GROWING UP IN MOTION
A comparison of the Timing, Order and Determinants of the Transition to Adulthood of Female Immigrants In Spain

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Introduction

Migration is a determinant life course event that takes place within the same age range than most of the Transition to Adulthood events (TA). This drove us to think of an age-congruity between both kinds of events. But, How exactly does migration affect the timing and order of the TA? Do the changes already observed in the TA of non-movers apply also for migrants?

Age-congruity between migration and TA events
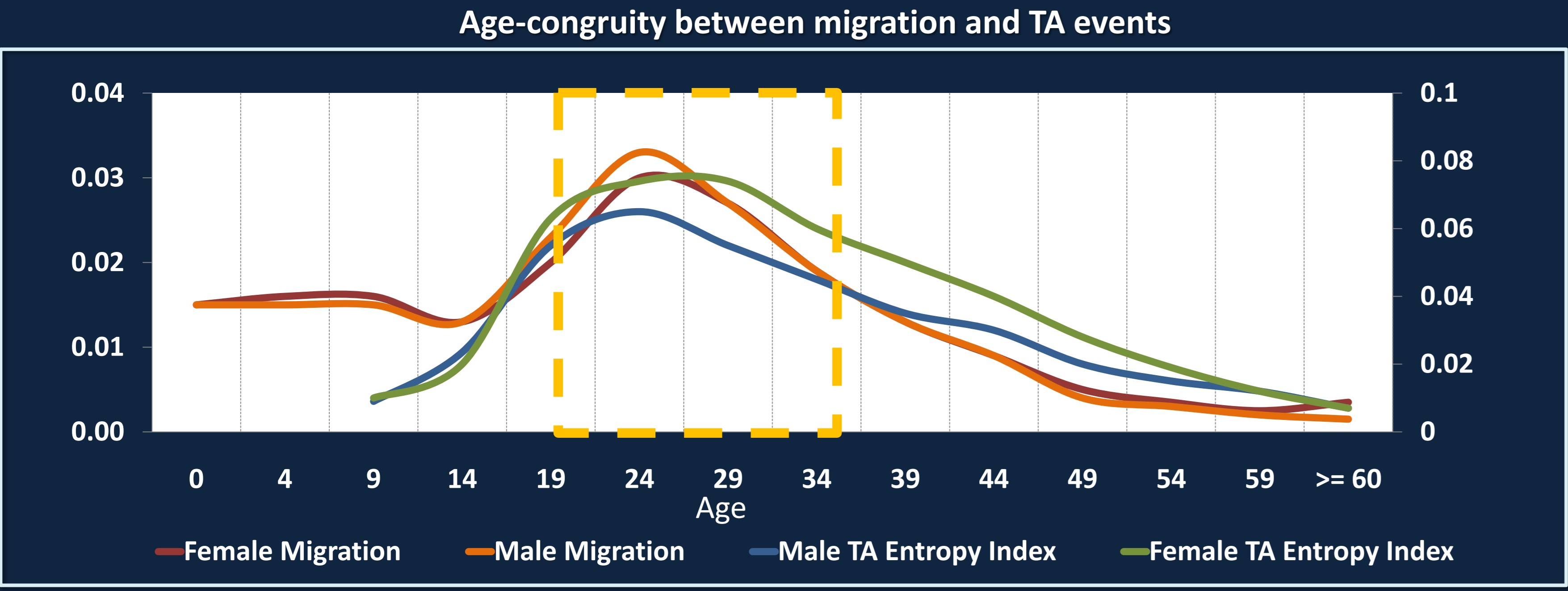
Source: Non real data. Based on a review of results published in recent researches on TA and International Migration Age Pattern. Fussel 2006; Vieira 2008; Mc Kenzie 2009.

OBJECTIVE

To test three of the main hypotheses regarding Transition to Adulthood changes observed along cohorts, commonly tested without introducing migration status in the analysis.

