Accessibility, resource, 286
Accomplishments, 202, 205—206, 209
Actors in process, 368—373
Adoption, 339—340
Affirmational support, 137
Age(ing), 174—175, 198—199
ambivalent intimacy goals, 250—252
Ambivalent intimacy goals, 250—252
Appraisal support, 137
Appropriability, resource, 286
Artificial insemination, 310
Assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs), 52
Atlantic, The, 86
ATLAS. ti software, 202
Augustus’ Laws, 220
Australia
empirical mixed-methods, 126
pervasive pronatalist ideologies, 126
pronatalism, 127
women without children, 133
Australia’s Paid Parental Leave Scheme, 128
‘Biological clock’, 161, 162
Bivariate analyses, 105
Bourdieu’s sociology, 104
Bourdiesian conceptualisation, 155—156
Bourdiesian theoretical approach, 99, 104, 149, 155
Breadwinning masculinity, 266
Buddhist conception, 64
Business ownership, 285
Capital, 155
Capital in pronatalist fields
bivariate results, 107—111
childbearing preferences and capital, 117—119
childfreedom, 104–105
ccontributions to decision (not) to becoming parent, 99–101
interaction effects, 112
limitations/future research, 119–120
logistic regression results, 113–116
multivariate results, 111–112
prevalence and demographics, 101–102
pronatalist ideologies, 98–99
sample and methods, 105–106
sample characteristics, 107, 108–110, 112, 117
theoretical orientation, 102–104
variables and measures, 106–107
See also Pronatalism
Capitalism, 262, 263
Career progression, 267–269
‘Career women’, 265, 266
Catalysts, 362
Catholic organisations, 372
Celibacy, 310
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 87
Child-related regret, 54
Childbearing, 128
age, 53
contributions, 149–152
decisions, 102
intentions, 239
preferences, 102, 104, 117–119, 149, 155, 164–166
Childcare
and cleaning, 289–290
policies in Germany, 362–367
responsibilities, 247
Childcare arrangement effects on childlessness, 356, 357
actors in process, 368–373
childcare policies in Germany, 362–367
distribution of actors of policy (re)-making process, 369
familialisation/de-familialisation indicators, 363
FRG, 358
GDR’s Marxist ideology, 358
intersection, 359–361
theoretical framework, 361–362
Childfree, 17, 98n1, 118, 157
adults, 102, 103, 150
decision, 249
participants, 162–163
respondents, 160
stigma, 338, 345–348
Childfree women, 150, 348
lives, 74
Childfree women’s partner preferences
ambivalent and undecided partners, 252–254
ambivalent intimacy goals, 250–252
disbelief and relationship dissolution, 254–255
ideal living arrangements, 244–245
interpretative framework, 239–241
methodological framework, 241–243
navigating dating scene, 247–249
partner ideals, 245–246
partnership preferences, 243–244
relationship initiation strategies, 249–250
results and analysis, 243
timing partnership formation, 246–247
Childfree-by-choice, 131
Childfreedom, 101–102, 166
research, 100, 153
Childless, 103, 149n1, 207, 314
postponers, 314
status, 51
women, 174, 176, 301
Childlessness, 1–3, 101, 156, 195, 240, 284, 288, 289–290, 310, 339, 340, 343
categories, 317–318
habitus, 106
intersectional perspectives on, 4–5
lived experiences, 5
loneliness and regret
inevitable outcomes of ageing and, 175–185
national perspectives on, 5–6
of people with same-sex orientation, 324
structure, agency and, 4
tax, 1–2
theoretical perspectives on voluntary and involuntary, 3–4
See also Hungarian childlessness
Childrearing, 99
Children
gender influencing employment experiences of women without, 262–263
long-term impact of absence of, 55–56
understanding women with and without, 262
See also Pressures to having children
Christian Democratic-Liberal government, 364
Chronological age, 204
Circumstantially childless women, 132
Class-based interpersonal skills, 103
Classic theories, 21
Cleaning, catering, caring, cashiering and clerical work (five Cs), 287
Codebook, 201
Coding process, 17
Cognitive coping strategies, psychosocial influences on, 62
Cohabiting couple, living as, 244
Communal roles, 287
Communality, 287
Competitive advancement, 100
‘Conception of life’, 60
‘Conflict resolution’, 60
Confucian ethics, 339
Confucianism, 344
Congruence, 284
Consciousness-raising groups, 2
Conservative corporatist regime, 364
Conservative corporatist welfare model, 366
Contradicting pressures, 157
Contradictory climates, 148
Contradictory pressures, 151
Control variables, 293
Convenience sampling techniques, 120
Index

