The effect of female fertility on their employment in the United States between 1987 and 2003

Abstract

The master thesis is focused on discovering the relationship between female fertility levels and women's employment in the US based on data from longitudinal surveys, which happened in three waves in 1987–1988, 1992–1994 and 2001–2003, in regards to the demographic trends since the second half of the 20th century. The aim is to examine the existence of a relationship between female fertility and their employment depending on the number of children in the household, their education level, marital status and age. The method of binary and multinomial multiple logistic regression is applied. The result of the analysis is that the women's odds ratio of being employed is statistically significantly affected by the number of children, the age of children present in the household and the level of education in the first and second wave of the survey data set. The women's odds ratio of being employed is also influenced by the women's marital status and age. Another finding is that the women's odds ratio of staying, coming or finding a new job is also affected by the number of new children in the household, the level of education and age.