Making use of retrospective data, we tested for native and foreign females residing in Spain the following:

1. the **postponement** hypothesis;
2. the **destandarization** hypothesis;
3. the **simultaneity of the departure from parents home and family-formation events** (largely documented among the native population in Spain).

Data & Methods

DATA

- Data: **Family Fertility and Values Survey 2006** (Centre of Sociological Research – Spain).
- Universe of FFVS: Spanish resident females, older than 15 years
- Sample size: 9,737
- Immigrants´ sample size: 772 (8%)
- Immigrants with available date for the here considered life course events: 601
- Availability of date (year/month) of occurrence for:
  i)Transition to Adulthood events, such as leaving parents home, first cohabitation, first job, first child.; and
  ii) Date of arrival in Spain.
  However, the month is rarely available for some of the considered events and was not asked for immigration time →**Discrete time**

METHODS

1 - TIMING AND ORDER OF EVENTS
- **Kaplan and Meier estimates** → Central tendency measures derived from survival curves.
- **Sequence analysis** → Concentration index and index plots.

**2 – DETERMINANTS TO THE SIMULTANEITY OF EVENTS: leaving parents home and first cohabitation**
- **Competing risk model** was estimated for the waiting time to the occurrence of 2 possible outcomes:
1) To experience both events **on the same year**; and
2) To experience them **at different time points** (either first cohabitation before or after leaving parents home).

- **Time-varying** covariates: **Migration status and Job status** (0 before its occurrence and 1 after).
- **Time constant covariates:** birth cohort, age at the time of parents divorce, nº of working hours, region of residence and origin.
- **Interactions:** For the first model (non-simultaneity), migration and cohort were interacted to show the differential effect of migration by cohort.

