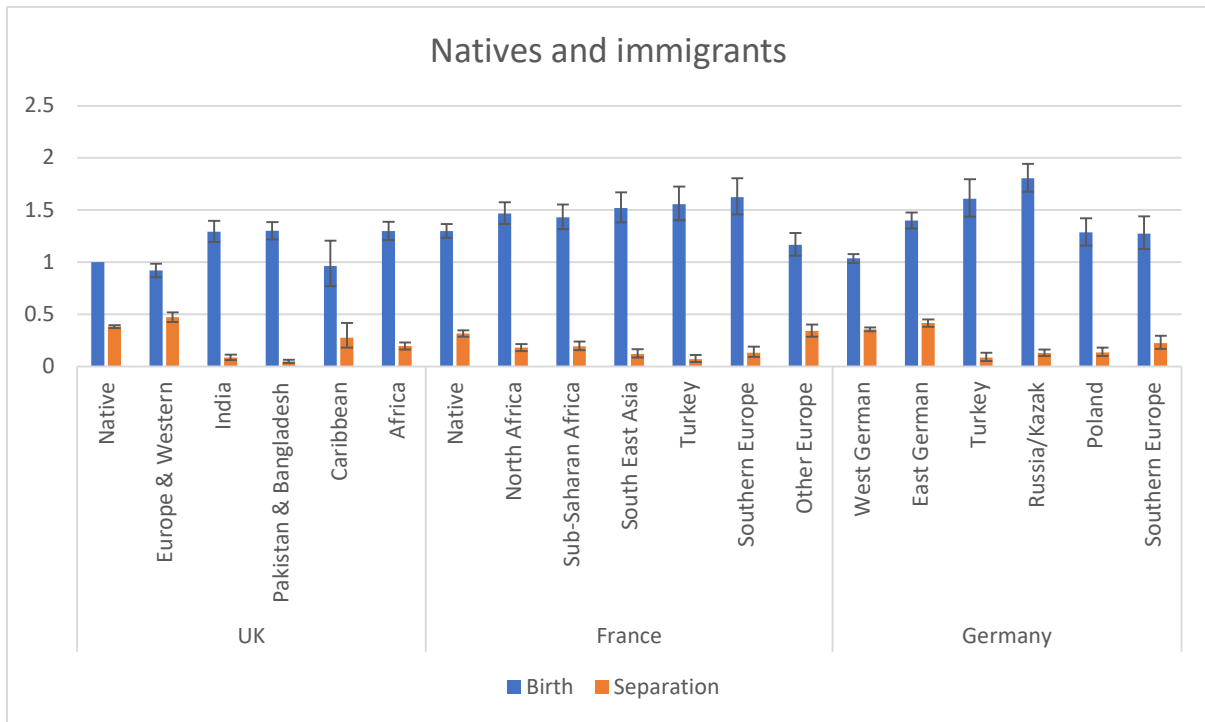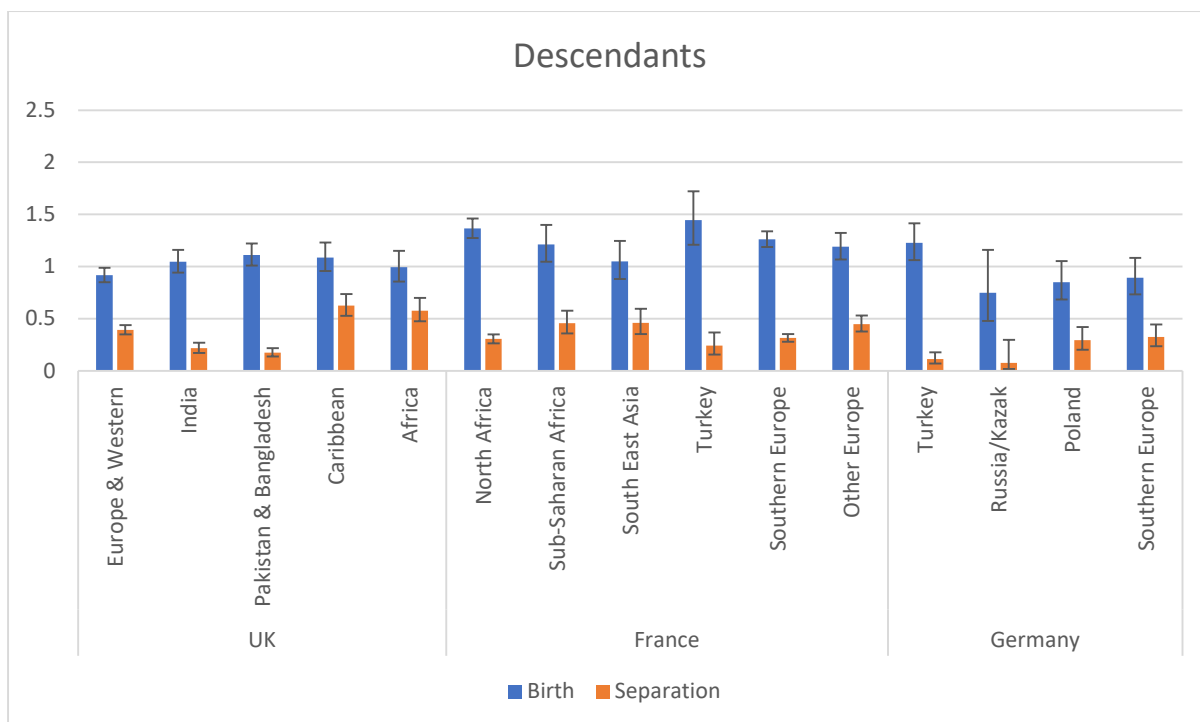
Notes: Whiskers indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals compared with the reference category (UK natives to have a first birth). The analysis is controlled for union duration, age at union formation, union type, cohort, sex, level of education, and number of siblings. The results of the regression are available in Model 3 of Table A3 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Figure 4. Outcomes of partnered individuals with one child: Relative risks of second birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany by migrant generation
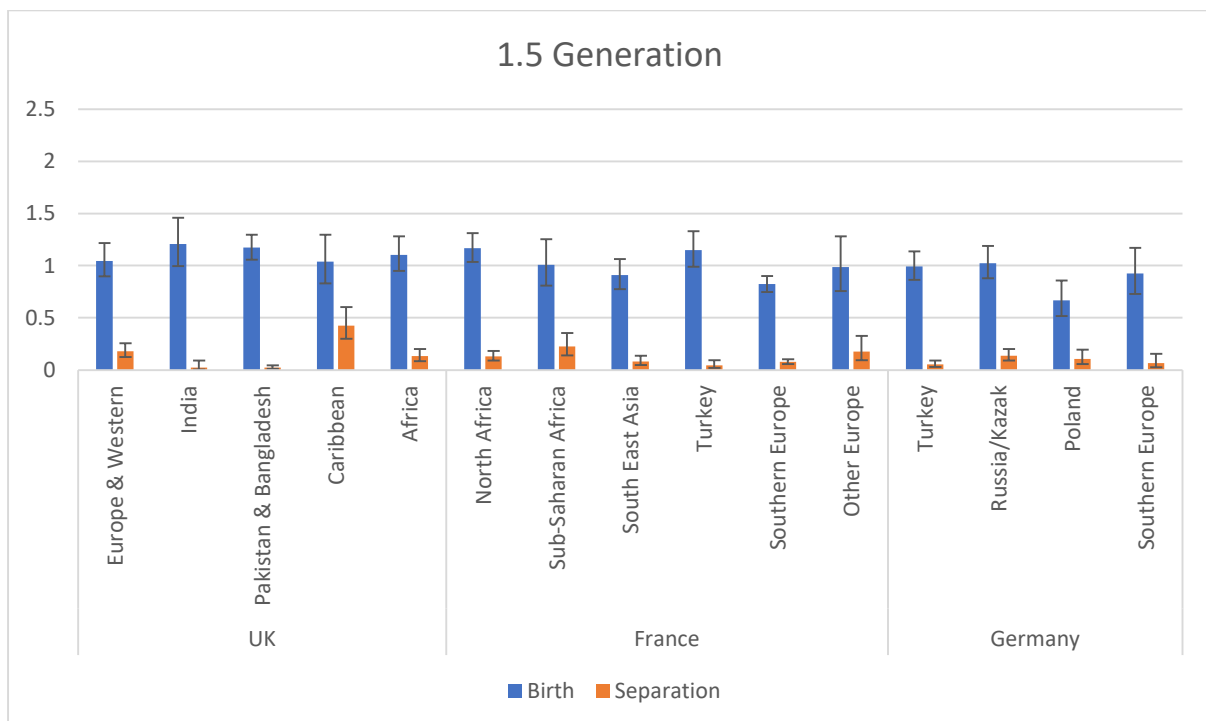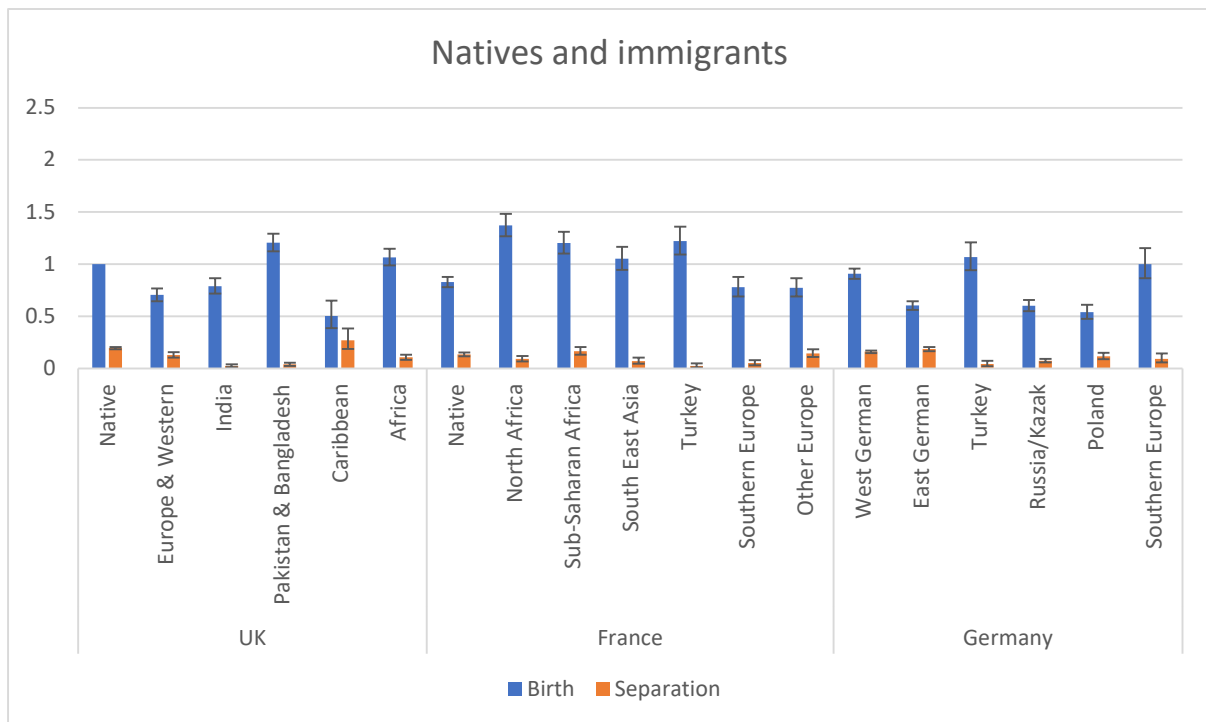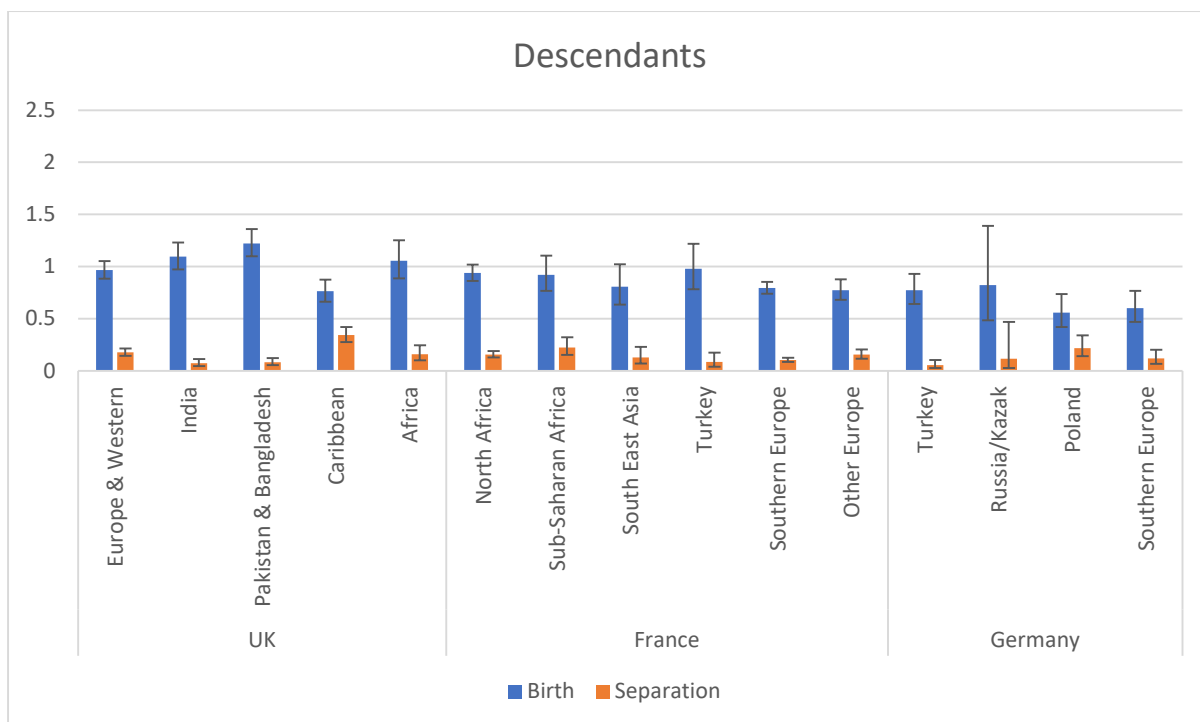
Descendants

