

# ***Fertility Patterns in Portugal***

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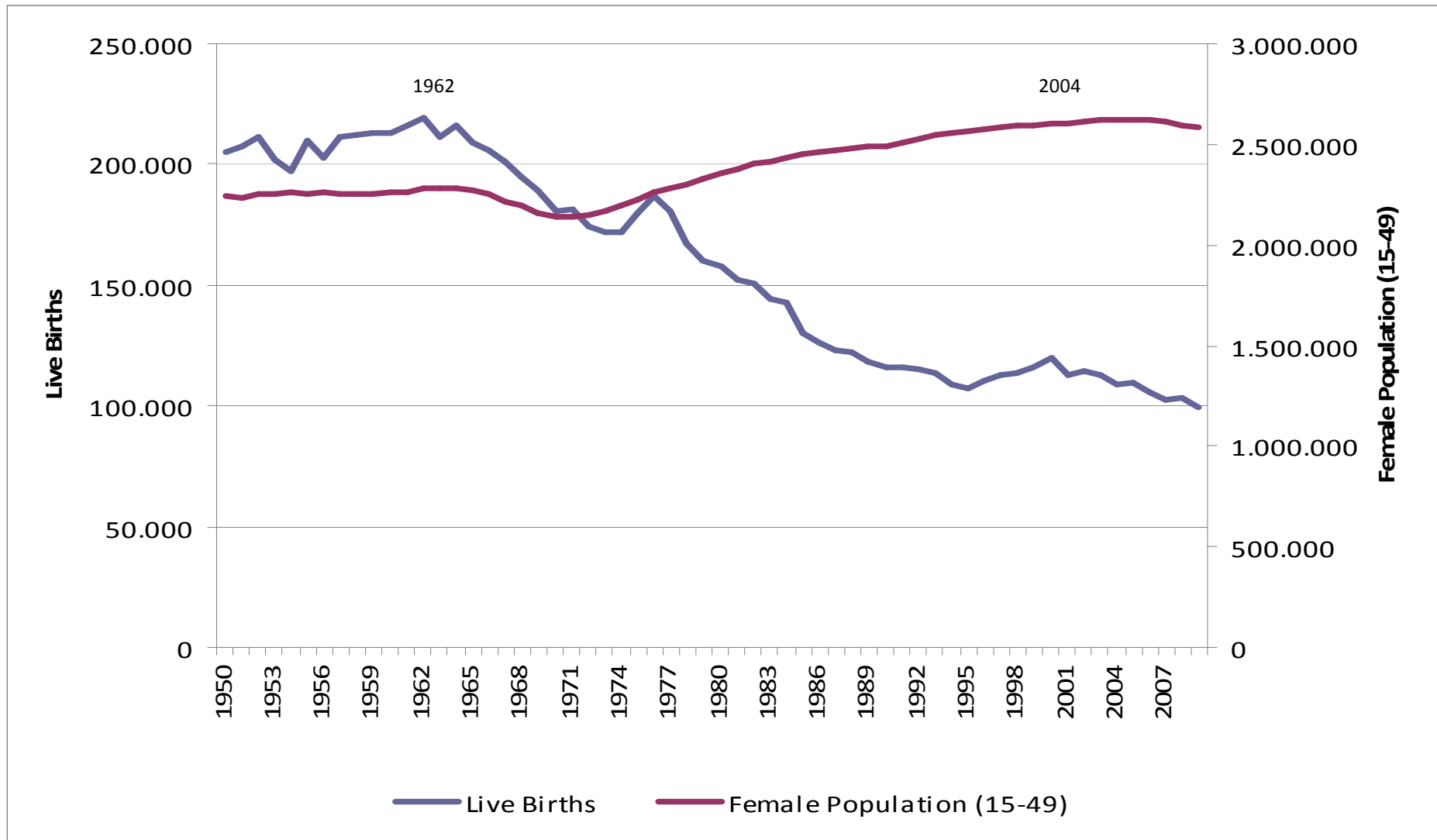
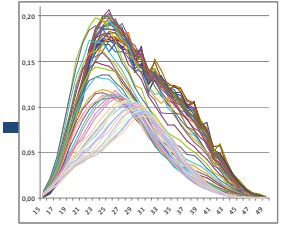
**Period and cohort fertility dynamics in the developed world.  
The first Human Fertility Database Symposium**



