



The emergence of sub-replacement family size ideals in Europe

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Abstract. Period fertility started to drop significantly below replacement in most Western European countries during the 1970s and 1980s, while most fertility surveys, value studies and opinion polls have found that the number of children considered ideal for society or for one's own family has remained above two children per woman. These surveys have led to the expectation that, sooner or later, period fertility would recover in Europe. The most recent data from the Eurobarometer 2001 survey, however, suggest that in the German-speaking parts of Europe the average ideal family sizes given by younger men and women have fallen as low as 1.7 children. This paper examines the consistency and the credibility of these new findings, which – if they are indeed indications of a new trend – may alter the current discussion about future fertility trends in Europe.

Introduction

The persistence of high family size ideals has remained a puzzle for demographers in the industrial world. Despite declines in period fertility well below replacement level in many European countries, women and men have consistently responded to surveys saying they would ideally like to have at least two or more children. For some, the high ideal has implied unmet demand for children and an opportunity for pro-natalist public policies to increase achieved fertility (Chesnais 1996, 2000). For others, the continuation of high ideal family size suggests that period fertility will eventually rise, if and when the tempo-depressing effects of delayed childbearing come to an end (Bongaarts 2001). Even skeptics of the predictive power of stated fertility wonder at the normative strength of the two-child ideal (Livi Bacci 2001).

In this note, we report evidence that the two-child ideal may be beginning to change in several European countries. The latest round of the Eurobarometer survey (2001) shows that while in most countries women of all ages still have family size ideals above replacement, national averages in Austria and Germany have fallen well below replacement. Younger cohorts in Austria

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and Germany report even lower ideal family sizes, averaging 1.7 children. Both Austria and Germany were also among the first countries to experience declines in period fertility well below replacement levels. It appears that changing actual family sizes are, at last, beginning to have an effect on the ideals of the next generation.

The emergence of below-replacement ideal fertility, if it persists, may mark a new stage in below-replacement fertility regimes. In a recent paper Bongaarts (2001: 276) writes: “whether desired family size remains at or drops below two is the most crucial issue determining post-transitional fertility”. This paper presents the first evidence of the beginning of a decline in ideal family size below the two-child norm.

Background

Fertility preferences have been gathered as part of surveys for several decades now. However, initial hopes that reported family size ideals and intentions would lead to improved accuracy of fertility forecasts were soon disappointed. Earlier reports have shown that family size ideals have fallen little or slowly in the face of substantial fertility declines. In high fertility countries, stated fertility preferences tend to be lower than the actual figures, an indication to some of an “unmet need” for contraception. In low fertility countries, however, just the opposite pattern has held. For the last several decades, aggregate fertility levels have fallen well short of stated ideals.

Explanations for the divergence of attitudes and behaviour have taken several forms. Westoff and Ryder (1977) argued that respondents are simply not in a position to anticipate the future course of their lives and, in particular, the period conditions which may or may not make childbearing more or less propitious. Even when aggregate fertility matches well with aggregate expectations, individuals are not able to anticipate their own fertility very well (Westoff 1981).

Nambodiri (1983) emphasizes that preferences themselves change over the life cycle and the decision to have a child has to be considered in a sequential and conditional process. Monnier (1987), following the approach of rational choice theories (Yamaguchi and Ferguson 1995), argues that fertility intentions have to be examined at different parities, because conditions and individual plans may change after each new birth.

Finally, many have argued that fertility ideals reported on surveys reflect societal norms and the respondent’s expectation of what surveyors want to hear (Livi Bacci 2001; Livi Bacci & De Santis 2001). Indeed, the two-child family – one boy and one girl – has long been considered the ideal family structure in Western European countries.

Despite measurement difficulties, changes in fertility preferences still play a causal role in most theories of fertility decline (Lesthaeghe & Surkyn 1988; Van de Kaa 2001). Recent research on the dynamics of behavioural diffusion establishes a strong relation between desired and achieved fertility (National Research Council 2001). Theoretical models such as that built by Kohler (2001) assume a strong connection between the achieved fertility of others and one's own desired fertility.

Sociological theory sees changing ideals as a precursor to changing behaviour (Ajzen & Fishbein 1980; Rindfuss et al. 1988; Shoen et al. 1997). In contrast, in his modelling of the dynamics of changing preferences, Lee (1980) has shown that under many conditions changing intentions will lag behind period fertility as a result of compositional effects within the population.