Notes: Whiskers indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals compared with the reference category (UK natives to have a second birth). The analysis is controlled for time since first birth, age at first birth, union duration, union type, cohort, sex, level of education, and number of siblings. The results of the regression are available in Model 3 of Table A4 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Figure 5. Outcomes of partnered individuals with two children: Relative risks of a third birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany by migrant generation

Natives and immigrants

1.5 Generation

Descendants
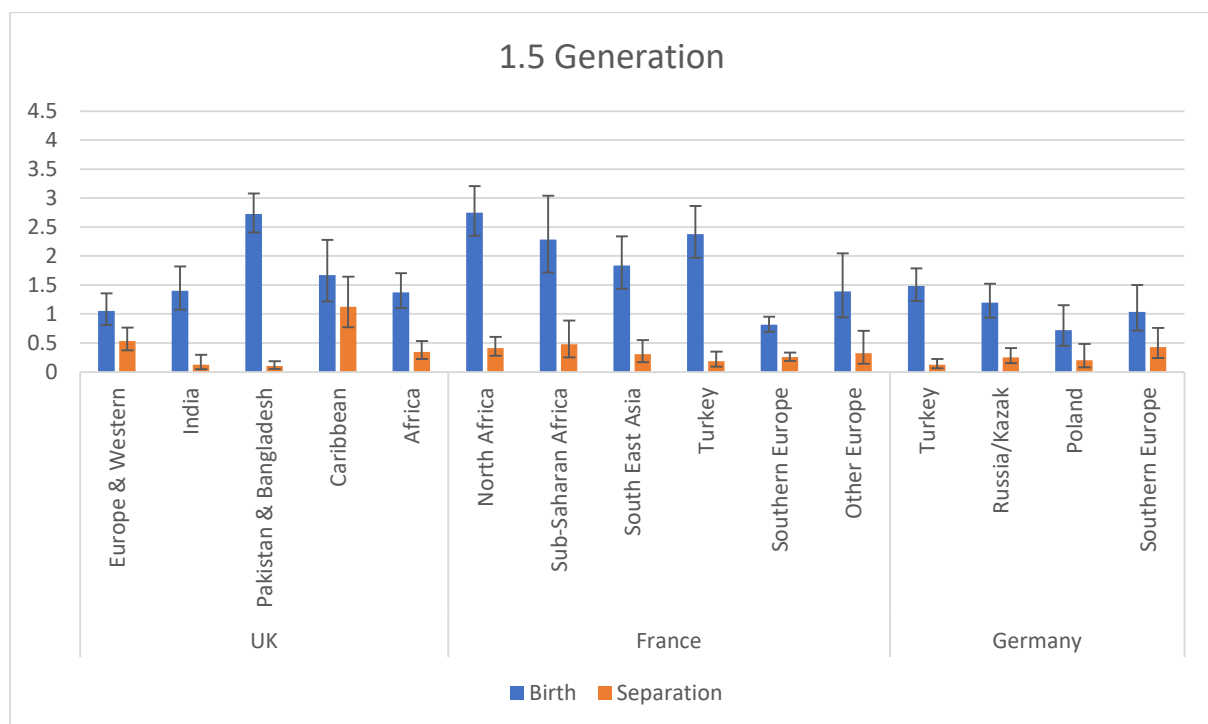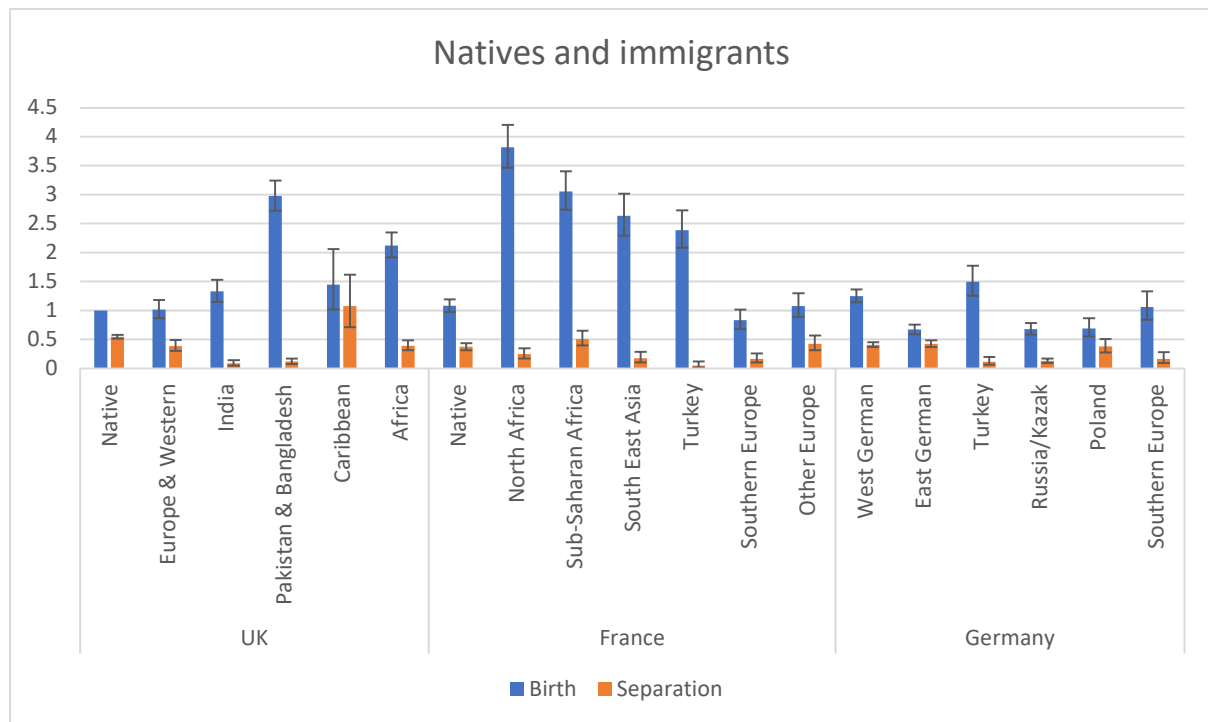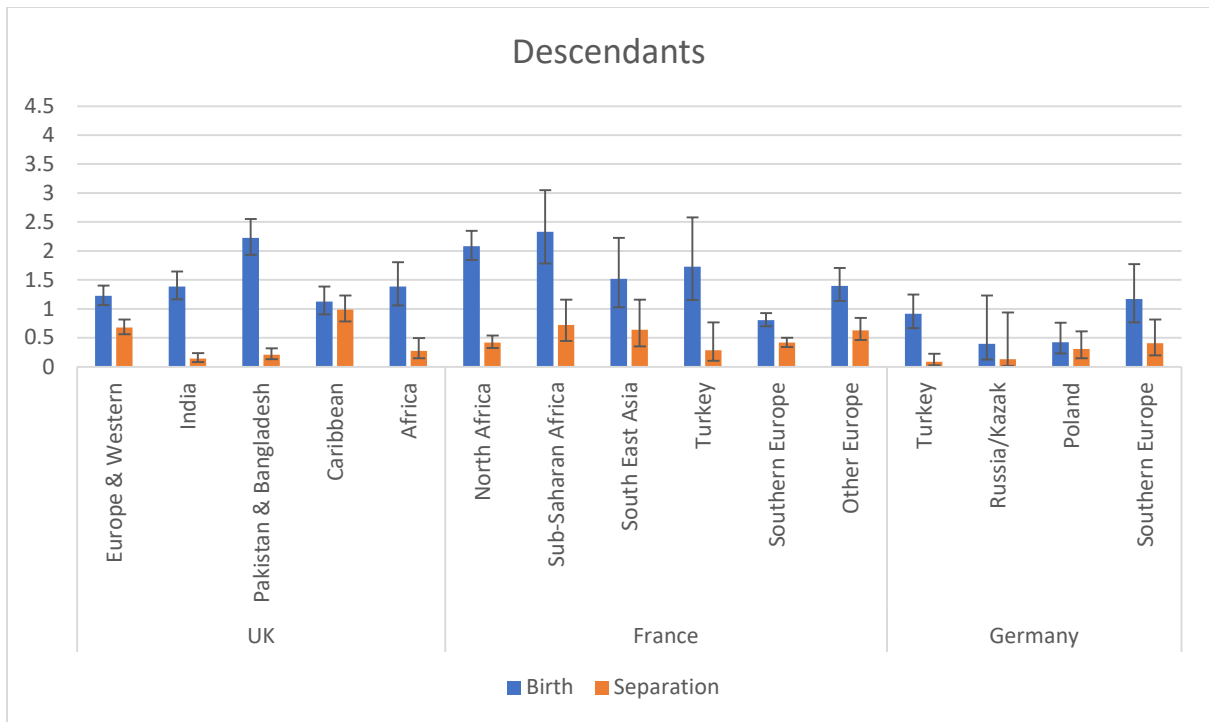
Notes: Whiskers indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals compared with the reference category (UK natives to have a third child). The analysis is controlled for time since second birth, age at second birth, union duration, union type, cohort, sex, level of education, and number of siblings. The results of the regression are available in Model 3 of Table A5 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Appendix

Table A1. Number of partnership and fertility events and number of person months by country, migrant generation, and migrant origin

| | Outcomes of unpartnered individuals | | | | Outcomes of partnered, childless individuals | | |
| | Events | | | | Events | | |
	Cohabitation	Marriage	Birth	Person months	First birth	Separation	Person months
United Kingdom							
Native	11593	6238	2368	2404164	11352	4353	938925
1G Europe & Western	1019	468	158	215432	820	421	71674
1G India	46	803	42	120765	681	45	34362
1G Pakistan & Bangladesh	18	1254	73	147946	1125	42	49133
1G Caribbean	63	53	86	26990	77	22	6120
1G Africa	398	831	369	241757	952	143	51150
1.5G Europe & Western	249	118	58	64663	208	109	18793
1.5G India	18	142	5	23446	125	13	7012
1.5G Pakistan & Bangladesh	18	518	23	59437	467	24	22152
1.5G Caribbean	72	44	92	28492	85	17	6525
1.5G Africa	121	196	62	66192	220	58	13699
2G Europe & Western	779	400	136	174362	714	305	66343
2G India	128	404	33	97441	376	78	23693
2G Pakistan & Bangladesh	63	612	63	140365	459	72	21970
2G Caribbean	354	84	272	112292	249	143	19600
2G Africa	190	144	61	86897	179	104	13522
Total	15129	12309	3901	4010639	18089	5949	1364674
France							
Native	1943	547	152	321767	1728	422	111249
1G North Africa	254	828	63	143966	881	108	36902
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	395	381	299	138906	617	84	28226
1G South East Asia	220	342	43	85878	455	36	21790
1G Turkey	67	361	27	38987	380	17	13492
1G Southern Europe	162	255	23	43927	354	29	15295
1G Other Europe	421	257	59	83415	465	136	33502
1.5G North Africa	158	299	38	76567	360	63	14213
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa	101	32	53	26127	95	23	4257
1.5G South East Asia	177	97	26	47694	206	32	10485
1.5G Turkey	43	188	11	22511	202	13	7533
1.5G Southern Europe	338	320	45	71795	561	62	26578
1.5G Other Europe	75	30	13	13452	72	20	4356
2G North Africa	666	663	118	251018	917	205	44509
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	220	96	69	82799	186	70	10841
2G South East Asia	212	53	10	60799	130	57	9304
2G Turkey	41	145	9	30822	126	21	4491
2G Southern Europe	1405	367	126	254489	1204	300	76153
2G Other Europe	445	119	47	80583	350	132	24199
Total	7343	5380	1231	1875502	9289	1830	497372
Germany							
West German	8106	4250	1397	2089204	7939	2729	635148
East German	2328	920	789	523058	2237	666	133716
1G Turkey	39	349	37	38720	356	19	16140
1G Russia/Kazak	228	845	124	108292	970	70	39504
1G Poland	237	315	84	66463	445	47	25728
1G Southern Europe	218	160	26	58358	285	50	16968

1.5G Turkey	36	298	20	33651	283	18	12888
1.5G Russia/Kazak	203	180	47	56259	275	51	12336
1.5G Poland	113	54	15	24537	104	38	7152
1.5G Southern Europe	54	62	12	17867	89	10	4440
2G Turkey	54	209	13	29517	204	19	10980
2G Russia/Kazak	22	13	<5	5221	20	<5	2328
2G Poland	102	42	17	20009	87	30	9192
2G Southern Europe	141	40	19	27418	107	39	8940
Total	11881	7737	2603	3098574	13401	3788	935460

