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life: Evidence from SHARE

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# Parenthood, partnership status, and well-being in later life: Evidence from SHARE

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**Abstract:** Using data from the first two waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we address the question of whether and how parenthood and partnership status are associated with various dimensions of elders' well-being, which we define by the individual's economic situation, psychological distress, and social connectedness. The results of our multivariate analysis suggest that childless individuals do not fare worse than parents in terms of their economic, psychological, or social well-being. Rather, unmarried and childless individuals are less likely to report financial difficulties than parents do. Childless elders and parents do not differ with regard to symptoms of depression, and neither does having a partnership, per se, contribute to greater psychological well-being: only those reporting satisfaction with the extent of reciprocity in their relationship exhibit lower odds of depression than the currently married. We observe no statistically significant association between parenthood (partnership, respectively) and individuals' propensity to participate in social activities. These findings are fairly universal; that is, they hold for both men and women, they are stable across various cohorts, and they do not vary systematically across countries.

**Keywords:** parenthood; partnership; well-being; SHARE

## Introduction

Population ageing results from sustained below-replacement fertility and steadily increasing life-expectancy. Two factors that have been suggested to contribute, among many others, to the former are increasing levels of childlessness (e.g. Dykstra 2009; Rowland 2007) and decreasing union stability (e.g. Coppola and Di Cesare 2008; Klein 2003). This is of particular concern against the background of a growing proportion of elderly in the population, who depend on support from others and, particularly, on help provided by their families. That is, the absence of children and/or partners might constitute a serious threat to well-being in later life, especially in countries where welfare state services are poorly developed (e.g. Brandt et al. 2009; Tesch-Römer et al. 2002).

Using data from the first two waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we address the question of whether (or to what extent) this is actually the case from three complementary angles. *First*, the majority of studies on the role of parenthood and partnership in later-life well-being employ a concept of well-being whose focus is on psychological distress (or other health outcomes; see, for example, Hughes and Waite 2009; Umberson et al. 2010). Our study, though, takes a broader perspective on well-being that also considers elders' economic situation and social connectedness (e.g. Dykstra and Wagner 2007; Keizer et al. 2010). *Second*, we explicitly account for the interplay between parenthood and partnership status (e.g. Keizer et al. 2010; Wagner 1997), as well as for the role of relationship quality (e.g. Koropeckyj-Cox 2002; Ryan and Willits 2007) in determining older people's well-being. *Third*, and finally, we investigate whether and how the societal context in which individuals' age impacts the micro-level association between parenthood (partnership, respectively) and various dimensions of well-being (e.g. Koropeckyj-Cox and Call 2007; Taqui et al. 2007).

The remainder of this article is structured as follows: first, we provide a brief overview of previous research on the parenthood/partnership and well-being nexus (Section 2). Following a short description of data and methods (Section 3), we present our empirical findings (Section 4). The final section concludes, discussing the implications of our findings and perspectives for future research.

## Previous research

Our brief review of previous research investigating the role of parenthood and partnership status in older people's well-being is organized along the lines of the three dimensions of well-being that we will address later in our empirical analysis: economic, psychological, and social well-being (see also the overview in Dykstra and Hagestad 2007):

*Income & wealth.* Old-age security has been suggested as a motive for fertility even in societies with a functioning social security system (e.g. Rendall and Bahchieva 1998). However, empirical investigations of the effect of children on younger families' material well-being clearly show that children have a negative impact on a variety of economic indicators, albeit with considerable cross-national differences (e.g. Aassve et al. 2005; Sigle-Rushton and Waldfogel 2007). The financial disadvantage of parenthood seems to persist into later life (e.g. Hofferth 1984; Plotnick 2009), particularly if women who raised children outside of marriage are considered (Johnson and Favreault 2004). Independent of parenthood, marital status is also associated with individuals' economic circumstances. For example, the joint taxation of married couples, which is common in many countries (e.g. Dingeldey 2001), tends to discourage women's participation in the labour market, which reduces their life-time income and often results in financial distress, especially after a divorce or following the death of a partner (e.g. Burkhauser et al. 2005; Dewilde et al. forthcoming; Holden and Kuo 1996). Thus, it does not come as a surprise that, contrary to the data for men, many studies show "a strong socioeconomic position for never-married women – who were childless because they remained single" (Dykstra and Hagestad 2007: 1520).

*Depression.* Unlike other major social roles, parenthood is not associated with greater psychological well-being (e.g. Evenson and Simon 2005; Zhang and Hayward 2001). Rather, older childless men and women tend to exhibit lower levels of depressive symptoms than parents, particularly if they are compared to those who had their first child early (e.g. Henretta et al. 2008) or whose relationship with their offspring is of poor quality (e.g. Koropecj-Cox 2002). However, one's marital status appears to be a more salient factor influencing depression than parenthood as such (e.g. Buber and Engelhardt 2008; Bures et al. 2009). Those who are currently (and continuously) married are least likely to suffer from depressive symptoms, whereas those who have experienced marital disruptions do worse than the never-married (see Hughes and

Waite 2009, who report similar findings for other health outcomes as well). Widowhood, in particular, has been shown to be associated with greater psychological distress for men and women alike (e.g. Lee and DeMaris 2007; Schaan 2009).

