

BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AND
CULTURAL CONTEXT ON THE FORMATION OF
PARTNERSHIPS**

PHD THESIS ABSTRACT

CANDIDATE: Vita Emese

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATOR: prof. univ. dr. Veres Valér

CLUJ-NAPOCA

2023

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION 7

Statement of the research problem, purpose of the research 7

Structure of the thesis 11

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESEARCH TOPIC 12

Family formation in modern and post-modern societies 12

2.2. From institutionalised relationships to individualisation 13

Relationship formation in the context of demographic change 16

Demographic transition theory 16

Critiques of the second demographic transition theory 22

2.4. Individualisation and the formation of partner relationships 25

Cohabitation as new form of behaviour 27

Definitions and the typology of cohabiting relationships 28

Theoretical approaches to gender role and gender balance 31

2.6. Adulthood and family formation 35

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS, METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH AND RESEARCH SOURCES 39

3.1. Hypothesis 42

3.2. Presentation of data bases and sources of data 45

3.2.1. MOZAIK 2001 45

3.2.2. Hungarian Youth Survey 2016, 2020 46

3.2.3. Family Survey (NPKI) 2018 48

IV. RESULTS 51

4.1. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSES	51
4.1.1. Couple behaviour in the light of the Romanian censuses	51
Changes in couple behaviour in the ethnic context, 2002-2011	51
4.1.2. General situation of partnerships among young Hungarians in Transylvania	53
Changes related to partnerships between 2001 and 2020	56
Formation of partnerships in the sequence of life events	59
The role of the family of origin in partnership formation	65
The relationship between education, labour market status and partnership formation	71
4.1.3. Partnership situation of the Hungarian population aged 18-49 in Transylvania	85
Main socio-demographic characteristics of cohabiting and married couples	87
The role of marriage in the birth of children	91
Other characteristics of consensual unions	92
Plans for marriage and childbearing from the perspective of those living in consensual unions	96
Value orientations of married and cohabiting couples	98
Differences in value orientations by social groups	107
Religiosity of couples	112
Perceptions of gender roles	115
4.2. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP TYPES	119
4.2.1 Factors shaping the type of long-term relationships of young people (15-29 years)	119
4.2.2 Factors shaping the type of long-term relationships among young adults (18-49 years)	132
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	143
VI. Annex	153
BIBLIOGRAPHY	171

Keywords: partnership relations, consensual union/cohabitation, individualism, postmodernism, religiosity, demographic transition

In recent decades, in many European countries, including the Central and Eastern European region, there have been significant changes in the demographic behaviour of the population in terms of relationship behaviour and relationship formation. The usual standard course of life – completion of studies, employment in the labour market, marriage, birth of children – is in transformation. However, marriage remains the most common family form in Romania and among Hungarians in Transylvania, the proportion of young adults choosing cohabitation/consensual union as their first long-term relationship has increased (Mureşan, 2008; Mureşan, Hărăguş, Hărăguş, & Schröder, 2008). Previous studies, such as those on single-parent families and transnational families, have highlighted the emerging diversity of family and relationship forms. (Potârcă, Mills, & Lesnard, 2013, Hossu, 2019).

Changes in family life and the pluralization of relationships, which have an important impact on demographic processes, are often explained by the Second Demographic Transition theory (SDT), whose main claim is that the change in demographic behaviour of the population since the 1960s is due to the reorganization of ideas, values and culture (Kaa, 1987; Sobotka & Toulemon, 2008). The theory emphasizes the role of the individual, the primacy of individual aspirations and the importance of self-actualization in career and family plans.

The central idea of the thesis, based on two large quantitative sociological survey studies, is to provide a comprehensive picture of the changes in relationships after the millennium.

The research questions focus on the sociological differentiation of married couples and couples choosing cohabitation (consensual union) in contemporary Transylvanian society, as well as on the factors influencing the formation of these two types of relationships, the changes in the prevalence of partnerships between 2001 and 2020 and their manifestation in family formation. We examine the relationship behaviour of young adults in relation to socio-economic changes, labour market status, educational status and value orientation. We investigate factors influencing changes in relationship forms (marriage and cohabitation): what are the main factors that influences the different forms of partnerships, how social and structural conditions, economic and financial status of individuals influence the formation of partner relationships.

Therefore, to what extent do the so-called "hard" socio-demographic variables, such as gender, age and social status (education, labour market situation, financial situation), and "soft" variables, such as value orientations, influence the formation of partnership types?

Examining relational changes is important to understand the factors that determine certain demographic behaviours, the resulting trends and patterns of relationships that shape the future of the population, the persistence of some forms of cohabitation and the spread of other new types of family in society, even at macro-regional level or in ethno cultural context.

With the exception of analyses based on Romanian census data and some family sociology research (Veres, 2015; Kiss T. , 2010; Spéder, 2009; Mureşan, 2008), there are few works that have dealt with the issue of partnership formation with a broad theoretical basis, or even by testing the validity and relevance of theories on both national and regional data, by tracing trends over a longer term. The aim of the paper is to examine trends in relationship formation, prevalence, patterns and the role of partnerships over the life course; the population examined being young adults of Hungarian nationality in Transylvania. The other aim is to present the differences between generations based on the surveys conducted among young people in the last fifteen – twenty years. We also give an overview about the results of a family sociology survey conducted among 18 – 49 years old in 2018. The author of the thesis participated as a young researcher in the mentioned examinations and was the leader of the research project in 2018.

The structure of the thesis is generous, the dissertation being made up of five main chapters, the first two being theoretical, chapter three dedicated to methodology and description of data resources, and the last two containing the sociological analysis, results, conclusions and reflection on the hypotheses presented. Finally, the paper concludes with an appendix and a bibliography.

The theoretical chapter of the paper aimed to describe the fundamental social and economic changes from the perspective of family sociology in the postmodern period, also presenting the most important theories of the demographic transition.