Coping, 60
  partner/husband influences, 60–61
  and social connections, 61
  theoretical perspectives on, 61–65
Corporatist conservative welfare state model, 357
Counterfactual thinking, 180
Counterstories, 88–90
Couples in marital relationship, 220
Couples’ dyadic relationships, 60
Crèche Plus (Kitaplus), 365
Criticism, 241
Cross-tabulation, 30
  of author location and theoretical framework, 23, 25
  of main focus and decade, 31–32
Cultural/culture capital, 103, 106, 118–119, 155
  and discourses, 265
  Edo culture, 341
  gender ideologies, 106
  ideology of pronatalism, 103
  narratives, 198–199
  pressures, 160
  pronatalist ideologies, 99
  transformations, 100
Data analysis, 201
  analytic strategy for master study, 201
  analytic strategy for subsample, 201–202
Data and variables, 292–293
Data collection, 178–180, 292
Day-care Facility Expansion Act, 365
Defamilialisation, 361
  childcare policies, 362
  German childcare arrangements, 366
Delayed childbearing, 101
Demographics, 101–102, 107
Dependent variable, 292–293, 314–315
Depression, 52–53
Descriptive phenomenological method, 55
Desire, 53–54
Destiny Assumption, 220
‘Deviant’ femininities, 266
‘Deviant’ women
  mixed consequences of, 269–271
  negative consequences of, 271–272, 273
Digital world, evolution of, 231
‘Disavowal of choice’, 131
Distress, 52–53
Dominant masculinity, 263
Dominant pronatalist ideologies, 133
Economic capital, 103, 106, 117, 155
Economic hardship, 106
Edo culture, 341
‘Einigungvertag’, 358
Emotion-focused coping, 62
Emotional and human relations, 265
Emotional distress, 52
Emotional support, 137
Empathic activism, 64–65
Employer-based private insurance, 111–112
Employers, 290
Employment, 262
participation, 267–269
Employment experiences of
women with no children, 266
benefits of conforming to ideal
worker stereotype, 267–269
discrimination and
stereotyping, 269–271
individual performances of
femininities without
children, 273–275
organisational contexts
influencing employment
experiences, 265–266
societal-level configurations
influencing, 263–265
theoretical context, 262–263
work-life balance and access to
employment benefits, 271–273
workplace social interactions, 273
English-language journals, 16
ENRICH self-reported
questionnaire, 60
Entrepreneurial roles, 284
Entrepreneurial segregation, 285
Entrepreneurship, 284
analysis, 294
conceptual framework, 290–291
data and variables, 292–293
data collection, 292
gender, role congruity and
parental status, 297–298
intersections of role (In)
congruity and parental
status, 301
methods, 292, 294
parental status, role congruity
and, 289–290
regression analysis, 298–299, 300
role performance, role
congruity, parental status
and workplace outcomes, 286–289
sample, 294–296
social networks, social capital
and resource acquisition, 285–286
Ethnicity, 293
Euro-American men’s life
expectancy, 195
Euro-American women’s life
expectancy, 195
European welfare states, 359, 361
European-wide cohort analysis, 1
Exclusion process, 60, 133
External social realities, 149
‘Failure’, 60
Familialising childcare policies, 362, 366
Family, 187, 188
‘family and friends’, 60
family-devotion schema, 264
in Japan’s Tokugawa Period, 338–341
work-life balance policies, 272
Fatherhood, 100, 221, 246
Female childlessness, 311
Female-dominated/feminised
industries, 284
Femininities, 262, 264
Feminism, 1–3, 98, 152, 219
intersectional, 140
liberal, 223
second-wave, 194
third-wave, 221, 233–234
Feminist approach, 128
conceptualizations of empowerment, 209
consciousness, 178
gerontologists, 194
journals, 194
lenses, 195–196, 262
literature, 338
perspectives, 194
research, 176
scholars, 177
scholarship, 210
theories, 23
value theory, 73
Feminist Act, intentionally childless marriage as, 233–234
Feminist Mystique, The, 219
Fertility, 120
rates, 358, 360, 364, 365, 368, 370, 373
See also Infertility
Fostering post-pronatal mindsets, 233
Fountain View, 207
‘Fulfilment Assumption’, 221
Full-time employed women with children, 268
GDR’s Marxist ideology, 358
Gender, 112, 195–196, 286–287, 297–298
congruity of business sector, 293
differences, 150
influencing employment experiences of women without children, 262–263
role, 284
role congruity theory, 287
segregation, 289–290
Gender-role-congruent sectors, 294, 298
‘Generation strain’ concept, 187
Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), 312–313
Germany
care policies in, 362–367
federal nature, 368
German conjuncture catalysts, 373
German welfare model, 368
non-public providers, 368
Gerontology, 194, 196, 210
Government policy, 264
Grandmother hypothesis, 196
Grassroots-level campaign groups, 2
Grounded Theory (GT), 59
GT-oriented analysis, 57
study, 178
Groupings, 155
Guilt-driven pressure, 227
Guttmacher Institute, 86
Habitus, 102–103, 149, 155
Half-hearted counterstories, 88–90
Hard science framework, 21
Having children in pronatalist social fields
Bourdiesian perspective, 155–156
childbearing, 148–149
childbearing preferences in social fields, 164–166
childfree participants, 162–163
contributions to childbearing intentions, 149–152
experiences, 153–154
findings, 157
Index 393