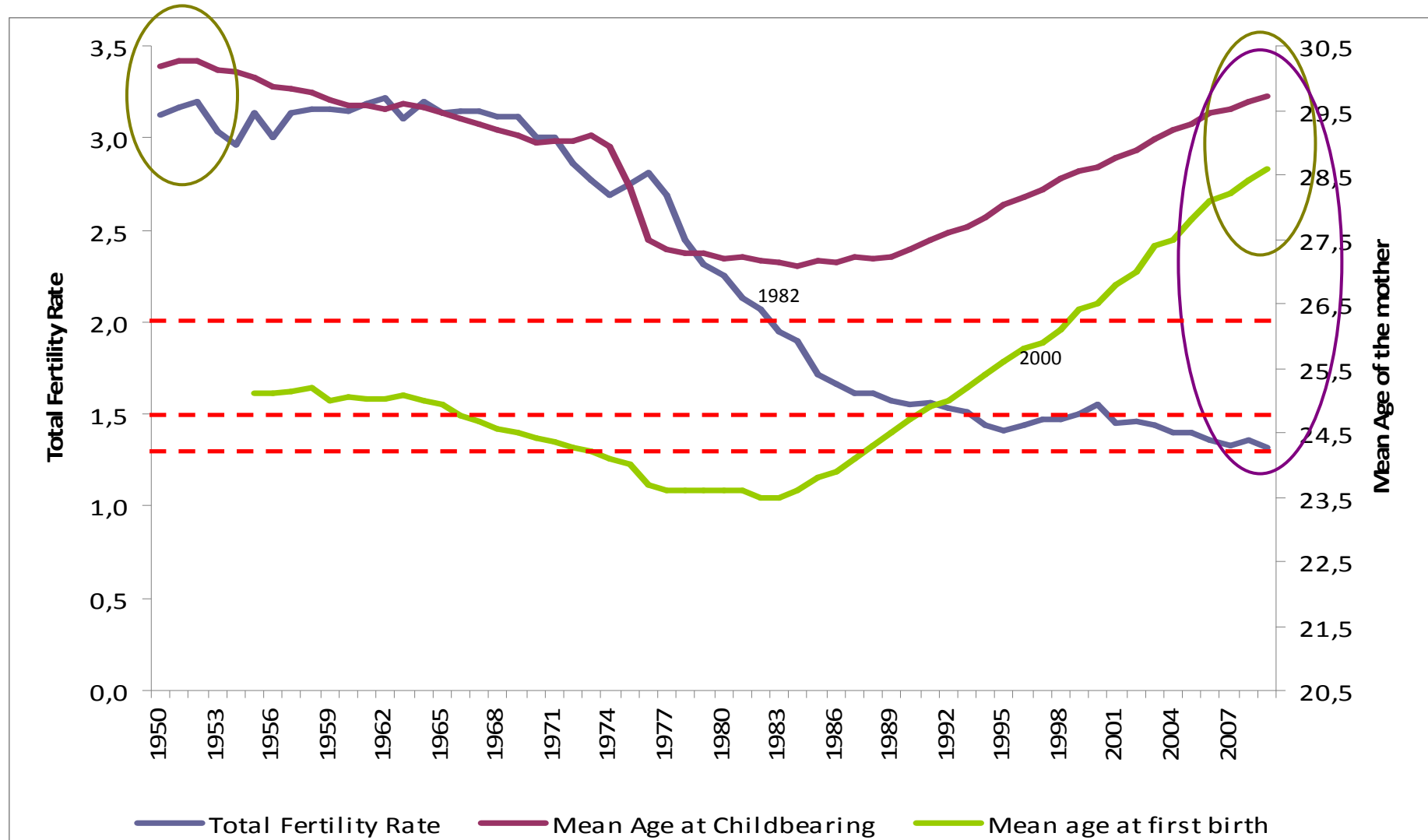
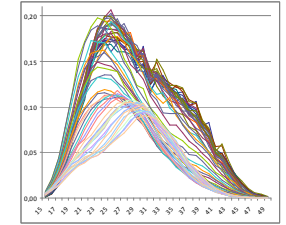
3-4 November 2011

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany

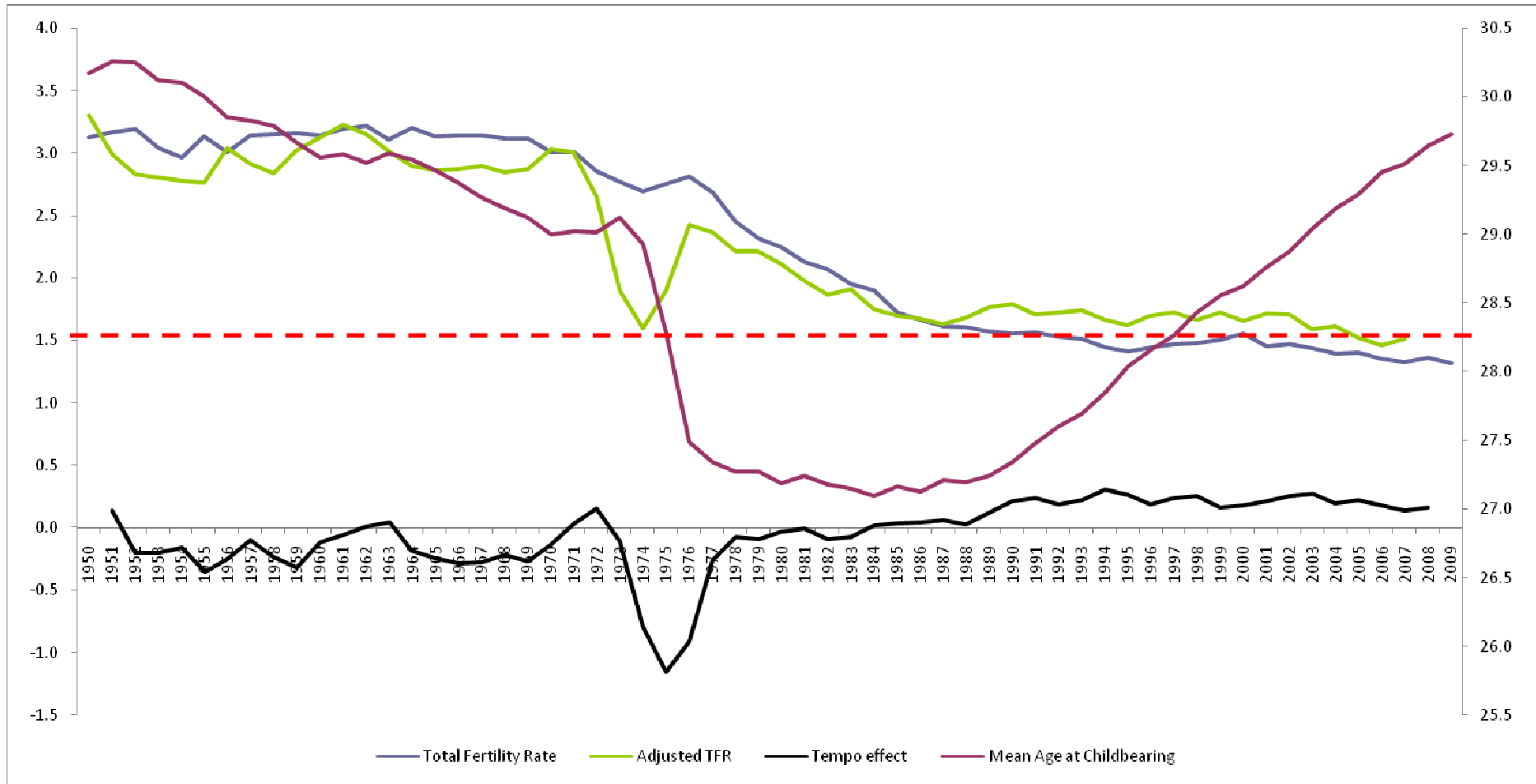
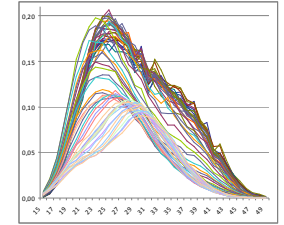
# Live Births and Female Population (15-49), in Portugal, 1950-2009