Survey methodology

The Eurobarometer survey is designed for comparative analysis among national populations. Stratified sampling assured nearly equal probability samples of about 1000 respondents in each of the 15 EU nations. The sample size allows equally precise estimates for small and large countries, as well as some comparison between sub-groups broken down by sex, age, and educational attainment.

The survey used a single uniform questionnaire design, with particular attention being paid to equivalent question wording across languages. Question wording is of particular importance in measuring fertility intentions, as responses depend significantly on how the questions are phrased, even small differences in wording leading to considerable differences in stated intentions. The comparability of the results across nations was also enhanced by the use of a single multilingual survey collection team.

The 2001 round of the Eurobarometer used new wording for the questions on fertility ideals, in order to distinguish between the perceived societal ideals and the respondents' own personal ideals. Table 1 shows the fertility questions in the recent 2001 round of the Eurobarometer, as well as the questions administered in the 1979 and 1989 rounds.

The findings we report for 2001 are brought to light in part, we believe, by the addition of a new question of fertility ideals that asks respondents the ideal number of children they themselves would like to have. In the past, questions have been ambiguous about whether the family size at stake was the respondent's own or that of the respondent's larger society. In this note, we report answers from the personal ideals item (question 2001 (2) in Table 1), as this is the most direct measure of the respondent's own attitudes. (Changes in

Table 1. The changing wording of Eurobarometer ideal family size questions

Year	Question order	Question wording
1979		In your country today, what do you think is the ideal number of children for a family?
1989		In your country today, what do you think the ideal number of children is for a family like yours or the one you might have?
2001	(1)	Generally speaking, what do you think is the ideal number of children for a family?
2001	(2)	And for you personally, what would be the ideal number of children you would like to have or would have liked to have had?

Note: All respondents in 2001 were asked both questions on ideal family size. The 2001 survey included questions on children the respondents already had ("Have you had any children? If yes, how many?") and the children they still plan to have ("How many children do you (still) plan to have?"). The format of the surveys was a face-to-face interview.

question wording make it difficult to compare different rounds of the survey. In particular, there was no question on personal ideals in the past.)

The results from the 1979 and 1989 round questions are not strictly comparable to the latest round. In the 1979 and 1989 the average societal ideal family size of Europeans was 2.37 and 2.16, respectively, but the two rounds did not include the same list of countries. (The 1979 round is referred to EU-9, and that of 1989 is referred to EU-12. The EU-9 includes Belgium, Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The EU-12 encompasses the nine countries mentioned plus Spain, Greece and Portugal. The Eurobarometer 2001 was carried out in the EU-15, consisting of EU-12 as well as Austria, Finland and Sweden.) Individual countries clustered around this average. Ireland had the highest preferences, with average ideals of 3.62 and 2.79 children per family, respectively in 1979 and 1989. Germany and Luxembourg showed the lowest desired family size in both surveys, with an ideal number of children just below two in 1989. The results from the earlier surveys are broadly consistent with the question asked in 2001 on the generally ideal number of children for a family (question 2001 (1) in Table 1). Ireland and Greece have the highest ideals and Germany is the

last country on the list, showing together with Austria societal childbearing ideals just below 2.

In addition to the items on ideal family size, the Eurobarometer questionnaire includes items that allow the calculation of expected family size. This is computed by adding the number of children that respondents already have to the number they still plan to have. The intentions question, which follows the item on the actual number of children, as well as several items asking about childbearing goals at age 20 and possible reasons why these goals might not have been achieved, encourages respondents to think even more concretely about their own situation, taking into account not only their ideals, but also the obstacles that might interfere with achieving ideal family size. The question on desired fertility at age 20 appears to have been difficult for respondents to answer. Only 60% responded by giving a specific number of desired children. Among these, the answers tended to be low, suggesting that some may have understood the question to refer to the number of births they would have liked to have during their early twenties rather than over their entire reproductive career.

Results

We now present the results of the 2001 Eurobarometer round. We focus on women aged 20–34 years. The cross-national differences in ideal family size for women are broadly consistent with the differences observed for men. However, men's responses show greater variability, as do those of women aged 15–19 years, perhaps because family size questions are more abstract for these youngest cohorts. We divide the population at age 35 in order to distinguish between women who had largely finished childbearing and those who had not yet begun or were still in the middle of their childbearing career. The 35-year age division provided us with sufficient sample sizes to estimate the two age groups separately.