	Outcomes of partnered individuals with one child			Outcomes of partnered individuals with two children		
	Events			Events		
	Second birth	Separation	Person months	Third birth	Separation	Person months
United Kingdom						
Native	8733	1713	584174	3094	1692	886605
1G Europe & Western	542	99	48973	175	67	47876
1G India	492	15	37829	201	13	44227
1G Pakistan & Bangladesh	958	31	46283	673	27	52918
1G Caribbean	58	31	7152	31	23	5040
1G Africa	799	80	49102	452	84	59252
1.5G Europe & Western	170	29	10717	59	30	15360
1.5G India	107	<5	5739	56	<5	11273
1.5G Pakistan & Bangladesh	403	8	19917	292	11	24097
1.5G Caribbean	78	32	5161	40	27	6577
1.5G Africa	175	21	10303	83	21	17186
2G Europe & Western	553	102	38621	216	120	51544
2G India	296	20	16504	138	14	26509
2G Pakistan & Bangladesh	370	25	16127	224	21	20763
2G Caribbean	205	92	17234	90	79	18056
2G Africa	132	20	7805	55	11	10516
Total	14071	2320	921642	5879	2245	1297797
France						
Native	1242	203	97183	435	150	117870
1G North Africa	733	49	33920	510	33	34997
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	565	78	29383	390	65	30056
1G South East Asia	371	25	24366	225	15	25124
1G Turkey	345	7	15823	236	<5	21546
1G Southern Europe	282	19	23127	100	20	33678
1G Other Europe	322	60	27489	114	45	32070
1.5G North Africa	290	32	15016	173	26	15121
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa	81	18	4640	48	10	3941
1.5G South East Asia	157	14	10670	66	11	9197
1.5G Turkey	181	7	8350	117	9	9655
1.5G Southern Europe	476	45	37693	165	52	58432
1.5G Other Europe	56	10	3675	26	6	5187
2G North Africa	627	105	39392	297	60	34879
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	119	29	7820	55	17	5642
2G South East Asia	69	11	5046	26	11	4724
2G Turkey	81	7	4070	24	<5	2701
2G Southern Europe	854	112	66820	216	112	71324
2G Other Europe	246	50	20326	98	44	19444
Total	7097	881	474808	3321	695	535587
Germany						
West German	5556	987	429711	2314	761	456789
East German	1428	440	156372	463	293	154011

1G Turkey	301	12	16677	178	14	22020
1G Russia/Kazak	732	91	74589	281	54	89865
1G Poland	285	62	32394	86	47	27117
1G Southern Europe	215	20	14265	84	13	19131
1.5G Turkey	228	12	13968	132	11	17007
1.5G Russia/Kazak	195	26	10698	76	16	11007
1.5G Poland	63	10	5937	18	<5	5700
1.5G Southern Europe	71	<5	4950	29	12	6243
2G Turkey	126	9	9396	43	<5	8484
2G Russia/Kazak	14	<5	1155	<5	<5	1944
2G Poland	51	20	6384	11	8	6723
2G Southern Europe	66	13	6924	23	8	4356
Total	9331	1709	783420	3741	1247	830397

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A2. Outcomes of unpartnered individuals: Relative risks of cohabitation, marriage, and childbirth in the UK, France and Germany, stepwise models

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition									
United Kingdom									
Native x cohabitation	1.858	0.029	***	1.858	0.029	***	1.858	0.029	***
1G, Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.635	0.055	***	1.640	0.056	***	1.547	0.053	***
1G, India x cohabitation	0.136	0.020	***	0.137	0.020	***	0.129	0.019	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.047	0.011	***	0.047	0.011	***	0.042	0.010	***
1G, Caribbean x cohabitation	0.747	0.095	*	0.742	0.094	*	0.661	0.084	**
1G, Africa x cohabitation	0.539	0.028	***	0.539	0.028	***	0.482	0.025	***
1.5G Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.646	0.106	***	1.652	0.107	***	1.591	0.103	***
1.5G, India x cohabitation	0.295	0.070	***	0.297	0.070	***	0.284	0.067	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.128	0.030	***	0.128	0.030	***	0.113	0.027	***
1.5G, Caribbean x cohabitation	0.830	0.098		0.828	0.098		0.758	0.090	*
1.5G, Africa x cohabitation	0.731	0.067	**	0.735	0.067	**	0.673	0.062	***
2G, Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.589	0.060	***	1.593	0.061	***	1.561	0.059	***
2G, India x cohabitation	0.507	0.045	***	0.510	0.046	***	0.474	0.042	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.204	0.026	***	0.205	0.026	***	0.177	0.022	***
2G, Caribbean x cohabitation	1.074	0.059		1.072	0.059		0.994	0.054	
2G, Africa x cohabitation	0.846	0.062	*	0.854	0.063	*	0.791	0.058	**
Native x marriage (ref)	1			1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x marriage	0.751	0.036	***	0.753	0.036	***	0.711	0.034	***
1G, India x marriage	2.370	0.089	***	2.395	0.090	***	2.244	0.085	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	3.288	0.102	***	3.294	0.102	***	2.925	0.092	***
1G, Caribbean x marriage	0.628	0.087	**	0.624	0.086	**	0.556	0.077	***
1G, Africa x marriage	1.125	0.042	**	1.125	0.042	**	1.006	0.037	
1.5G Europe & Western x marriage	0.780	0.072	**	0.783	0.073	**	0.754	0.070	**
1.5G, India x marriage	2.327	0.197	***	2.339	0.199	***	2.238	0.190	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	3.679	0.168	***	3.677	0.168	***	3.258	0.150	***
1.5G, Caribbean x marriage	0.507	0.077	***	0.506	0.077	***	0.464	0.070	***
1.5G, Africa x marriage	1.184	0.086	*	1.191	0.086	*	1.091	0.079	
2G, Europe & Western x marriage	0.816	0.042	***	0.818	0.042	***	0.801	0.041	***
2G, India x marriage	1.599	0.082	***	1.610	0.083	***	1.497	0.077	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	1.985	0.085	***	1.994	0.085	***	1.722	0.074	***
2G, Caribbean x marriage	0.255	0.028	***	0.254	0.028	***	0.236	0.026	***
2G, Africa x marriage	0.641	0.054	***	0.648	0.055	***	0.600	0.051	***
Native x birth	0.380	0.009	***	0.380	0.009	***	0.380	0.009	***
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.253	0.020	***	0.254	0.020	***	0.240	0.019	***
1G, India x birth	0.124	0.019	***	0.125	0.019	***	0.117	0.018	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.191	0.023	***	0.192	0.023	***	0.170	0.020	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	1.019	0.111		1.013	0.110		0.902	0.098	
1G, Africa x birth	0.499	0.027	***	0.500	0.027	***	0.447	0.024	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	0.383	0.051	***	0.385	0.051	***	0.370	0.049	***
1.5G, India x birth	0.082	0.037	***	0.082	0.037	***	0.079	0.035	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.163	0.034	***	0.163	0.034	***	0.145	0.030	***
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.060	0.111		1.057	0.111		0.969	0.102	
1.5G, Africa x birth	0.374	0.048	***	0.377	0.048	***	0.345	0.044	***
2G, Europe & Western x birth	0.277	0.024	***	0.278	0.024	***	0.272	0.024	***
2G, India x birth	0.131	0.023	***	0.131	0.023	***	0.122	0.021	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.204	0.026	***	0.205	0.026	***	0.177	0.022	***
2G, Caribbean x birth	0.825	0.051	**	0.823	0.051	**	0.763	0.047	***
2G, Africa x birth	0.271	0.035	***	0.274	0.035	***	0.254	0.033	***
France									
Native x cohabitation	2.266	0.059	***	2.268	0.059	***	2.254	0.059	***
1G North Africa x cohabitation	0.589	0.038	***	0.585	0.037	***	0.518	0.033	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	0.965	0.050		0.959	0.050		0.853	0.045	**

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1G South East Asia x cohabitation	0.811	0.056	**	0.810	0.056	**	0.748	0.051	***
1G Turkey x cohabitation	0.717	0.088	**	0.712	0.087	**	0.643	0.079	***
1G Southern Europe x cohabitation	1.341	0.107	***	1.333	0.106	***	1.262	0.101	**
1G Other Europe x cohabitation	1.663	0.084	***	1.671	0.084	***	1.673	0.084	***
1.5G North Africa x cohabitation	0.722	0.058	***	0.718	0.058	***	0.635	0.051	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	1.397	0.140	**	1.388	0.139	**	1.230	0.124	*
1.5G South East Asia x cohabitation	1.318	0.101	***	1.321	0.101	***	1.206	0.092	*
1.5G Turkey x cohabitation	0.797	0.122		0.792	0.121		0.709	0.109	*
1.5G Southern Europe x cohabitation	1.758	0.098	***	1.745	0.098	***	1.645	0.092	***
1.5G Other Europe x cohabitation	2.290	0.266	***	2.298	0.267	***	2.301	0.267	***
2G North Africa x cohabitation	0.965	0.039		0.962	0.039		0.859	0.035	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	1.074	0.074		1.072	0.074		0.959	0.066	
2G South East Asia x cohabitation	1.426	0.100	***	1.428	0.100	***	1.357	0.095	***
2G Turkey x cohabitation	0.612	0.096	**	0.610	0.096	**	0.550	0.086	***
2G Southern Europe x cohabitation	2.079	0.062	***	2.076	0.062	***	2.042	0.061	***
2G Other Europe x cohabitation	2.023	0.099	***	2.027	0.100	***	2.021	0.099	***
Native x marriage	0.638	0.028	***	0.638	0.028	***	0.635	0.028	***
1G North Africa x marriage	1.919	0.071	***	1.908	0.071	***	1.688	0.063	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.931	0.049		0.925	0.049		0.823	0.044	***
1G South East Asia x marriage	1.261	0.070	***	1.259	0.070	***	1.162	0.065	**
1G Turkey x marriage	3.861	0.209	***	3.834	0.208	***	3.466	0.189	***
1G Southern Europe x marriage	2.111	0.135	***	2.098	0.134	***	1.986	0.127	***
1G Other Europe x marriage	1.015	0.065		1.020	0.065		1.021	0.065	
1.5G North Africa x marriage	1.367	0.081	***	1.359	0.080	***	1.203	0.072	**
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.443	0.078	***	0.440	0.078	***	0.390	0.069	***
1.5G South East Asia x marriage	0.722	0.074	**	0.724	0.074	**	0.661	0.068	***
1.5G Turkey x marriage	3.483	0.258	***	3.461	0.257	***	3.100	0.230	***
1.5G Southern Europe x marriage	1.664	0.096	***	1.652	0.095	***	1.558	0.090	***
1.5G Other Europe x marriage	0.916	0.168		0.919	0.168		0.921	0.168	
2G North Africa x marriage	0.961	0.039		0.958	0.039		0.855	0.035	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.469	0.048	***	0.468	0.048	***	0.418	0.043	***
2G South East Asia x marriage	0.357	0.049	***	0.357	0.049	***	0.339	0.047	***
2G Turkey x marriage	2.163	0.182	***	2.157	0.182	***	1.944	0.164	***
2G Southern Europe x marriage	0.543	0.029	***	0.542	0.029	***	0.533	0.029	***
2G Other Europe x marriage	0.541	0.050	***	0.542	0.050	***	0.541	0.050	***
Native x birth	0.177	0.015	***	0.177	0.015	***	0.176	0.014	***
1G North Africa x birth	0.146	0.018	***	0.145	0.018	***	0.128	0.016	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.730	0.043	***	0.726	0.043	***	0.646	0.038	***
1G South East Asia x birth	0.159	0.024	***	0.158	0.024	***	0.146	0.022	***
1G Turkey x birth	0.289	0.056	***	0.287	0.055	***	0.259	0.050	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.190	0.040	***	0.189	0.040	***	0.179	0.037	***
1G Other Europe x birth	0.233	0.030	***	0.234	0.031	***	0.234	0.031	***
1.5G North Africa x birth	0.174	0.028	***	0.173	0.028	***	0.153	0.025	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.733	0.101	*	0.728	0.101	*	0.646	0.089	**
1.5G South East Asia x birth	0.194	0.038	***	0.194	0.038	***	0.177	0.035	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	0.204	0.062	***	0.203	0.061	***	0.181	0.055	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.234	0.035	***	0.232	0.035	***	0.219	0.033	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	0.397	0.110	**	0.398	0.111	**	0.399	0.111	**
2G North Africa x birth	0.171	0.016	***	0.170	0.016	***	0.152	0.014	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.337	0.041	***	0.336	0.041	***	0.301	0.036	***
2G South East Asia x birth	0.067	0.021	***	0.067	0.021	***	0.064	0.020	***
2G Turkey x birth	0.134	0.045	***	0.134	0.045	***	0.121	0.040	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.186	0.017	***	0.186	0.017	***	0.183	0.016	***
2G Other Europe x birth	0.214	0.031	***	0.214	0.031	***	0.213	0.031	***

Germany

West German x marriage	1.429	0.024	***	1.443	0.025	***	1.169	0.023	***
East German x marriage	1.737	0.042	***	1.750	0.043	***	1.431	0.038	***
1G Turkey x marriage	0.388	0.062	***	0.388	0.062	***	0.290	0.047	***
1G Russia/Kazak x marriage	0.790	0.053	***	0.800	0.054	**	0.612	0.042	***
1G Poland x marriage	1.285	0.085	***	1.294	0.086	***	0.981	0.066	