# PTFRs and MACs, in Portugal, 1950-2009

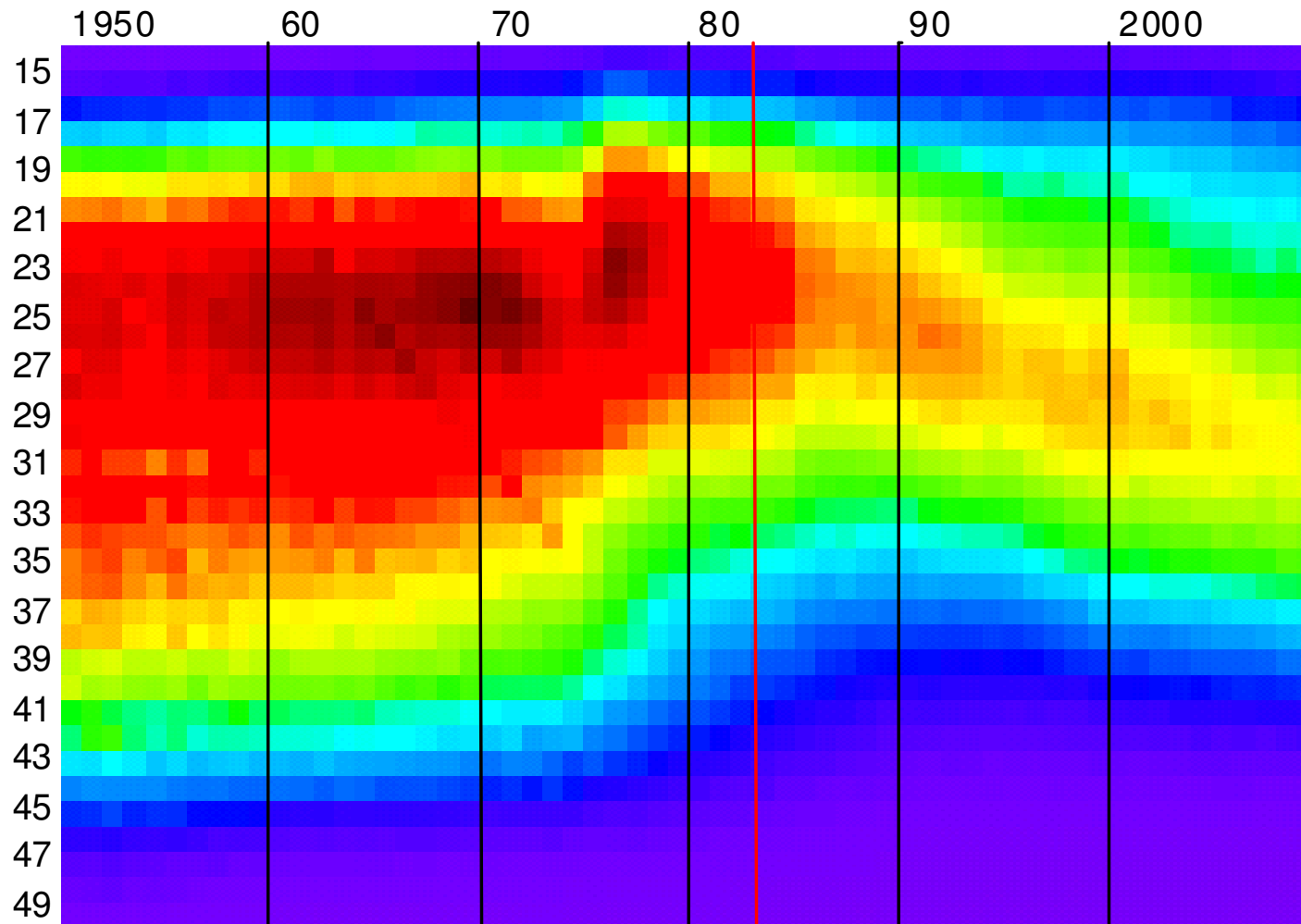
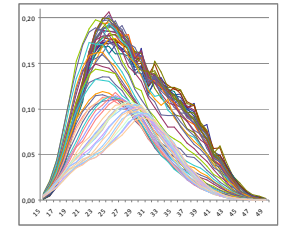