hard work with having family, 163–164
‘join club’ vs. ‘don’t have kids’, 157–161
limitations/future research, 166–167
literature review, 149
methodology and sample, 156–157
prevalence, 152–153
theoretical and methodological considerations, 155
VC participants, 161–162
See also Pronatalism
Hegemonic configurations, 263
Hegemonic workers, 263
Heisei Era Japan
childfree stigma and technological imperative in, 345–347
reproductive technologies replacing adoption alternatives, 347–348
Heterosexual orientation, 323
Heterosexual voluntarily childless women, 238
HIV prevention, 21
Home Care Allowance Law (2012), 372
Home care allowances, 366
Hungarian childlessness
categories of childlessness among women aged 30–45 and men aged, 316
Hungarian labour market, 322
impacts of different variables on types of childlessness, 320–321
methods, 312–315
non-parent by, 2008, 318
qualitative analysis, 323
quantitative analysis, 312
results, 315
sample composition of male interviewees, 325
voluntary childlessness among men, 329–332
voluntary childlessness among women, 324, 326–328
See also Childlessness

Ideal workers, 265–266, 289
benefits of conforming to ideal worker stereotype, 267–269
mixed consequences of, 269–271
negative consequences of, 271–272
Identity, 57–58
ie. See Stem family
In vitro fertilisation (IVF), 51, 60, 251, 310, 347
Income of ideal workers, 267–269
Independent variables, 293, 314–315
Individual performances of femininities without children, 273–275
Individual-focused theories, 21
Individualism, 148
Industrial capitalism, 341, 343, 344
Industrialisation, 343–344
Infertility, 57, 347–348
medical consequences of, 51–54
See also Fertility
Informational support, 137
Institute of Public Policy Research, 187
Instrumental costs, 150
Instrumental support, 137–138
Intelligibility of choice, 79–82
Intensive mothering, 100, 119
Intentional childlessness, 152
Intentionally childless, 218
women, 219
Intentionally childless couples, 227–228, 233
clarity of mind, 228–229
decision making, 222–223
finding pressures, 228
nature of intentionally
childless couples’ lives, 223–224
seek mutual understanding, 229–230
speak up sooner rather than
later, 229
united front, 229
Intentionally childless marriage, 218–219
as Feminist Act, 233–234
happier than marriages with
children, 230–231
lack societal acceptance, 219–222
misperceptions and stereotypes, 224–226
pressures to have children, 226–228
road to societal acceptance, 231–233
‘Internalise’ pronatalism, 274
Internalising childrearing, 99
Interpersonally habitus, 165
Interpretative framework
previous research, 239–240
theoretical framework, 240–241
Interpretative phenomenological
analysis (IPA), 57
Intersectional Bourdieusian
analysis
analysis, 294
conceptual framework, 290–291
data and variables, 292–293
data collection, 292
gender, role congruity and
parental status, 297–298
intersections of role (In)
congruity and parental
status, 301
method of analysis, 294
methods, 292
parental status, role congruity
and, 289–290
regression analysis, 298–299, 300
role performance, role
congruity, parental status
and workplace outcomes, 286–289
sample, 294–296
social networks, social capital
and resource acquisition, 285–286
Intersectionalist feminist
epistemology, 285
Intersectionality, 176–177,
196–197
Intimacy goals, 238
ambivalent, 250–252
Intracategorical approach, 288–289
Invasive pressure, 228
Involuntarily childless women, 138, 273
Involuntary childlessness, 50, 175
coping, 60–65
databases, 51
life-span perspectives, 54–56
long-term impact of absence of children, 55–56
psychological distress, 51–54
psychosocial perspectives, 56–60
See also Voluntary childlessness

