

TRENDS IN FAMILY BEHAVIOUR: FERTILITY PATTERNS

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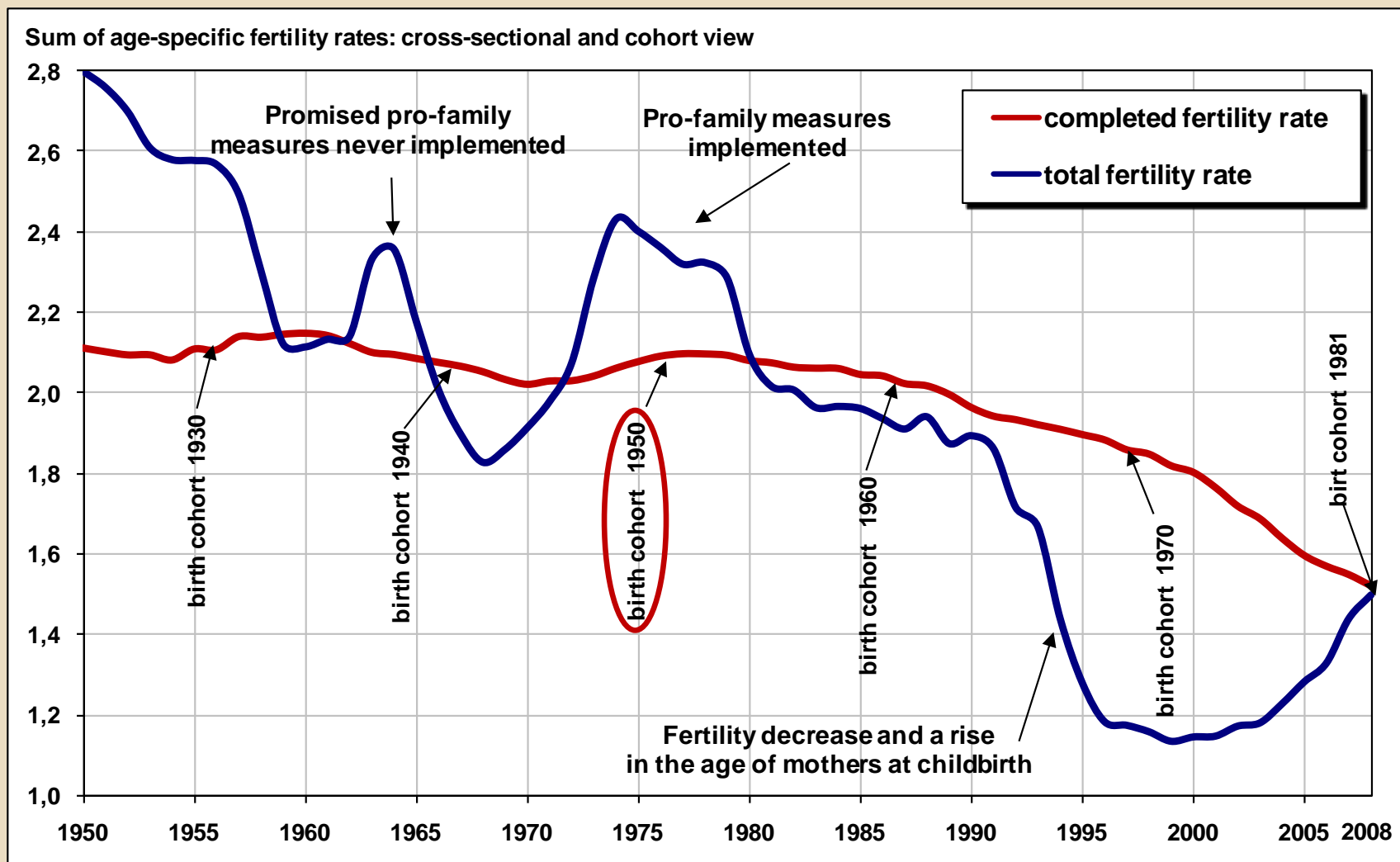


LEAVE POLICIES & RESEARCH, Praha 10. - 11. 2009

Outline

- **Cohort and cross-sectional perspective**
- **Age profiles**
- **Birth order**
- **Marital status**
- **Education**
- **Contraception**
- **Day care**
- **Attitudes towards having another child**

Decrease in fertility also confirmed from a cohort perspective



The lowest total fertility rate in the Czech Republic (1,13) was recorded in 1999.

- For the first time in the history of fertility in the Czech Republic (the Czech Lands) there were fewer than 1,5 live births per woman for an extended period of time (between 1995 and 2005 the figure was even lower - below 1,3); at present, 1,5 is the average total fertility of the European Union.
- The long-term trends of both basic general indicators of women's fertility, i.e. total fertility rate (the average number of live-born children per woman of reproductive age within a calendar year) and completed fertility rate (the average number of live-born children per woman of reproductive age within a given generation of women) indicate that **the recent changes signify a clear turning point in reproductive patterns** and they also lessen the likelihood that there will be a return to the pattern of simple reproduction, i.e. to the average of two children per woman of reproductive age

After a short and moderate baby-boom, oscillations in TFR have been related to actual population climate

LOCAL							
Minima				Maxima			
Year	TFR	Number of live births		Year	TFR	Number of live births	
1960	2,11	128 879		1964	2,36	154 420	
1968	1,83	137 437		1974	2,43	194 215	
1999	1,13	89 471					
		Minima			Maxima		
CFR (completed fertility rate)							
Birth cohort			Birth cohort				
1943		2,02	1950		2,10		
1981		1,52	1951		2,10		

CURRENT FIGURES			
Year	TFR	Number of live births	Mean age at first childbirth
2008	1,50	119 570	27,33