Results

POSTPONEMENT → Age of Transition to Adulthood events by migration status and cohort
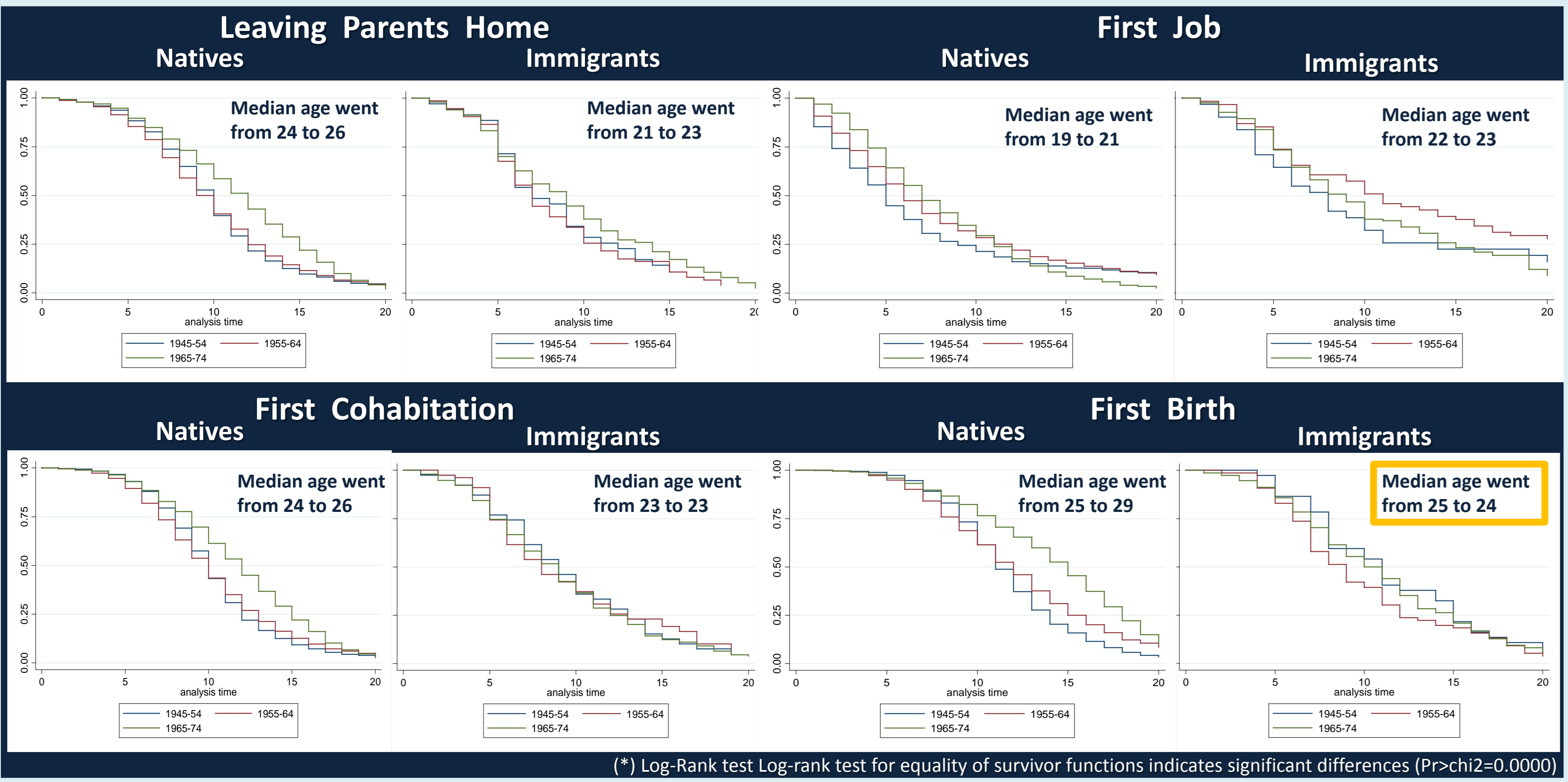
(*) Log-Rank test Log-rank test for equality of survivor functions indicates significant differences (Pr>chi2=0.0000)
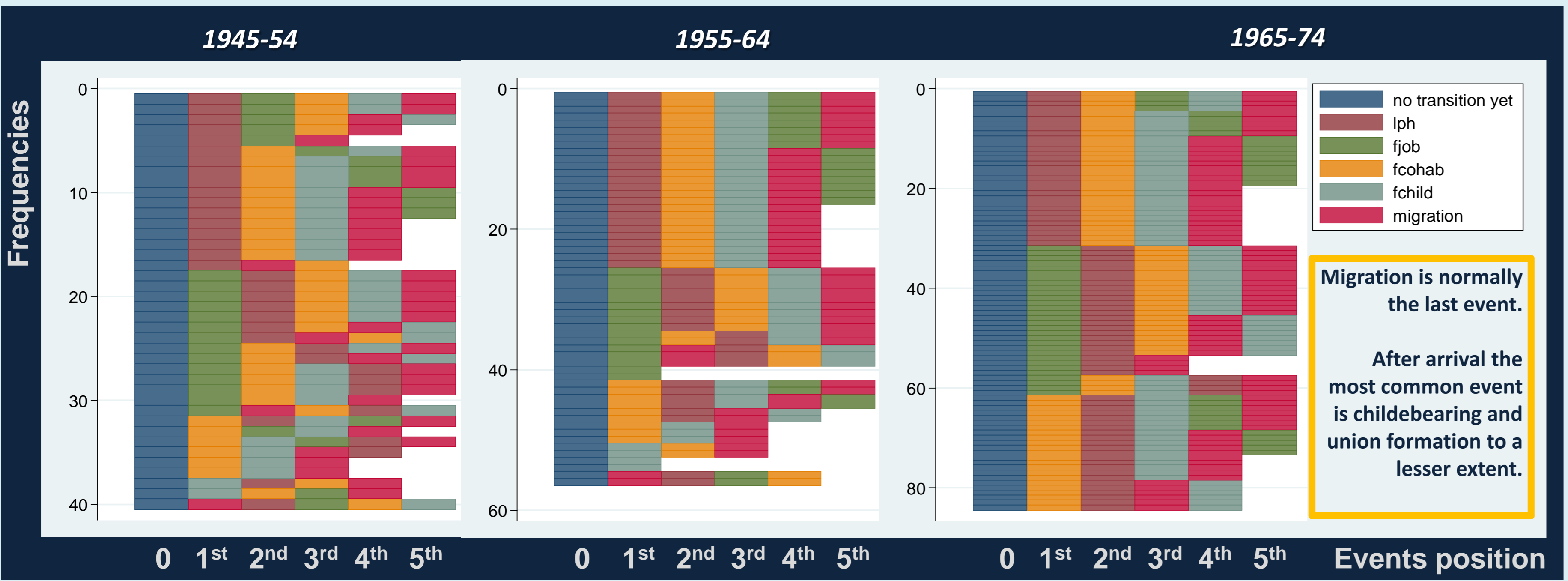
Source: Own elaboration based on Family Fertility and Values Survey 2006