*Social participation.* Children have often been suggested to serve parents as ‘bridges’ both to the wider society as well as to local networks, independent of their age (e.g. Choi 1994; Furstenberg 2005). However, findings from a variety of institutional and cultural contexts show that childless older adults, regardless of marital status and gender, are equally likely as parents to be active in the community and in volunteer organizations (Wenger et al. 2007). Never-married childless women appear to be particularly active socially (Wenger et al. 2007), which one might attribute partially to the fact that close intergenerational family relations tend to be associated with a lower propensity to engage in informal, non-kin social interaction (i.e. outside of formal organizations; see Kohli et al. 2009). Having a partner, however, is positively linked to formal social participation, such as volunteering (e.g. Erlinghagen and Hank 2006; Rotolo and Wilson 2006). Investigations of the effects of widowhood on older adults’ social participation provide evidence for an increase in informal social relations following the loss of a partner (due to greater support from friends and relatives) but no significant relationship between widowhood and volunteerism (e.g. Donnelly and Hinterlong 2010; Utz et al. 2002).

Although the studies reported above do not always indicate strong gender differences in associations between parenthood (partnership, respectively) and later-life outcomes, it has been suggested that “the ramifications of not entering the parental role are greater for women than for men” (Dykstra and Wagner 2007: 1491). However, recent evidence has shown that men should not be neglected in research on childlessness (e.g. Keizer et al. 2010), and we will, thus, take a *gendered perspective* in our analysis. Moreover, even though Koropeckyj-Cox and Call (2007), for example, found only slight variations in the characteristics of older childless persons and parents across a variety of countries, *societal context* is likely to play a role in determining the well-being of older parents and childless individuals with or without partners (e.g. Taqui et al. 2007; Tesch-Römer et al. 2002). One might, first, expect to find different associations along the lines of particular welfare state regimes, depending on how their institutions affect the potential benefit and burden of parenthood and partnership (or lack thereof). Second, differences in family cultures (or ‘regimes’) might matter because of differences in the role of families as a source of

support (relative to non-kin social networks or welfare state institutions) and because of differences in the degree to which the childless are perceived as ‘others’ or ‘deviants’ in a society (e.g. Letherby 2002). It is, therefore, important to account for potential cross-national variations in the (long-term) implications of parenthood and partnership for elders’ well-being.

## **Data and method**

We use baseline interviews from the first two rounds of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE; cf. Börsch-Supan et al., 2005; 2010), which is representative of the non-institutionalized population aged 50 or older in all 15 participating countries: eleven countries – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland – contributed data to SHARE’s first wave in 2004-05. Further data were collected in Israel from 2005-06. Three more countries – the Czech Republic, Ireland, and Poland – joined SHARE for its second wave in 2006-07, which also included refresher samples in those countries that participated in Wave 1 (see <http://www.share-project.org> for a detailed breakdown of sample sizes by country, sex, and age). Our main analytical sample pools the baseline interviews of more than 9,000 men and roughly 11,000 women aged 65 or over from both waves (including refresher samples). Supplementary analyses using additional information on respondents’ relationship quality (see below) are based on a subsample of more than 9,000 respondents who filled out the standard self-completion questionnaire distributed as a part of SHARE’s Wave 1 (i.e., the Czech Republic, Ireland, and Poland are not represented here).

*Outcome variables.* We define four binary outcome variables. The first two capture different dimensions of individuals’ *economic well-being*: income adequacy and homeownership. Perceived income adequacy, which equals 1 if the respondent reported making ends meet (fairly) easily, has been shown to be a robust indicator of financial capacity in older age (see Litwin and Sapir 2009). Our second economic indicator, which equals 1 if the respondent reported owning his or her dwelling, is important because, in many countries, owner-occupied housing constitutes an important component of older households’ total wealth (see Christelis et al. 2009). The third dependent variable refers to individuals’ *psychological well-being*, indicating depression. It was coded 1 if respondents reported suffering from four or more depressive symptoms listed on the 12-item EURO-D scale (see Castro-Costa et al. 2007). Our fourth and final outcome variable is

an indicator of general *social participation*. The variable equals 1 if the respondent participated in at least one of the following activities in the month preceding the interview: attended an educational or training course; went to a sport, social, or other kind of club; or took part in a religious, political, or community-related organisation.

*Control variables.* The main variables of interest here are those informing us about respondents' parental and marital status. First, we distinguish childless individuals from those who reported having at least one (biological or social) child that is still alive (see Martínez-Granado and Mira 2005), where our binary indicator of *parental status* equals 1 in the former case. While our measure might slightly overestimate the proportion of childless individuals, particularly in the oldest cohorts (if parents outlived their children), a comparison of levels of childlessness in the SHARE sample with external sources does not suggest any significant bias (see below). *Marital status* is operationalized by a set of four dummy variables: married (reference category), never-married, divorced, and widowed. For a subsample of respondents (see above), we also have rough indicators of parent-child *and* spousal relationship quality, which we include in a supplementary analysis. We use the frequency of contact between parents and children as a proxy for relationship quality (e.g. Hank 2007), where our binary indicator equals 1 if the respondent reported having any kind of contact with his or her child at least several times a week. The dummy variable indicating high marital quality equals 1 if married respondents reported satisfaction with the level of reciprocity in their partnership.

