The effect of unemployment experience on fertility timing



PopFest 2019 30th May, London

How unemployment matters?





Unemployment experience → postponement of fertility

long-term unemployment, high educated women

(e.g.: Adsera, 2005; Adsera, 2011; Kreyenfeld, 2009; Andersen and Ozcan, 2013; Inanc, 2015)

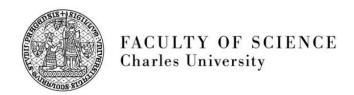


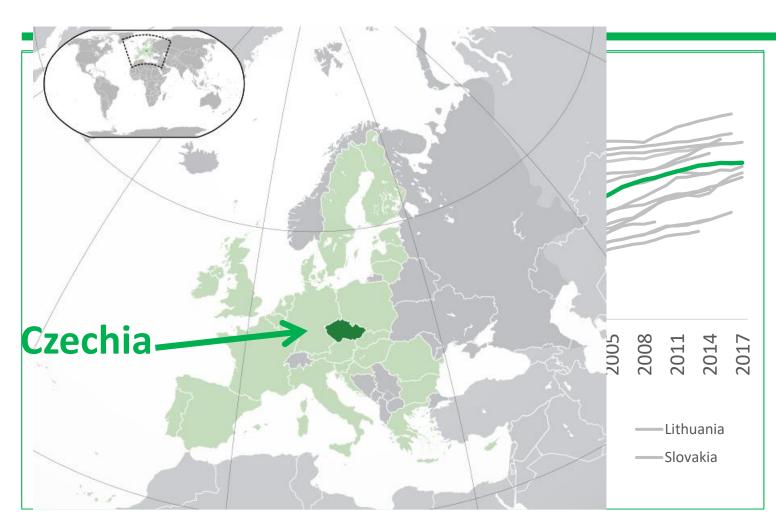
Unemployment experience → realisation of fertility

low educated women, women older than 30

(e.g.: Kreyenfeld, 2009; Fahlén and Oláh, 2018; Schmitt, 2012; Inanc, 2015)

European growth of the MAB1



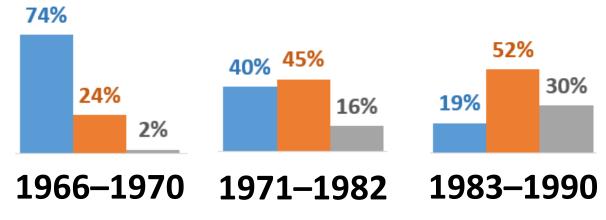


- West x East countries
- Case of Czechia:
 - Quick transition from low MAB1 (1990: 22 years →2017: 28 years)
- Women 2016 (Ženy 2016) survey
 - N=1257
 - women born between 1966 and 1990
 - representative for age, education and region

Unplanned and planned postponement

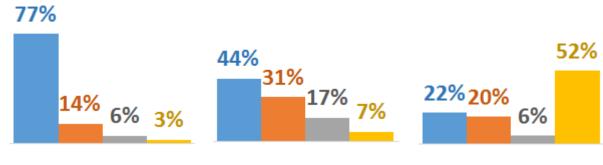




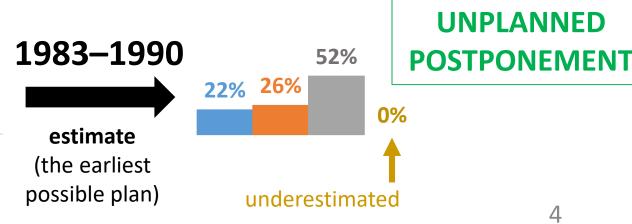


PLANNED POSTPONEMENT

24 and under; 25–29 year; 30 and over; childless (group of women by year of birth)







Unplanned postponement of a first child



How many women?

32 % of women (born 1966–1990) unplannedly postpone a first child (declared)

Why?









Is it possible to predict unplanned postponement?