# TEMPO EFFECT

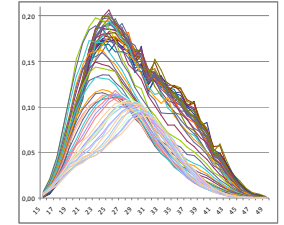




# Age-specific fertility rates over age and over time

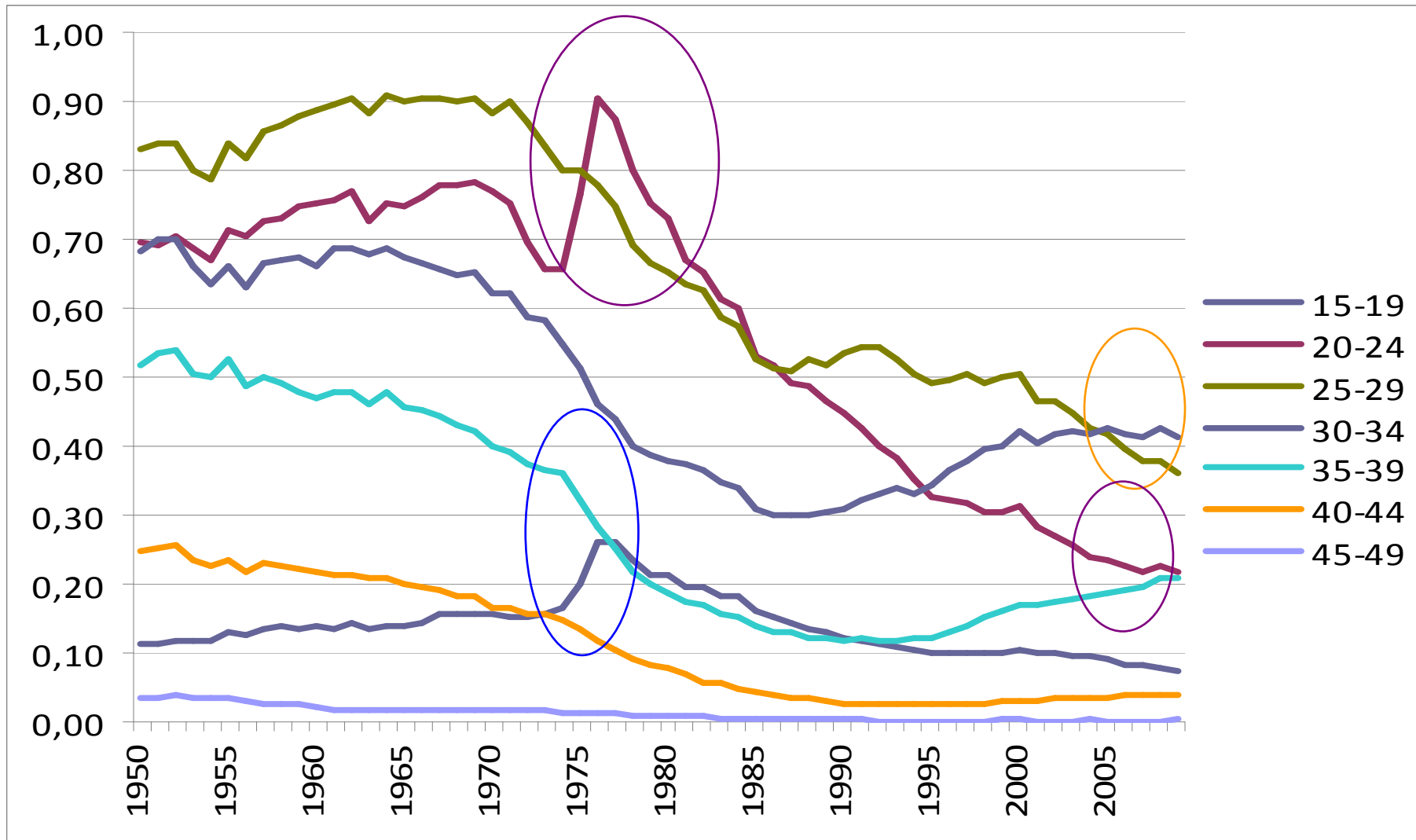
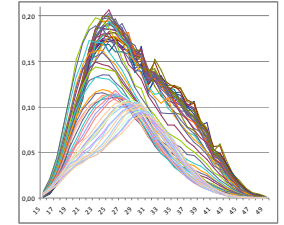