Further controls are the individual's *age* as well as indicators of respondents' general physical *health* (which equals 1 if respondents perceived their health as very good or excellent), level of *education* (three binary variables derived from ISCED, indicating low, medium, and high educational degrees), and previous *employment* (a binary variable that equals 1 if the respondent reported that he or she ever did any paid work). Finally, we control for the *year* in which the interview took place (with survey years ranging from 2004 through 2007) and account for the individual's *country* of residence by including country dummies in all regressions. See Table 1 for descriptive sample statistics.

[Table 1 about here]

## Results

*Descriptive findings.* In the pooled SHARE sample, 10% of men and 12% of women have no living children (see Table 2a), which is very similar to levels of childlessness among older Europeans reported elsewhere (e.g., Dykstra 2009: Table 30.1; Rowland 2007). However, the proportions of childless individuals vary a lot among the 15 countries examined here. Looking at current childlessness among *men*, Israel stands out with an extremely low rate of only 3% of older men reporting having no children. The lowest proportion of men's childlessness in Europe is found in the Czech Republic (6%), whereas the prevalence of childlessness is highest in Austria (13%) and Ireland (15%). Turning to the prevalence of childlessness among older *women*, again, we find the highest proportions in Austria (16%) and Ireland (20%) and the lowest in the Czech Republic (7%), closely followed by Poland (7%) and Greece (8%).

Elders' childlessness also varies by cohort, at least when women are considered. Consistent with previous research suggesting higher levels of childlessness in older cohorts (e.g., Rowland 2007), we find that 15% of women born between 1900 and 1928 are childless, 10% of the 1929 to 1935 cohorts, and only 8% of the 1936-1942 cohorts. Some caution seems necessary, though, because there might be some bias in the results for the oldest cohort because our measure of 'current' childlessness does not account for children who died before the time of the SHARE interview. In any case, we find evidence of a remarkable change in gender differences with respect to childlessness: in the oldest cohort, women are more often childless than men (15% vs. 10%), whereas in the youngest cohort, the reverse (8% vs. 10%) appears to be true.

Eventually, we also contrast men's and women's marital status (see Table 2b). Due to women's significantly higher life expectancy, the proportion of older men being (still) married is much higher than among their female counterparts (77% vs. 42%). Unsurprisingly, this pattern is universal across cohorts and countries. We do observe, however, some marital status differences between countries. While in Belgium and Israel, for example, roughly 80% of men and 50% of women reported being married, only 72% of Scandinavian men and 36% of Czech and Polish women were married at the time of the SHARE interview.

[Table 2 about here]



*Multivariate analysis.* In an initial set of regressions, we first looked at the association between childlessness and our four outcome variables in the pooled sample, without considering individuals' partnership status but controlling for health, education, employment, etc. (see Table 3). The results suggest a strong and highly significant correlation between parental status and economic well-being: childless men and women are more likely to make ends meet easily and be homeowners than parents. Individuals' propensity to suffer from symptoms of depression or to take part in social activities did not turn out to be related to parental status, though.

[Table 3 about here]

To investigate whether there is a mediating role of partnership status in the parenthood-well-being nexus, we included this information in a second round of regressions, whose results are displayed in Table 4. Controlling for partnership did not change the coefficients for childlessness reported above but showed that marital status bears a close independent association with various dimensions of elders' well-being. Single women as well as divorced and widowed men and women were more likely to report having an adequate income than their married counterparts. Moreover, the widowed more often lives in their own homes than the married, whereas the reverse is true for single men. We observe a clear disadvantage for those having lost their partner (either through divorce or widowhood) if psychological well-being is considered. Singles, however, do not exhibit higher risks of depression than the married. Finally, widows are more likely to be involved in social activities than married women, but this is the only exception to otherwise statistically insignificant associations between marital status and social participation. In sum, these findings tend to suggest that the consequences of having lost a partner (especially widowhood) might be more important for older men's and women's well-being than the fact of living with or without a partner per se – and that losing one's partner and/or living childless need not be associated with lower levels of well-being in later life (particularly if individuals' economic situation is considered, where even the reverse is true).

[Table 4 about here]

In the third step of analysis (see Table 5), based on a subsample of SHARE, we turned to the issue of whether parenthood and partnership status, as such, bear associations with older people's well-being, or whether (and to what extent, respectively) relationship quality matters here (cf. Ryan and Willits 2007). To begin with, there is barely any indication for a role of *parent-child relationship quality* in elders' well-being. Parents with little or no contact with their children fare worse economically than their childless counterparts, which is consistent with results reported in Table 4. An initially noteworthy finding is the positive association between frequent parent-child contacts and men's and women's homeownership. This, however, is likely to be explained by intergenerational co-residence, resulting in both a greater probability that parents (still) own their home and have more frequent contact with their children (cf. Hank 2007). Turning to *partners' relationship quality*, the most important finding is that it does not seem to be the mere presence of a partner that protects against depression in later life but that only those men and women living in a relationship characterized by reciprocity enjoy greater psychological well-being than those living alone [see Choi and Marks (2008) for a related discussion]. We did not detect any further systematic well-being differences along the lines of different levels of partnership quality.