AGE

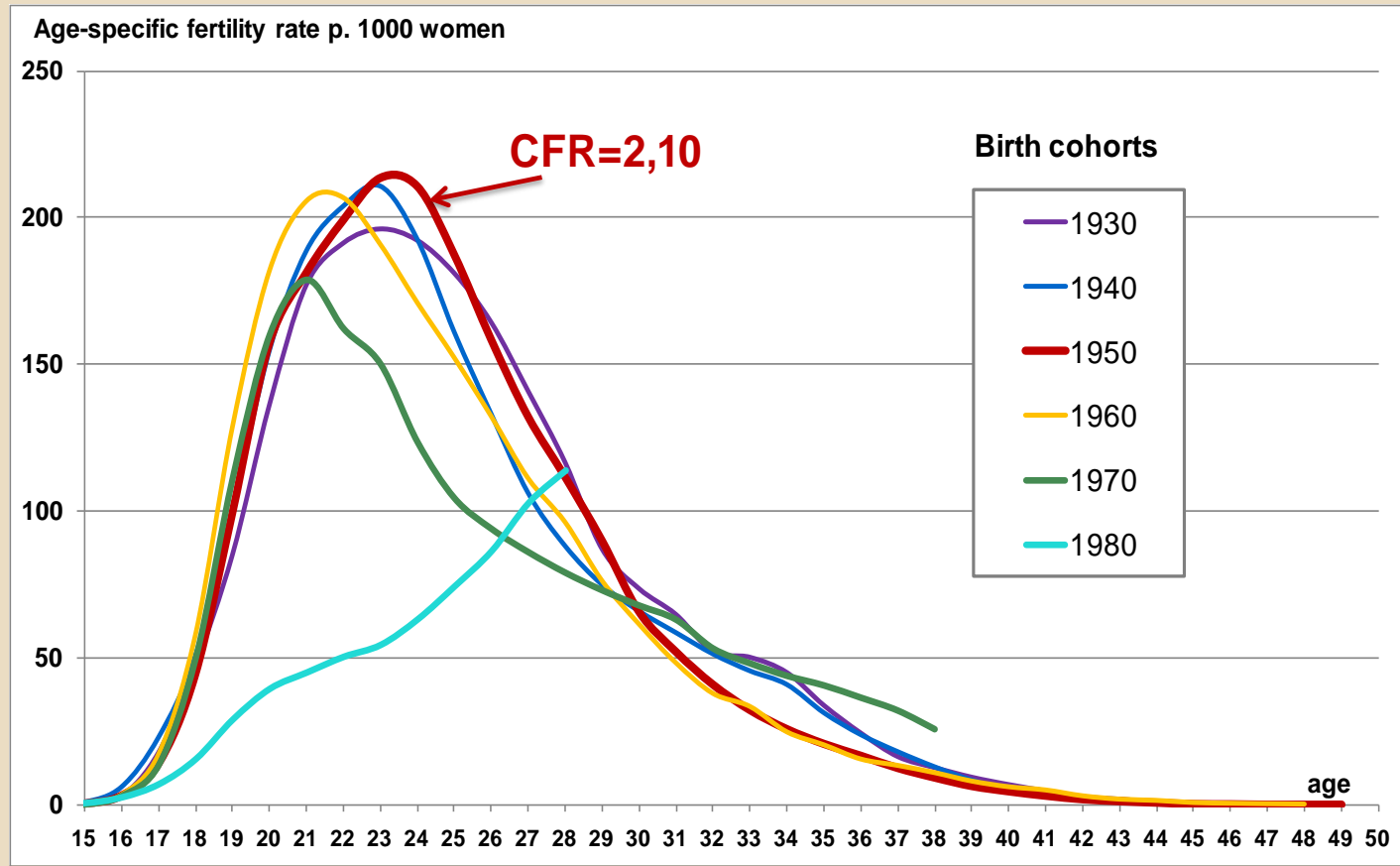
The birth cohort 1950 was the “luckiest” and documented the success of family policy measures of the 1970’s