The de-standardisation of life paths and the pluralisation of family forms means that family forms that were previously viewed negatively by the public or considered acceptable only to people with certain family situations or life circumstances are becoming more widespread and accepted. These

include cohabitation or consensual unions, which have been legitimised and also accepted primarily among widows and divorcees.

After the change of the communist regime and during the transition period, cohabitation was more prevalent in lower social strata, and cohabitation outside of marriage was generally considered deviant behavior (Tóth & Dupcsik, 2007). This perception has changed significantly in recent decades, and the prevalence of non-traditional and non-standardized relationships has been influenced not only by structural factors but also by the increasing permissiveness of public attitudes towards them. However, due to the role of the church and religiosity in Romanian society, marriage-based family remains predominant. Regarding familism, surveys regularly show that family relationships are considered more important than any other things in people's individual values. However, there does not always seem to be a congruence between demographic behaviour and family-related values or attitudes. While marriage rates and population fertility are declining, in line with European trends, family forms are diversifying, but traditional family perceptions still dominate. This seemingly incompatible situation is explained by the concept of familism (Dupcsik & Tóth, 2008). In addition to its ideological meaning, familism also has an interpretation that refers to the social condition, typical of societies where trust levels are low, interpersonal relationships between individuals are rare, and people usually rely "solely" on family relationships (Pérez, 2003; Dupcsik & Tóth, 2008). Post-communist countries usually fall into this category due to the centralized control of the state in the past.

Pronatalist policies implemented during the socialist era and state control had a detrimental effect on the transformations leading to the de-standardization of life stages and the delayed maturity and formation of families. The demographic transition model in Central and Eastern Europe is characterized by its diversity, influenced by the legacy of communism. In Romania, several common features can be identified:

- The late emergence of behavioral and attitudinal changes associated with the transition, particularly in relation to alternative forms of partnership, mainly due to strict abortion policies and economic insecurity marked by high inflation and growing inequalities that surrounded the regime change.

- Rapid demographic behavioral changes occurred after 1990, most notably a decline in fertility rates, while the shift in cohabitation patterns progressed at a slower pace, starting in the 2000s.
- Structural and economic factors played a prominent role, particularly in the early stages of the transition.
- Disadvantaged social groups played a significant role in the adoption of new demographic behaviors, such as non-marital births and cohabitation.

The changes in family life behavior and the pluralization of relationships, which have an impact on demographic processes, are often explained through the theory of the second demographic transition. This theory suggests that the changes in population's demographic behavior since the 1960s are due to cultural, ideological, and value changes (Kaa, 1987; Sobotka & Toulemon, 2008). The theory emphasizes the increasingly valued role of the individual, the primacy of individual aspirations, and the importance of self-fulfillment in career and family plans. With the development of science and technology, such as the widespread use of modern contraception or artificial insemination, family planning and birth control have become a matter of individual choice, and the formation of a family and the decisions associated with it can evolve based on individual needs and desires. The rise of individualization is reflected in many aspects of family life, affecting the dynamics and forms of relationships: divorce is more common and, as such, primarily a legal procedure, the stigma associated with divorce is reduced, remarriage is more frequent, and other forms of relationships, such as cohabitation, are also prevalent (Kaa, 1987).

Chapter 2.4 provides a detailed overview of the national and international bibliography on cohabitation, the most common types, and the functionality of consensual unions. In addition to cohabitation, the dissertation also addresses the changes within the institution of marriage, presenting the ideal types of marriage in contemporary European society (e.g., alliance marriage and contingent alliance) based on Camarero's work (2014). Although there have been numerous attempts to establish ideal types of cohabitation, the prevailing opinion suggests that cohabitation can be 1) a temporary form of relationship before marriage, or 2) a new alternative way of living together (and even forming a family). Heuveline and Timberlake (2004) distinguish six subtypes considering whether the relationship decisions are focused 1) to live together, 2) to have children together, or 3) to stay together. According to this model, consensual unions in Romania are mostly

of the second type, where cohabitation is a premarital form of relationship, and couples do not intend to have children and/or live together outside of marriage for an extended period. There is also another type of cohabitation, where partners see cohabitation as a stage in the marriage process, living together for a longer period but without children. Based on our analysis, it is not very common for older individuals, divorced or widowed individuals to live in a cohabiting relationship as an alternative to marriage. In such cases, the term "blended family" is often used in the literature to describe the situation (Vörös & Kovács, 2011).

Chapter 2.5 describes the theory of gender roles and the consequences of emancipation in family formation and fertility. According to the theory instability (relationship breakdowns, increasing divorce rates) and low fertility rates, the rising number of individuals without children and the decline in desired number of children are reactions to the dissolution of the previous normative order based on the model of a single-income family, where the man was primarily the breadwinner and the woman was the homemaker. The condition for stability and balance lies in rethinking and reorganizing gender roles and division of labor, a gradual process that started with the feminist movement, in which men have not significantly participated in recent decades, as they have been less attracted to areas associated with feminine qualities, such as reproductive work.

Chapter III describes the technical elements of the research methodology, as well as the databases used: the Mozaik 2001 survey and the Hungarian Youth Survey (2016, 2020) involved interviews with 1950 and 2000 young people aged 15-29, respectively, while the Family Survey 2018 (NPKI) included 1300 individuals from the 18-49 age group. This chapter also includes the formulation of the six hypotheses.

In the descriptive analysis section, we first examined marital status by age and gender. Among the respondents, significant differences between married women and men were found in the younger cohorts, younger generations being much less likely to be in a married relationship in general. The data show that a significant change in relationship patterns can be observed among young people starting around the age of twenty. From the second half of the 1970s, a different behavioral pattern appears in the sample of individuals aged 18-49. Although both sexes delay the start of a long-term relationship and the timing of marriage, women, on average, marry around the age of 28, while men in this cohort, who are more likely to remain single for a longer period, postpone marriage to around the age of 31.