1G Southern Europe x marriage	1.284	0.089	***	1.309	0.090	***	0.989	0.069	
1.5G Turkey x marriage	0.438	0.073	***	0.436	0.073	***	0.350	0.059	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x marriage	1.646	0.118	***	1.643	0.118	***	1.314	0.095	***
1.5G Poland x marriage	1.818	0.173	***	1.828	0.174	***	1.483	0.142	***
1.5G Southern Europe x marriage	1.088	0.149		1.088	0.149		0.915	0.125	
2G Turkey x marriage	0.725	0.099	*	0.729	0.100	*	0.540	0.074	***
2G Russia/Kazak x marriage	1.589	0.339	*	1.606	0.343	*	1.243	0.266	
2G Poland x marriage	1.751	0.175	***	1.759	0.176	***	1.352	0.136	**
2G Southern Europe x marriage	1.878	0.160	***	1.906	0.163	***	1.437	0.124	***
West German x cohabitation	0.749	0.015	***	0.757	0.015	***	0.613	0.014	***
East German x cohabitation	0.686	0.024	***	0.692	0.025	***	0.565	0.021	***
1G Turkey x cohabitation	3.476	0.191	***	3.476	0.191	***	2.593	0.147	***
1G Russia/Kazak x cohabitation	2.927	0.107	***	2.966	0.109	***	2.270	0.088	***
1G Poland x cohabitation	1.709	0.099	***	1.720	0.100	***	1.304	0.077	***
1G Southern Europe x cohabitation	0.943	0.076		0.961	0.077		0.726	0.059	***
1.5G Turkey x cohabitation	3.629	0.215	***	3.609	0.214	***	2.897	0.174	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x cohabitation	1.459	0.111	***	1.457	0.111	***	1.165	0.089	*
1.5G Poland x cohabitation	0.869	0.119		0.874	0.119		0.709	0.097	*
1.5G Southern Europe x cohabitation	1.249	0.159		1.249	0.159		1.050	0.134	
2G Turkey x cohabitation	2.807	0.198	***	2.820	0.199	***	2.091	0.150	***
2G Russia/Kazak x cohabitation	0.939	0.261		0.949	0.264		0.735	0.204	
2G Poland x cohabitation	0.721	0.112	*	0.724	0.112	*	0.557	0.086	***
2G Southern Europe x cohabitation	0.533	0.085	***	0.541	0.086	***	0.408	0.065	***
West German x birth	0.246	0.007	***	0.249	0.007	***	0.201	0.006	***
East German x birth	0.589	0.022	***	0.593	0.023	***	0.485	0.019	***
1G Turkey x birth	0.368	0.061	***	0.368	0.061	***	0.275	0.045	***
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.430	0.039	***	0.435	0.039	***	0.333	0.031	***
1G Poland x birth	0.456	0.050	***	0.459	0.050	***	0.348	0.038	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.153	0.030	***	0.156	0.031	***	0.118	0.023	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	0.244	0.055	***	0.242	0.054	***	0.194	0.044	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.381	0.056	***	0.380	0.056	***	0.304	0.045	***
1.5G Poland x birth	0.241	0.062	***	0.243	0.063	***	0.197	0.051	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.242	0.070	***	0.242	0.070	***	0.203	0.059	***
2G Turkey x birth	0.175	0.048	***	0.175	0.049	***	0.130	0.036	***
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.217	0.125	**	0.219	0.126	**	0.170	0.098	**
2G Poland x birth	0.292	0.071	***	0.293	0.071	***	0.225	0.055	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.253	0.058	***	0.257	0.059	***	0.194	0.045	***
Age									
16-19 (ref)	1			1			1		
20-24	2.878	0.030	***	2.903	0.031	***	2.922	0.031	***
25-29	3.993	0.047	***	4.073	0.050	***	4.103	0.050	***
30-34	3.579	0.058	***	3.656	0.061	***	3.685	0.061	***
35-39	2.484	0.064	***	2.533	0.066	***	2.563	0.066	***
40-44	1.408	0.063	***	1.435	0.064	***	1.458	0.065	***
45+	0.713	0.055	***	0.726	0.056	***	0.740	0.057	***
Cohort									
1950-59 (ref)	1			1			1		
1960-69	0.885	0.010	***	0.887	0.010	***	0.891	0.010	***
1970-79	0.899	0.011	***	0.903	0.011	***	0.929	0.011	***
1980-89	0.842	0.011	***	0.844	0.011	***	0.894	0.012	***
1990+	0.493	0.011	***	0.491	0.011	***	0.537	0.012	***
Sex									
Male (ref)	1			1			1		
Female	1.642	0.013	***	1.646	0.013	***	1.651	0.013	***
Education									
Low (ref)				1			1		
Medium				0.998	0.009		0.994	0.009	
High				0.929	0.011	***	0.924	0.011	***
Number of siblings									
None (ref)							1		

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
One							0.882	0.014	***
Two							0.993	0.016	
Three or more							1.150	0.018	***
Missing							1.348	0.023	***
Constant	0.001	0.000	***	0.001	0.000	***	0.001	0.000	***
N	142,380			142,380			142,380		
Log likelihood	-49059.728			-49033.426			-48556.222		

Notes: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001. Model 1: controlling for age, cohort, and sex; Model 2: Model 1 + education; Model 3: Model 2 + number of siblings. The results of Model 3 correspond to Figure 2.
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A3. Outcomes of partnered childless individuals: Relative risks of a first birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany, stepwise models

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition									
United Kingdom									
Native x birth (ref)	1			1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.900	0.033	**	0.923	0.034	*	0.920	0.034	*
1G, India x birth	1.277	0.051	***	1.319	0.053	***	1.292	0.052	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.386	0.044	***	1.357	0.043	***	1.300	0.042	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	1.032	0.118		1.021	0.117		0.965	0.111	
1G, Africa x birth	1.345	0.046	***	1.347	0.046	***	1.299	0.044	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	0.921	0.064		0.933	0.065		0.920	0.064	
1.5G, India x birth	1.296	0.117	**	1.278	0.115	**	1.250	0.113	*
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.299	0.062	***	1.262	0.060	***	1.194	0.057	***
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.200	0.131		1.175	0.128		1.129	0.123	
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.183	0.081	*	1.211	0.083	**	1.173	0.080	*
2G, Europe & Western x birth	0.923	0.036	*	0.929	0.036		0.917	0.035	*
2G, India x birth	1.059	0.056		1.078	0.057		1.047	0.055	
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.192	0.058	***	1.178	0.057	**	1.111	0.054	*
2G, Caribbean x birth	1.127	0.072		1.129	0.072		1.087	0.070	
2G, Africa x birth	0.960	0.072		1.005	0.076		0.994	0.075	
Native x separation	0.383	0.007	***	0.383	0.007	***	0.383	0.007	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.462	0.023	***	0.474	0.024	***	0.472	0.024	***
1G, India x separation	0.084	0.013	***	0.087	0.013	***	0.085	0.013	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.052	0.008	***	0.051	0.008	***	0.049	0.008	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	0.295	0.063	***	0.292	0.062	***	0.276	0.059	***
1G, Africa x separation	0.202	0.017	***	0.202	0.017	***	0.195	0.016	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.482	0.046	***	0.489	0.047	***	0.482	0.046	***
1.5G, India x separation	0.135	0.037	***	0.133	0.037	***	0.130	0.036	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.067	0.014	***	0.065	0.013	***	0.061	0.013	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	0.240	0.058	***	0.235	0.057	***	0.226	0.055	***
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.312	0.041	***	0.319	0.042	***	0.309	0.041	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.394	0.023	***	0.397	0.023	***	0.392	0.023	***
2G, India x separation	0.220	0.025	***	0.224	0.025	***	0.217	0.025	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.187	0.022	***	0.185	0.022	***	0.174	0.021	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	0.647	0.055	***	0.648	0.055	***	0.624	0.053	***
2G, Africa x separation	0.558	0.055	***	0.584	0.058	***	0.577	0.057	***
France									
Native x birth	1.312	0.034	***	1.316	0.034	***	1.298	0.034	***
1G North Africa x birth	1.609	0.057	***	1.582	0.056	***	1.467	0.053	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.566	0.065	***	1.538	0.064	***	1.430	0.060	***
1G South East Asia x birth	1.598	0.077	***	1.600	0.077	***	1.519	0.073	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.693	0.089	***	1.657	0.087	***	1.556	0.082	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.754	0.095	***	1.695	0.092	***	1.623	0.088	***
1G Other Europe x birth	1.140	0.054	**	1.173	0.056	**	1.166	0.055	**
1.5G North Africa x birth	1.743	0.094	***	1.717	0.092	***	1.590	0.086	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.647	0.170	***	1.617	0.167	***	1.517	0.157	***
1.5G South East Asia x birth	1.462	0.103	***	1.487	0.105	***	1.397	0.099	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.509	0.108	***	1.472	0.105	***	1.385	0.099	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.734	0.075	***	1.688	0.073	***	1.617	0.070	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	1.337	0.158	*	1.374	0.162	**	1.364	0.161	**
2G North Africa x birth	1.472	0.051	***	1.457	0.050	***	1.364	0.048	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.292	0.096	**	1.284	0.095	**	1.210	0.090	*
2G South East Asia x birth	1.086	0.096		1.091	0.096		1.048	0.093	
2G Turkey x birth	1.574	0.142	***	1.536	0.138	***	1.445	0.130	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	1.289	0.039	***	1.282	0.039	***	1.261	0.039	***
2G Other Europe x birth	1.198	0.065	**	1.207	0.066	**	1.189	0.065	**

Native x separation	0.320	0.016	***	0.321	0.016	***	0.317	0.016	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.197	0.019	***	0.194	0.019	***	0.180	0.017	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.213	0.023	***	0.209	0.023	***	0.195	0.021	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.126	0.021	***	0.127	0.021	***	0.120	0.020	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.076	0.018	***	0.074	0.018	***	0.070	0.017	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.144	0.027	***	0.139	0.026	***	0.133	0.025	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.333	0.029	***	0.343	0.030	***	0.341	0.029	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.305	0.039	***	0.300	0.038	***	0.278	0.035	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.399	0.083	***	0.392	0.082	***	0.367	0.077	***
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.227	0.040	***	0.231	0.041	***	0.217	0.038	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.097	0.027	***	0.095	0.026	***	0.089	0.025	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.192	0.024	***	0.187	0.024	***	0.179	0.023	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.372	0.083	***	0.382	0.085	***	0.379	0.085	***
2G North Africa x separation	0.329	0.023	***	0.326	0.023	***	0.305	0.022	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.486	0.058	***	0.483	0.058	***	0.456	0.055	***
2G South East Asia x separation	0.476	0.063	***	0.479	0.064	***	0.459	0.061	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.262	0.057	***	0.256	0.056	***	0.241	0.053	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.321	0.019	***	0.320	0.019	***	0.314	0.018	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.452	0.040	***	0.455	0.040	***	0.448	0.039	***
Germany									
West German x birth	1.058	0.016	***	1.011	0.015		1.036	0.022	
East German x birth	1.422	0.033	***	1.362	0.032	***	1.399	0.039	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.667	0.090	***	1.573	0.085	***	1.607	0.091	***
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.854	0.062	***	1.757	0.059	***	1.806	0.068	***
1G Poland x birth	1.334	0.065	***	1.253	0.061	***	1.285	0.066	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.328	0.080	***	1.241	0.075	***	1.274	0.080	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.726	0.104	***	1.649	0.100	***	1.664	0.103	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.653	0.102	***	1.551	0.096	***	1.583	0.101	***
1.5G Poland x birth	1.141	0.113		1.084	0.107		1.112	0.111	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.641	0.175	***	1.577	0.168	***	1.603	0.172	***
2G Turkey x birth	1.298	0.092	***	1.201	0.086	*	1.226	0.090	**
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.774	0.173		0.726	0.163		0.747	0.168	
2G Poland x birth	0.860	0.093		0.830	0.089		0.850	0.093	
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.935	0.091		0.874	0.085		0.893	0.088	
West German x separation	0.364	0.008	***	0.348	0.008	***	0.356	0.009	***
East German x separation	0.424	0.017	***	0.406	0.016	***	0.416	0.018	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.089	0.020	***	0.084	0.019	***	0.086	0.020	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.134	0.016	***	0.127	0.015	***	0.130	0.016	***
1G Poland x separation	0.141	0.021	***	0.132	0.019	***	0.136	0.020	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.233	0.033	***	0.218	0.031	***	0.223	0.032	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.110	0.026	***	0.105	0.025	***	0.106	0.025	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.307	0.043	***	0.288	0.040	***	0.294	0.042	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.417	0.068	***	0.396	0.064	***	0.406	0.066	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.184	0.058	***	0.177	0.056	***	0.180	0.057	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.121	0.028	***	0.112	0.026	***	0.114	0.026	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.077	0.055	***	0.073	0.051	***	0.075	0.053	***
2G Poland x separation	0.297	0.054	***	0.286	0.052	***	0.293	0.054	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.341	0.055	***	0.318	0.051	***	0.325	0.053	***
Union duration									
0-1 year (ref)	1			1			1		
1-3 years	1.094	0.012	***	1.100	0.012	***	1.101	0.012	***
3-5 years	0.995	0.013		1.006	0.014		1.009	0.014	
5+ years	0.620	0.009	***	0.628	0.009	***	0.630	0.009	***
Age at union formation									
16-19 (ref)	1			1					
20-24	0.790	0.009	***	0.815	0.010	***	0.820	0.010	***
25-29	0.778	0.011	***	0.815	0.011	***	0.820	0.012	***
30-34	0.832	0.016	***	0.874	0.017	***	0.880	0.017	***
35+	0.622	0.018	***	0.648	0.019	***	0.653	0.019	***
Union type									

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
Cohabitation (ref)	1			1			1		
Marriage	1.626	0.016	***	1.638	0.017	***	1.636	0.017	***
Cohort									
1950-59 (ref)	1			1			1		
1960-69	1.211	0.016	***	1.219	0.016	***	1.219	0.016	***
1970-79	1.350	0.018	***	1.374	0.018	***	1.381	0.019	***
1980-89	1.378	0.022	***	1.414	0.023	***	1.421	0.023	***
1990+	1.214	0.042	***	1.246	0.044	***	1.249	0.044	***
Sex									
Male (ref)	1			1			1		
Female	1.005	0.009		1.011	0.009		1.012	0.009	
Education									
Low (ref)				1			1		
Medium				0.946	0.009	***	0.949	0.009	***
High				0.801	0.011	***	0.812	0.011	***
Number of siblings									
None (ref)							1		
One							1.027	0.020	
Two							1.089	0.021	***
Three or more							1.179	0.022	***
Missing							1.062	0.021	**
Constant	0.010	0.000	***	0.010	0.000	***	0.009	0.000	***
N	542,400			542,400			542,400		
Log likelihood	-62537.642			-62406.570			-62342.474		