# FERTILITY PATTERNS



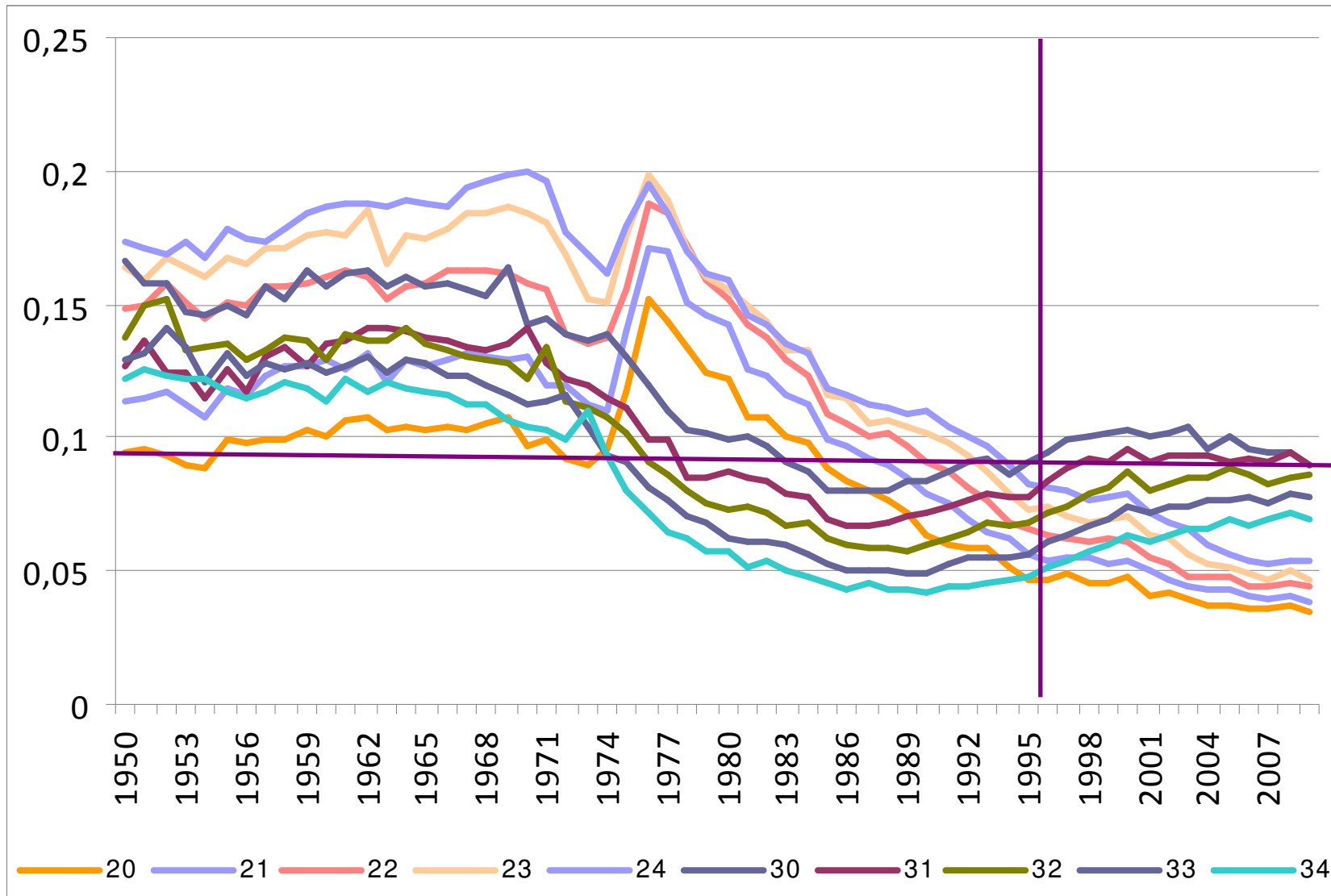
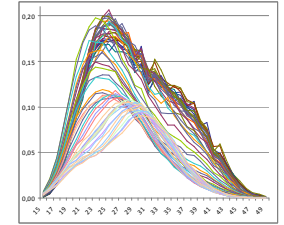
How does the usual five-year age groups behaved differently?