In the sequence of young people's life events, marriage is preceded by several other significant events, including completing studies and achieving the first professional qualification, which have been consistently delayed in the past two decades. Regarding relationship formation, first cohabitation and moving in together usually occur earlier than marriage, and the occurrence of motherhood before marriage can be shaped - at least based on the Hungarian Youth Survey of 2016 - but further examinations are needed to determine the timing and circumstances of childbirth and to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between motherhood and cohabitation.

An important finding of the research is that younger generations, as key actors in demographic changes, do not show a significant change in the framework of family formation, particularly in terms of non-marital childbearing. The results of our study in this regard are consistent with the analyses showing that the traditional bourgeois family image has not significantly eroded in Romania, and the values associated with it have not been relativized. The desire to have children continues to hold a prominent place in individuals' values (Rotariu, 2006; Mureşan, Hărăguş, Hărăguş, & Schröder, 2008; Kiss T., 2019). In this analysis, we have shown that among young people, who are generally considered to be pioneers in the diffusion of new behaviors, they hold stable conservative values regarding relationship formation and family formation. Short-term cohabitation among young adults, primarily in their mid-twenties, is replaced by marriage in their early thirties.

The change in relational behavior can be partly explained by shifting values. However, it has been observed that materialistic, goal-oriented values are more characteristic of a narrower group in society, specifically those who live in cohabiting relationships. Romanian society has conservative values regarding family formation, and marriage functions as the primary basis for having children (Rotariu, 2006). According to Rotariu (2006), non-marital childbearing is more strongly linked to structural conditions in Romania rather than postmodernist ideas or values, as in Western European countries. Both the conservative view of the family and family-oriented values are reflected in couple patterns, the preference for marriage as a form of relationship, and the overall public support for the institution of marriage. The research results suggest that for both young and older generations, the desire to have a child or plans for future childbearing remain strong indicators of marriage. These behavioral patterns are reinforced by social norms.

Empirical data show that consensual unions in the examined population represent a form of relationship that serves as a sort of trial marriage, which in most cases culminates in marriage and can be considered a phenomenon largely specific to younger age groups. A minority of respondents in a cohabiting relationship, approximately one-third, stated that they would not want to marry their partner, while the rest would take this step if certain conditions were met. The most common among these conditions (41%) is deepening feelings for the partner, but many associate marriage with completing studies (21%) and having a child (17%). Having their own home (11%) and an increase in income (8%) are mentioned by far fewer individuals as factors that would motivate them to get married. Therefore, in addition to the prominent emotional factor, marriage decisions are conditioned by a series of pragmatic factors.

The formation of relationships - marriage and cohabitation - is determined by a series of individual and social factors, which are also strongly influenced by the cultural system and values. Regarding socio-demographic and economic factors, we examined the effects of education, student status, and labor market situation. We emphasized that the impact of family background and education has become less important over the years, and children of parents with lower education level do not significantly differ in terms of relationship type. We also found that the proportion of young people in cohabiting relationships has increased across all education levels. In terms of labor force participation, cohabiting couples face greater insecurity compared to married couples. Among individuals aged 18-49, we found no significant differences based on education level and relationship type, but in this cohort, unemployment and exposure to temporary and insecure employment are higher among those who cohabit than among the married population.

After comparing values, it can be concluded that there are no significant differences between married individuals and those who cohabit in terms of the most important values. Family, love, friendship, and freedom rank highest regardless of marital status. Factor analysis of values revealed more nuanced results, highlighting that adults in cohabiting relationships place greater importance on material-oriented goals, while national-conservative and religious values are more important for those who are married.

Chapter 4.2 presents multivariate analyses, and in this section, we examined the specific research questions in two groups, namely young individuals (15-29 years old) and young adults (18-49 years old), regarding marriage and cohabitation patterns in relation to socio-economic criteria,

religiosity, and values. These two marital status categories were analyzed in multiple explanatory models. We used multivariate logistic regression models to investigate the factors influencing marriage and cohabitation formation, while linear regression was used to explore the factors affecting future marriage intentions.

Among young individuals, religiosity proved to be the most important factor that increases the chances of marriage. The results are consistent with previous research that has found a significant association between religious belief and propensity to marry in the 16-29 age group (Pusztai, 2019; Pusztai, Fényes, & Engler, 2022). The likelihood of getting married before the age of 29 is higher among individuals of Roma ethnicity, as well as among those who are inactive and young adults with more secure occupations and their own housing. In rural areas and small towns, there is a higher probability of being in a married relationship compared to those living in large cities (county seats). The analysis of the adult population aged 18-49 provides similar results, with one difference: marriage is most strongly associated with having children.

Among the examined factors, cohabitation is most strongly associated with non-religious beliefs. In other words, the explanatory models concluded that young individuals without religious or other non-religious convictions have the highest probability of forming a cohabiting relationship. Young adult Roma individuals have also a higher probability of forming cohabiting partnerships. This can be explained by the fact that within the Roma community, cohabitation holds a similar meaning to marriage and is considered a long-term relationship. Although it is not legally formalized, traditional Roma law recognizes the cohabitation of young individuals as a form of marriage. On one hand, Roma youths form couples and establish families earlier, even before reaching the official marriage age. On the other hand, many of them cannot afford a wedding ceremony, which usually accompanies marriage, and cohabitation becomes an option as an alternative to marriage among economically disadvantaged individuals (Santelices, 2013). Although the proportion of individuals living in cohabiting relationships has increased overall in recent decades, it remains higher among individuals with low levels of education and among the Roma population.

Finally, we examined the relative probability of marriage and cohabitation among the population aged 18-49 years. Using a simpler model with fewer explanatory variables, we confirmed the previous results. Overall, we can conclude that the chances of cohabitation are higher compared to marriage for individuals under 30 years old and those with a low level of education (primary).

The association of cohabitation with a low level of education is not new result, and the other results are consistent with previous logistic regressions, indicating that the chances of cohabitation are lower compared to marriage if the person resides in rural areas and does not consider themselves religious according to church doctrines.