DESTANDARIZATION → Duration and Sequences of Transition to Adulthood by migration status

		TA Elements		TA duration		Sequences			
		Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Observed seq.	Unique seq.	Different seq.	Concentration
Natives	1945-54	3.19	0.81	5.99	4.33	1154	17	51	0.044
	1955-64	3.24	0.87	6.46	4.47	1611	22	71	0.044
	1965-74	3.25	0.94	7.12	4.66	1070	29	86	0.08
	Total	3835				3835	68	208	0.054
Immigrants	1945-54	3.55	0.68	12.33	9.74	40	18	25	0.625
	1955-64	3.30	0.88	9.51	7.40	87	31	45	0.517
	1965-74	3.40	0.79	8.56	5.13	168	45	75	0.446
	Total					295	94	145	0.492
By origin	Eastern Europe	3.08	1.00	6.70	6.21	106	30	51	0.481
	Africans	2.92	0.91	6.22	6.15	49	28	35	0.714
	Latin America & Caribbean	3.21	0.93	7.71	6.01	317	43	103	0.325
	Total					472	101	189	0.4

Source: Own elaboration based on Family Fertility and Values Survey 2006

ORDER → Position of migration in respect of other Transition to Adulthood events, by cohort

Migration is normally the last event.

After arrival the most common event is childbearing and union formation to a lesser extent.

Legend: no transition yet; lph; fjob; fcohab; fchild; migration

Source: Own elaboration based on Family Fertility and Values Survey 2006

Conclusions about the Timing and Order

	Natives	Immigrants
Was Postponement hypothesis confirmed?	✓ For all TA events	Except childbearing (Cohort 1965-74)
Was Destandarization hypothesis confirmed?	✓ Longer duration of TA due to an increment of the Nbr. of events experienced in the TA. Less attachment to a mainstream sequence of events in TA.	✗ Younger cohorts have shorter TA and experience less events in their passage to adulthood. Increase in the age relatedness of TA.

Determinants of SIMULTANEITY of LPH and Union among natives and immigrants

Competing risk model for the departure of parental home in a family formation setting.