# Fertility Rates by age, from 1950 to 2009

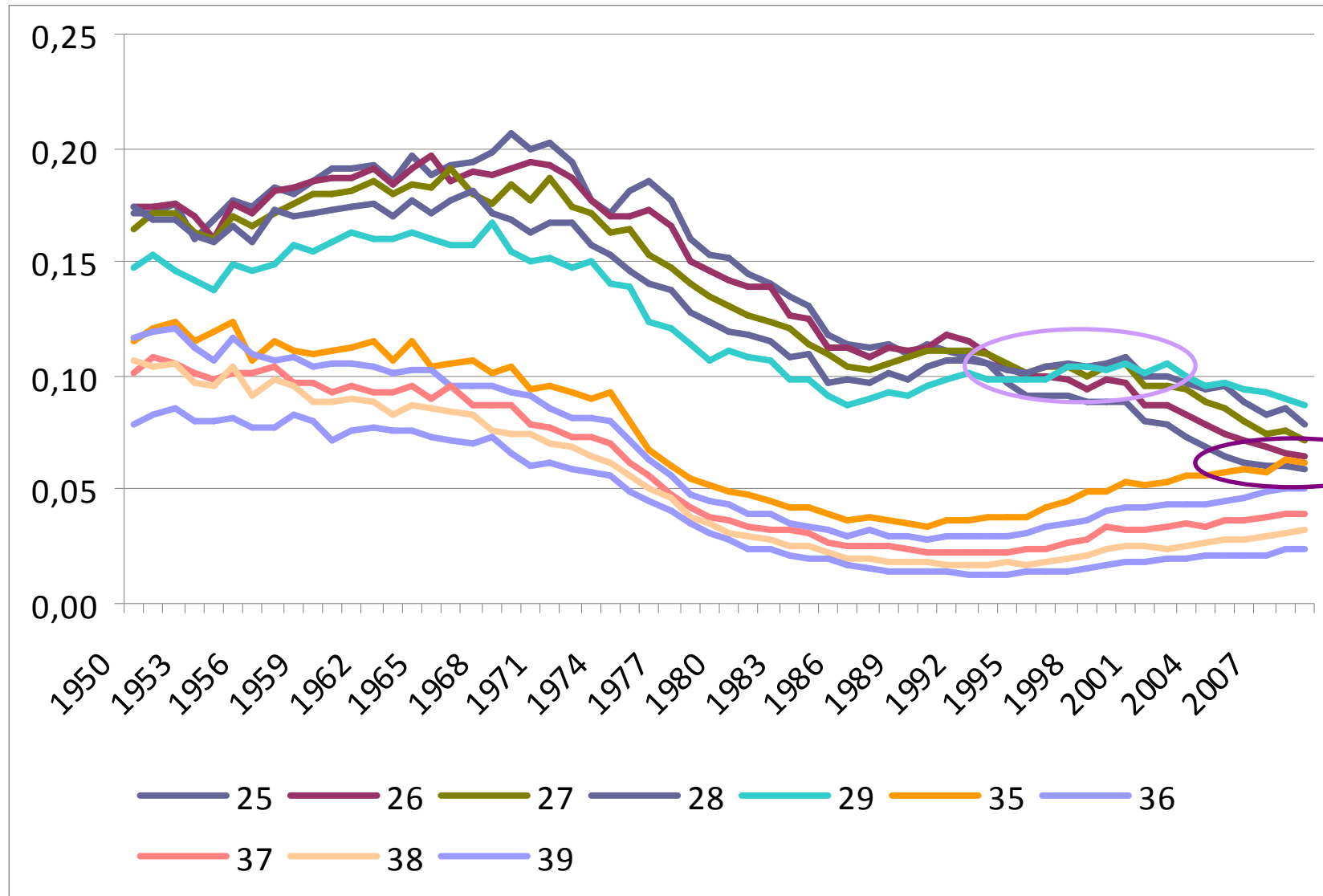
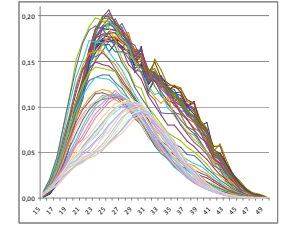




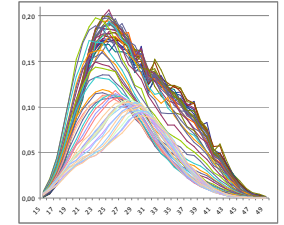
# Fertility Rates by age



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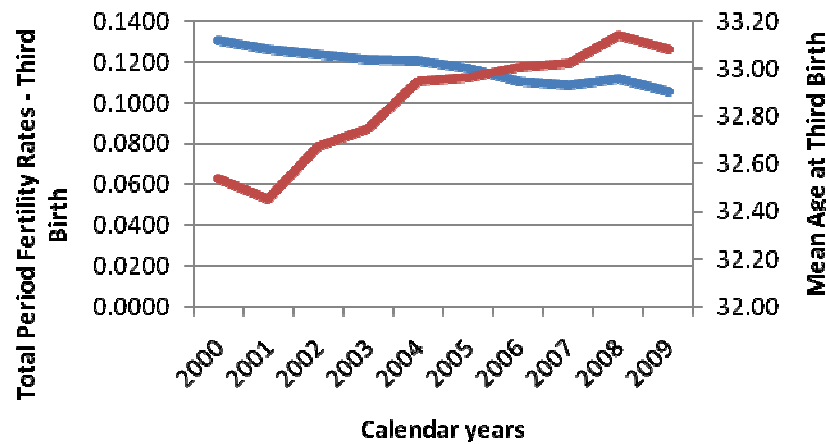
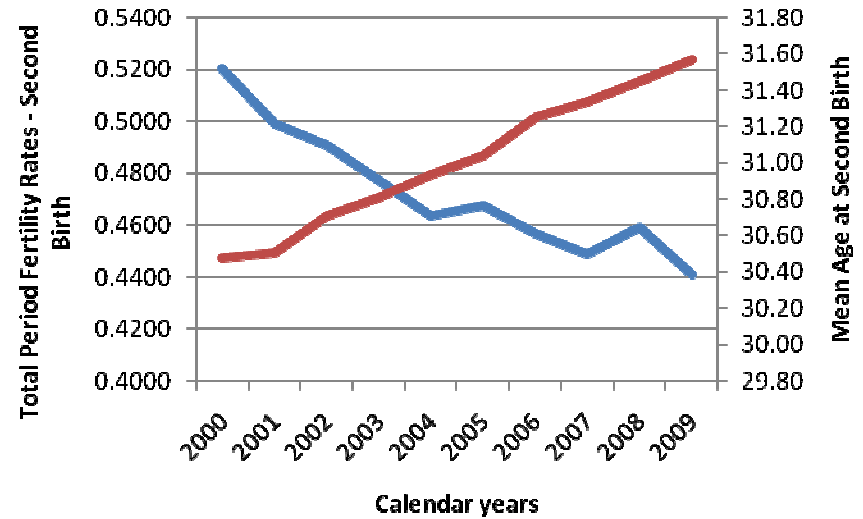
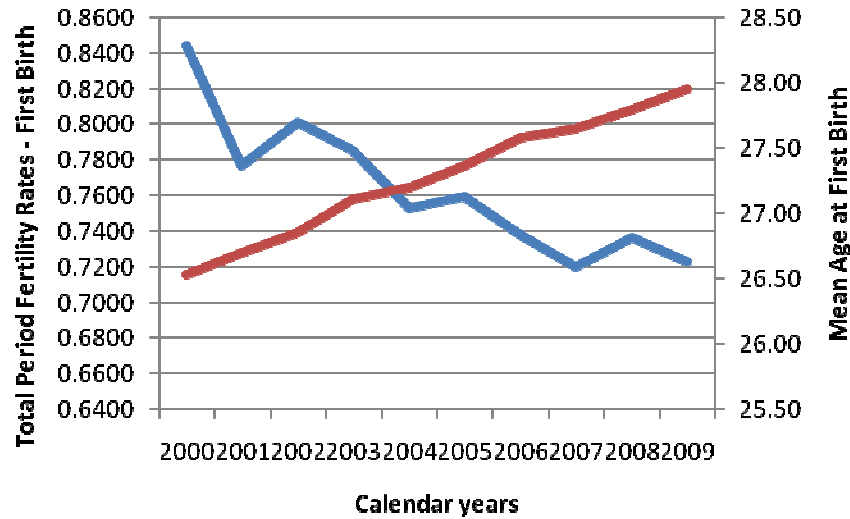
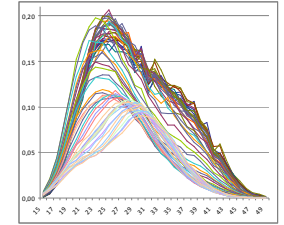