[Table 5 about here]

In a final step, we ran separate regressions for all 15 countries included in the analysis (see this paper's *Appendix* for detailed tables). These results, in general, tend to support the findings reported above from the analysis of the pooled SHARE sample. However, there also is some indication of heterogeneity between countries: Unlike the general pattern, Polish childless women, for example, are *less* likely to get by financially than Polish mothers (Table A1). Divorced Swedish women are *less* likely than married ones to own their homes, whereas the reverse relationship holds for Belgian and Swiss women, for example (Table A2). German childless men are *less* likely to exhibit symptoms of depression, whereas their Spanish and Swiss counterparts are *more* likely to suffer from depression than fathers (Table A3). These differences – to the extent that they are statistically significant at all – are difficult to interpret, though, since they do not follow a clear pattern (e.g. along the lines of well-established regime typologies).

## Discussion

While the majority of elders in contemporary Europe have at least one child, a non-negligible minority of nearly 11% is childless at age 65, with a somewhat higher prevalence of childlessness in women than in men. Around this mean value, our analysis of SHARE data revealed considerable cross-country variation: while childlessness is an almost unknown phenomenon among Israeli men, for example, almost 20% of Irish women did not report any living offspring. We also observe lower levels of childlessness in ‘younger’ cohorts (born around 1940) compared to the oldest cohorts in our study (born in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). However, the proportions of childless men and women in more recent cohorts have increased again and are expected to rise even further in future generations (e.g., Dykstra and Hagestad 2007; Rowland 2007). It is the main aim of this study to investigate whether this development, paralleled by decreasing union stability, should give reason for concern regarding various dimensions of individuals’ well-being in later life. Despite the undoubtedly central role of partners and children in providing instrumental, emotional, and economic support in old age (e.g., Brandt et al. 2009), our main findings are, by and large, reassuring.

First, childless individuals do not fare worse than parents in terms of their economic, psychological, or social well-being. Rather, childless men and women are more likely to report making ends meet easily and living in their own homes than mothers and fathers do. The positive association between childlessness and elders’ economic well-being holds even after controlling for individuals’ partnership status. Similarly, men and women living alone also tend to be better-off economically than those who are currently married. This finding suggests that welfare state mechanisms are generally successful in protecting individuals from economic shocks associated with the loss of a partner (especially after widowhood; e.g. Burkhauser et al. 2005). It also provides further indication of considerable direct and indirect long-run costs of children and a comparatively strong socio-economic position of unmarried men and – particularly – women, who have not lived in a ‘male breadwinner’ arrangement but pursued independent employment careers.

Second, the observed correlation between partnership status and symptoms of depression tends to suggest a ‘protective effect’ of marriage. Losing one’s partner through divorce or

widowhood seems to threaten individuals' psychological well-being the most. However, unlike the findings reported by Hughes and Waite (2009), for example, never-married men and women do not seem to differ from their currently married counterparts, which might reflect adaptation processes across the life-course. That is, especially if individuals lived as singles voluntarily throughout their lives, they are likely to have developed coping strategies independent of support from a steady partner. Moreover, once we take into consideration individuals' relationship quality, it becomes quite clear that partnership status, per se, does not contribute to psychological well-being: only those reporting satisfaction with the extent of reciprocity in their relationship exhibit lower odds of depression than the currently married. That is, union instability, as such, might not be a challenge to well-being, whereas marital conflict has been shown to be a significant risk factor for health among older adults (Choi and Marks 2008). Neither partnership status nor relationship quality bears any statistically significant association with individuals' propensity to participate in social activities. That is, different dimensions of later-life well-being are associated (or not associated) with individuals' family biography in different ways, supporting the necessity to adopt a multidimensional perspective on the complex underlying relationships.

A third important finding is that the results reported above appear to be fairly universal (also see Koropecj-Cox and Call 2007). We do not detect noteworthy differences between men and women, nor does a cohort-specific analysis (details not shown here) provide any evidence of effects of a changing cultural meaning of childlessness over time (cf. Umberson et al. 2010: 614). Although our country-by-country analysis did not reveal any pattern compatible with welfare or family regime typologies but, rather, tends to support the notion of a uniform association between parental status (partnership status, respectively) and the well-being measures considered here, we still detected a few idiosyncratic deviations that might be worth further investigation.

Data limitations, however, prohibited us from pursuing this line of more in-depth, country-specific analysis. Unfortunately, the number of observations in SHARE's national samples is relatively small. Researchers might, thus, want to explore the potentials of larger national ageing surveys (such as the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing or the German Ageing Survey), although the extent to which they are suitable for cross-nationally comparative analyses might be limited. Another limitation we confronted in our study was that the first two waves of SHARE

provide only very limited information on individuals' life-histories. Once such data becomes available (see Börsch-Supan et al. 2010), it will, it is hoped, be possible to better take into consideration the potential role that the timing of family events (such as early or late entry into parenthood; e.g., Hofferth 1984) might play in later life outcomes.