Low
percentage
of childless
women 6,5%

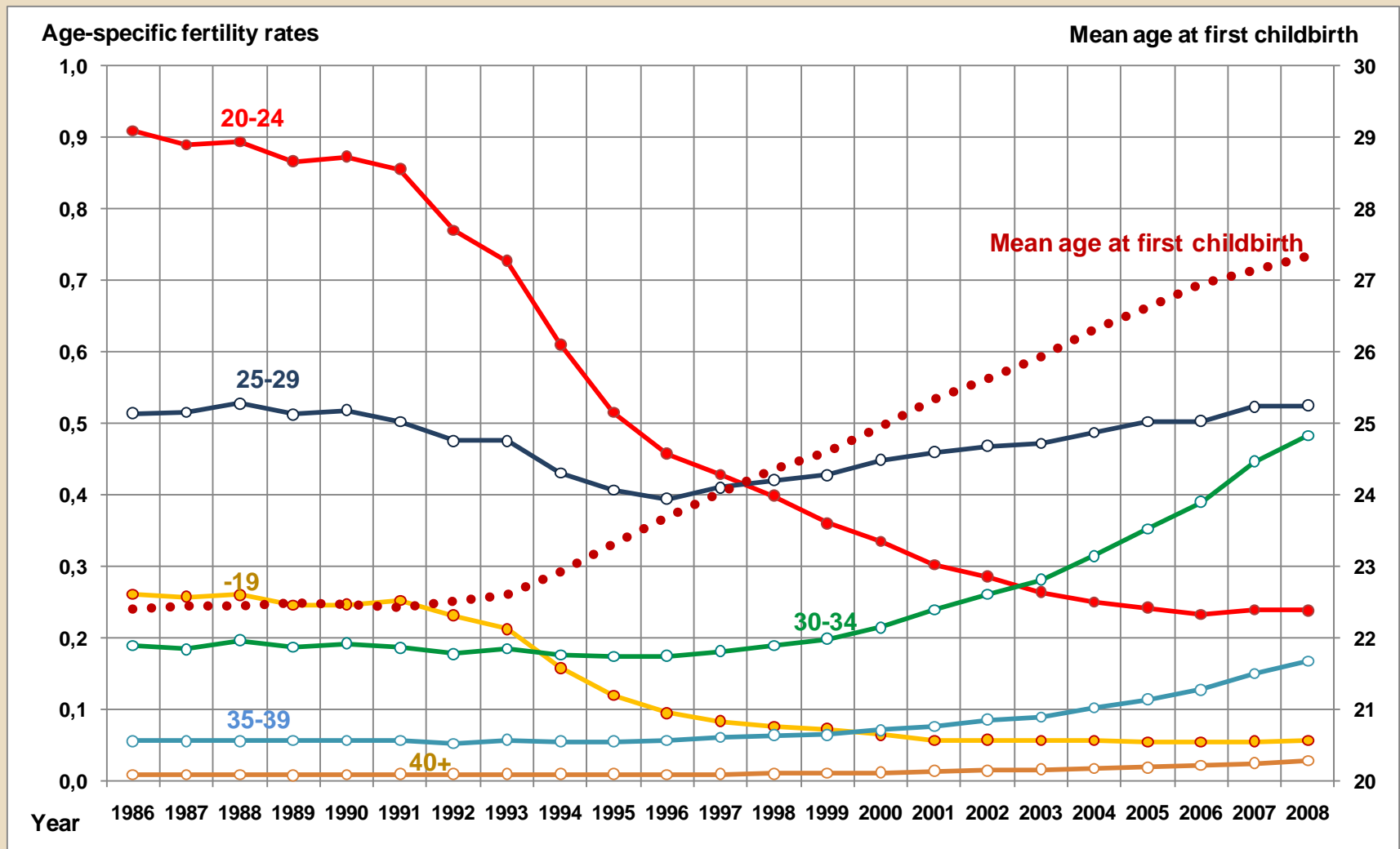
Only one
child women
14 %

Two child
women 54 %

Three child
women 21 %



Recent changes in age intensity profile and fertility timing



The only 'visible' gain was recorded in the category of women aged 30-34

- However, this positive trend does not offset the decrease in fertility intensity recorded among young women aged 24 and under.
- The same trend can be observed from cohort perspective.

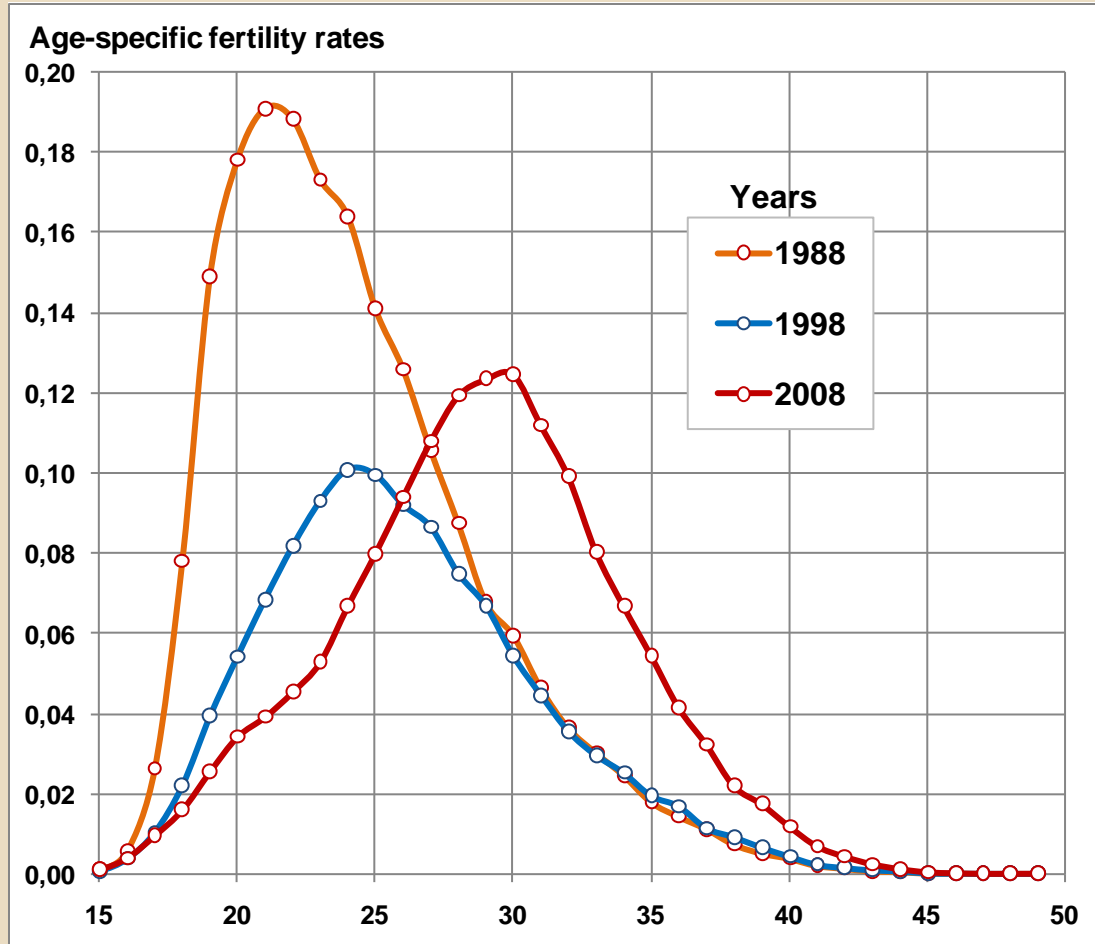
Rapid shift by 9 years within 20 year period