Parameter	LPH and UNION non-simultaneous				LPH and UNION simultaneous			
	Coef.	P>|z|	Relative risk	Std. Err.	Coef.	P>|z|	Relative risk	Std. Err.
Birth Cohort (ref. Born later than 1974)								
1925-34	-0.783	***	0.457	0.105	0.119	**	1.126	0.057
1935-44	-0.464	***	0.629	0.089	0.205	***	1.228	0.054
1945-54	-0.442	***	0.642	0.087	0.163	***	1.177	0.054
1955-64	-0.35	***	0.705	0.074	0.154	***	1.166	0.05
1965-74	-0.412	***	0.662	0.068	-0.08		0.922	0.05
Age at time of parents divorce (ref. non divorced parents)								
younger than 14 years old	0.291	***	1.338	0.106	-0.03		0.969	0.098
14 to 18 years old	0.42	**	1.522	0.176	-0.08		0.923	0.164
older than 18 years old	0.156		1.169	0.164	-0.11		0.895	0.125
Migrated before leaving parents home (ref. migrated after or did not migrate at all)	-0.034		0.966	0.361	1.17	***	3.222	0.261
First job before leaving parents home (ref. first job after of not job at all)	0.556	***	1.743	0.055	1.099	***	3	0.034
Nbr. of hours worked at the first job (weekly) (ref. 35-44 hours)								
less than 24 hs. & irregular	0.241	***	1.272	0.087	-0.06		0.941	0.057
25-34 hs.	0.173	**	1.189	0.088	0.044		1.045	0.059
more than 45 hs.	0.171	***	1.186	0.071	-0.04		0.959	0.045
other	0.12		1.128	0.102	0.271	***	1.311	0.061
Region of residence (ref. Madrid, Basque Country and Ebro)								
Canary Islands	0.172		1.187	0.111	0.29	***	1.337	0.074
Atlantic Coast	0.061		1.062	0.074	0.147	***	1.159	0.049
Catalonia and Balearic Islands	-0.092		0.913	0.07	-0.01		0.988	0.049
Castilla y León	-0.05		0.951	0.103	0.191	***	1.211	0.063
Levante	-0.696	***	0.499	0.094	0.242	***	1.273	0.047
Central South	-0.56	***	0.571	0.102	0.226	***	1.253	0.051
Andalusia	-0.494	***	0.61	0.107	0.293	***	1.341	0.053
Region of origin (ref. Natives)								
Eastern Europe	1.025	***	2.787	0.142	0.065		1.067	0.157
Western Europe	0.914	***	2.493	0.151	-0.36	**	0.701	0.174
Latin America & Caribbean	0.975	***	2.652	0.084	-0.27	***	0.766	0.099
Africa	0.864	***	2.372	0.181	-0.35	*	0.704	0.198
Asia	1.046		2.847	0.711	-0.26		0.774	1.001
US & Canada	0.248		1.282	1.002	-0.45		0.638	0.708
Interactions								
migration status * cohort (1955-64)	1.869	***	6.482	0.8				
migration status * cohort (1965-74)	1.344	**	3.833	0.686				
Intercept	-3.431	***		0.08	-3.44	***		0.058
Log-likelihood (each model)	-4333.5				-6032			
Failure subjects (each model)	1,780				4,949			
Log-likelihood for the CR model	-10365.5							
Chi-squared - SN test	2854.5							
P>|z|	0							
N	6,729							

Source: Own elaboration based on Family Fertility and Values Survey 2006

Conclusions on the Determinants

Determinants	NON SIMULTANEITY	SIMULTANEITY
Birth Cohort	Cohort 1955-64 has a lower risk than those born later than 1974, but a shorter distance to them if compared of the other cohorts.	All cohorts have a higher risk of experiencing the LPH in a family formation setting, except for those born in 1965-74.
Region of residence	Levante, Central South and Andalusia residents have lower hazard than the residents of Madrid, Basque Country and Ebro.	Being a resident of Madrid, Basque Country or Ebro reduces the hazard of experiencing this type of leaving parents home.
Parents divorce	Higher risk for those whose parents divorced before age 18.	As expected does not have a significant effect on this modality of LPH.
First job before LPH	First job before LPH rises the risk.	
Migration before LPH	Migration not significant determinant in this case.	Has a positive effect, which means that those that migrated before LPH have a higher risk of doing so as part of a union formation plan.
Region of origin	Immigrants, regardless of their origin show a higher risk of experiencing this type of departure from parents home, especially Eastern Europeans.	Western Europeans, Latin Americans and Africans experience in a less extent this modality in their departure from parental home.
Position at first job	Being occupied in a non full time paid work reduces the hazard..	As expected all work categories have a higher risk of leaving in this form than those having a full timework.