Bibliography

- Amato, P. R. (2004). Tensions Between Institutional and Individual Views of Marriage. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 959–965.
- Barna, I., & Székelyi, M. (2002). *Túlélőkeészlet az SPSS-hez*. Budapest: Typotex.
- Beck, U. (2003). *A kockázat-társadalom – Út egy másik modernitásba*. Budapest: Századvég.
- Beck, U., & Beck-Gernsheim, E. (2001). *Individualization: Institutionalized Individualism and its Social and Political Consequences*. London: Sage.
- Becker, G. S. (1981). *A Treatise on the Family*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Beets, G. (2009). Tiziana Nazio: Cohabitation, Family and Society. *European Journal of Population*, 25, 235–237. doi:10.1007/s10680-009-9180-3
- Berghammer, C., & Sobotka, T. (2021). Demography of family change in Europe. In N. F. Schneider, & M. Kreyenfeld, *Research Handbook on the Sociology of the Family* (old.: 162-186). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.
doi:10.4337/9781788975544.00019
- Blaskó, Z. (2006). *Nők és férfiak – keresőmunka, házimunka. A "család" témakájú ISSP 2002-es adatfelvétel elemzése*. Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Blossfeld, H.-P., Klijsing, E., Mills, M., & Kurz, K. (2005). *Globalization, Uncertainty and Youth in Society*. New York: Routledge.
- Bodó, B. (2002). The Poisoning Women of Tiszazug. *Journal of Family History*, 27 (1), 40–59.
- Bokor, Z. (2011). Retradicionalizálódás? Erdélyi fiatalok a családról, gyermekekről, főzésről és munkáról. In T. Kiss, & G. Barna, *Erdélyi magyar fiatalok. Összehasonlító elemzés*. (old.: 151–170). Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet – Kriterion Könyvkiadó.
- Bukodi, E. (2002). Házasság vagy élettrási kapcsolat: ki mikor mit (nem) választ. *Statistikai Szemle*, 80 (3), 227–251.
- Bukodi, E. (2002). Ki kivel (nem) házasodik? A partnerszelekciós minták változása az egyéni életútban és a történeti időben. *Szociológiai Szemle*(2), 28–58.

- Bukodi, E. (2005). Partnerszelekció a házasságokban és az élettrási kapcsolatokban. *Demográfia*, 48 (2–3), 2018–253.
- Camarero, M. (2014). Marriages in Europe. Ideal types of marriage in the first decade of the twenty-first century. *European Societies*, 16 (3), 443–461.
- Casper, M. L., & Bianchi, M. S. (2002). Cohabitation. In L. M. Casper, & M. S. Bianchi, *Continuity and Change in the American Family* (old.: 39–65). Thousand Oaks; London; New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Cherlin, A. J. (2004). The deinstitutionalization of American marriage. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 848–864.
- Ciritel, A.-A., De Rose, A., & Arezzo, M. F. (2019). Childbearing intentions in a low fertility context: the case of Romania. *Genus*, 75(4), 1–25. doi:10.1186/s41118-018-0046-6
- Coal, A. J. (1973). The Demographic Transition Reconsidered. In International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (ed):. *Proceedings of the international population conference 1973* (old.: 53–72). Liège: Editions Ordina.
- Coleman, D. (2004). Why we don't have to believe without doubting in the "Second Demographic Transition" – some agnostic comments. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*(2), 11–24.
- Corijn, M., & Klijzing, E. (2001). *Transitions to Adulthood in Europe* (18. kötet). Dordrecht: Springer.
- Corselli-Nordblad, L., & Gereoffy, A. (2015. June). *Eurostat*. Letöltés dátuma: 2023, forrás: ec.europa.eu: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Archive:Marriage_and_birth_statistics_-_new_ways_of_living_together_in_the_EU#Consensual_unions
- Csata, Z. (2017). Helyzetkép a határon túli magyar fiatalok munkaerőpiaci és gazdasági helyzetéről. In A. Papp Z. (Szerk.), *Változó kisebbség. Kárpát-medencei magyar fiatalok. A GeneZYS 2015 kutatás eredményei*. Budapest: Mathias Corvinus Collegium – Tihanyi Alapítvány – MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont Kisebbségkutató Intézet.

- Cseh-Szombathy, L. (1979). *Családszociológiai problémák és módszerek*. Budapest: Gondolat.
- Dohotariu, A. (2018). Parental Leave Provision in Romania between Inherited Tendencies and Legislative Adjustments. *Symposion*, 5 (1), 41–57.
- Drgao, R. W., Black, D., & Wooden, M. (2004). Female Breadwinner Families: Their Existence, Persistence and Sources. *IZA Discussion Paper*(1308).
- Dupcsik, C., & Tóth, O. (2008). Feminizmus helyett familizmus. *Demográfia*, 51(4), 307–328.
- Elzinga, C. H., & Liefbroer, A. C. (2007). De-standardization of Family-Life Trajectories of Young Adults: A Cross-National Comparison Using Sequence Analysis. *European Journal of Population*, 23(10), 225-250.
- England, P. (2010). The Gender Revolution: Uneven and Stalled. *Gender & Society*, 24 (2), 149–66.
- Esping-Andersen, G. (2015). The Return of the Family. In P. Beramendi, S. Hausermann, H. Kitschelt, & H. Kriesi, *The Politics of Advanced Capitalism* (old.: 157-178). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/CBO9781316163245.007
- Fáber, Á. (2019). Az autotelikus párkapcsolat és a gyerekvállalás mint „metaprojekt”. *Replika*, 110, 95–133.
- Frejka, T. (2008). Determinants of family formation and childbearing during the societal transition in Central and Eastern Europe. *Demographic Research*, 19 (7), 139–170.
- Friedman, S. (2015). Still a “Stalled Revolution”? Work/Family Experiences, Hegemonic Masculinity, and Moving Toward Gender Equality. *Sociology Compass*, 2, 140-155. doi:10.1111/soc4.12238
- Gábor, K. (2005). A perifériáról a centrumba. Előzetes hipotézisek a határon túli magyar fiatalok helyzetének az értelmezéséhez. In K. Gábor , & V. Veres, *A perifériáról a centrumba. Az erdélyi fiatalok helyzetképe az ezredforduló után* (old.: 9–22). Szeged – Kolozsvár: Belvedere Meridionale – Max Weber Társadalomkutató Alapítvány.
- Gábor, K. (2012). *Válogatott ifjúságszociológiai tanulmányok*. Szeged: Belvedere Meridionale.