Modal age

1988: 21

1998: 24

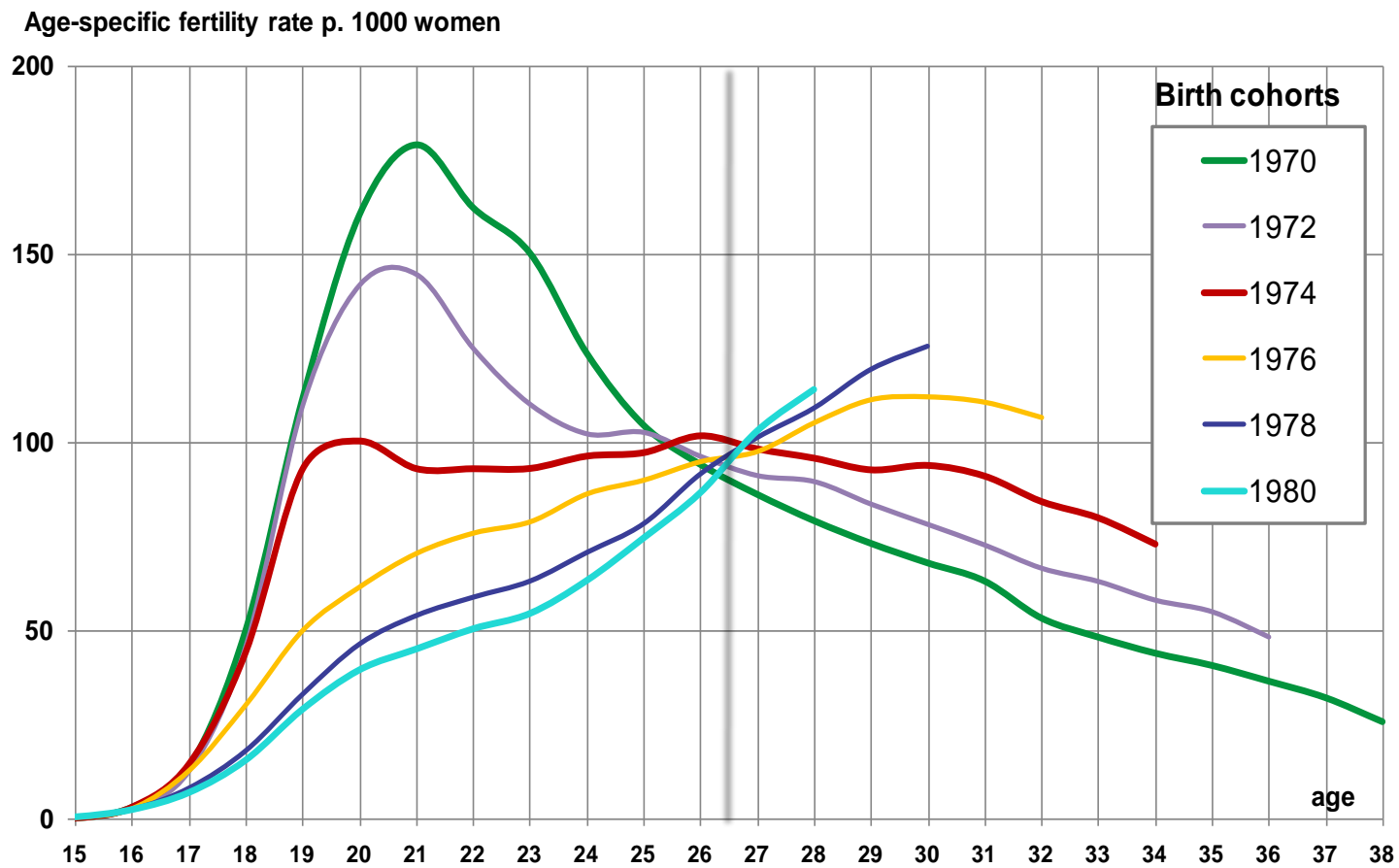
2008: 30



The most numerous 1974 birth cohort has been affected the most by the transformation of the 1990's

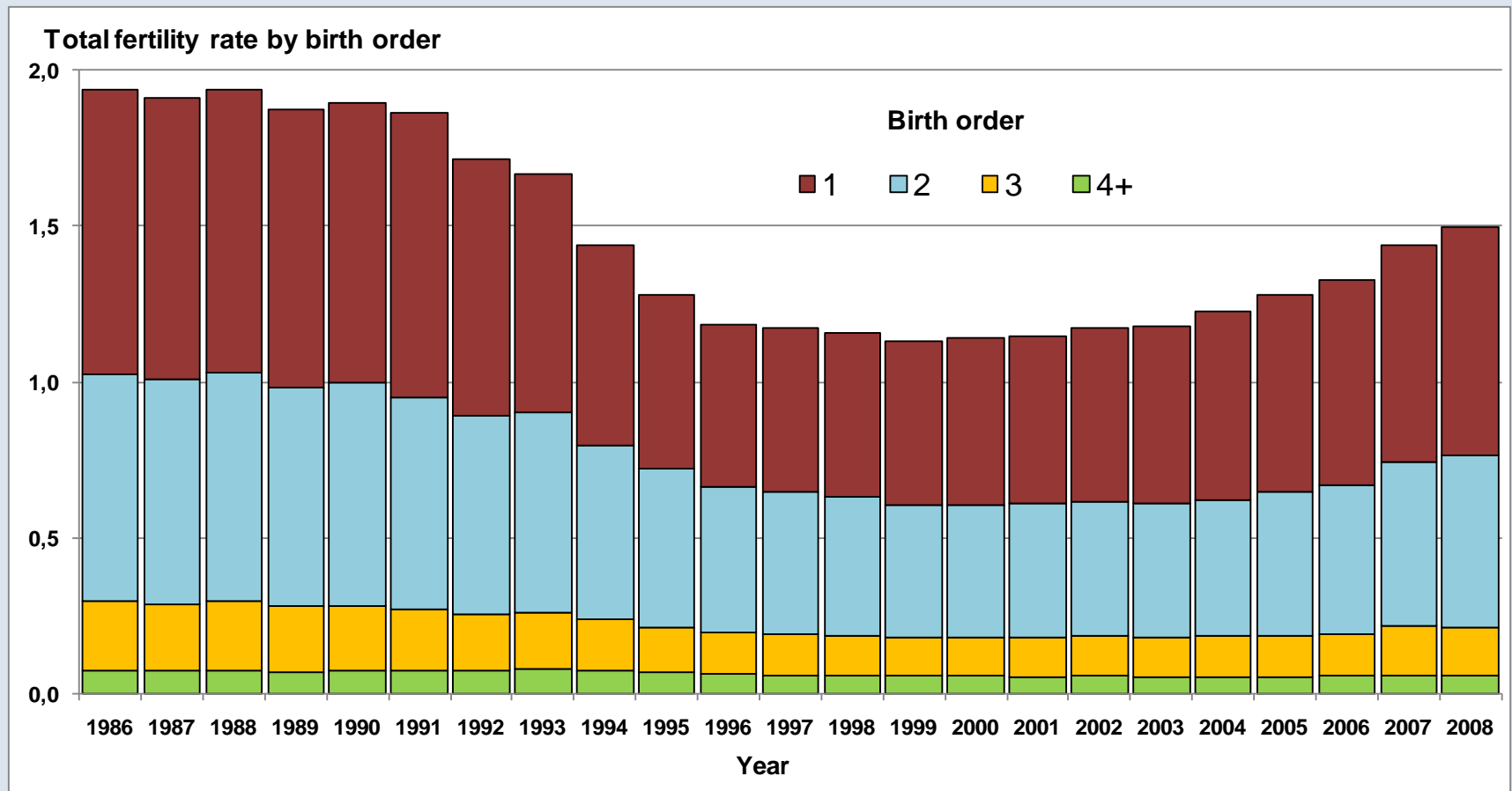
In the year 1993 women were 19 and in 2008 at age of 34.

It combines low fertility before the age of 26-27 and slight compensation afterwards.