Our main finding is that for younger cohorts ideal family size has fallen well below replacement in Austria and in both the former East and West Germany. (Germany has consistently had the lowest ideal or desired fertility in the European Union, based on the last surveys conducted on an international scale, such as the Fertility and Family Surveys or the World Value Surveys.) Figure 1 shows the average ideal family size by age in each of the 15 countries. The slopes of the lines show the degree of change between younger and older generations. Looking at the younger cohorts, we see that the three German-speaking regions form their own cluster of low fertility ideals, with ideal family size averaging 1.6 in the former East Germany, and about 1.7 in both Austria and the former West Germany (the mean personal ideal family

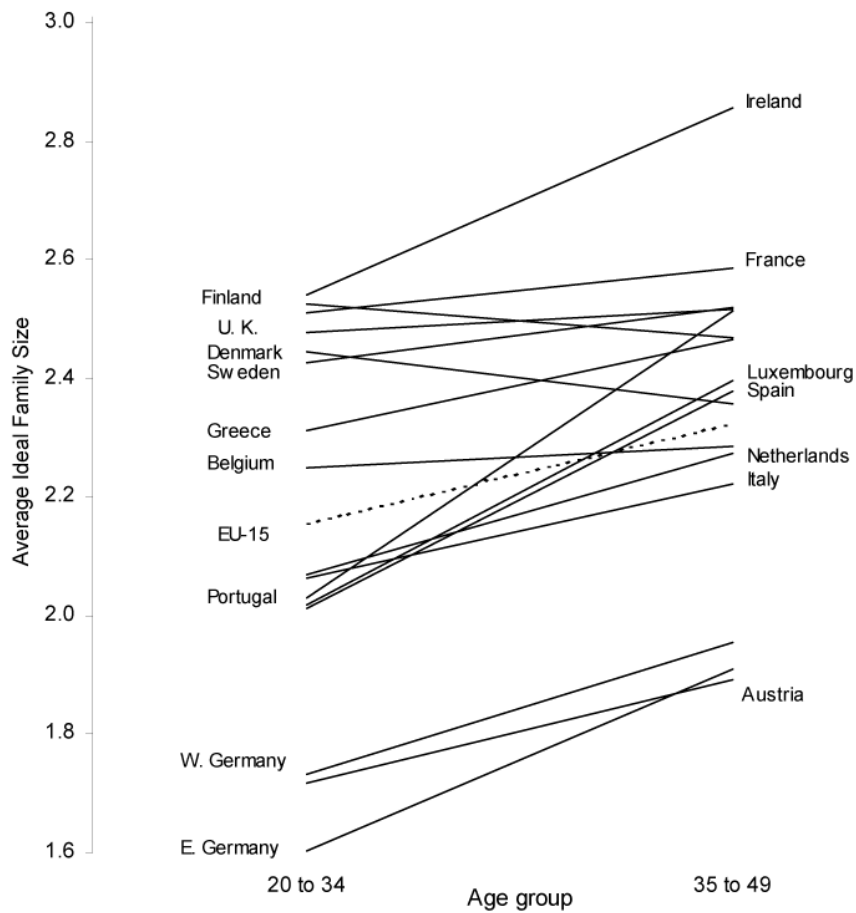


Figure 1. Mean personal ideal family size of women by age group and country.

size of Germans and Austrians is statistically different from that of the other countries). No other European country in the Eurobarometer has family size ideals that average below two. In fact, ideals in other low fertility countries like Italy, Spain and Greece are all well above two children.

Non-response rates for the whole population across countries ranged from 0 to about 20 percent. Non-response levels were not associated with differences in ideal family size. For example, Austria had a high non-response rate and West Germany had one of the lowest. Non-respondents were less likely to already be parents. However, they differed little in other characteristics. Non-responses have been excluded from all the statistics reported here, except where noted.