Data selection: Women 2016 survey



- Survey collected socioeconomic history of respondents from 2005/2008 to 2016
 - Uncompleted history
 - unprecise dating (Month, Year)
- Selection: Women who had their first child or planned their first child in 2004+ (N=687)

Ti	Timing of unemployment - before birth of order X					
				Cumulative		
3	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent		
Irrelevant	580	84.4	84.4	84.4		
Before 1st child	64	9.3	9.3	93.7		
After 1st child	23	3.3	3.3	97.1		
After 2nd child	14	2.0	2.0	99.1		
After 3rd child	2	0.3	0.3	99.4		
Unspecified	4	0.6	0.6	100.0		
Total	687	100.0	100.0			

UNEMPLOYMENT "TYPOLOGY"

Who became unemployed?

What women do after the unemployment?

Types od Socio-economic activity:



1) Student



2) Employed



3) Self-employed



4) Unemployed



5) Housewife



6) On maternity/parental leave

7) In disability pensions

8) Other

TOT	Γ%				Step	X+1			
(N=6	87)*	D		STRUMENT		45	2	Ŗ.	8
	Ø		25.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
		0.3		2.0	6.2	0.9	18.1	0.9	3.2
	SIL FAUTURE	0.0	1.5		0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.5
Step X		0.3	8.1	0.8		0.5	1.2	0.0	0.4
step A	45	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2		0.5	0.1	0.0
	Š	0.0	10.2	1.4	2.6	0.6		0.0	0.8
	Ŗ.	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1
	8	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	

Logistic regression: Unplanned postponement and unemployment experience?

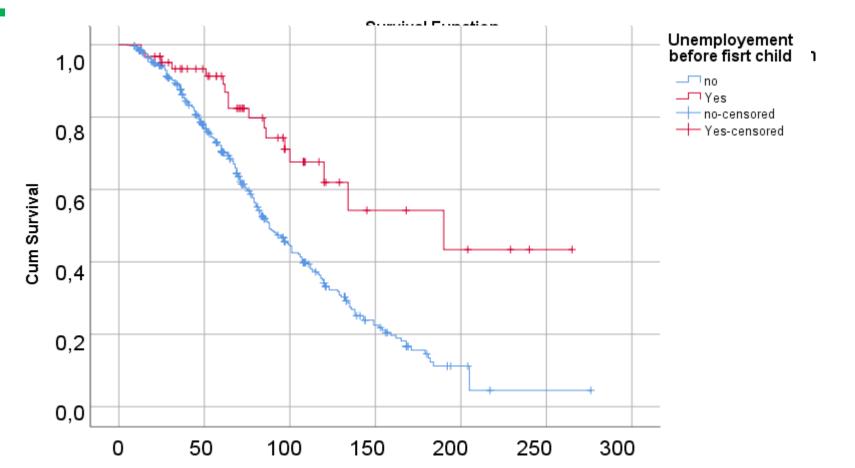


- Does experience of unemployment before first birth impact unplanned postponement?
- N=687
 - 314 women postpone unplannedly first child

	Exp(B)	SE			
Education					
Basic and vocational Secondary with school	0.473+	0.428			
leaving exam	ref				
Tertiary	1.694**	0.165			
Unemployment experience before first birth					
Yes	2.728***	0.281			
No	ref				
Negelkerke R2	0.056				

Kaplan-Meier: Realisation of first birth since the finishing of the education





Number of month since finishing education

Medium length (month)

- **ALL:** 95 months (85-105)
- Unplanned postponement:
 - YES: 133 m. (121-145)
 - NO: 71 m. (64-78)
- Unemployment experience
 - YES: 190 m. (95-285)
 - NO: 88 m. (79-97)

Unemployment experience and reasoning of postponement



The unplanned	postponement of a	first child due to	(vs. other reasons):
			(

material	work &	no northor	health
conditions	study	no partner	problems

Unemployment experience before first child

No Yes (exp(B)) SE ref.
3.302***
0.307

ref. 0.897

1.313 0.365

ref.

ref. 1.294

0.425





0.419





Conclusion



The unemployment experience leads to the unplanned postponement of the first birth due to material conditions.

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