# FERTILITY PATTERNS

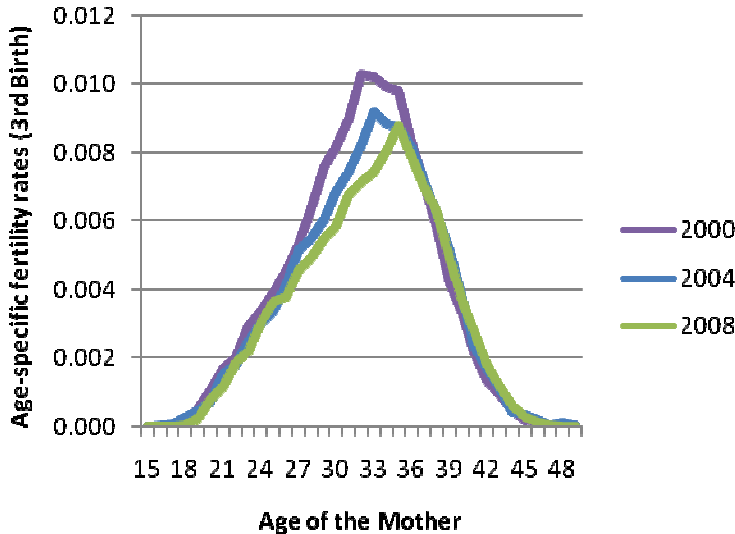
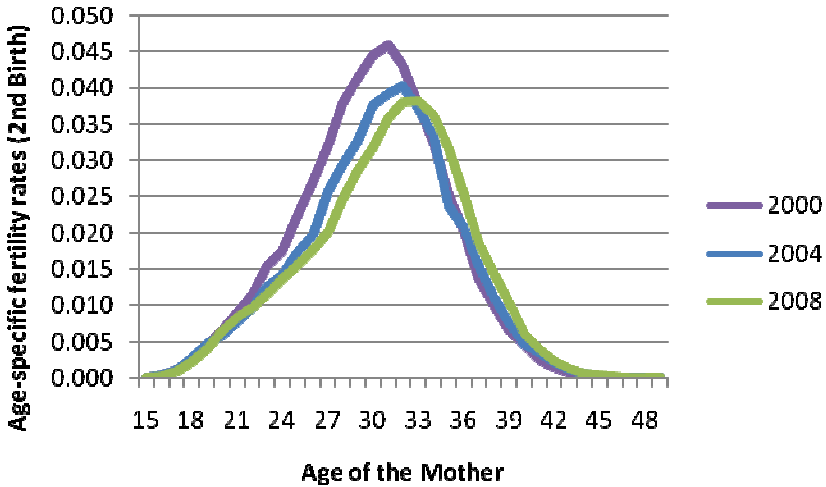
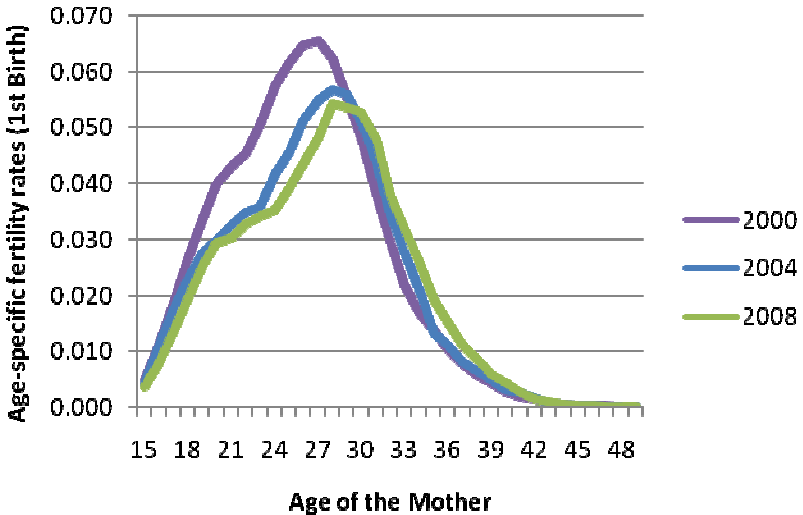
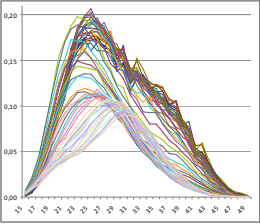