As Figure 1 shows, younger cohorts generally preferred smaller family sizes than older ones. Although the sampling errors for each sub-group are fairly large, on the order of 0.07–0.17, we still see evidence of rapidly declining preferences in Germany and Austria, as well as Italy, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, and the Netherlands. The EU average is also declining. The decline is statistically significant for the European Union as a whole, and for several individual countries, such as Germany, Austria, Portugal, Spain, and Ireland, while for Italy and the Netherlands the statistical evidence of such a decline is weaker (only 10% level). This comparison between age groups probably reveals both temporal and life-cycle influences: The older cohorts both grew up in a different time and were surveyed at an older age. It may be that the ideals of the younger cohorts will approach those of the older cohorts as they age. However, this would run counter to the general tendency of cohorts, whose ideals fall slightly as they converge towards achieved fertility levels that are typically well below the ideals expressed at younger ages (we discuss this point later in the article).

The average is a summary of the entire distribution of ideal family sizes. Countries with similar average ideals can well have quite different distributions of ideal family sizes. Figure 2 shows the distribution of women in each country. Countries are ordered by the proportion of women with family size ideals above two children, an ordering that corresponds well to mean ideal family size, shown in the right hand margin. The figures within the middle sub-section of each bar give the percentages preferring exactly two children.

A notable feature of the distribution of ideal family size is the substantial proportion with ideals of three or more children in some countries. In Italy and Greece, countries with current period total fertility of about 1.2 and 1.3, respectively, well over one-quarter of younger women say they would like to have three or more children. By contrast, only about 10 percent of German women in this age group would prefer such large families.

Interestingly, we see that the two-child ideal is not less common in the German-speaking countries than in most other European countries. The lower averages in Austria and Germany instead stem from lower proportions wanting big families and higher proportions wanting small families. The two-child ideal is least common in Finland and Ireland, not because of lower fertility preferences, but rather because so many women prefer more than two children that the proportion preferring exactly two is actually smaller than in the countries with lower average ideal family sizes.

The relative positioning of national populations according to expected family size tells a very similar story. Expected family size is the sum of the number of children a woman has already had at the time of the survey and the number of children the respondent “still plan[s] to have”. It is considered

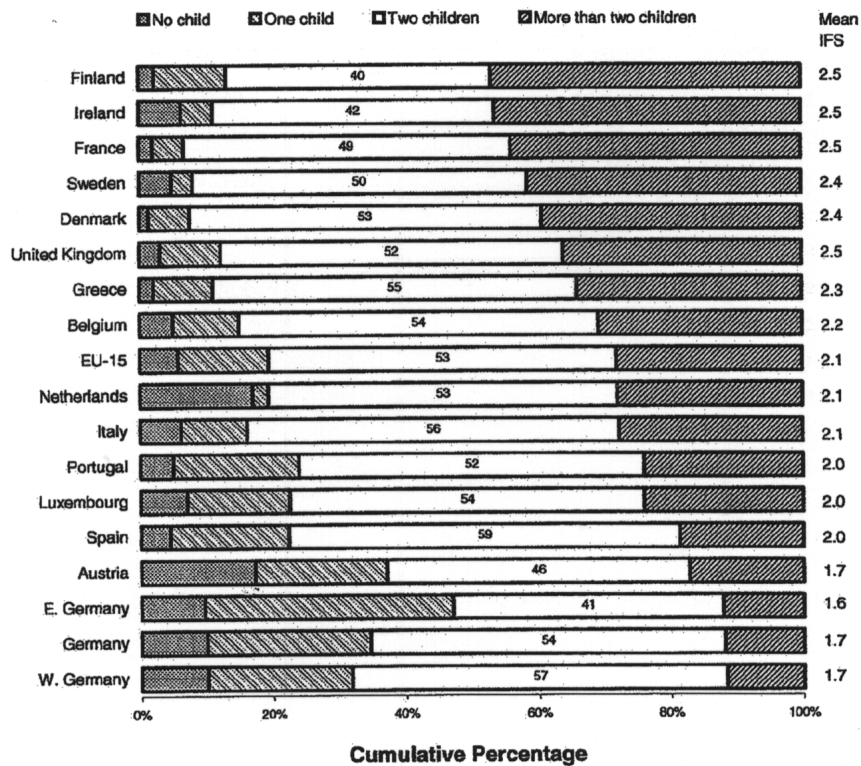


Figure 2. Distribution of personal ideal family size, women aged 20–34 years.

a more accurate and constraint-influenced measure than “ideal” family size. Table 2 shows that the number of children a woman actually expects is universally smaller than her stated ideal. For nearly all of the countries, average expected family sizes are 0.2–0.4 smaller than average ideal family sizes. The exceptions are interesting. Italian women, who live in a country in which current period fertility is only slightly more than half of the “ideal” family size reported here, expect 0.6 children less than their (perhaps unrealistically high) childbearing ideals.