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## Tables & Appendix

Table 1: Pooled descriptive sample statistics (unweighted)

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Percentage</b> (except 'age': years)
<i>Dependent variables</i>	
(Fairly) easy to make ends meet	40.2
Homeowner	46.1
Depression	29.5
Social participation	28.7
<i>Control variables</i>	
Gender (female)	54.2
Childless	8.8
Married	65.4
Never married	4.4
Divorced	3.9
Widowed	26.3
Age	73.8 (6.7)
Self-perceived health: very good or excellent	20.1
Low educational degree	16.7
Medium educational degree	70.3
High educational degree	13.0
Ever did any paid work	88.1

**Table 1 (cont'd.): Pooled descriptive sample statistics (unweighted)**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Survey year: 2004	54.4
Survey year: 2005	14.0
Survey year: 2006	9.6
Survey year: 2007	26.0
Austria	4.6
Germany	8.9
Sweden	8.7
Netherlands	7.0
Spain	8.1
Italy	8.6
France	8.7
Denmark	6.0
Greece	7.6
Switzerland	3.7
Belgium	9.0
Israel	5.7
Czech Republic	5.8
Poland	5.3
Ireland	2.4
<i>N</i>	20,377

**Table 2:** Proportions of childless and married individuals by gender, cohort, and country (95% confidence intervals in parentheses)

	<b>(a) Childless</b>		<b>(b) Married</b>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Pooled sample	.098 (.092–.104)	.112 (.107–.118)	.769 (.760–.778)	.418 (.409–.428)
<i>Cohort</i>				
1900-28	.094 (.083–.105)	.151 (.139–.163)	.682 (.663–.699)	.224 (.211–.238)
1929-35	.099 (.089–.110)	.101 (.091–.111)	.797 (.783–.810)	.493 (.477–.509)
1936-42	.105 (.094–.116)	.082 (.073–.092)	.819 (.806–.833)	.624 (.608–.641)
<i>Country</i>				
Austria	.132 (.097–.166)	.164 (.133–.194)	.734 (.689–.779)	.324 (.285–.362)
Germany	.106 (.085–.126)	.110 (.090–.130)	.750 (.721–.779)	.402 (.371–.434)
Sweden	.094 (.074–.113)	.110 (.090–.131)	.713 (.683–.743)	.411 (.379–.443)
Netherlands	.078 (.058–.098)	.130 (.106–.155)	.751 (.719–.784)	.445 (.409–.481)
Spain	.095 (.074–.116)	.132 (.109–.153)	.796 (.767–.825)	.436 (.404–.469)
Italy	.111 (.090–.132)	.136 (.114–.159)	.753 (.724–.782)	.419 (.386–.452)
France	.103 (.081–.125)	.118 (.098–.138)	.796 (.767–.825)	.441 (.411–.472)
Denmark	.082 (.059–.105)	.101 (.078–.124)	.727 (.688–.763)	.418 (.381–.455)
Greece	.080 (.060–.100)	.081 (.063–.100)	.836 (.808–.863)	.420 (.387–.453)
Switzerland	.112 (.079–.146)	.123 (.091–.155)	.771 (.727–.816)	.460 (.411–.508)
Belgium	.107 (.086–.128)	.105 (.086–.124)	.800 (.773–.828)	.517 (.486–.548)
Israel	.031 (.016–.045)	.104 (.079–.129)	.809 (.777–.841)	.500 (.459–.541)
Czech Republic	.060 (.039–.081)	.066 (.047–.085)	.761 (.724–.798)	.364 (.378–.400)
Poland	.075 (.052–.098)	.069 (.048–.090)	.772 (.735–.810)	.360 (.321–.399)
Ireland <sup>a</sup>	.153 (.105–.201)	.198 (.149–.247)	.698 (.637–.759)	.465 (.404–.526)

*Source:* Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007; cross-sectional weights applied. <sup>a</sup> No weights available yet.

**Table 3:** Parents vs. childless<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for various well-being outcomes in later life (odds ratios; standard errors of odds ratios in parentheses)

	<b>Income adeq.</b>		<b>Homeowner</b>		<b>Depression</b>		<b>Participation</b>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	2.45**	1.73**	1.66**	1.64**	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.11
	(0.206)	(0.121)	(0.133)	(0.113)	(0.106)	(0.077)	(0.089)	(0.085)
N	9,321	11,021	9,321	11,021	9,012	10,592	9,253	10,913

*Source:* Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, country, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

**Table 4:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for various well-being outcomes in later life (odds ratios; standard errors of odds ratios in parentheses)

	<b>Income adeq.</b>		<b>Homeowner</b>		<b>Depression</b>		<b>Participation</b>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	2.43**	1.70**	2.17**	1.81**	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.04
	(0.266)	(0.145)	(0.229)	(0.153)	(0.134)	(0.094)	(0.116)	(0.096)
Married	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Never married	1.03	1.36**	0.57**	1.03	1.01	1.04	0.93	1.22
	(0.155)	(0.162)	(0.083)	(0.122)	(0.185)	(0.133)	(0.148)	(0.157)
Divorced	1.62**	1.50**	0.78	1.11	1.49*	1.51**	0.84	1.07
	(0.215)	(0.146)	(0.100)	(0.111)	(0.239)	(0.156)	(0.117)	(0.111)
Widowed	2.60**	2.51**	1.55**	2.49**	1.53**	1.34**	1.10	1.20**
	(0.195)	(0.125)	(0.110)	(0.119)	(0.126)	(0.067)	(0.087)	(0.063)
N	9,321	11,021	9,321	11,021	9,012	10,592	9,253	10,913

*Source:* Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, country, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