BIRTH ORDER



Decrease in the first and second birth order fertility contributes the most to the current drop

Changes in cross-sectional childlessness:

1988: 8,8 %

1998: 47,3 %

2008: 26,5 %

(percentage of childless women)

Unlike age, birth order fertility changes less over time and says more about the final number of children.

- **Between 1986 and 2008, in the Czech Republic fertility rates primarily decreased in the first-order and second-order.**
- **Like with total fertility rate, the current rate of total first-order fertility is at the same level as in 1994 and the second-order fertility rate corresponds to levels in 1994-1995.**

Fertility decrease affected all significant birth orders; is that the impact of postponement?

TFR 1988:

1st 0,912

2nd 0,733

3rd 0,220

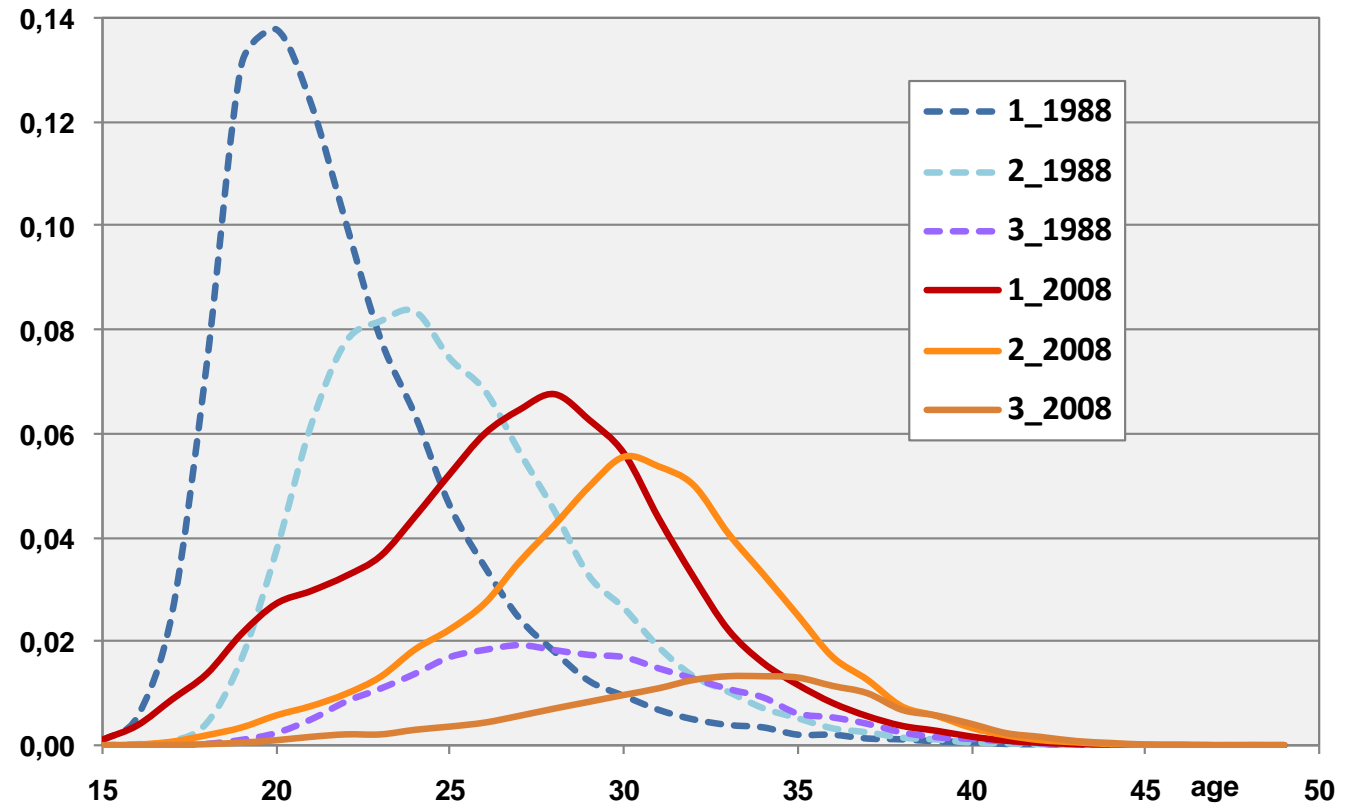
TFR 2008:

1st 0,734

2nd 0,548

3rd 0,156

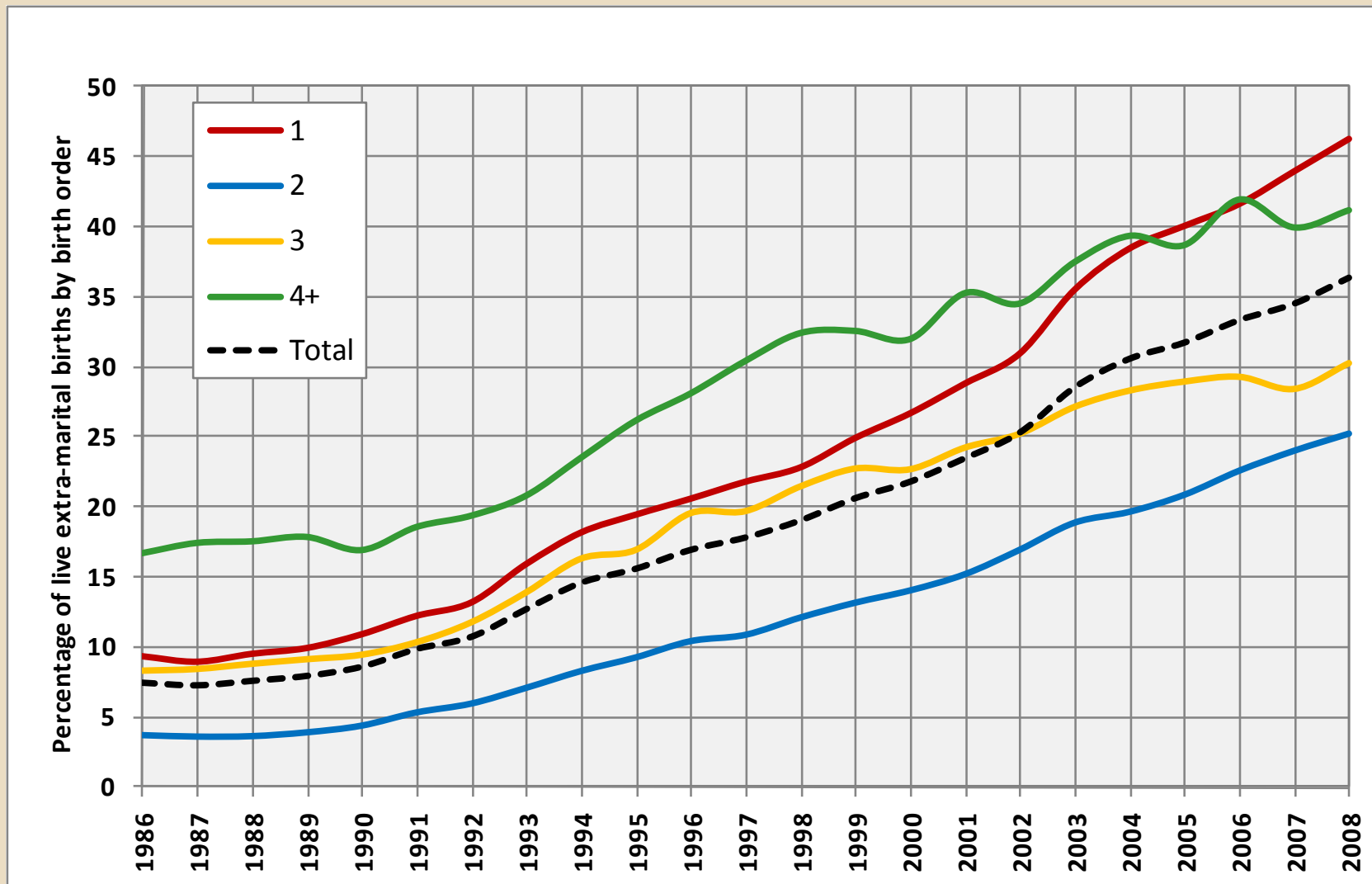
Age and birth order specific fertility rates