The behavior of parity fertility in the last decade

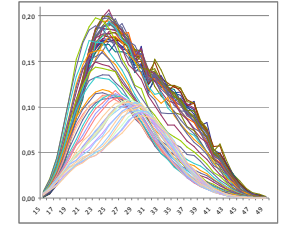
# Parity - TFR and MAC



# Parity-specific fertility rates



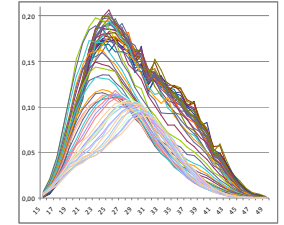
# Which factors did influence the fertility decisions of the couples?



**Macro social and economical factors related to:**

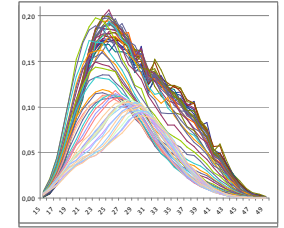
- **Per capita income**
- **Unemployment**
- **General wealthy**
- **Women education level**
  - More educated women have more children
- **Women's participation in the labor market**
  - Employed women have more children
- **Gender equality**

# Which factors did influence the fertility decisions of the couples?



- **Gender inequality**
  - Increase in employment of women without a symmetrical division of housework (a double burden for women with children)
- **Level of women education**
  - *Higher income (higher capacity for outsourcing)*

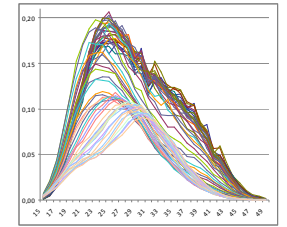
# Socio-economic factors



Some authors state that fertility in the early twenty-first century will depend on:

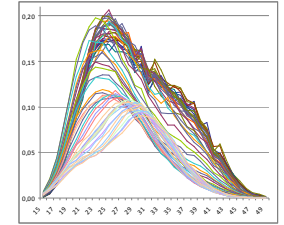
–Society's ability to mitigate the personal cost (direct or in terms of lost opportunities) felt by mothers with children





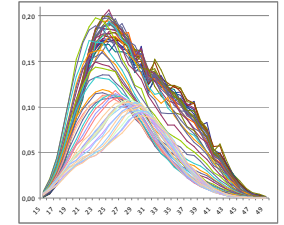
**What else did change?**

# The influence of the Immigration on the TFRs



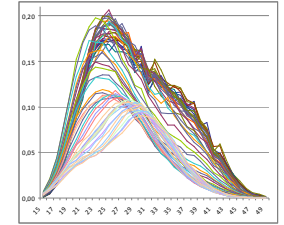
- The living births of foreign mothers raised:
  - From 2,3% (1995) to 10,5% (2009)
  - Without the contribution of immigrants the current values of TFRs would be even lower
  - The low number of foreign women did not influence the mean age of childbearing

# Decline in the desired number of children



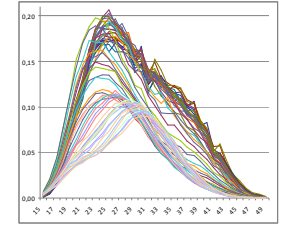
- According to the Fertility and Family Survey, the average number of desired children was:
  - 2,29 (1980)
  - 1,97 (1997)
- According to the 2006 Eurobarometer data for Portugal there was:
  - An average value of 2.09 desired children but only 1.11 were born

# European Social Survey, round 2 (2005)



- Question: “Do you plan to have children in the next 3 years?”
- Conclusion of data analysis:
  - Spaniards always had shown higher probabilities of being parents than the Portuguese for all the fertile age groups.
  - So, we expected that the fertility rates in Spain will attain higher values than in Portugal till 2008 ... what really happened.

# Difference between the desired and the actual number of children

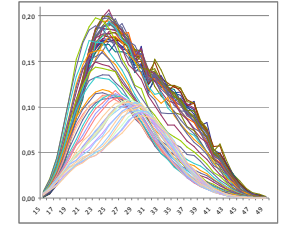


Young people are having fewer children than those they would like to have

If this is true, then the public policies, either national or at local level, could have some success

However, final choices are influenced mostly by the circumstances

# POLICY MEASURES



- Policy measures aiming a strong economy with low unemployment and good prospects for the young will stimulate fertility
- The consequences of the actual economical and financial crises on fertility rates are still unpredictable...
- ... but we expect that Portuguese fertility will (slightly) increase in the near future caused by a change in postponement behavior of older women

# Fertility Rates by age