In Austria and Germany expected family sizes of 1.5 and 1.4, respectively, are quite close to current period total fertility. This is an indication that completed cohort fertility of these younger cohorts will be substantially below replacement. The expectations of the younger cohorts are lower than the tempo-adjusted period total fertility rates, which suggest that in the absence of postponement of births at all ages the period TFR would be about 1.8 (Bongaarts 2001). A full assessment of the reliability of women’s ex-

Table 2. Mean personal ideal and expected family sizes of younger European women (20–34 years)

Average	Countries with this average ideal family size			Countries with this average expected family size		
2.5	Finland	France	UK	Ireland		
2.4	Denmark	Sweden				
2.3	Greece				United Kingdom	
2.2	Belgium				France	Finland
2.1	Italy	EU-15	Netherlands	Greece	Ireland	Denmark
2.0	Portugal	Spain	Luxembourg	Belgium	Sweden	
1.9				Portugal	Luxembourg	
1.8				Netherlands	EU-15	
1.7	Austria	West Germany		Spain		
1.6	East Germany					
1.5				Austria	Italy	
1.4				West Germany		
1.3				East Germany		

pectation is beyond the scope of our paper. However, a comparison between birth expectations and subsequent behaviour, from recent follow-up surveys carried out in some European countries such as Greece and Italy, has shown high consistency between expected and achieved fertility (Symeonidou 2000; Menniti 2001).

Life cycle changes versus time trend

We interpret the decline of ideal family sizes in the young ages as evidence of a time trend. A similar pattern may also be due to changing preferences over the individual life cycle.

Theoretically, the life cycle changes may go in either direction; as women age and have more children, their ideals could rise or fall. It could also be that the experience of having children could lead women to increase or reduce their ideals, depending on their experience of childbearing and child raising. These countervailing effects may well cancel themselves out, so that in the absence of a trend over time the age profile of ideal family size would be flat.

We explore this question by looking at other surveys, such as the World Value Survey, which is comparable to Eurobarometer survey, as it does not have any clear demographic orientation. We examine the age differences by taking both sexes and two age classes, 25–34 and 35–44 (Figure 3). We have