Japan’s shifting motherhood norms, 338
Japanese family, 348
Japanese government, 346

Knowledge of styles, 103
Knowledge production, 12, 15, 16, 21
Konashi-harassment, 348

Labour force participation of women, 284
Life course circumstances, 161
Life longings, 62–64
Life-span perspectives, 54–56
Life-style preferences, 161
Linear regression analysis, 300
Lived experiences of childlessness, 5, 66, 101–102, 153–154
Living Apart Together relationships (LAT-relationships), 241, 324
Living arrangements, ideal, 244–245
Long-term impact of absence of children, 55–56
Longitudinal survey study, 58

‘Macho’ workplace cultures, 266
Male childlessness, 311
Marital status, 293
Married intentionally childless couples, long-time, 226
Married non-parents, 138
Masculinities, 262
Medical consequences of infertility, 51–54
Meiji Civil Code, 342
Meiji period, motherhood imperative and political economy of, 341–343
Middle-class populations, 101
Midlife, 50, 51, 56, 59
Mixed methods, 23, 334
‘Moderate Realos’, 372
Modernized breadwinner model, 366
Moral Failure: On the Impossible Demands of Morality, 78
Moral identities, 73
Moral luck, 82–83
Motherhood, 100, 127, 128–129 imperative of Meiji period, 341–343
in Japan’s Tokugawa Period, 338–341
Mothering, 128 femininity, 266
M-shaped curve of women’s employment, 345
Multiple veto-points, 362
Multivariate model, 111, 118
Multivariate results, 111–112

Narratives, 73, 81
National law, 364
National Organization for Non-Parents (NON), 2
National Survey of Families and Households, 230
Navigating dating scene, 247–249
Negative stereotyping, 130, 131, 132
Negotiations, 156
Neoliberalism, 263
Nested logistic regression, 105
Networking, 155
Never-married childless older women
accomplishments, 205–206
current and future roles, 207–208
data analysis, 201–202
methods, 199–201
ways of knowing age, 202–205
NGOs, 372
‘Nimby acceptance’, 231–232
No-win scenario, 151
Non-childbearing preferences, 102
Non-familial childcare place, 370
Non-governmental institutions, 367
Non-hegemonic workers, 263
‘Non-mama’ harassment, 346
Non-parenthood, 156, 167
Non-wholehearted childlessness as Wanton-hood, 76–79
Normality Assumption, 220
Normative pronatalist ideology, 129
Normative social categories, 19