Notes: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001. Model 1: controlling for union duration, age at union formation, union type, cohort, and sex; Model 2: Model 1 + education; Model 3: Model 2 + number of siblings. The results of Model 3 correspond to Figure 3.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A4. Outcomes of partnered individuals with one child: Relative risks of a second birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany, stepwise models

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition									
United Kingdom									
Native x birth (ref)	1			1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.707	0.031	***	0.703	0.031	***	0.705	0.032	***
1G, India x birth	0.822	0.038	***	0.804	0.038	***	0.790	0.037	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.259	0.044	***	1.250	0.043	***	1.206	0.042	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	0.526	0.069	***	0.527	0.069	***	0.504	0.067	***
1G, Africa x birth	1.097	0.041	*	1.092	0.041	*	1.066	0.040	
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	1.057	0.082		1.052	0.081		1.045	0.081	
1.5G, India x birth	1.227	0.119	*	1.217	0.119	*	1.207	0.118	
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.216	0.062	***	1.217	0.062	***	1.172	0.061	**
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.071	0.122		1.067	0.122		1.038	0.118	
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.136	0.087		1.129	0.086		1.103	0.084	
2G, Europe & Western x birth	0.981	0.043		0.976	0.043		0.965	0.042	
2G, India x birth	1.131	0.067	*	1.126	0.067	*	1.094	0.065	
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.274	0.069	***	1.276	0.069	***	1.222	0.066	***
2G, Caribbean x birth	0.782	0.055	**	0.780	0.055	***	0.762	0.054	***
2G, Africa x birth	1.076	0.094		1.059	0.093		1.054	0.093	
Native x separation	0.196	0.005	***	0.196	0.005	***	0.196	0.005	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.129	0.013	***	0.128	0.013	***	0.129	0.013	***
1G, India x separation	0.025	0.006	***	0.025	0.006	***	0.024	0.006	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.041	0.007	***	0.040	0.007	***	0.039	0.007	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	0.281	0.051	***	0.281	0.051	***	0.270	0.049	***
1G, Africa x separation	0.110	0.012	***	0.109	0.012	***	0.107	0.012	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.180	0.034	***	0.179	0.033	***	0.178	0.033	***
1.5G, India x separation	0.023	0.016	***	0.023	0.016	***	0.023	0.016	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.024	0.009	***	0.024	0.009	***	0.023	0.008	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	0.440	0.078	***	0.438	0.078	***	0.426	0.076	***
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.136	0.030	***	0.136	0.030	***	0.132	0.029	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.181	0.018	***	0.180	0.018	***	0.178	0.018	***
2G, India x separation	0.076	0.017	***	0.076	0.017	***	0.074	0.017	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.086	0.017	***	0.086	0.017	***	0.083	0.017	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	0.351	0.037	***	0.350	0.037	***	0.342	0.036	***
2G, Africa x separation	0.163	0.037	***	0.161	0.036	***	0.160	0.036	***
France									
Native x birth	0.841	0.026	***	0.842	0.026	***	0.829	0.025	***
1G North Africa x birth	1.452	0.056	***	1.450	0.056	***	1.372	0.054	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.268	0.055	***	1.270	0.055	***	1.203	0.053	***
1G South East Asia x birth	1.100	0.058		1.092	0.058		1.052	0.056	
1G Turkey x birth	1.278	0.071	***	1.282	0.071	***	1.221	0.068	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.811	0.049	**	0.808	0.049	***	0.780	0.047	***
1G Other Europe x birth	0.785	0.045	***	0.773	0.044	***	0.774	0.044	***
1.5G North Africa x birth	1.230	0.074	**	1.232	0.074	***	1.167	0.071	*
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.054	0.118		1.056	0.118		1.008	0.113	
1.5G South East Asia x birth	0.960	0.077		0.955	0.077		0.908	0.074	
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.191	0.090	*	1.206	0.091	*	1.148	0.087	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.843	0.040	***	0.850	0.040	**	0.823	0.039	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	0.992	0.133		0.988	0.133		0.985	0.132	
2G North Africa x birth	0.979	0.041		0.985	0.041		0.938	0.040	
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.966	0.089		0.968	0.090		0.921	0.085	
2G South East Asia x birth	0.847	0.102		0.838	0.101		0.807	0.098	
2G Turkey x birth	1.013	0.114		1.028	0.115		0.977	0.110	
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.806	0.029	***	0.810	0.029	***	0.796	0.029	***
2G Other Europe x birth	0.789	0.051	***	0.791	0.051	***	0.773	0.050	***

	Est.	SE	Sig.	Est.	SE	Sig.	Est.	SE	Sig.
Native x separation	0.138	0.010	***	0.138	0.010	***	0.135	0.010	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.097	0.014	***	0.097	0.014	***	0.092	0.013	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.175	0.020	***	0.175	0.020	***	0.166	0.019	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.074	0.015	***	0.074	0.015	***	0.071	0.014	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.026	0.010	***	0.026	0.010	***	0.025	0.009	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.055	0.013	***	0.054	0.013	***	0.053	0.012	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.146	0.019	***	0.144	0.019	***	0.144	0.019	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.136	0.024	***	0.136	0.024	***	0.129	0.023	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.234	0.055	***	0.235	0.055	***	0.224	0.053	***
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.086	0.023	***	0.085	0.023	***	0.081	0.022	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.046	0.017	***	0.047	0.018	***	0.044	0.017	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.080	0.012	***	0.080	0.012	***	0.078	0.012	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.177	0.056	***	0.176	0.056	***	0.176	0.056	***
2G North Africa x separation	0.164	0.016	***	0.165	0.016	***	0.157	0.015	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.235	0.044	***	0.236	0.044	***	0.224	0.042	***
2G South East Asia x separation	0.135	0.041	***	0.134	0.040	***	0.129	0.039	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.088	0.033	***	0.089	0.034	***	0.084	0.032	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.106	0.010	***	0.106	0.010	***	0.104	0.010	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.160	0.023	***	0.161	0.023	***	0.157	0.022	***
Germany									
West German x birth	0.901	0.016	***	0.911	0.016	***	0.909	0.025	**
East German x birth	0.596	0.017	***	0.601	0.017	***	0.603	0.021	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.076	0.064		1.081	0.064		1.068	0.068	
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.601	0.023	***	0.603	0.024	***	0.601	0.027	***
1G Poland x birth	0.540	0.033	***	0.544	0.033	***	0.540	0.035	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.998	0.069		1.006	0.070		1.001	0.073	
1.5G Turkey x birth	0.999	0.068		1.011	0.068		0.992	0.069	
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.026	0.075		1.031	0.076		1.023	0.079	
1.5G Poland x birth	0.668	0.085	**	0.674	0.085	**	0.667	0.086	**
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.923	0.110		0.936	0.112		0.925	0.112	
2G Turkey x birth	0.783	0.071	**	0.785	0.071	**	0.773	0.072	**
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.819	0.219		0.831	0.222		0.821	0.221	
2G Poland x birth	0.552	0.078	***	0.561	0.079	***	0.558	0.079	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.599	0.074	***	0.602	0.075	***	0.600	0.076	***
West German x separation	0.160	0.005	***	0.162	0.005	***	0.161	0.006	***
East German x separation	0.184	0.009	***	0.185	0.009	***	0.186	0.010	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.043	0.012	***	0.043	0.012	***	0.043	0.012	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.075	0.008	***	0.075	0.008	***	0.075	0.008	***
1G Poland x separation	0.117	0.015	***	0.118	0.015	***	0.117	0.015	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.093	0.021	***	0.094	0.021	***	0.093	0.021	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.053	0.015	***	0.053	0.015	***	0.052	0.015	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.137	0.027	***	0.138	0.027	***	0.136	0.027	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.106	0.034	***	0.107	0.034	***	0.106	0.034	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.065	0.029	***	0.066	0.029	***	0.065	0.029	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.056	0.019	***	0.056	0.019	***	0.055	0.018	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.117	0.083	**	0.119	0.084	**	0.117	0.083	**
2G Poland x separation	0.216	0.048	***	0.220	0.049	***	0.219	0.049	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.118	0.033	***	0.119	0.033	***	0.118	0.033	***
Time since first birth									
0-1 year (ref)	1			1			1		
1-3 years	3.831	0.076	***	3.830	0.076	***	3.828	0.076	***
3+ years	2.444	0.053	***	2.446	0.053	***	2.446	0.053	***
Age at first birth									
16-24 (ref)	1			1					
25-29	0.860	0.011	***	0.852	0.011	***	0.855	0.011	***
30-34	0.752	0.012	***	0.738	0.012	***	0.742	0.012	***
35+	0.593	0.015	***	0.579	0.015	***	0.581	0.015	***
Union type									
Cohabitation (ref)	1			1			1		
Marriage	1.052	0.016	**	1.047	0.016	**	1.049	0.016	**

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
Union duration									
0-3 years (ref)	1			1			1		
3-5 years	1.210	0.019	***	1.210	0.019	***	1.213	0.019	***
5+ years	1.041	0.016	**	1.041	0.016	*	1.046	0.016	**
Cohort									
1950-59 (ref)	1			1			1		
1960-69	1.119	0.017	***	1.115	0.017	***	1.114	0.017	***
1970-79	1.259	0.020	***	1.246	0.020	***	1.250	0.020	***
1980-89	1.317	0.027	***	1.299	0.027	***	1.303	0.027	***
1990+	1.303	0.092	***	1.291	0.091	***	1.288	0.091	***
Sex									
Male (ref)	1			1			1		
Female	1.011	0.011		1.010	0.011		1.010	0.011	
Education									
Low (ref)				1			1		
Medium				0.966	0.012	**	0.969	0.012	*
High				1.064	0.018	***	1.075	0.018	***
Number of siblings									
None (ref)							1		
One							1.074	0.026	**
Two							1.147	0.028	***
Three or more							1.192	0.027	***
Missing							1.141	0.029	***
Constant	0.005	0.000	***	0.005	0.000	***	0.005	0.000	***
N	976,320			976,320			976,320		
Log likelihood	-48379.964			-48363.792			-48321.760		

Notes: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001. Model 1: controlling for time since first birth, age at first birth, union type, union duration, cohort, and sex; Model 2: Model 1 + education; Model 3: Model 2 + number of siblings. The results of Model 3 correspond to Figure 4.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A5. Outcomes of partnered individuals with two children: Relative risks of a third birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany; stepwise models

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition									
United Kingdom									
Native x birth (ref)	1			1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	1.046	0.081		1.059	0.083		1.014	0.079	
1G, India x birth	1.403	0.102	***	1.416	0.104	***	1.329	0.098	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	3.268	0.142	***	3.219	0.140	***	2.975	0.132	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	1.571	0.284	*	1.585	0.286	*	1.449	0.262	*
1G, Africa x birth	2.274	0.115	***	2.309	0.117	***	2.123	0.109	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	1.062	0.140		1.064	0.140		1.051	0.138	
1.5G, India x birth	1.470	0.198	**	1.456	0.196	**	1.401	0.189	*
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	3.000	0.186	***	2.967	0.184	***	2.726	0.171	***
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.775	0.283	***	1.784	0.284	***	1.669	0.266	**
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.447	0.161	**	1.461	0.163	**	1.372	0.153	**
2G, Europe & Western x birth	1.241	0.087	**	1.246	0.088	**	1.225	0.086	**
2G, India x birth	1.452	0.127	***	1.471	0.128	***	1.388	0.122	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	2.401	0.169	***	2.431	0.171	***	2.222	0.158	***
2G, Caribbean x birth	1.185	0.127		1.202	0.129		1.123	0.121	
2G, Africa x birth	1.401	0.191	*	1.430	0.195	**	1.384	0.189	*
Native x separation	0.547	0.017	***	0.547	0.017	***	0.547	0.017	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.400	0.049	***	0.406	0.050	***	0.388	0.048	***
1G, India x separation	0.091	0.025	***	0.092	0.025	***	0.086	0.024	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.131	0.025	***	0.129	0.025	***	0.119	0.023	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	1.166	0.244		1.176	0.246		1.075	0.225	
1G, Africa x separation	0.423	0.047	***	0.429	0.048	***	0.394	0.044	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.540	0.099	**	0.541	0.099	**	0.534	0.098	**
1.5G, India x separation	0.131	0.059	***	0.130	0.058	***	0.125	0.056	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.113	0.034	***	0.112	0.034	***	0.103	0.031	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	1.198	0.232		1.204	0.233		1.126	0.218	
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.366	0.080	***	0.370	0.081	***	0.347	0.076	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.690	0.064	***	0.692	0.064	***	0.681	0.063	***
2G, India x separation	0.147	0.039	***	0.149	0.040	***	0.141	0.038	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.225	0.049	***	0.228	0.050	***	0.208	0.046	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	1.040	0.119		1.055	0.121		0.986	0.113	
2G, Africa x separation	0.280	0.085	***	0.286	0.086	***	0.277	0.084	***
France									
Native x birth	1.064	0.055		1.101	0.057		1.082	0.056	
1G North Africa x birth	4.230	0.204	***	4.185	0.202	***	3.818	0.189	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	3.324	0.179	***	3.358	0.181	***	3.056	0.169	***
1G South East Asia x birth	2.817	0.195	***	2.831	0.196	***	2.634	0.184	***
1G Turkey x birth	2.620	0.178	***	2.591	0.176	***	2.388	0.164	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.918	0.093		0.890	0.091		0.835	0.085	
1G Other Europe x birth	1.053	0.100		1.088	0.104		1.076	0.103	
1.5G North Africa x birth	2.989	0.234	***	3.026	0.237	***	2.750	0.218	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	2.442	0.356	***	2.515	0.367	***	2.286	0.334	***
1.5G South East Asia x birth	1.940	0.242	***	1.982	0.247	***	1.834	0.229	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	2.569	0.244	***	2.575	0.244	***	2.379	0.227	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.857	0.069		0.862	0.069		0.815	0.066	*
1.5G Other Europe x birth	1.416	0.279		1.435	0.283		1.391	0.274	
2G North Africa x birth	2.218	0.135	***	2.271	0.139	***	2.082	0.129	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	2.443	0.333	***	2.526	0.344	***	2.332	0.319	***
2G South East Asia x birth	1.556	0.306	*	1.589	0.313	*	1.515	0.299	*
2G Turkey x birth	1.831	0.376	**	1.869	0.384	**	1.726	0.355	**
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.806	0.057	**	0.831	0.059	**	0.808	0.057	**
2G Other Europe x birth	1.397	0.144	**	1.443	0.149	***	1.397	0.144	**