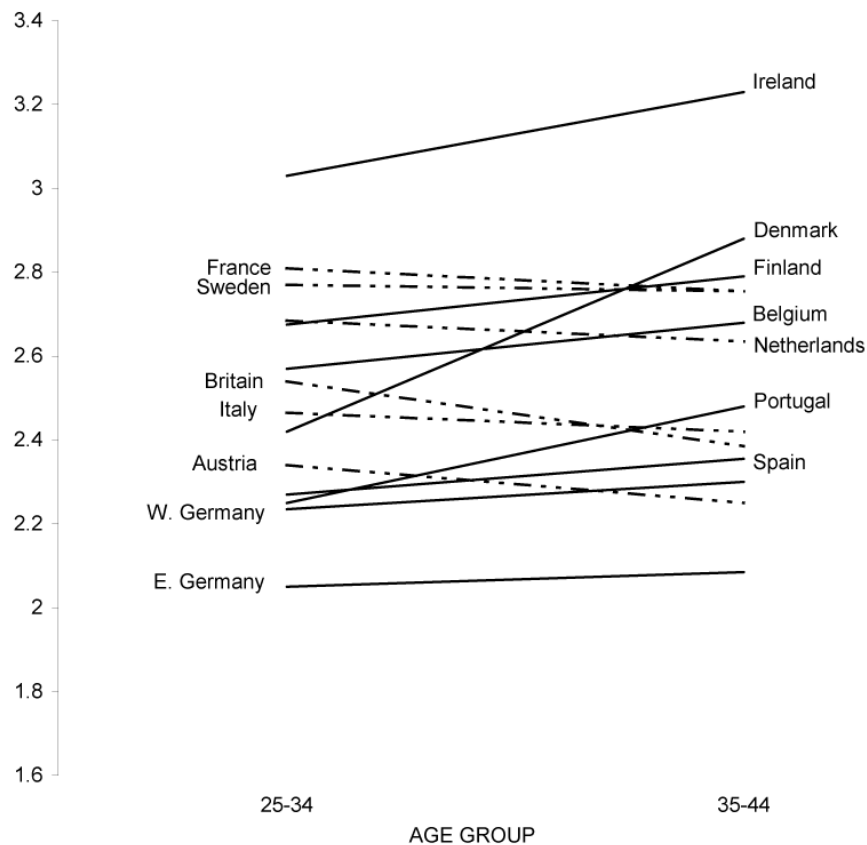


Figure 3. Mean ideal family size by age group and country, world value survey, 1990 (materialist and postmaterialist respondents). (Note: Solid lines show increasing ideals with age; dashed lines show decreasing ideals with age.) Source: Authors' calculations based on Van de Kaa (1998).

found no universal tendency. Indeed, there appear to be many cases where ideal family size falls, rather than rises, with age. Of course it is impossible to attribute these results purely to age effects, but it does seem fair to conclude that the age-effect, if there is one, is not so universally dominant as to determine the direction of the cross-sectional trend.

This analysis bolsters our confidence that nearly universal lower fertility ideals among younger cohorts of the latest round of the Eurobarometer is due to a time trend of declining ideals by cohorts rather than a change in preferences with age.

Explanations

What could explain the unusually low ideal family sizes among young Austrians and Germans? At this early time, it is not possible to give a definitive answer, but the explanation that seems most compelling to us is that family size ideals have fallen as part of societal shifts toward low-fertility norms. This shift occurs about one generation after below-replacement fertility ideals were reached, when new cohorts have been thoroughly submerged in a culture of small family sizes.

We first discuss two alternative explanations for the extremely low fertility ideals of Germany and Austria, and then turn to the possibility of generational lags and their implications.

A demographically uninteresting explanation is that “ideal family size”, as reported by Germans and Austrians in the survey, means something different than it does for other nationalities. If this were the case, the low ideals of German-speaking women would just be due to a different interpretation of the questionnaire rather than to a true difference in underlying family size ideals. While we cannot rule out the possibility that Germans simply responded differently to the survey instrument, this seems rather unlikely to us. The question wordings in the Eurobarometer items on ideal family sizes are similar not only in their dictionary definitions, but also in their connotations. The word “ideal” has very similar connotations in German and English, as well as in the Romance languages.

An alternative explanation would be that lower fertility ideals reflect a difference in contemporary socio-economic or demographic conditions. For example, poor economic conditions, especially for the young, may depress family size ideals, making the young more pessimistic about their ability to find a partner and to afford having children. Taking unemployment levels, both for the total work force and for people under age 25, as an indicator of general economic conditions, however, we see that this explanation does not hold for the German-speaking countries. As seen in Table 3, poorer economic conditions do not appear to be depressing fertility ideals. If anything, the association is in the opposite direction: Austria and Germany have low unemployment rates and low ideal family sizes, while in Spain and Greece both unemployment and family size ideals are relatively high.

Table 3 also shows some other factors that could account for differences in family size ideals for the young. Timing of family formation might explain differences in ideals, particularly among the broad age group 20–34, which mixes women who may be well into their childbearing years with those who have not yet found a partner and for whom family size ideals remain abstract. Austria and Germany are not unusual in either the mean age at first birth, the median age at first union, or the proportion age 20–30 that are married.

Table 3. Selected economic and demographic indicators for Europeans

Countries	Unemployment rates, 2001		Average annual growth rates 1999–2001 (%)		Mean age at 1st birth 2000	Total fertility rate, 2000	Year in which TFR fell	
	Total	Youth	Total	Youth			<2	<1.5
Austria	3.6	6.0	–3.3	0.6	26.3	1.34	1973	1985
Belgium	6.6	15.3	–7.8	–10.8	26.9*	1.66	1973	–
Denmark	4.3	8.3	–3.5	–5.7	27.5**	1.77	1973	–
Finland	9.1	19.9	–3.6	–2.5	27.4	1.73	1969	–
France	8.6	18.7	–6.5	–9.8	28.7''	1.89	1975	–
Germany	7.6	8.4	–3.9	0.8	28.0''	1.36	1971	1983
W. Germany	—	—	—	—	28.0	1.38	1970	1975
E. Germany	—	—	—	—	27.6	1.22	1972	1991
Greece	7.9	28.0	–4.1	–3.9	27.3''	1.29	1983	1989
Ireland	3.8	6.2	–10.7	–9.0	27.8	1.89	1992	–
Italy	9.5	27.0	–5.1	–4.4	28.7°	1.23	1977	1984
Luxembourg	2.4	6.7	0.0	–0.5	28.4	1.79	1970	–
Netherlands	2.4	4.4	–8.3	–13.5	28.6	1.72	1973	–
Portugal	4.1	9.2	–3.0	1.9	26.4	1.50	1984	1994
Spain	13.0	20.8	–5.9	–8.8	29.0''	1.24	1982	1988
Sweden	5.1	11.8	–9.7	–5.6	27.9	1.54	1969	–
UK	5.0	10.5	–5.1	–4.9	29.1	1.65	1974	–
EU–15	7.6	13.9	–5.2	–6.6	27.8	1.53	1975	–