Occupational roles, 287, 291
Occupational segregation by gender, 284–285
Occupational status, 267–269
Office of National Statistics (ONS), 178
Older age, 195–196
Older Feminist Network, 180
Older women, 174–175, 196
Onna Daigaku, 339, 342, 344
Organisations, 262
organisational contexts
influencing employment experiences, 265–266
organisational logic, 288
Overarching progress narrative, 209
Oversampling techniques, 120
Parental status, 284, 286–290, 293, 297–298
Parenthood, 120, 156, 220, 229, 322
Parenthood-motivation list, 53
Parenting/parents, 164
of adult married children, 231–232
lifestyle, 102
marriage, 232
Personal rewards of, 150
Part-time employed women with children, 268
Partner(ship)
children, 247
formation processes, 238–239, 249
ideals, 245–246
partner/husband influences, 60–61
preferences, 241, 243–244
Passive coping styles, 61
Perceived exclusion, 134
Perceptions of stigma, 154
Permanent involuntary childlessness, 59
Personal
autonomy, 102
hardships, 102
rewards of parent, 150
Pervasive pronatalism, 126–129
Physical and occupational segregation, 265
Political economy of Meiji period, 341–343
Population Policy Acceptance Study (PPAS), 311n1
Post-industrialism, 361
Post-modern/critical theories, 21
Post-pronatal mindset, pronatalist to, 232
Post-socialist countries, 334
Postponers, 314, 317
female and male, 319
Power relations and hierarchies, 265
Pre-pregnant, 87
Pressures or encouragement, 148, 157–165
Pressures to having children, 226
guilt-driven pressure, 227
invasive pressure, 228
relational pressure, 226–227
shame-driven pressure, 227
Prevailing pronatalism, 126–129
Prioritisation, 102
Professional achievement, 100
Progress narrative, 193, 199, 204, 209–210
Prominent pronatalist assumptions, 220
Pronatalism, 14, 103, 106, 219–221, 224, 264, 287
(bad) moral luck of, 82–88
moral luck, 82–83
prevailing and pervasive, 126–129
and VC woman, 83–88
Pronatalist Destiny Assumption, 220
Pronatalist Normality Assumption, 221
Psychological distress, 51
depression and distress, 52–53
desire and regret, 53–54
Psychosocial influences on cognitive coping strategies, 62
Psychosocial perspectives, involuntary childlessness, 56
relationships, 58–59
self and identity, 57–58
social expectations, 59–60
Public childcare policies in Germany, 362, 364
Qualitative methods, 23
Quantitative methods, 23
Rational choice, 148
Reconceiving Women (1993), 221
Reflexivity, 177
data collection, 178–180
Regional variation in research interests, 30
Regression analysis, 298–299
linear regression analysis, 300
Regret, 53–54, 180–185
and ageing, 184–185
half regrets, 182–184
no regrets, 181–182
‘Rejection’, 60
Relational connection construction, 61
Relational pressure, 226–227
Relationships, 58–59
couples in marital relationship, 220

Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Index

Post-industrialism, 361
Post-modern/critical theories, 21
Post-pronatal mindset, pronatalist to, 232
Post-socialist countries, 334
Postponers, 314, 317
female and male, 319
Power relations and hierarchies, 265
Pre-pregnant, 87
Pressures or encouragement, 148, 157–165
Pressures to having children, 226
guilt-driven pressure, 227
invasive pressure, 228
relational pressure, 226–227
shame-driven pressure, 227
Prevailing pronatalism, 126–129
Prioritisation, 102
Professional achievement, 100
Progress narrative, 193, 199, 204, 209–210
Prominent pronatalist assumptions, 220
Pronatalism, 14, 103, 106, 219–221, 224, 264, 287
(bad) moral luck of, 82–88
moral luck, 82–83
prevailing and pervasive, 126–129
and VC woman, 83–88
Pronatalist Destiny Assumption, 220
Pronatalist Normality Assumption, 221
Psychological distress, 51
depression and distress, 52–53
desire and regret, 53–54
Psychosocial influences on cognitive coping strategies, 62
Psychosocial perspectives, involuntary childlessness, 56
relationships, 58–59
self and identity, 57–58
social expectations, 59–60
Public childcare policies in Germany, 362, 364
Qualitative methods, 23
Quantitative methods, 23
Rational choice, 148
Reconceiving Women (1993), 221
Reflexivity, 177
data collection, 178–180
Regional variation in research interests, 30
Regression analysis, 298–299
linear regression analysis, 300
Regret, 53–54, 180–185
and ageing, 184–185
half regrets, 182–184
no regrets, 181–182
‘Rejection’, 60
Relational connection construction, 61
Relational pressure, 226–227
Relationships, 58–59
couples in marital relationship, 220

Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Index

Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Index

Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Index

Post-industrialism, 361
Post-modern/critical theories, 21
Post-pronatal mindset, pronatalist to, 232
Post-socialist countries, 334
Postponers, 314, 317
female and male, 319
Power relations and hierarchies, 265
Pre-pregnant, 87
Pressures or encouragement, 148, 157–165
Pressures to having children, 226
guilt-driven pressure, 227
invasive pressure, 228
relational pressure, 226–227
shame-driven pressure, 227
Prevailing pronatalism, 126–129
Prioritisation, 102
Professional achievement, 100
Progress narrative, 193, 199, 204, 209–210
Prominent pronatalist assumptions, 220
Pronatalism, 14, 103, 106, 219–221, 224, 264, 287
(bad) moral luck of, 82–88
moral luck, 82–83
prevailing and pervasive, 126–129
and VC woman, 83–88
Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Pronatalist Destiny Assumption, 220
Pronatalist Normality Assumption, 221
Psychological distress, 51
depression and distress, 52–53
desire and regret, 53–54
Psychosocial influences on cognitive coping strategies, 62
Psychosocial perspectives, involuntary childlessness, 56
relationships, 58–59
self and identity, 57–58
social expectations, 59–60
Public childcare policies in Germany, 362, 364
Qualitative methods, 23
Quantitative methods, 23
Rational choice, 148
Reconceiving Women (1993), 221
Reflexivity, 177
data collection, 178–180
Regional variation in research interests, 30
Regression analysis, 298–299
linear regression analysis, 300
Regret, 53–54, 180–185
and ageing, 184–185
half regrets, 182–184
no regrets, 181–182
‘Rejection’, 60
Relational connection construction, 61
Relational pressure, 226–227
Relationships, 58–59
couples in marital relationship, 220

Pronatalism: The Myth of Mom & Apple Pie, 219–220
Pronatalist bent, 13
ideologies, 98, 148, 156
long-held pronatalist assumption, 232
norm, 228
to post-pronatal mindset, 232
societies, 135
society, 222

Index
Index

couples’ dyadic relationships, 60
dissolution, 254–255
formation process, 250
initiation strategies, 249–250
LAT-relationships, 241, 324
social, 59
Reliability, 201
Religion, 102
Religiosity, 102
Reproductive preventative technologies, 101
Reproductive technologies replacing adoption alternatives, 347–348
Resolution, 77
Resource accessibility, 286
Resource acquisition, 285–286
Retirement, 208
‘Retreating to men’, 60
Right-wing fundamentalists, 371
Role congruity, 286–290, 297–298
Role performance, 286–289
Ryosai kenbo ideology, 342, 345

Sampling techniques, 156
Samurai warriors, 340
Scarcity of voluntarily childless men, 248
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), 289–290
Second Demographic Transition, 20
Second-order volition, 72, 77
Secure attachment, 62
Seito magazine, 342
Self, 57–58
Self-employment, 285
Self-regulatory strategy, 62–64

Seven-step descriptive phenomenological method, 55
Sexual orientation, 293
Sexual revolution, 23
Shame-driven pressure, 227
Shogunate, 339
Showa Era, 343–345
Six-point Likert-scale, 53
Social and cultural developments, 219
Social capital, 103, 106, 118, 155, 285–286
Social class, 184
Social connectedness, 135–139
Social connections, 61
Social contract, 187
Social devices, 220
Social Devices for Impelling Women to Bear and Raise Children, 220
Social exclusion, 129–135
Social expectations, 59–60
Social fields, childbearing preferences in, 164–166
Social groupings, 103
Social inclusion, 135–139
Social networks, 134, 285–286
impairment, 137
Social relationships, 59
Social science research, 16
Social stigma, 339, 340
Social support, 135–139
Social-cultural norms, 127
Socialisation, 101
Societal acceptance, 231–232, 234
fostering post-pronatal mindsets, 233
intentionally childless marriage lack, 219–222
from pronatalist to post-pronatal mindset, 232
Societal messages, 81
Societal role, 291
Societal-level configurations, 263–265
Societally hegemonic configurations, 265
Societies, 262
Socio-demographic variables, 319
Socio-economic echelons, 224
Sociology, 102
Stem family (ie), 338–339, 342, 344, 348
Stereotyping, 129–135
discrimination and, 269–271
misperceptions and, 224–226
Sterilisation, 88
Sterility, 310
Stigma, 129–135, 149, 153–154
consciousness, 132
Stigma and childlessness in Japan, 338
childfree stigma and technological imperative in Heisei Era Japan, 345–348
family and motherhood in Japan’s Tokugawa Period, 338–341
motherhood imperative and political economy of Meiji period, 341–343
Taisho and Showa Eras, 343–345
Structural factors, 98
Structural transformations, 100
Structurally habitus, 165
Stumbling on Happiness, 230
Subjective realities, 98
Subordinate femininity, 263
Subsidiarity principle, 364
Success, 292–293
‘Super Moms’, 151
Support networks, 118
Surrogate motherhood, 310
Sustained sub-replacement fertility, 20
Symbolic capital, 103, 107
Symbolism, 265
Systematic literature review, 14
Systems Of inequality, 196
Systems-oriented theories, 21