Native x separation	0.367	0.031	***	0.380	0.032	***	0.373	0.031	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.274	0.048	***	0.271	0.047	***	0.247	0.043	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.554	0.069	***	0.560	0.070	***	0.509	0.064	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.188	0.049	***	0.189	0.049	***	0.176	0.045	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.056	0.025	***	0.055	0.025	***	0.051	0.023	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.184	0.041	***	0.178	0.040	***	0.167	0.038	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.415	0.062	***	0.429	0.065	***	0.425	0.064	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.449	0.088	***	0.455	0.090	***	0.413	0.082	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.509	0.161	*	0.524	0.166	*	0.476	0.151	*
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.323	0.098	***	0.330	0.100	***	0.306	0.092	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.198	0.066	***	0.198	0.066	***	0.183	0.061	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.270	0.038	***	0.272	0.038	***	0.257	0.036	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.327	0.134	**	0.331	0.135	**	0.321	0.131	**
2G North Africa x separation	0.448	0.058	***	0.459	0.060	***	0.421	0.055	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.755	0.184		0.781	0.190		0.721	0.176	
2G South East Asia x separation	0.658	0.199		0.672	0.203		0.641	0.194	
2G Turkey x separation	0.305	0.153	*	0.312	0.156	*	0.288	0.144	*
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.418	0.040	***	0.431	0.042	***	0.419	0.040	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.627	0.095	**	0.648	0.099	**	0.627	0.095	**
Germany									
West German x birth	1.520	0.044	***	1.505	0.044	***	1.251	0.057	***
East German x birth	0.802	0.040	***	0.801	0.040	***	0.672	0.041	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.881	0.147	***	1.837	0.144	***	1.494	0.131	***
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.844	0.053	**	0.832	0.052	**	0.680	0.050	***
1G Poland x birth	0.847	0.093		0.844	0.093		0.693	0.080	**
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.319	0.146	*	1.293	0.143	*	1.061	0.124	
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.784	0.162	***	1.763	0.160	***	1.481	0.142	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.494	0.176	**	1.458	0.172	**	1.197	0.148	
1.5G Poland x birth	0.864	0.205		0.859	0.203		0.723	0.173	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.234	0.231		1.235	0.231		1.037	0.197	
2G Turkey x birth	1.166	0.180		1.126	0.174		0.916	0.146	
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.488	0.282		0.486	0.281		0.396	0.229	
2G Poland x birth	0.513	0.155	*	0.519	0.157	*	0.422	0.128	**
2G Southern Europe x birth	1.456	0.305		1.421	0.298		1.169	0.249	
West German x separation	0.500	0.021	***	0.495	0.021	***	0.411	0.022	***
East German x separation	0.507	0.031	***	0.507	0.031	***	0.425	0.030	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.148	0.040	***	0.144	0.039	***	0.118	0.032	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.162	0.022	***	0.160	0.022	***	0.131	0.019	***
1G Poland x separation	0.463	0.068	***	0.461	0.068	***	0.379	0.057	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.204	0.057	***	0.200	0.056	***	0.164	0.046	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.149	0.045	***	0.147	0.044	***	0.123	0.038	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.314	0.079	***	0.307	0.077	***	0.252	0.064	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.240	0.107	**	0.239	0.107	**	0.201	0.090	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.510	0.148	*	0.511	0.148	*	0.429	0.125	**
2G Turkey x separation	0.108	0.054	***	0.105	0.052	***	0.085	0.043	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.163	0.163		0.162	0.162		0.132	0.132	*
2G Poland x separation	0.373	0.132	**	0.377	0.134	**	0.307	0.109	**
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.507	0.179		0.494	0.175	*	0.407	0.145	*
Time since second birth									
0-1 year (ref)	1			1			1		
1-3 years	3.152	0.094	***	3.148	0.094	***	3.147	0.094	***
3+ years	1.792	0.055	***	1.791	0.055	***	1.794	0.055	***
Age at second birth									
16-24 (ref)	1			1					
25-29	0.663	0.013	***	0.669	0.013	***	0.674	0.013	***
30-34	0.503	0.011	***	0.511	0.012	***	0.516	0.012	***
35+	0.381	0.012	***	0.388	0.012	***	0.391	0.013	***
Union type									
Cohabitation (ref)	1			1			1		
Marriage	0.717	0.019	***	0.721	0.019	***	0.726	0.019	***

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
Union duration									
0-3 years (ref)	1			1			1		
3-5 years	1.017	0.034		1.026	0.034		1.021	0.034	
5+ years	0.860	0.022	***	0.869	0.023	***	0.868	0.023	***
Cohort									
1950-59 (ref)	1			1			1		
1960-69	1.266	0.026	***	1.264	0.026	***	1.271	0.026	***
1970-79	1.312	0.029	***	1.307	0.030	***	1.325	0.030	***
1980-89	1.304	0.043	***	1.298	0.043	***	1.316	0.044	***
1990+	1.292	0.207		1.293	0.207		1.323	0.212	
Sex									
Male (ref)	1			1			1		
Female	0.961	0.016	*	0.961	0.016	*	0.961	0.016	*
Education									
Low (ref)				1			1		
Medium				0.905	0.016	***	0.918	0.016	***
High				0.906	0.023	***	0.932	0.023	**
Number of siblings									
None (ref)							1		
One							0.904	0.033	**
Two							0.962	0.035	
Three or more							1.112	0.036	**
Missing							1.239	0.051	***
Constant	0.004	0.000	***	0.004	0.000	***	0.004	0.000	***
N	910,656			910,656			910,656		
Log likelihood	-28415.631			-28396.717			-28346.155		

Notes: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001. Model 1: controlling for time since second birth, age at second birth, union type, union duration, cohort, and sex; Model 2: Model 1 + education; Model 3: Model 2 + number of siblings. The results of Model 3 correspond to Figure 5.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A6. Outcomes of unpartnered individuals: Relative risks of cohabitation, marriage, and childbirth in the UK, France and Germany, separate models for men and women

	Men			Women		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition						
United Kingdom						
Native x cohabitation	2.129	0.052	***	1.684	0.035	***
1G, Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.859	0.100	***	1.407	0.062	***
1G, India x cohabitation	0.153	0.031	***	0.108	0.024	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.057	0.016	***	0.026	0.011	***
1G, Caribbean x cohabitation	0.863	0.177		0.588	0.095	**
1G, Africa x cohabitation	0.631	0.046	***	0.380	0.028	***
1.5G Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.885	0.173	***	1.367	0.125	**
1.5G, India x cohabitation	0.244	0.092	***	0.318	0.096	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.150	0.045	***	0.086	0.032	***
1.5G, Caribbean x cohabitation	0.828	0.163		0.720	0.107	*
1.5G, Africa x cohabitation	0.715	0.100	*	0.642	0.078	***
2G, Europe & Western x cohabitation	1.898	0.108	***	1.367	0.070	***
2G, India x cohabitation	0.549	0.071	***	0.421	0.052	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x cohabitation	0.299	0.049	***	0.109	0.022	***
2G, Caribbean x cohabitation	1.411	0.122	***	0.840	0.059	*
2G, Africa x cohabitation	0.911	0.103		0.720	0.070	**
Native x marriage (ref)	1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x marriage	0.875	0.066		0.635	0.040	***
1G, India x marriage	2.240	0.126	***	2.240	0.114	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	2.614	0.121	***	3.366	0.144	***
1G, Caribbean x marriage	0.791	0.169		0.467	0.084	***
1G, Africa x marriage	1.074	0.061		0.954	0.047	
1.5G Europe & Western x marriage	0.588	0.095	**	0.871	0.099	
1.5G, India x marriage	2.541	0.302	***	1.997	0.243	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	3.678	0.238	***	3.040	0.201	***
1.5G, Caribbean x marriage	0.510	0.128	**	0.439	0.083	***
1.5G, Africa x marriage	1.210	0.131		1.004	0.098	
2G, Europe & Western x marriage	0.800	0.067	**	0.808	0.053	**
2G, India x marriage	1.484	0.120	***	1.503	0.101	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x marriage	1.982	0.133	***	1.563	0.088	***
2G, Caribbean x marriage	0.278	0.053	***	0.222	0.030	***
2G, Africa x marriage	0.619	0.084	***	0.588	0.063	***
Native x birth	0.312	0.013	***	0.423	0.013	***
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.272	0.036	***	0.226	0.023	***
1G, India x birth	0.122	0.027	***	0.113	0.024	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.158	0.027	***	0.189	0.031	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	0.934	0.184		0.904	0.118	
1G, Africa x birth	0.317	0.032	***	0.530	0.034	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	0.241	0.061	***	0.463	0.072	***
1.5G, India x birth	0.104	0.060	***	0.058	0.041	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.136	0.043	***	0.159	0.044	***
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	0.669	0.147		1.112	0.133	
1.5G, Africa x birth	0.289	0.063	***	0.381	0.060	***
2G, Europe & Western x birth	0.186	0.032	***	0.328	0.033	***
2G, India x birth	0.081	0.027	***	0.151	0.031	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	0.157	0.035	***	0.187	0.029	***
2G, Caribbean x birth	0.686	0.084	**	0.804	0.058	**
2G, Africa x birth	0.169	0.044	***	0.304	0.045	***
France						
Native x cohabitation	2.686	0.105	***	1.988	0.070	***
1G North Africa x cohabitation	0.795	0.065	**	0.324	0.035	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	1.076	0.077		0.697	0.053	***

	Est	SE	Sig	Est	SE	Sig
1G South East Asia x cohabitation	0.910	0.090		0.650	0.062	***
1G Turkey x cohabitation	0.740	0.118		0.600	0.116	**
1G Southern Europe x cohabitation	1.700	0.188	***	0.996	0.115	
1G Other Europe x cohabitation	1.936	0.166	***	1.526	0.095	***
1.5G North Africa x cohabitation	0.798	0.087	*	0.515	0.062	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	1.974	0.301	***	0.944	0.126	
1.5G South East Asia x cohabitation	1.243	0.133	*	1.193	0.131	
1.5G Turkey x cohabitation	1.209	0.239		0.449	0.109	**
1.5G Southern Europe x cohabitation	2.112	0.165	***	1.365	0.110	***
1.5G Other Europe x cohabitation	2.262	0.403	***	2.357	0.362	***
2G North Africa x cohabitation	1.099	0.068		0.724	0.040	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x cohabitation	1.221	0.125		0.815	0.076	*
2G South East Asia x cohabitation	1.443	0.160	**	1.318	0.119	**
2G Turkey x cohabitation	0.883	0.185		0.369	0.087	***
2G Southern Europe x cohabitation	2.611	0.111	***	1.681	0.070	***
2G Other Europe x cohabitation	2.479	0.178	***	1.759	0.119	***
Native x marriage	0.634	0.045	***	0.639	0.037	***
1G North Africa x marriage	1.674	0.098	***	1.728	0.085	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.835	0.067	*	0.827	0.058	**
1G South East Asia x marriage	1.268	0.107	**	1.111	0.082	
1G Turkey x marriage	3.739	0.276	***	3.532	0.287	***
1G Southern Europe x marriage	2.241	0.217	***	1.850	0.158	***
1G Other Europe x marriage	1.001	0.117		1.006	0.076	
1.5G North Africa x marriage	1.238	0.110	*	1.190	0.095	*
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.538	0.156	*	0.331	0.074	***
1.5G South East Asia x marriage	0.702	0.099	*	0.632	0.095	**
1.5G Turkey x marriage	4.371	0.461	***	2.484	0.260	***
1.5G Southern Europe x marriage	1.802	0.152	***	1.433	0.113	***
1.5G Other Europe x marriage	0.919	0.256		0.932	0.227	
2G North Africa x marriage	0.796	0.057	**	0.882	0.045	*
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x marriage	0.508	0.079	***	0.370	0.051	***
2G South East Asia x marriage	0.361	0.079	***	0.329	0.059	***
2G Turkey x marriage	2.035	0.283	***	1.886	0.200	***
2G Southern Europe x marriage	0.444	0.041	***	0.602	0.040	***
2G Other Europe x marriage	0.655	0.089	**	0.476	0.060	***
Native x birth	0.175	0.023	***	0.178	0.019	***
1G North Africa x birth	0.132	0.026	***	0.128	0.022	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.583	0.056	***	0.704	0.054	***
1G South East Asia x birth	0.111	0.031	***	0.173	0.032	***
1G Turkey x birth	0.352	0.081	***	0.178	0.063	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.140	0.053	***	0.207	0.052	***
1G Other Europe x birth	0.307	0.064	***	0.199	0.033	***
1.5G North Africa x birth	0.211	0.044	***	0.109	0.028	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.628	0.169		0.646	0.104	**
1.5G South East Asia x birth	0.203	0.053	***	0.154	0.047	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	0.279	0.114	**	0.132	0.059	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.298	0.060	***	0.170	0.038	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	0.353	0.158	*	0.439	0.155	*
2G North Africa x birth	0.150	0.024	***	0.153	0.018	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	0.375	0.068	***	0.260	0.042	***
2G South East Asia x birth	0.034	0.024	***	0.082	0.029	***
2G Turkey x birth	0.154	0.077	***	0.102	0.046	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.191	0.027	***	0.180	0.021	***
2G Other Europe x birth	0.199	0.048	***	0.226	0.042	***
Germany						
West German	1.290	0.040	***	1.086	0.028	**
East German	1.482	0.060	***	1.398	0.049	***
1G Turkey	0.430	0.084	***	0.172	0.050	***
1G Russia/Kazak	0.704	0.076	**	0.566	0.050	***
1G Poland	1.079	0.117		0.929	0.080	