Note: When indicated, data refer to (*) 1993, (**) 1996, (°) 1997 and (') 1999.

The TFR was below 1.5 in Denmark and Luxembourg during the mid-1980s. It was exactly 1.5 in Portugal in 2000, higher than 2 in Sweden again in 1989–92, and slightly less than 1.5 in the EU-15 in the second half of the 1990s. The EU-15 mean age at first birth is just the average value of all the EU countries.

Source: For Economic Indicators: OECD, 2002; for Demographic Indicators: Council of Europe, 2001, and EUROSTAT 2001, for the EU-15 average.

It therefore does not appear that lower family sizes are due to Austrian and German respondents being at different stages of their childbearing career than in other countries. Lower expressed ideals might reflect less childbearing in the year the survey was taken. The period fertility rate of Austria and German, however, while low, is not lower than in Italy, Greece, or Spain, all countries with higher ideal family sizes.

To us, the most appealing explanation is that sub-replacement fertility ideals in Austria and Germany have emerged as a natural consequence of a history of low-fertility. Young cohorts in Germany and Austria have wit-

nessed below-replacement fertility for their entire lives, not just the last few years. The influences of a cohort's experience on their present fertility ideals are probably numerous. Young Austrians and Germans are not only more likely than other Europeans to have grown up in smaller families, they are more and more likely to have had friends, classmates, and cousins in smaller families as well. Average family size of children is greater than average family size of parents, because children from bigger families are "over-represented" (Preston 1976). It would be interesting to see if the trends in average family size (from the children's point of view) are consistent with the period fertility rates given here, which give the parents' point of view.

More broadly, it may be that a culture of low fertility has emerged in German-speaking Europe. Changes in achieved family sizes may not persist without eventually inspiring broader cultural changes. TV soaps featuring large families are not a feature of German or Austrian television (except through American imports). By contrast, in Italy there is the hit sitcom "Un Medico in Famiglia", featuring a doctor living in a three-generation family with his three children. This anecdotal evidence suggests that a more systematic study of media and culture might be productive.

There is other survey evidence that the importance of family and having children has changed substantially with recent cohorts. In Austria, a long time-series of youth surveys has recently shown a significant discontinuity with respect to the importance of having children. While in 1990 50% of young men and women age 16–24 said that it was very important for a couple to have children, the percentage answering in this way had fallen to 27% in 2000 (Friesl 2001).

The declines in family size ideals in Austria and Germany are evidence that the cultural momentum of the two-or-more child norm can indeed come to an end. Figure 4 shows the timing of period fertility declines among current low-fertility countries, with TFRs below 1.5. We see that period fertility has been low for the longest time in Germany. Sub-replacement fertility in Austria began some five years later than in Germany. Fertility rates declined below replacement in Italy towards the end of the 1970s, about a decade after Germany. In Spain and Greece, period fertility went below replacement in the 1980s.