**Table 5:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status and relationship quality<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for various well-being outcomes in later life (odds ratios; standard errors of odds ratios in parentheses)

	<b>Income adeq.</b>		<b>Homeowner</b>		<b>Depression</b>		<b>Participation</b>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Childless <sup>b</sup>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Parents, low contact	0.20** (0.028)	0.25** (0.030)	0.30** (0.039)	0.24** (0.028)	1.15 (0.184)	1.21 (0.147)	0.86 (0.117)	0.82 (0.099)
Parents, high contact	0.89 (0.124)	1.12 (0.123)	1.60** (0.207)	1.28* (0.136)	1.07 (0.171)	1.23 (0.139)	1.03 (0.139)	0.87 (0.099)
Single <sup>b</sup>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Partner, not satisfied	0.62** (0.083)	0.65** (0.078)	1.17 (0.156)	1.02 (0.121)	0.85 (0.125)	1.16 (0.134)	0.96 (0.128)	0.93 (0.110)
Partner, satisfied	0.63** (0.058)	0.63** (0.048)	1.07 (0.096)	0.85* (0.067)	0.52** (0.054)	0.58** (0.046)	1.06 (0.096)	0.89 (0.069)
N	4,215	4,929	4,215	4,929	4,154	4,854	4,209	4,927

*Source:* Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, country (excl. Czech Republic, Ireland, and Poland), and interview year. <sup>b</sup> Note that different reference categories were applied in previous tables. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

## APPENDIX

**Table A1:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *income adequacy* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Austria		Germany		Sweden		Netherlands		Spain		Italy		France	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Childless	1.74 (0.748)	2.10* (0.669)	2.83** (0.978)	1.59 (0.435)	4.49** (2.496)	1.88* (0.540)	2.77 (1.435)	2.95* (1.261)	1.75 (0.815)	0.92 (0.299)	2.16* (0.822)	1.09 (0.398)	2.76** (0.903)	3.00** (0.822)
Married	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Never married	0.80 (0.469)	0.91 (0.356)	0.53 (0.235)	1.50 (0.537)	0.51 (0.335)	1.00 (0.403)	2.13 (1.646)	1.46 (0.805)	1.41 (0.792)	2.00 (0.845)	0.74 (0.388)	1.41 (0.678)	0.88 (0.379)	0.91 (0.329)
Divorced	1.20 (0.752)	2.56* (0.956)	0.58 (0.258)	0.92 (0.298)	4.22** (1.806)	1.24 (0.323)	0.89 (0.470)	3.60** (1.340)	1.23 (1.442)	1.46 (1.258)	2.39 (1.559)	1.08 (0.906)	1.98 (0.777)	1.73 (0.488)
Widowed	2.81** (1.034)	3.21** (0.706)	3.06** (0.891)	3.14** (0.536)	3.02** (0.897)	1.33 (0.234)	1.97 (0.580)	4.34** (0.897)	2.56** (0.733)	1.95** (0.348)	3.40** (0.969)	1.91** (0.364)	3.33** (0.936)	3.23** (0.508)
N	371	566	851	949	855	889	686	742	739	918	857	883	742	1012

**Table A1 (cont'd.):** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *income adequacy* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Denmark		Greece		Switzerland		Belgium		Israel		Czech Rep.		Poland		Ireland	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Childless	2.76 (1.582)	1.92 (0.791)	2.41* (0.867)	1.81 (0.641)	4.92** (2.974)	3.37* (1.721)	2.91** (0.901)	2.14** (0.630)	1.60 (1.148)	0.89 (0.443)	1.56 (0.773)	1.38 (0.453)	0.94 (0.628)	0.09* (0.106)	3.26 (3.795)	1.07 (0.489)
Married	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Never married	3.04 (2.897)	4.26* (2.454)	1.61 (1.088)	1.25 (0.700)	1.10 (1.035)	1.33 (0.836)	0.84 (0.415)	1.58 (0.710)	1.12 (1.270)	1.62 (1.452)	4.47* (3.292)	1.21 (0.775)	4.13 (3.357)	2.49 (2.420)	0.53 (0.630)	1.59 (0.911)
Divorced	1.69 (0.579)	2.87** (0.870)	1.19 (0.798)	1.51 (0.907)	0.60 (0.347)	2.96* (1.243)	2.66 (1.350)	0.92 (0.327)	2.22 (1.178)	1.11 (0.552)	1.63 (0.786)	0.53 (0.198)	1.96 (2.688)	2.07 (1.465)	- (3.705)	2.57 (0.832)
Widowed	1.72 (0.503)	5.96** (1.216)	2.97** (0.802)	2.43** (0.520)	5.87** (3.103)	4.83** (1.216)	1.92** (0.423)	3.80** (0.595)	2.35** (0.661)	1.64* (0.365)	2.62** (0.692)	0.99 (0.189)	3.92** (1.302)	1.11 (0.289)	3.00* (1.290)	2.71** (0.832)
N	536	681	694	859	333	410	829	1006	569	587	500	662	480	566	220	258