1G Southern Europe	1.141	0.108		0.878	0.093	
1.5G Turkey	0.533	0.107	**	0.204	0.062	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak	1.565	0.173	***	1.164	0.112	
1.5G Poland	1.772	0.248	***	1.305	0.171	*
1.5G Southern Europe	1.136	0.238		0.789	0.143	
2G Turkey	0.715	0.145		0.441	0.083	***
2G Russia/Kazak	1.098	0.367		1.348	0.375	
2G Poland	1.671	0.262	**	1.214	0.159	
2G Southern Europe	1.841	0.214	***	1.160	0.150	
West German	0.689	0.024	***	0.562	0.017	***
East German	0.609	0.034	***	0.535	0.027	***
1G Turkey	2.499	0.213	***	2.758	0.211	***
1G Russia/Kazak	2.815	0.168	***	1.986	0.102	***
1G Poland	1.541	0.142	***	1.177	0.091	*
1G Southern Europe	0.751	0.086	*	0.730	0.084	**
1.5G Turkey	2.961	0.262	***	2.943	0.241	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak	1.241	0.153		1.114	0.109	
1.5G Poland	0.869	0.172		0.609	0.116	**
1.5G Southern Europe	1.185	0.244		0.967	0.158	
2G Turkey	2.345	0.268	***	1.933	0.178	***
2G Russia/Kazak	0.610	0.273		0.829	0.294	
2G Poland	0.955	0.197		0.364	0.086	***
2G Southern Europe	0.419	0.100	***	0.412	0.088	***
West German	0.186	0.010	***	0.210	0.008	***
East German	0.403	0.026	***	0.548	0.027	***
1G Turkey	0.287	0.068	***	0.273	0.063	***
1G Russia/Kazak	0.294	0.048	***	0.355	0.039	***
1G Poland	0.284	0.059	***	0.382	0.050	***
1G Southern Europe	0.139	0.036	***	0.102	0.031	***
1.5G Turkey	0.170	0.060	***	0.222	0.064	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak	0.360	0.081	***	0.271	0.053	***
1.5G Poland	0.167	0.075	***	0.217	0.069	***
1.5G Southern Europe	0.099	0.070	**	0.255	0.081	***
2G Turkey	0.114	0.057	***	0.137	0.046	***
2G Russia/Kazak	0.244	0.173	*	0.104	0.104	*
2G Poland	0.239	0.098	***	0.223	0.067	***
2G Southern Europe	0.140	0.057	***	0.243	0.068	***
Age						
16-19 (ref)	1			1		
20-24	4.289	0.088	***	2.564	0.033	***
25-29	6.966	0.151	***	3.124	0.051	***
30-34	6.739	0.173	***	2.475	0.061	***
35-39	4.853	0.173	***	1.632	0.068	***
40-44	3.059	0.170	***	0.775	0.061	**
45+	1.643	0.152	***	0.356	0.051	***
Cohort						
1950-59 (ref)	1			1		
1960-69	0.922	0.016	***	0.869	0.014	***
1970-79	0.960	0.017	*	0.904	0.015	***
1980-89	0.883	0.018	***	0.897	0.016	***
1990+	0.590	0.022	***	0.514	0.015	***
Education						
Low (ref)	1			1		
Medium	1.084	0.016	***	0.939	0.012	***
High	1.077	0.019	***	0.840	0.014	***
Number of siblings						
None (ref)	1			1		
One	0.924	0.023	**	0.856	0.018	***
Two	1.024	0.026		0.976	0.021	
Three or more	1.143	0.028	***	1.154	0.024	***

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Missing	1.321	0.034	***	1.362	0.031	***
Constant	0.001	0.000	***	0.002	0.000	***
N	71,190			71,190		
Log likelihood	-21725.539			-25471.413		

Note: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A7. Outcomes of partnered childless individuals: Relative risks of a first birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany, separate models for men and women

	Men			Women		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition						
United Kingdom						
Native x birth (ref)	1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.955	0.057		0.895	0.041	*
1G, India x birth	1.406	0.084	***	1.211	0.065	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.377	0.066	***	1.248	0.054	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	0.807	0.156		1.103	0.157	
1G, Africa x birth	1.355	0.071	***	1.257	0.057	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	0.911	0.097		0.936	0.087	
1.5G, India x birth	1.251	0.163		1.273	0.159	
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.312	0.089	***	1.116	0.076	
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.482	0.263	*	0.958	0.133	
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.423	0.144	**	1.011	0.093	
2G, Europe & Western x birth	0.977	0.058		0.879	0.045	*
2G, India x birth	1.081	0.090		1.021	0.070	
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.213	0.093	*	1.037	0.065	
2G, Caribbean x birth	1.113	0.120		1.071	0.086	
2G, Africa x birth	0.994	0.121		0.983	0.095	
Native x separation	0.452	0.012	***	0.338	0.008	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.591	0.044	***	0.403	0.027	***
1G, India x separation	0.100	0.021	***	0.075	0.016	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.084	0.015	***	0.022	0.007	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	0.329	0.099	***	0.243	0.073	***
1G, Africa x separation	0.275	0.031	***	0.139	0.018	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.486	0.070	***	0.484	0.062	***
1.5G, India x separation	0.188	0.063	***	0.078	0.039	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.077	0.021	***	0.049	0.016	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	0.324	0.123	**	0.181	0.057	***
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.398	0.076	***	0.253	0.046	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.421	0.037	***	0.373	0.029	***
2G, India x separation	0.284	0.045	***	0.173	0.028	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.223	0.039	***	0.144	0.023	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	0.759	0.099	*	0.552	0.061	***
2G, Africa x separation	0.576	0.092	**	0.572	0.072	***
France						
Native x birth	1.336	0.053	***	1.279	0.044	***
1G North Africa x birth	1.584	0.086	***	1.390	0.067	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.454	0.091	***	1.426	0.081	***
1G South East Asia x birth	1.902	0.135	***	1.290	0.085	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.694	0.121	***	1.482	0.117	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	2.019	0.159	***	1.372	0.102	***
1G Other Europe x birth	1.364	0.114	***	1.074	0.062	
1.5G North Africa x birth	1.755	0.138	***	1.487	0.111	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.495	0.248	*	1.542	0.204	**
1.5G South East Asia x birth	1.399	0.144	**	1.415	0.138	***
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.604	0.163	***	1.232	0.124	*
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.842	0.115	***	1.455	0.088	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	1.286	0.244		1.423	0.215	*
2G North Africa x birth	1.415	0.081	***	1.316	0.059	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.429	0.155	**	1.059	0.108	
2G South East Asia x birth	1.229	0.172		0.945	0.108	
2G Turkey x birth	1.486	0.210	**	1.415	0.166	**
2G Southern Europe x birth	1.312	0.060	***	1.230	0.050	***
2G Other Europe x birth	1.145	0.094		1.246	0.090	**

Native x separation	0.372	0.026	***	0.279	0.019	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.259	0.033	***	0.125	0.019	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.276	0.038	***	0.131	0.024	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.171	0.039	***	0.090	0.022	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.112	0.030	***	0.026	0.015	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.168	0.045	***	0.111	0.029	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.421	0.062	***	0.306	0.032	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.357	0.061	***	0.221	0.042	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.404	0.128	**	0.346	0.096	***
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.314	0.067	***	0.131	0.041	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.143	0.048	***	0.049	0.024	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.214	0.038	***	0.153	0.028	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.413	0.138	**	0.356	0.107	**
2G North Africa x separation	0.389	0.041	***	0.255	0.024	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.493	0.090	***	0.428	0.068	***
2G South East Asia x separation	0.520	0.111	**	0.424	0.072	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.291	0.092	***	0.207	0.063	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.390	0.031	***	0.258	0.022	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.516	0.063	***	0.399	0.050	***
Germany						
West German x birth	1.122	0.036	***	0.978	0.027	
East German x birth	1.493	0.063	***	1.335	0.049	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.515	0.129	***	1.730	0.132	***
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.952	0.112	***	1.718	0.086	***
1G Poland x birth	1.496	0.121	***	1.166	0.078	*
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.414	0.123	***	1.175	0.106	
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.784	0.158	***	1.588	0.139	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.503	0.157	***	1.635	0.132	***
1.5G Poland x birth	1.049	0.154		1.215	0.165	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.740	0.286	**	1.515	0.215	**
2G Turkey x birth	1.301	0.156	*	1.176	0.109	
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.895	0.318		0.659	0.191	
2G Poland x birth	0.852	0.141		0.860	0.125	
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.924	0.130		0.891	0.124	
West German x separation	0.380	0.015	***	0.340	0.012	***
East German x separation	0.442	0.029	***	0.400	0.023	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.142	0.037	***	0.035	0.018	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.123	0.024	***	0.136	0.021	***
1G Poland x separation	0.135	0.034	***	0.135	0.024	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.262	0.050	***	0.193	0.041	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.151	0.044	***	0.068	0.028	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.309	0.068	***	0.283	0.052	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.371	0.091	***	0.456	0.100	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.183	0.092	**	0.178	0.073	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.139	0.049	***	0.100	0.030	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.112	0.112	*	0.055	0.055	**
2G Poland x separation	0.269	0.078	***	0.316	0.075	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.331	0.077	***	0.330	0.074	***
Union duration						
0-1 year (ref)	1			1		
1-3 years	1.091	0.018	***	1.110	0.016	***
3-5 years	0.998	0.021		1.021	0.018	
5+ years	0.621	0.013	***	0.644	0.012	***
Age at union formation						
16-19 (ref)	1			1		
20-24	0.862	0.020	***	0.807	0.012	***
25-29	0.852	0.021	***	0.819	0.015	***
30-34	0.932	0.028	*	0.853	0.025	***
35+	0.772	0.030	***	0.501	0.026	***
Union type						

Cohabitation (ref)	1			1		
Marriage	1.631	0.025	***	1.641	0.022	***
Cohort						
1950-59 (ref)	1			1		
1960-69	1.229	0.023	***	1.210	0.021	***
1970-79	1.359	0.027	***	1.398	0.026	***
1980-89	1.424	0.036	***	1.422	0.030	***
1990+	1.330	0.076	***	1.211	0.054	***
Education						
Low (ref)	1			1		
Medium	0.934	0.014	***	0.960	0.012	**
High	0.821	0.017	***	0.805	0.015	***
Number of siblings						
None (ref)	1			1		
One	1.056	0.031		1.010	0.025	
Two	1.126	0.034	***	1.066	0.028	*
Three or more	1.164	0.033	***	1.196	0.029	***
Missing	1.068	0.032	*	1.057	0.027	*
Constant	0.008	0.000	***	0.010	0.000	***
N	271,200			271,200		
Log likelihood	-29519.996			-32670.606		

Note: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A8. Outcomes of partnered individuals with one child: Relative risks of a second birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany, separate models for men and women

	Men			Women		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition						
United Kingdom						
Native x birth (ref)	1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.778	0.056	**	0.667	0.038	***
1G, India x birth	0.906	0.064		0.706	0.045	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.296	0.068	***	1.130	0.054	*
1G, Caribbean x birth	0.595	0.145	*	0.468	0.074	***
1G, Africa x birth	1.179	0.068	**	0.988	0.049	
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	1.089	0.131		1.020	0.103	
1.5G, India x birth	1.386	0.194	*	1.074	0.146	
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.307	0.095	***	1.057	0.078	
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	0.846	0.177		1.150	0.157	
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.253	0.141	*	1.003	0.105	
2G, Europe & Western x birth	1.005	0.069		0.943	0.054	
2G, India x birth	1.051	0.100		1.120	0.086	
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	1.339	0.118	**	1.156	0.080	*
2G, Caribbean x birth	0.886	0.108		0.706	0.062	***
2G, Africa x birth	1.266	0.183		0.955	0.106	
Native x separation	0.185	0.008	***	0.203	0.007	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.135	0.023	***	0.126	0.016	***
1G, India x separation	0.020	0.009	***	0.026	0.008	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.018	0.007	***	0.055	0.011	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	0.280	0.099	***	0.262	0.055	***
1G, Africa x separation	0.089	0.017	***	0.118	0.016	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.169	0.051	***	0.185	0.044	***
1.5G, India x separation	0.027	0.027	***	0.020	0.020	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.038	0.016	***	0.011	0.008	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	0.552	0.143	*	0.356	0.086	***
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.076	0.034	***	0.173	0.043	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.176	0.028	***	0.180	0.023	***
2G, India x separation	0.036	0.018	***	0.100	0.025	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.067	0.025	***	0.090	0.021	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	0.359	0.068	***	0.332	0.042	***
2G, Africa x separation	0.103	0.052	***	0.184	0.046	***
France						
Native x birth	0.884	0.042	**	0.794	0.032	***
1G North Africa x birth	1.494	0.092	***	1.295	0.067	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.426	0.096	***	1.066	0.063	
1G South East Asia x birth	1.104	0.088		1.020	0.074	
1G Turkey x birth	1.264	0.100	**	1.202	0.095	*
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.980	0.086		0.656	0.056	***
1G Other Europe x birth	0.799	0.082	*	0.758	0.052	***
1.5G North Africa x birth	1.174	0.104		1.187	0.098	*
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.257	0.232		0.892	0.126	
1.5G South East Asia x birth	1.161	0.135		0.744	0.084	**
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.151	0.128		1.172	0.121	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.885	0.060		0.786	0.052	***
1.5G Other Europe x birth	1.338	0.301		0.844	0.141	
2G North Africa x birth	1.122	0.078		0.848	0.045	**
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	1.260	0.163		0.706	0.094	**
2G South East Asia x birth	1.185	0.215		0.626	0.102	**
2G Turkey x birth	1.235	0.209		0.840	0.127	
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.856	0.048	**	0.763	0.036	***
2G Other Europe x birth	0.857	0.083		0.723	0.063	***