- Gábor, K., & Veres, V. (2011). Ifjúsági korszakváltás Kelet-Európában. Az erdélyi magyar fiatalok helyzete. In T. Kiss, & G. Barna, *Erdélyi magyar fiatalok. Összehasonlító elemzés* (old.: 37–54). Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet – Kriterion Könyvkiadó.
- Geambaşu, R. (2009). Nemek közötti egyenlőtlenségek Erdélyben és Magyarországon a 21–44 év közötti népesség körében. In Z. Spéder, *Párhuzamok. Anyaországi és erdélyi magyarok a századfordulón. Kutatási Jelentések 86* (old.: 243–274). Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Geambaşu, R. (2012). Erdélyi magyar feminizmus: érdeklődés hiányában elmarad? In V. Veres, & A. Z. Papp, *Erdélyi magyarok a Kárpát Panel vizsgálati alapján* (old.: 117–140). Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet – Max Weber Társadalomkutatásért Alapítvány.
- Geambaşu, R., & Vita, E. (2020). A gyermekvállalás ára? Erdélyi magyar fiatalok elképzelései a munka és magánélet egyensúlyáról. In V. Veres (Szerk.), *Erdélyi magyar ifjúság. Szociológiai jellegzetességek és változások 2001 és 2016 között* (old.: 69–108). Kolozsvár: Kolozsvári Egyetemi Kiadó – Presa Universitară Clujeană.
- Giddens, A. (1992). *The Transformation of Intimacy: Sexuality, Love and Eroticism in Modern Societies*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Gödri, I. (2001). *A házassági kapcsolatok minősége és stabilitása. elméleti támpontok és mérési lehetőségek*. Budapest: KSH, Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Hajnal, J. (1965). European Marriage Patterns in Perspective. In D. Eversley, & D. Glass, *Population in History: Essays in Historical Demography. General and Great Britain* (old.: 101–147). New Brunswick: Transactions Publishers.
- Hărăguş, M. (2011). Early motherhood in Romania: associated factors and consequences. *Revista de cercetare si intervenție socială*, 32(3), 63–85.
- Harcza, I., & Monostori, J. (2017). A háztartás- és családszerkezeti változások hosszútávú trendjei Magyarországon európai kontextusban: teóriák, tévképzetek, tények. *Demográfia*, 60 (4), 299–332. doi:10.21543/Dem.60.4.2

- Heuveline, P., & Timberlake, J. M. (2004). The Role of Cohabitation in Family Formation: The United States in Comparative Perspective. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66(5), 1214–1230.
- Hochschild, A., & Machunk, A. (2012). *The Second Shift: Working families and the revolution at home*. New York: Penguin Books.
- Hoem, J., Kostova, D., Jasilioniene, A., & Mureşan, C. (2009). races of the Second Demographic Transition in Four Selected Countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Union Formation as a Demographic Manifestation. *European Journal of Population*, 25 (3), 239-255.
doi:10.1007/s10680-009-9177-y
- Horváth, I. (2004). Az etnikailag vegyes házasságok az erdélyi magyar lakosság körében: 1992–2002. In T. Kiss, *Népesedési folyamatok az ezredfordulón Erdélyben*. Kolozsvár: Kriterion – RMDSZ Ügyvezető Elnökség.
- Hossu, I.-E. (2019). Familia transnațională – reprezentare și practici. *Transilvania*, 2, 71–80.
Letöltés dátuma: 2023. 02 26, forrás: <https://revistatransilvania.ro/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2019-2-Iulia-Elena-Hosu.pdf>
- Inglehart, R. (1977). *The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles among Western Publics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Inglot, T., Szikra, D., & Raţ, C. (2012). Reforming Post-Communist Welfare States: Family Policy in Poland, Hungary, and Romania Since 2000. *Problems of Post-Communism*, 59 (6), 27–49.
- Jensen, A.-M. (2009). Pluralization of Family Forms. In J. Qvortrup, W. A. Corsaro, & M.-S. Honig, *The Palgrave Handbook of Childhood Studies*. (old.: 140–155). London: Plagrave Macmillan .
- Kaa, D. V. (1987). Europe's Second Demographic Transition. *Population Bulletin*, 42 (1), 1–59.
- Kaa, D. V. (2002). The Idea of the Second Semographic Transition in Industrialized Countries. *The Sixth Welfare Policy Seminar of the National Institute of Population and Social Security*, 1.

- Kapitány, B. (2012). 'Látogató párkapcsolatok' Magyarországon. *Szociológiai Szemle*, 22. (1), 4–29.
- Kapitány, B., & Murinkó, L. (2020). Párkapcsolati változások, termékenységi trendek. In T. Kolosi, I. Szelényi, & I. G. Tóth, *Társadalmi Riport 2020* (old.: 146–170). Budapest: TÁRKI.
- Kapitány, B., & Spéder, Z. (2021). Gyermekvállalás. In J. Monostori, P. Óri, & Z. Spéder, *Demográfiai Portré 2021. Jelentés a magyar népesség helyzetéről*. (old.: 45–64). Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Kensiton, K. (1968). *Young Radicals*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Kiss, D. (2020). *Nekünk csak ez van. Vallás és egyházak a rendszerváltás utáni Erdélyben*. Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet - Exit kiadó.
- Kiss, D., & Rosta, G. (2023). In E. Vita, & V. Veres, *Szociológiai változások*. Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet.
- Kiss, T. (2001). Értékek és habitusok, erdélyi középiskolások cselekvési stratégiáiban. *Educatio*, 4, 730–738.
- Kiss, T. (2010). *Adminisztratív tekintet. Az erdélyi magyar demográfiai diskurzus összehasonlító elemzéséhez. Az erdélyi magyar népesség statisztikai konstrukciójáról* (2010. kiad.). Kolozsvár: Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet – Kriterion .
- Kiss, T. (2019). A reprodukív magatartás etnikai különbségei Erdélyben. *Kisebbségi Szemle*, 4.(4), 51–75.
- Kiss, T., & Kapitány, B. (2009). Magyarok Erdélyben: a minta kialakítása és az adatfelvétel. In Z. Spéder, *Párhuzamok. Anyaországi és erdélyi magyarok a századfordulón. KSH NKI Kutatási jelentések 86*. (old.: 31-54). Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Kligman, G. (1998). *The Politics of Duplicity: Controlling Reproduction in Ceausescu's Romania*. Oakland, Kalifornia: University of California Press.