EXTRAMARITAL FERTILITY

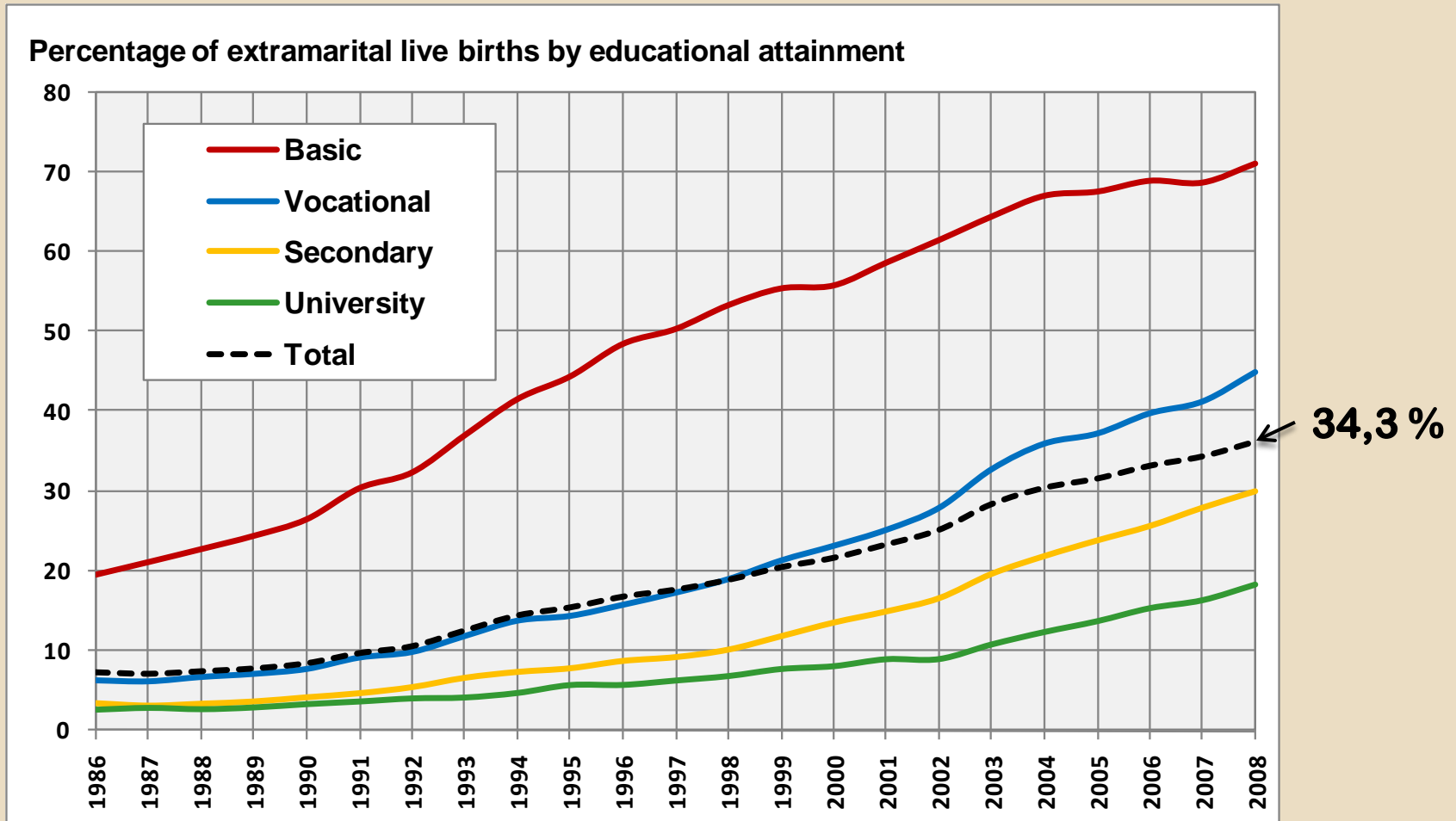
Increase in extramarital fertility mostly for the 1st birth order