Native x separation	0.113	0.014	***	0.151	0.013	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.134	0.026	***	0.065	0.014	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.149	0.029	***	0.175	0.025	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.059	0.020	***	0.081	0.020	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.036	0.016	***	0.014	0.010	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.056	0.020	***	0.050	0.015	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.155	0.036	***	0.139	0.022	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.129	0.034	***	0.131	0.032	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.126	0.073	***	0.262	0.068	***
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.045	0.026	***	0.102	0.031	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.027	0.019	***	0.060	0.027	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.079	0.017	***	0.078	0.016	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.268	0.134	**	0.141	0.057	***
2G North Africa x separation	0.146	0.027	***	0.160	0.019	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.142	0.054	***	0.273	0.058	***
2G South East Asia x separation	0.038	0.038	**	0.165	0.052	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.034	0.034	**	0.112	0.046	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.106	0.016	***	0.104	0.013	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.138	0.033	***	0.173	0.031	***
Germany						
West German x birth	1.008	0.043		0.843	0.030	***
East German x birth	0.676	0.037	***	0.553	0.026	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.257	0.120	*	0.944	0.082	
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.697	0.048	***	0.539	0.033	***
1G Poland x birth	0.587	0.060	***	0.507	0.043	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.022	0.104		0.998	0.105	
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.083	0.107		0.921	0.091	
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.117	0.140		0.960	0.093	
1.5G Poland x birth	0.664	0.128	*	0.679	0.117	*
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.909	0.172		0.933	0.146	
2G Turkey x birth	0.697	0.113	*	0.815	0.094	
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.700	0.314		0.945	0.317	
2G Poland x birth	0.708	0.154		0.472	0.089	***
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.582	0.109	**	0.629	0.107	**
West German x separation	0.128	0.009	***	0.182	0.009	***
East German x separation	0.151	0.014	***	0.207	0.014	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.027	0.016	***	0.052	0.017	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.040	0.009	***	0.096	0.012	***
1G Poland x separation	0.088	0.022	***	0.134	0.020	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.063	0.024	***	0.127	0.036	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.009	0.009	***	0.091	0.028	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.122	0.044	***	0.142	0.034	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.024	0.024	***	0.175	0.059	***
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.094	0.054	***	0.044	0.031	***
2G Turkey x separation	0.034	0.024	***	0.067	0.025	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.000	0.000		0.210	0.149	*
2G Poland x separation	0.257	0.092	***	0.195	0.057	***
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.116	0.048	***	0.122	0.046	***
Time since first birth						
0-1 year (ref)	1			1		
1-3 years	4.096	0.131	***	3.665	0.092	***
3+ years	2.528	0.088	***	2.415	0.067	***
Age at first birth						
16-24 (ref)	1			1		
25-29	0.877	0.019	***	0.847	0.014	***
30-34	0.784	0.020	***	0.706	0.016	***
35+	0.671	0.023	***	0.458	0.020	***
Union type						
Cohabitation (ref)	1			1		
Marriage	1.126	0.028	***	1.006	0.020	

Union duration						
0-3 years (ref)	1			1		
3-5 years	1.248	0.031	***	1.192	0.024	***
5+ years	1.079	0.026	**	1.029	0.021	
Cohort						
1950-59 (ref)	1			1		
1960-69	1.110	0.025	***	1.118	0.022	***
1970-79	1.238	0.030	***	1.263	0.026	***
1980-89	1.276	0.045	***	1.327	0.035	***
1990+	1.096	0.150		1.386	0.115	***
Education						
Low (ref)	1			1		
Medium	0.936	0.018	**	0.992	0.016	
High	1.070	0.027	**	1.079	0.025	**
Number of siblings						
None (ref)	1			1		
One	1.010	0.038		1.119	0.035	***
Two	1.114	0.043	**	1.166	0.037	***
Three or more	1.155	0.041	***	1.211	0.036	***
Missing	1.086	0.043	*	1.179	0.039	***
Constant	0.004	0.000	***	0.005	0.000	***
N	488,160			488,160		
Log likelihood	-21454.892			-26666.718		

Note: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.

Table A9. Outcomes of partnered individuals with two children: Relative risks of a third birth and separation in the UK, France and Germany, separate models for men and women

	Men			Women		
	HR	SE	Sig	HR	SE	Sig
Country x migrant origin x type of transition						
United Kingdom						
Native x birth (ref)	1			1		
1G, Europe & Western x birth	0.935	0.121		1.059	0.104	
1G, India x birth	1.415	0.156	**	1.247	0.123	*
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	3.454	0.234	***	2.649	0.156	***
1G, Caribbean x birth	1.730	0.504		1.321	0.305	
1G, Africa x birth	2.319	0.188	***	1.986	0.133	***
1.5G Europe & Western x birth	0.961	0.207		1.114	0.185	
1.5G, India x birth	1.774	0.334	**	1.132	0.220	
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	3.048	0.269	***	2.375	0.213	***
1.5G, Caribbean x birth	1.905	0.533	*	1.587	0.309	*
1.5G, Africa x birth	1.463	0.242	*	1.299	0.196	
2G, Europe & Western x birth	1.150	0.130		1.291	0.116	**
2G, India x birth	1.306	0.196		1.438	0.155	**
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x birth	2.533	0.285	***	2.044	0.187	***
2G, Caribbean x birth	1.148	0.201		1.095	0.149	
2G, Africa x birth	1.341	0.312		1.430	0.241	*
Native x separation	0.478	0.025	***	0.587	0.022	***
1G, Europe & Western x separation	0.365	0.074	***	0.401	0.063	***
1G, India x separation	0.062	0.031	***	0.102	0.034	***
1G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.159	0.043	***	0.093	0.026	***
1G, Caribbean x separation	0.865	0.355		1.182	0.289	
1G, Africa x separation	0.271	0.059	***	0.466	0.060	***
1.5G Europe & Western x separation	0.612	0.165		0.482	0.121	**
1.5G, India x separation	0.183	0.106	**	0.084	0.059	***
1.5G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.020	0.020	***	0.170	0.054	***
1.5G, Caribbean x separation	0.586	0.294		1.352	0.284	
1.5G, Africa x separation	0.423	0.128	**	0.289	0.092	***
2G, Europe & Western x separation	0.534	0.087	***	0.792	0.090	*
2G, India x separation	0.139	0.062	***	0.142	0.048	***
2G, Pakistan & Bangladesh x separation	0.171	0.070	***	0.227	0.059	***
2G, Caribbean x separation	0.844	0.172		1.056	0.147	
2G, Africa x separation	0.141	0.100	**	0.358	0.120	**
France						
Native x birth	1.096	0.090		1.068	0.071	
1G North Africa x birth	3.924	0.306	***	3.728	0.239	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	3.588	0.312	***	2.736	0.196	***
1G South East Asia x birth	3.375	0.344	***	2.179	0.210	***
1G Turkey x birth	2.272	0.232	***	2.456	0.229	***
1G Southern Europe x birth	0.799	0.121		0.843	0.117	
1G Other Europe x birth	1.307	0.204		0.971	0.118	
1.5G North Africa x birth	2.791	0.336	***	2.759	0.290	***
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	3.207	0.730	***	1.889	0.361	**
1.5G South East Asia x birth	1.915	0.362	**	1.775	0.296	**
1.5G Turkey x birth	2.405	0.340	***	2.381	0.308	***
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	0.780	0.092	*	0.845	0.093	
1.5G Other Europe x birth	1.143	0.468		1.476	0.332	
2G North Africa x birth	2.061	0.216	***	2.092	0.161	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x birth	2.117	0.431	***	2.606	0.481	***
2G South East Asia x birth	1.358	0.432		1.580	0.397	
2G Turkey x birth	2.144	0.684	*	1.517	0.409	
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.866	0.096		0.771	0.071	**
2G Other Europe x birth	1.494	0.228	**	1.335	0.186	*

Native x separation	0.361	0.049	***	0.379	0.040	***
1G North Africa x separation	0.131	0.050	***	0.323	0.064	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.598	0.117	**	0.456	0.075	***
1G South East Asia x separation	0.062	0.044	***	0.244	0.068	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.063	0.036	***	0.039	0.027	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.122	0.046	***	0.203	0.057	***
1G Other Europe x separation	0.365	0.106	**	0.451	0.079	***
1.5G North Africa x separation	0.257	0.098	***	0.541	0.125	**
1.5G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.160	0.161		0.607	0.203	
1.5G South East Asia x separation	0.462	0.176	*	0.192	0.096	**
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.045	0.045	**	0.302	0.107	**
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.260	0.052	***	0.252	0.050	***
1.5G Other Europe x separation	0.571	0.330		0.221	0.128	**
2G North Africa x separation	0.320	0.081	***	0.474	0.073	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x separation	0.762	0.256		0.695	0.246	
2G South East Asia x separation	0.679	0.304		0.592	0.242	
2G Turkey x separation	0.214	0.215		0.325	0.188	
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.337	0.058	***	0.471	0.055	***
2G Other Europe x separation	0.564	0.138	*	0.680	0.132	*
Germany						
West German x birth	1.243	0.089	**	1.248	0.074	***
East German x birth	0.674	0.063	***	0.664	0.053	***
1G Turkey x birth	1.847	0.240	***	1.273	0.151	*
1G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.673	0.075	***	0.683	0.066	***
1G Poland x birth	0.620	0.117	*	0.741	0.109	*
1G Southern Europe x birth	1.135	0.187		0.968	0.162	
1.5G Turkey x birth	1.317	0.189		1.591	0.205	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x birth	1.129	0.240		1.238	0.188	
1.5G Poland x birth	0.375	0.169	*	1.127	0.319	
1.5G Southern Europe x birth	1.314	0.405		0.923	0.222	
2G Turkey x birth	1.114	0.282		0.828	0.170	
2G Russia/Kazak x birth	0.486	0.346		0.274	0.274	
2G Poland x birth	0.594	0.246		0.316	0.142	**
2G Southern Europe x birth	0.698	0.268		1.612	0.414	
West German x separation	0.285	0.026	***	0.503	0.034	***
East German x separation	0.306	0.037	***	0.514	0.045	***
1G Turkey x separation	0.088	0.044	***	0.135	0.044	***
1G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.087	0.023	***	0.164	0.028	***
1G Poland x separation	0.271	0.075	***	0.453	0.083	***
1G Southern Europe x separation	0.232	0.079	***	0.097	0.049	***
1.5G Turkey x separation	0.130	0.054	***	0.112	0.050	***
1.5G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.090	0.064	**	0.340	0.093	***
1.5G Poland x separation	0.225	0.131	*	0.173	0.123	*
1.5G Southern Europe x separation	0.597	0.270		0.359	0.137	**
2G Turkey x separation	0.131	0.093	**	0.064	0.045	***
2G Russia/Kazak x separation	0.000	0.000		0.274	0.274	
2G Poland x separation	0.198	0.141	*	0.379	0.156	*
2G Southern Europe x separation	0.199	0.142	*	0.605	0.249	
Time since second birth						
0-1 year (ref)	1			1		
1-3 years	3.675	0.185	***	2.882	0.106	***
3+ years	2.084	0.108	***	1.656	0.063	***
Age at second birth						
16-24 (ref)	1			1		
25-29	0.707	0.026	***	0.654	0.015	***
30-34	0.545	0.022	***	0.493	0.015	***
35+	0.439	0.021	***	0.332	0.017	***
Union type						
Cohabitation (ref)	1			1		
Marriage	0.789	0.035	***	0.693	0.022	***

Union duration						
0-3 years (ref)	1			1		
3-5 years	1.072	0.059		0.992	0.042	
5+ years	0.873	0.037	**	0.870	0.029	***
Cohort						
1950-59 (ref)	1			1		
1960-69	1.205	0.038	***	1.327	0.035	***
1970-79	1.223	0.045	***	1.411	0.041	***
1980-89	1.204	0.071	**	1.398	0.057	***
1990+	0.578	0.260		1.607	0.278	**
Education						
Low (ref)	1			1		
Medium	0.827	0.024	***	0.975	0.022	
High	0.867	0.033	***	0.978	0.033	
Number of siblings						
None (ref)	1			1		
One	0.863	0.052	*	0.925	0.043	
Two	0.966	0.057		0.955	0.044	
Three or more	1.113	0.058	*	1.107	0.046	*
Missing	1.287	0.082	***	1.197	0.064	**
Constant	0.003	0.000	***	0.004	0.000	***
N	455,328			455,328		
Log likelihood	-11875.206			-16311.298		

Note: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p<0.001.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the UKHLS, GSOEP, T&O studies.