- Kopp, M., & Skrabski, Á. (2006). A támogató család, mint a pozitív életminőség alapja. In M. Kopp, & M. E. Kovács, *A magyar népesség életminősége az ezredfordulón* (old.: 220–232). Budapest: Semmelweis.
- Kotowska, I., Józwiak, J., Matysiak, A., & Baranowska-Rataj, A. (2008). Poland: Fertility decline as a response to profound societal and labour market changes? *Demographic Research*, 19, 795–854. doi:10.4054/DemRes.2008.19.22
- Kowalska, I., & Wróblewska, W. (2001). Transition to adulthood in Poland. In M. Corijn, & E. Klijzing, *Transitions to Adulthood in Europe* (old.: 257-277). Dordrecht : Springer.
- Lesthaeghe, R. (2017. december). *The Rise of Cohabitation and the Globalisation of the "Second Demographic Transition"*. Letöltés dátuma: 2023. február 11, forrás: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321913296_The_Rise_of_Cohabitation_and_the_Globalisation_of_the_Second_Demographic_Transition
- Lesthaeghe, R., & Meekers, D. (1987). Value changes and the dimensions of familism in the European community. *European Journal of Population*(2.), 225–268.
- Lesthaeghe, R., & Neels, K. (2002). From the first to the second demographic transition: An interpretation of the spatial continuity of demographic innovation in France, Belgium and Switzerland. *European Journal of Population*, 18 (4), 325–360.
- Lesthaeghe, R., & Vanderhoeft, C. (2001). Ready, willing and able: a conceptualization of transitions to new behavioral forms. In J. B. Casterline, *Diffusion processes and fertility transitions. Selected perspective*. (old.: 240-264). Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Liefbroer, A. C., & Fokkema, T. (2008). Recent Trend in Demographic Attitudes and Behaviour: Is the Second Demographic Transition Moving to Southern and Eastern Europe? In J. Surkyn, P. Deboosere, & J. van Bavel, *Demographic challenges for the 21st century. A state of the art in demography* (old.: 115-141). Brussel: VUBPRESS Brussels University Press.
- Makay, Z., & Domokos, T. (2018). Társadalmi újratermelés – a magyarországi ifjúság demográfiai folyamatai. In L. Székely, *Magyar Fiatalok a Kárpát-medencében. Magyar*

- Ifjúságkutatás 2016* (old.: 77–106). Budapest: Kutatópont Kft., Eningma 2001 Kiadó és Médiaszolgáltató Kft.
- McDonald, P. (2003). Societal foundations for explaining low fertility: Gender equity. *Demographic Research*, 28(34), 981-994. doi:10.4054/DemRes.2013.28.34
- Mernitz, S. E. (2018). A cohort comparison of trends in first cohabitation duration in the United States. *Demogr Res*, 38(66), 2073-2086. doi:10.4054%2FDemRes.2018.38.66
- Mills, M. (2004). Stability and change: the structuration of partnership histories in Canada, the Netherlands, and the Russian Federation. *European Journal of Population/Revue européenne de Démographie*, 6, 141-175.
- Mills, M., Blossfeld, H.-P., & Klijzing, E. (2005). Becoming an Adult in Uncertain Times: A 14-Country Comparison of the Losers of Globalization. In H.-P. Blossfeld, E. Klijzing, M. Melinda, & K. Kurz, *Globalization, Uncertainty and Youth in Society: The Losers in a Globalizing World* (old.: 438-459). London&New York: Routledge.
- Molnár, A. K. (2006). Civil or Ethnic Religion: The Case of Hunga. In I. Borowik, *Religions Churches and Religiosity in Post-Communist Europe* (old.: 279–290). Krakow: Nomos.
- Mureşan, C. (2008). Cohabitation, an alternative for marriage in contemporary Romania: a life table description. *Demográfia*, 51(5), 36–65.
- Mureşan, C., Hărăguş, P.-T., Hărăguş, M., & Schröder, C. (2008). Romania: Childbearing Metamorphosis within a Changing Context. *Demographic Research*, 19. (2), 855–906.
- Murinkó, L. (2014). A nemi szerepekkel és családdal kapcsolatos attitűdök európai kitenkítésben: értékek és gyermekgondozás. *Szociológiai Szemle*, 24 (1), 67–101.
- Murinkó, L., & Rohr, A. (2018). Párkapcsolatok, házasságkötés. In J. Monostori, P. Óri, & Z. Spéder, *Demográfiai portré 2018. Jelentés a magyar népesség helyzetéről* (old.: 9–28). Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Murinkó, L., & Spéder, Z. (2021). Párkapcsolatok, házasságkötés. In J. Monostori, P. Óri, & Z. Spéder, *Demográfiai Portré 2021. Jelentés a magyar népesség helyzetéről* (old.: 9–28). Budapest: KSH Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet.