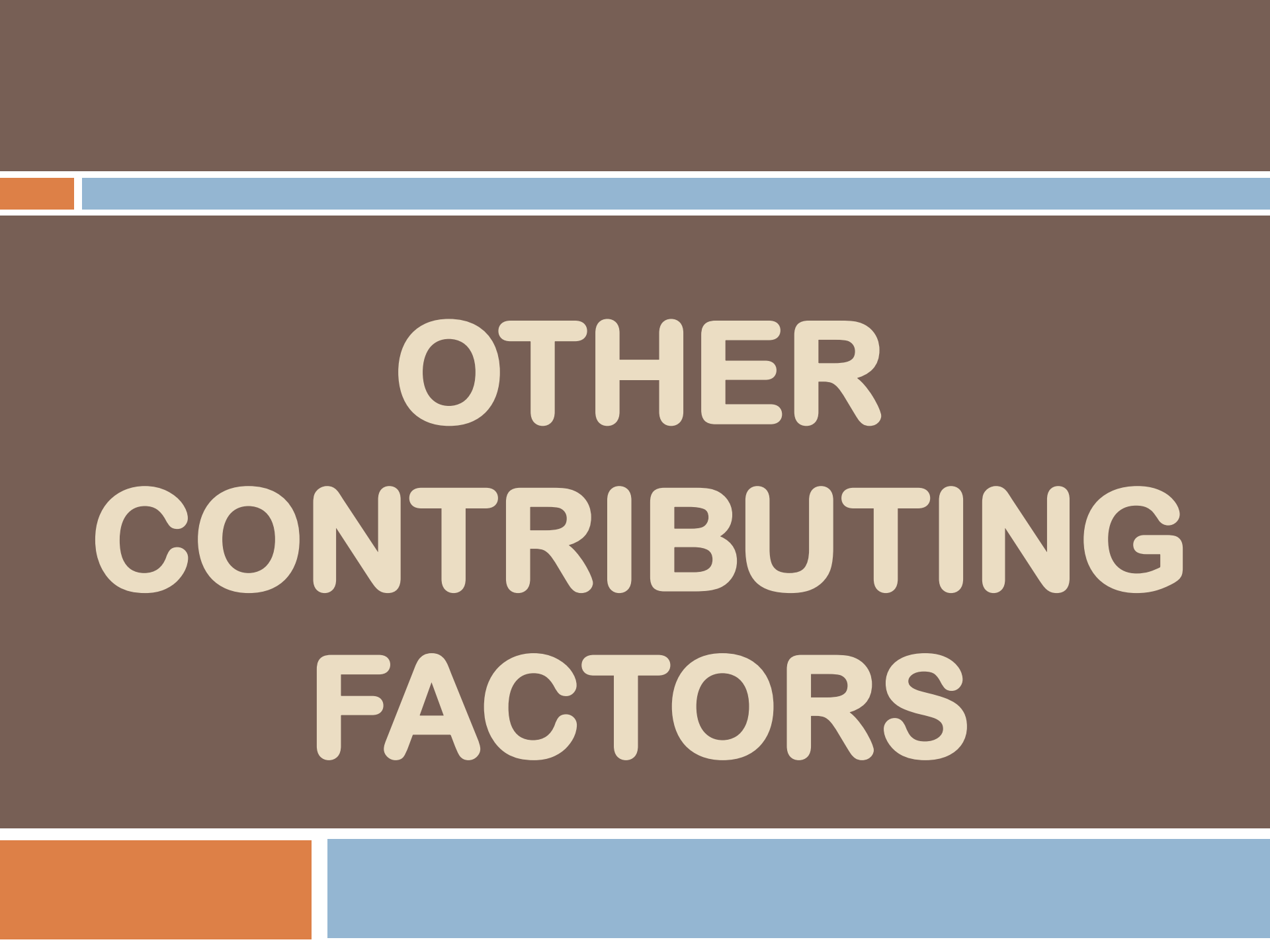


A new and significant feature of fertility in the Czech Republic is the growing percentage of extramarital births.

- Until the start of the 1990s, extramarital births made up no more than 10% of the total.
- Nevertheless, the share of extramarital births is very differentiated by birth order.
- Extramarital fertility is highly prevalent among women with lower educational attainment.