Source: Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

**Table A2:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *homeownership* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Austria		Germany		Sweden		Netherlands		Spain		Italy		France	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	1.12 (0.423)	2.04* (0.602)	1.47 (0.453)	1.67 (0.465)	2.66* (1.097)	1.85* (0.537)	1.98 (0.914)	1.79 (0.636)	3.89* (2.375)	1.86 (0.595)	3.84** (1.685)	1.20 (0.385)	1.30 (0.398)	3.32** (0.904)
Married	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Never married	0.22* (0.139)	1.12 (0.442)	0.37* (0.172)	0.62 (0.257)	0.50 (0.270)	0.44 (0.197)	0.82 (0.540)	0.55 (0.294)	0.20* (0.137)	0.78 (0.315)	1.02 (0.596)	1.25 (0.534)	0.66 (0.269)	0.80 (0.290)
Divorced	2.05 (1.256)	0.79 (0.326)	0.66 (0.298)	1.11 (0.378)	0.70 (0.255)	0.36** (0.121)	0.63 (0.382)	0.99 (0.381)	0.23 (0.273)	0.79 (0.617)	0.98 (0.628)	0.42 (0.302)	1.50 (0.588)	1.26 (0.354)
Widowed	0.85 (0.271)	2.69** (0.601)	1.12 (0.291)	1.38 (0.248)	1.40 (0.381)	0.94 (0.179)	0.89 (0.268)	1.81** (0.382)	1.98* (0.638)	2.82** (0.474)	1.36 (0.370)	1.94** (0.319)	2.19** (0.598)	2.53** (0.391)
N	371	566	851	949	855	889	686	742	739	918	857	883	742	1012

**Table A2 (cont'd.):** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *homeownership* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Denmark		Greece		Switzerland		Belgium		Israel		Czech Rep.		Poland		Ireland	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	2.17 (1.020)	1.91 (0.663)	8.31** (4.618)	4.69** (2.427)	0.83 (0.334)	1.00 (0.419)	5.18** (1.944)	2.61** (0.794)	0.46 (0.335)	0.82 (0.405)	2.49 (1.209)	1.00 (0.331)	4.10* (2.757)	1.42 (0.688)	0.55 (0.583)	1.34 (0.674)
Married	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Never married	0.67 (0.454)	0.99 (0.521)	-	1.81 (1.205)	0.76 (0.507)	2.07 (1.226)	0.21** (0.113)	2.04 (0.975)	3.92 (4.517)	0.35 (0.398)	1.29 (0.936)	3.76* (2.437)	0.53 (0.425)	0.96 (0.615)	1.73 (1.910)	1.00 (0.600)
Divorced	0.50* (0.170)	0.70 (0.252)	0.59 (0.386)	5.59** (3.215)	0.77 (0.393)	2.66* (1.130)	0.53 (0.254)	2.04* (0.690)	0.59 (0.310)	1.54 (0.674)	1.05 (0.485)	1.11 (0.351)	0.70 (0.882)	1.01 (0.612)	-	0.93 (1.337)
Widowed	0.88 (0.241)	1.87** (0.382)	2.82** (0.816)	6.54** (1.177)	2.02 (0.743)	3.47** (0.944)	1.63* (0.364)	3.82** (0.602)	2.47** (0.739)	3.82** (0.791)	1.38 (0.354)	3.09** (0.576)	3.28** (1.095)	1.98** (0.380)	4.45** (2.534)	4.34** (1.543)
N	536	681	684	859	337	410	829	1002	569	587	500	679	493	581	220	258

Source: Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

**Table A3:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *depression* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Austria		Germany		Sweden		Netherlands		Spain		Italy		France	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Childless	0.81 (0.488)	1.15 (0.362)	0.26* (0.163)	1.36 (0.383)	1.15 (0.641)	1.67 (0.508)	0.83 (0.506)	1.02 (0.391)	2.94* (1.438)	1.12 (0.347)	0.97 (0.406)	1.05 (0.350)	0.70 (0.248)	0.74 (0.195)
Married	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Never married	0.37 (0.441)	2.21 (0.928)	3.24 (2.337)	1.47 (0.591)	1.02 (0.748)	1.05 (0.494)	0.78 (0.717)	1.67 (0.891)	0.47 (0.286)	0.83 (0.349)	1.20 (0.665)	0.85 (0.379)	1.23 (0.599)	1.04 (0.387)
Divorced	-	4.31** (1.692)	2.24 (1.315)	1.90 (0.649)	0.39 (0.287)	1.45 (0.419)	4.36** (2.451)	2.60** (0.958)	1.29 (1.522)	2.35 (2.664)	0.99 (0.697)	2.80 (2.029)	1.85 (0.759)	0.98 (0.289)
Widowed	1.37 (0.574)	2.21* (0.564)	1.98* (0.636)	2.27** (0.412)	1.16 (0.398)	0.99 (0.204)	2.51** (0.795)	1.28 (0.275)	1.20 (0.380)	1.27 (0.213)	2.97** (0.831)	1.05 (0.172)	1.14 (0.318)	1.29 (0.199)
N	351	559	839	920	842	854	676	713	698	864	850	867	706	949