Implications

On average, achieved fertility has always been slightly less than ideal family size in industrial countries. The unexpected obstacles of life, the coordination of couples, career surprises, health difficulties, problems with conception, all combine in a way that populations, on average, rarely have as many children

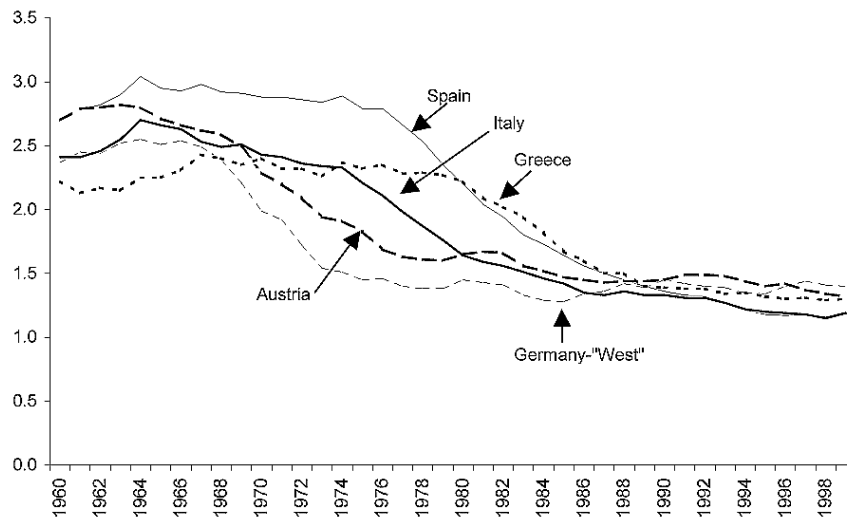


Figure 4. Timing of period fertility decline among selected low-fertility European countries. Source: Council of Europe (2001).

as their members say they prefer. Does this mean that the achieved fertility of young German-speaking cohorts will also be less than their stated ideals? If so, we should perhaps expect further declines in cohort fertility. On the other hand, it may be that the shortfall does not carry over into cohorts with sub-replacement ideals, who may be more realistic about their actual family-size prospects.

Another implication of a generational transmission mechanism is that other countries should soon follow the German-speaking countries in their preference for below-replacement families. Venturing a prediction, we expect ideal family size in Italy to drop below replacement in the next decade, and to drop in Spain and Greece in the subsequent decade. We may be wrong. Perhaps in the intervening years there will actually be an increase in achieved fertility. Or, it may be that the Austrian and German experience is not culturally transferable to other countries, particularly to Mediterranean countries with a long history of large-family norms (Reher 1998).

It is worth considering that in an extreme form generational conditioning could cause a downward spiral of fertility. The family size ideals of each generation would be influenced by the fertility regime in which they grew up, but their own fertility would fall short of this ideal, pushing ideal family size of the next generation ever lower. However, it is premature to assert that such a dynamic will actually take place. The TFR has been declining in the European countries for several decades now and we have not yet seen a decline in ideal family size in any countries other than Germany and Aus-

tria. Furthermore, even if conditioning has some influence, the period factors, which have played such a strong role in the past (Ní Bhrolcháin 1987), can be expected to continue to play a strong role in the future. Still, the theory does imply that, other things being equal, fertility may continue to decline.

Conclusions

In the larger debate about below-replacement fertility, childbearing intentions have been largely ignored because they have seemed to be such an unresponsive indicator of changing behaviour. Now, for the first time, we see that fertility ideals really do seem to be changing. Demographers have placed great emphasis on the importance of tempo effects, delayed childbearing, in producing low period fertility rates. The survey results we present here, however, indicate a deeper and more durable societal change, a decline in family size ideals.

What does this imply about future fertility? First of all, it would suggest to us that we should not be surprised if fertility declines further in Germany – or fails to increase, as Bongaarts and others have argued. Expected fertility averages 1.5 children per women among the younger cohorts in Austria and Germany. It would not surprise us if cohort fertility does not surpass these levels. Second, low family-size ideals may create a momentum of their own, making it more difficult for pro-natalist policy makers to raise fertility levels in the future. Finally, if the generational lag in fertility preferences is correct, this would imply that we will see falling family size ideals in other low-fertility countries, like Italy and Spain, in the decade or so ahead.

The below-replacement ideals prevalent among young Austrians and Germans may or may not be a sign of the future in low-fertility populations. But it is notable that for the first time, people's stated preferences have deviated from the two-child ideal that has held such sway since the end of the baby boom. It is hard to imagine that this reconceptualization of family life will be without any consequences, just as it is hard to imagine that low fertility can persist indefinitely without being accompanied by a change in ideals.

The emergence of below-replacement ideals among Austrians and Germans in the Eurobarometer survey should focus renewed attention on family size ideals. We will want to keep our eyes on the preferences that are revealed in the years to come.

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