Tagesbetreuungsausbaugesetz (TAG), 365
Taisho Era, 343–345
Team coding process, 201
Technological imperative in Heisei Era Japan, 345–348
Temporarily childless (TC), 105, 156
participants, 157, 161
Temporary acceptance, 231–232
Tentative categories, 178
Tessman’s poignant evocation of worst moral dilemmas, 79
Thematic coding for transcripts, 201
Third-wave feminism, 221, 233–234
feminists, 2
ideology, 221
spirit, 221
Timing partnership formation, 246–247
Traditional Family Attitudes (TFA), 313
Traditional gender ideologies, 151
Traditional male breadwinner family model, 364
Traditional patriarchal families, 135
‘Traditional’ life course transitions, 198
Underperformance hypothesis, 292–293
United front, 229
‘Universal adult worker’ model, 263
Unmanageable expectations, 148
*Unwomanly Conduct: The Challenges of Intentional Childlessness* (1994), 218
‘Unwomen’, 287
Upper-class populations, 101
US Census Bureau (2014), 219
Velvet triangle, 369
Veto players, 362
Voluntarily childfree. See
Voluntarily childless (VC)
Voluntarily childless (VC), 17, 72, 105, 218, 314
adults, 102, 154
category, 322
participants, 157, 158, 161–162
people, 33, 62, 310, 334
Voluntary childlessness, 12, 17, 98, 101, 104, 149, 152, 153, 175
among men, 329–332
coding categories, 18
cross-tabulation of author location and theoretical framework, 25
cross-tabulation of decade and method, 24
main focus of articles, 28–29
methodology, 14–19, 23
number of articles publishing, 19
politics of location, 19–21
politics of representation, 27–33
politics of research practices, 21–27
theoretical frameworks, 22
as topic of enquiry, 13–14
See also Involuntary childlessness
Voluntary childlessness among men, 329–332
Wanting to Want, 73
intelligibility of choice, 79–82
non-wholehearted childlessness as Wanton-hood, 76–79
VC woman, 75
Wanton-hood, non-wholehearted childlessness as, 76–79
*Washington Post*, 87
Ways of knowing age, 202–205
*Weekly Toyo Keizai* magazine, 348
Welfare organisations, 372
Wholehearted counterstories, 89–90
Wholeheartedness, 78
Widowed men, 225
Womanhood, 221
Women, 50, 51, 53, 100, 209, 238, 262, 284
ability, 253
childbearing decisions, 359–360
with children, 269–270
decision, 240
informal care work, 196
lifestyle preferences, 239
partner preferences, 247
voluntary childlessness among, 324, 326–328
benefits of conforming to ideal worker stereotype, 267–269
circumstances, 125–126
discrimination and stereotyping, 269–271
employment experiences among, 266
gender influencing employment experiences of, 262–263
individual performances of femininities without children, 273–275
prevailing and pervasive pronatalism, 126–129
in pronatalist society, 128
social inclusion, connectedness and support, 135–139

societal-level configurations influencing employment experiences of, 263–265
stigma, stereotyping and social exclusion, 129–135
work-life balance and access to employment benefits, 271–273
workplace social interactions, 273

Work-devotion schema, 264
Work-life balance and access to employment benefits, 271–273

Workplace
gender inequality, 302
outcomes, 286–289
social interactions, 273