**Table A3 (cont'd.):** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *depression* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Denmark		Greece		Switzerland		Belgium		Israel		Czech Rep.		Poland		Ireland	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Childless	0.77 (0.515)	0.91 (0.411)	1.47 (0.587)	0.76 (0.276)	4.49** (2.447)	0.80 (0.420)	0.86 (0.326)	1.14 (0.317)	1.63 (1.399)	0.99 (0.516)	1.15 (0.679)	2.04* (0.704)	1.38 (0.783)	2.00 (1.213)	0.96 (1.136)	0.29 (0.186)
Married	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Never married	1.42 (1.477)	0.38 (0.280)	1.00 (0.912)	1.22 (0.651)	0.32 (0.311)	0.41 (0.362)	0.88 (0.583)	1.30 (0.585)	0.53 (0.653)	1.75 (1.596)	1.31 (1.075)	1.14 (0.705)	1.22 (0.914)	0.31 (0.228)	0.66 (0.850)	4.07 (3.133)
Divorced	2.12 (0.919)	1.22 (0.443)	2.80 (1.791)	0.69 (0.346)	1.01 (0.860)	2.74* (1.211)	1.99 (1.018)	1.73 (0.620)	1.90 (1.046)	0.77 (0.387)	0.59 (0.459)	1.12 (0.378)	- (0.720)	1.09 (0.720)	- (0.987)	- (0.665)
Widowed	1.14 (0.460)	0.84 (0.201)	1.20 (0.383)	1.51* (0.257)	1.63 (0.808)	0.95 (0.271)	1.77* (0.447)	1.52** (0.240)	1.41 (0.411)	1.30 (0.267)	1.86* (0.536)	1.38 (0.265)	0.84 (0.266)	1.29 (0.273)	1.75 (0.987)	1.78 (0.665)
N	515	668	643	779	341	402	817	991	533	557	478	659	467	550	217	254

Source: Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.



**Table A4:** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *social participation* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Austria		Germany		Sweden		Netherlands		Spain		Italy		France	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	0.85 (0.344)	0.51 (0.180)	1.09 (0.350)	1.53 (0.432)	2.04 (0.840)	0.82 (0.250)	1.68 (0.809)	1.09 (0.391)	0.36 (0.310)	2.27* (0.746)	1.79 (0.871)	0.92 (0.504)	0.75 (0.263)	0.99 (0.291)
Married	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Never married	1.24 (0.724)	3.27** (1.375)	1.31 (0.572)	1.14 (0.449)	0.31* (0.183)	1.24 (0.540)	0.62 (0.446)	0.74 (0.387)	3.00 (2.787)	1.01 (0.453)	0.86 (0.575)	1.89 (1.298)	1.52 (0.694)	0.90 (0.368)
Divorced	1.69 (0.954)	2.35* (0.888)	1.14 (0.516)	0.89 (0.327)	0.73 (0.273)	1.08 (0.299)	0.24 (0.184)	1.48 (0.518)	- (-)	- (-)	1.42 (1.183)	- (-)	1.20 (0.479)	1.02 (0.317)
Widowed	1.01 (0.353)	1.62* (0.386)	0.93 (0.272)	1.24 (0.230)	1.03 (0.297)	1.39 (0.264)	0.95 (0.294)	1.42 (0.290)	1.74 (0.635)	1.00 (0.207)	0.80 (0.378)	1.88* (0.504)	1.08 (0.320)	1.00 (0.172)
N	371	564	851	941	854	884	676	732	729	899	850	862	739	988

**Table A4 (cont'd.):** Parents vs. childless, accounting for partnership status<sup>a</sup> – logistic regression results for *social participation* in later life (odds ratios; standard errors in parentheses)

	Denmark		Greece		Switzerland		Belgium		Israel		Czech Rep.		Poland		Ireland	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Parents	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Childless	0.79 (0.388)	0.80 (0.287)	0.83 (0.289)	0.82 (0.273)	0.88 (0.366)	0.87 (0.356)	1.20 (0.346)	1.31 (0.399)	0.25 (0.273)	1.10 (0.545)	0.75 (0.473)	0.92 (0.393)	2.45 (1.689)	1.55 (1.016)	3.93 (4.552)	1.34 (0.602)
Married	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
Never married	0.56 (0.423)	0.78 (0.429)	2.00 (1.325)	0.59 (0.293)	0.95 (0.653)	1.95 (1.086)	1.10 (0.522)	2.07 (0.954)	7.76 (10.629)	0.21 (0.248)	3.33 (2.552)	3.34 (2.313)	- (-)	1.57 (1.337)	0.12 (0.141)	0.87 (0.499)
Divorced	0.52 (0.192)	1.02 (0.310)	1.83 (1.055)	0.50 (0.229)	0.75 (0.392)	1.86 (0.756)	2.13 (0.979)	0.51 (0.207)	0.18* (0.141)	1.25 (0.558)	0.82 (0.489)	1.59 (0.601)	2.79 (3.648)	2.16 (1.542)	- (-)	- (-)
Widowed	2.16** (0.620)	0.97 (0.185)	1.06 (0.266)	1.15 (0.185)	1.54 (0.578)	1.43 (0.346)	0.81 (0.193)	1.06 (0.183)	0.99 (0.284)	1.04 (0.214)	1.12 (0.364)	1.92** (0.460)	0.82 (0.390)	1.14 (0.329)	1.47 (0.583)	1.01 (0.313)
N	530	674	693	857	341	408	829	999	566	585	496	662	466	578	218	250

Source: Baseline interviews from SHARE, 2004-2007. <sup>a</sup> Controlling for age, health, education, employment, and interview year. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

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