- Nazio, T. (2008). *Cohabitation, Family and Society*. New York and London: Routledge.
- OECD. (2019. www.oecd.org 2019. december 15.). How do partners in couple families share paid work?
- Palloni, A. (2001). Diffusion in Sociological Analysis. In J. B. Casterline, *Diffusion processes and fertility transitions. Selected perspective*. (old.: 66-114). Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Papházi, T., Béres, O., Baraté, E., Trieb, M., & Székely, A. (2019). Párkapcsolatok és gyermekvállalás a külhoni magyar családok körében – egy reprezentatív kutatás eredményei. *Kisebbségi Szemle*, 4. (3), 7–36.
- Paști, V. (2003). *Ultima inegalitate. Relațiile de gen în România*. Iași: Polirom.
- Pérez, A. (2003). Familism. In J. J. Ponzetti, *International Encyclopedia of Marriage and Family* (old.: 546–549). New York: Macmillan Reference.
- Pongrácz, T., & Spéder, Z. (2003). Élettrási kapcsolat és házasság – Hasonlóságok és különbségek az ezredfordulón. *Szociológiai Szemle*, 4, 55–75.
- Popenoe, D. (1993). American Family Decline, 1960–1990: A Review and Appraisal. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 55 (3), 527–542.
- Potârca, G., Mills, M., & Lesnard, L. (2013). Family Formation Trajectories in Romania, the Russian Federation and France: Towards the Second Demographic Transition? *European Journal of Population*, 29 (1), 69–101.
- Pusztai, G. (2019). A vallásosság és iskolázottság hatása a házasságkötésre. *Kapocs*, 2 (3–4), 105–115.
- Pusztai, G., Fényes, H., & Engler, Á. (2022). The Effect of Socioeconomic Status and Religiosity on hungarian Young Adults's Marriage Behavior. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*, 13(4), 78–96.
- Rindfuss, R. R., & VandenHeuvel, A. (1990). Cohabitation: A Precursor to Marriage or an Alternative to Being Single? *Population and Development Review*, 16 (4), 703–726.

- Rotariu, T. (2006). Romania and the Second Demographic Transition: The Traditional Value System and Low Fertility Rates. *International Journal of Sociology*, 10–27.
- Rotariu, T. (2009). Marital and Extramarital Fertility in Latter-Day Romania. *Romanian Journal of Population Studies*, 361–380.
- Rotariu, T. (2011). Some Considerations on the End of the Demographic Transition and Post-Transitional Processes. *Romanian Journal of Population Studies*, 1, 5-29.
- Rotariu, T., Mureşan, C., Hărăguş, M., & Hărăguş, P. (2012). Căsătoria și reproducția populației. In T. Rotariu, & V. Voineagu, *Inerție și schimbare. Dimensiuni sociale ale tranziției în România* (old.: 124-157). Iași: Polirom.
- Ruspini, E., & Leccardi, C. (2016). *A New Youth? Young People, Generations and Family Life*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Sajtos, L., & Mitev, A. (2007). *SPSS kutatási és adatelemzési kézikönyv*. Budapest: Alinea Kiadó.
- Santelices, R. (2013). Unmarried cohabitation among deprived families in Chile. *Dissertation manuscript*.
- Sobotka, T. (2008). The diverse faces of the Second Demographic Transition. *Demographic Research*, 19(8), 171–224.
- Sobotka, T., & Toulemon, L. (2008). Changing family and partnership behaviour: Common trends and persistent diversity. *Demographic Research*, 19 (6), 85–138.
- Sobotka, T., & Toulemon, L. (2008). Changing family and partnership behaviour: Common trends and persistent diversity across Europe. *Demographic Research*, 19 (6), 85–138.
- Somlai, P. (2007). A posztadoleszcensek kora. Bevezetés. In P. Somlai, V. Bognár, O. Tóth, & I. Kabai, *Új ifjúság - Szociológiai tanulmányok a posztadoleszcensekről* (old.: 9–43). Budapest: Napvilág.
- Somlai, P. (2013). *Család. 2.0 Együttélési formák a polgári családtól a jelenkorig*. Budapest: Napvilág Kiadó.

- Spéder, Z. (2005). Az élettrási kapcsolatok térhódítása Magyarországon és néhány szempont a demográfiai átalakulás értelmezéséhez. *Demográfia*, 48(3–4), 187–217.
- Spéder, Z. (2009). Az anyaországi és erdélyi magyar népeiséget összehasonlító kutatásról, az átmenet magyarországi és romániai kontextusáról. In Z. Spéder, *Párhuzamok. Anyaországi és erdélyi magyarok a századfordulón. Kutatási Jelentések 86.* (old.: 7–30). Budapest: KSH Népeiségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Spéder, Z. (2009). *Párhuzamok. Anyaországi és erdélyi magyarok a századfordulón. Kutatási Jelentések 86.* Budapest: KSH Népeiségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Spéder, Z. (2011). Ellentmondó elvárások között... Családi férfiszerepek, apaképek a mai Magyarországon. In I. Nagy, & T. Pongrácz, *Szerepváltozások: jelentés a nők és a férfiak helyzetéről* (old.: 207–218). Budapest: TÁRKI.
- Spéder, Z. (2019). A hazai termékenységi magatartás nemzetközi összehasonlításban. Akadémiai Doktori Értekezés. Budapest. Letöltés dátuma: 2022. 11. 04., forrás: http://real-d.mtak.hu/1181/7/dc_1621_18_doktori_mu.pdf
- Spéder, Z., & Bartus, T. (2016). Educational Enrolment, Double-Status Positions and the Transition to Motherhood in Hungary. *European Journal Population*, 1, 55–85.
- Spéder, Z., & Kiss, T. (2009). A családalapítás változó gyakorlata. Párkapcsolatok és gyermekvállalás kohorszspecifikus metszetben. In Z. Spéder, *Párhuzamok. Anyaországi és erdélyi magyarok a századfordulón.* (old.: 55–70). Budapest: KSH Népeiségtudományi Kutatóintézet.
- Šprocha, B. (2020). Ethnic Differences in Family Formation and Patterns of Exogamy in Slovakia. *Hungarian Journal of Minority Studies*, 3, 59–104.
- Szalma, I. (2011). A munkaerő-piaci helyzet hatása az első tartós párkapcsolat kialakítására és a szülővé válásra Magyarországon. Ph.D értekezés. Budapest: Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem.
- Szalma, I. (2019). "Nagyon elterjedt az az elképzelés, hogy akkor lehet valaki boldog, ha gyermeke születik". In E. Tanács, *Nők gyermek nélkül –Történetek vágyakozásról, veszteségről és választásról* (old.: 183–195). Budapest: HVG Kiadó Zrt.