Higher education more traditional behaviour



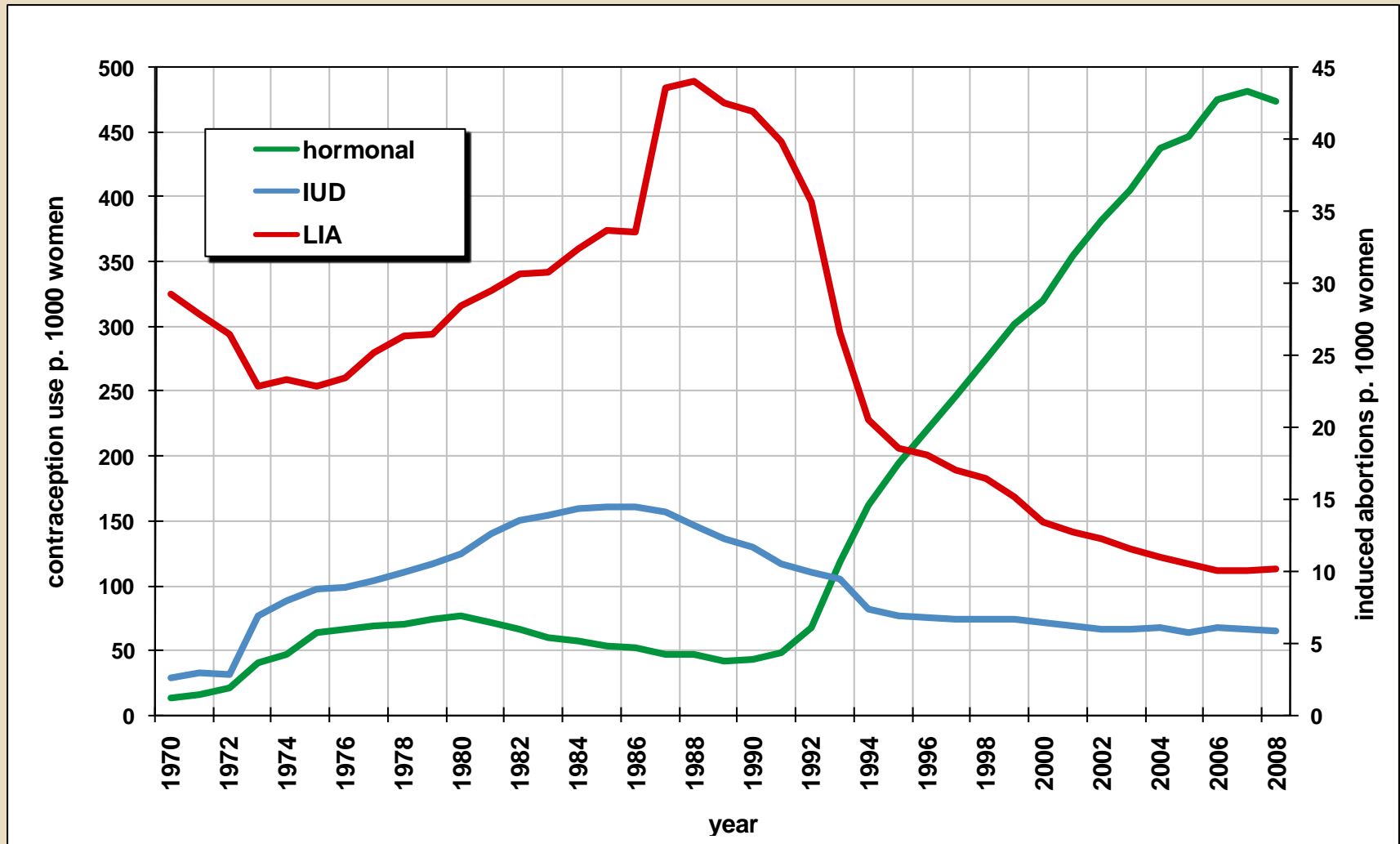


OTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Factors contributing to fertility change

- **Contraception**
- **Break with the past conditions for parenthood**
- **Factual deterioration for reconciling work and family**

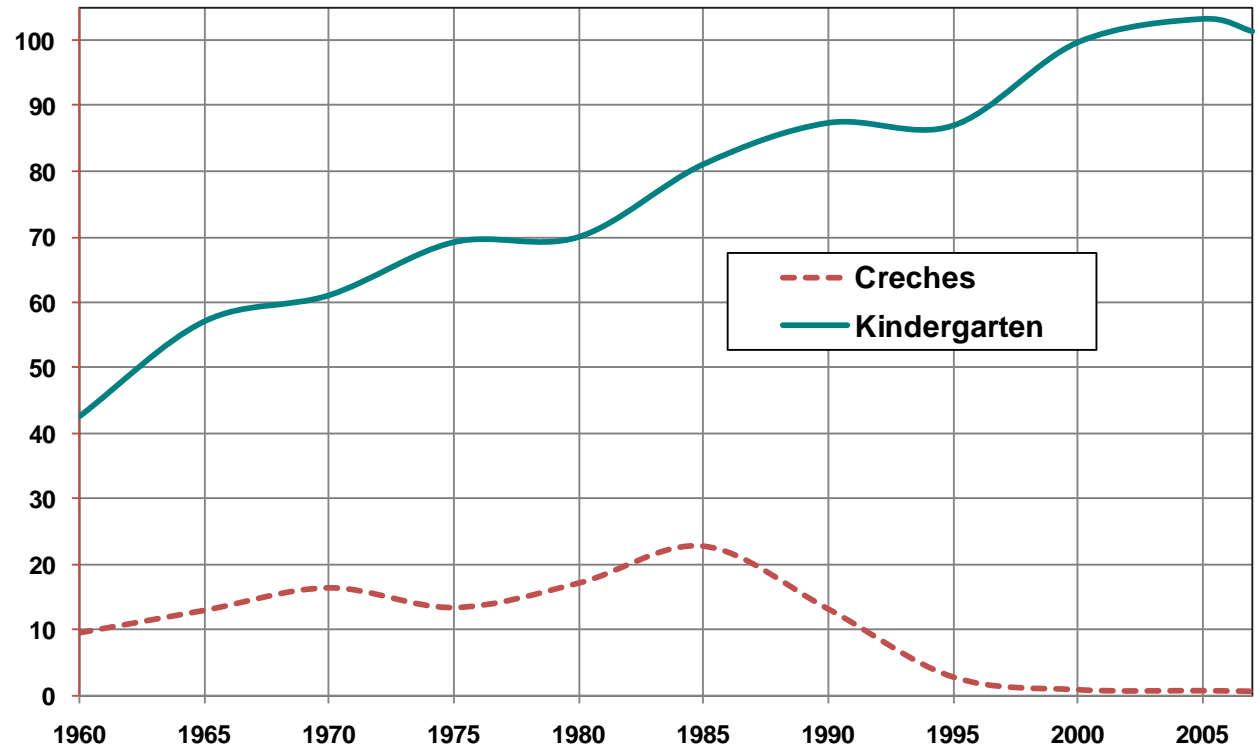
Increased use of modern contraception has contributed to induced abortion (LIA) decline



Disappearance of daycare for children under the age of three

Year	Number of creches	Number of places
1960	884	30711
1965	1122	44917
1970	1321	53272
1975	1504	57634
1980	1672	69828
1985	1794	72773
1990	1043	39829
1995	207	7574
2000	65	1867
2005	54	1671
2007	49	1587

Percentage of children in daycare



Note: more than 100 % ; children younger than 3 years are enrolled

**Who
wants
another
baby now**

***Males**

***University
educated**

***Without a
child or
having one**

***Religious
affiliation**

	Parameter estimate	Pr > ChiSq	Odds Ratios	Confidence Limits	
Sex of respondent					
female vs male	-0,2044	0,0182	0,815	0,688	0,966
Living with a partner together					
yes vs no	0,8018	<,0001	2,230	1,828	2,719
Education					
basic vs secondary	-0,1807	0,1320	0,835	0,660	1,056
vocational versus secondary	0,0514	0,6103	1,053	0,864	1,283
university vs secondary	0,4131	0,0023	1,511	1,159	1,971
Age					
18-29 vs 30-39	-0,1001	0,3429	0,905	0,736	1,113
40-49 vs 30-39	-2,1800	<,0001	0,113	0,086	0,148
Resident biological children					
0 vs 2	2,4841	<,0001	11,990	8,689	16,545
1 vs 2	2,0628	<,0001	7,868	5,780	10,709
3+ vs 2	-1,9338	0,0066	0,145	0,036	0,583
Religion					
other vs none	0,4579	0,0053	1,581	1,146	2,181
roman catholic vs none	0,2500	0,0197	1,284	1,041	1,584

Generations and Gender Survey: second wave 2008

4 444 respondents: 1 685 males and 2 759 females aged 18-49

People's attitudes towards parenthood slowly change

- People still value children, however, increasingly among highly educated and males.
- When looking at recent fertility patterns in the Czech Republic, a low-fertility trap will pose a real potential barrier to sustaining Czech population development in the future.