- Székely, L. (2018). Magyar fiatalok a Kárpát-medencében. In L. Székely, *Magyar fiatalok a Kárpát-medencében – Magyar Ifjúság Kutatás 2016* (old.: 41-74). Budapest: Kutatópont Kft., - Enigma 2001 Kiadó és Médiaszolgáltató Kft.
- Székely, L. (2018). Módszertani jegyzet: Magyar Ifjúság Kutatás 2016. In L. Székely, *Magyar Fiatalok a Kárpát-medencében. Magyar Ifjúság Kutatás 2016* (old.: 479–501). Budapest: Kutatópont Kft. – Enigma 2001 Kiadó és Médiaszolgáltató Kft. .
- Székely, L. (2020). *Szürke hattyúk*. Budapest: Enigma 2001 .
- te Poel, Y., & du Bois-Reymond, M. (2016). Work and care in the life-course of young adults in the Netherlands. In C. Leccardi, & E. Ruspini, *A New Youth? Young People, Generations and Family Life* (old.: 164–187). London and New York: Routledge.
- Tóth, O. (1999). Családformák és együttélési minták a mai magyar társadalomban. In T. Pongrácz, & I. G. Tóth, *Szerepváltozások. Jelentés a nők és férfiak helyzetéről* (old.: 53–62). Budapest: TÁRKI, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium Nőképviselői Titkársága.
- Tóth, O., & Dupcsik, C. (2007). Családok és formák – változások az utóbbi ötven évben Magyarországon. *Demográfia*, 50. (4), 430–437.
- Utasi, Á. (2001). Fiatal egyedülálló nők párkapcsolati esélye. In I. Nagy, T. Pongrácz, & I. Tóth, *Szerepváltozások – Jelentés a nők és férfiak helyzetéről 2001* (old.: 113–134). Budapest: Tárki – Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium Nőképviselői Titkársága.
- Van de Kaa, D. J. (1987). Europe's Second Demographic Transition. *Population Bulletin*(42.), 1–59.
- Vaskovics, L. (2000). A posztadoleszcencia szociológiai elmélete. *Szociológiai Szemle*(4), 3–20.
- Veres, V. (2006). *Demográfia és népességszociológia*. Kolozsvár: Kolozsvári Egyetemi Kiadó – Presa Universităţii Clujeană.
- Veres, V. (2015). *Népességszerkezet és nemzetiség. Az erdélyi magyarok demográfiai képe a 2002. és 2011. évi népszámlálások tükrében*. Kolozsvár: Presa Universitară Clujeană – Kolozsvári Egyetemi Kiadó.

- Veres, V. (2015). *Népességszerkezet és nemzetiség. Az erdélyi magyarok demográfiai képe a 2002. és 2011. évi romániai népszámlálások tükrében*. Kolozsvár: Presa Universitară Clujeană / Kolozsvári Egyetemi Kiadó.
- Veres, V. (2020). Az erdélyi magyar ifjúság társadalomszerkezetének és iskolai mobilitásának változásai (2001–2016). In V. Veres, *Erdélyi magyar ifjúság. Szociológiai jellegzetességek és változások 2001 és 2016 között* (old.: 15–45). Kolozsvár: Presa Universitară Clujeană / Kolozsvári Egyetemi Kiadó.
- Vita, E. (2014). Párkapcsolati formák és a családi életre vonatkozó elképzelések az erdélyi társadalomban, a demográfiai mutatók és értékrend tükrében. *Erdélyi társadalom*, 12 (1), 45–72. doi:10.17177/77171.142
- Vita, E. (2019). Mit ér a munkavállaló, ha nő? A nemi esélyegyenlőtlenségek munkaerőpiaci vetületei Kelet-Közép-Európában és a határon túli magyar közösségekben. *Kisebbségi szemle*, 4, 5-50.
- Vita, E. (2020). *Fontos döntések – párválasztás és családalapítás külhonban*. Budapest: Bethlen Gábor Alapkezelő Zrt. Forrás: https://bgazrt.hu/wp-content/uploads/NPKI_konyvek/fontos_dontesek_parvalasztas.pdf
- Vita, E. (2021). This is how we live. Facts and opinions about partnerships and marriage. *Hungarian Journal of Minority Studies*, 129–151.
- Vita, E. (2022). Az egyetemista ifjúság netán felnőtt? A felnőtté válás folyamatai az önálló életkezdéstől a párválasztásig. *Korunk*, 3 (5), 51–68.
- Vita, E., & Geambașu, R. (2022). A határon túli magyar fiatalok párkapcsolat-formálódásának trendjei az ezredforduló után. *Kisebbségi Szemle*, 7(2), 7–40.
- Vörös, C., & Kovács, M. (2011). A változó család a népszámlálási adatok tükrében. *Statistikai Szemle*, 91. (12), 1213–1227. Forrás: https://www.ksh.hu/statszemle_archive/2013/2013_12/2013_12_1213.pdf
- Walby, S. (2020). Varieties of Gender Regimes. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, 27 (3), 414–431.

- Wilson, B. (1982). *Religion in Sociological Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Zaidi, B., & Morgan, P. S. (2017). The Second Demographic Transition Theory: A Review and Appraisal. *43* , 473-492. doi:10.1146/annurev-soc-060116-053442
- Zinnecker, J. (2006). Gyermekkor, ifjúság és szociokulturális változások a Német Szövetségi Köztársaságban. In K. Gábor, & C. Jancsák, *Ifjúságszociológiai szemelvények* (old.: 95–116). Szeged: Belvedere Meridionale.
- Zygmunt, B. (2003). *Liquid Love: On the Frailty of Human Bonds*. Wiley.