

Leisure time, parenting practices and second birth risk

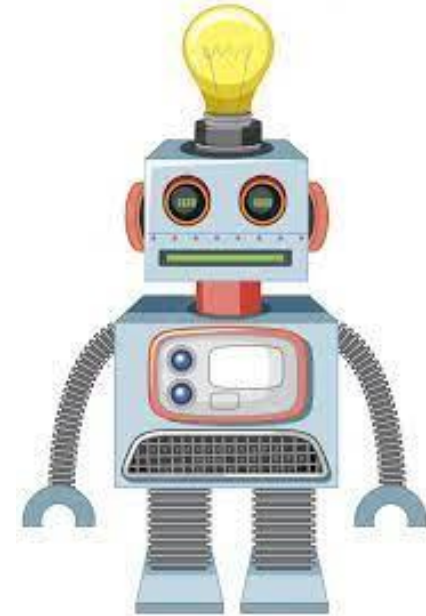
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SIPD seminar **University of Oslo** 10/01/2023

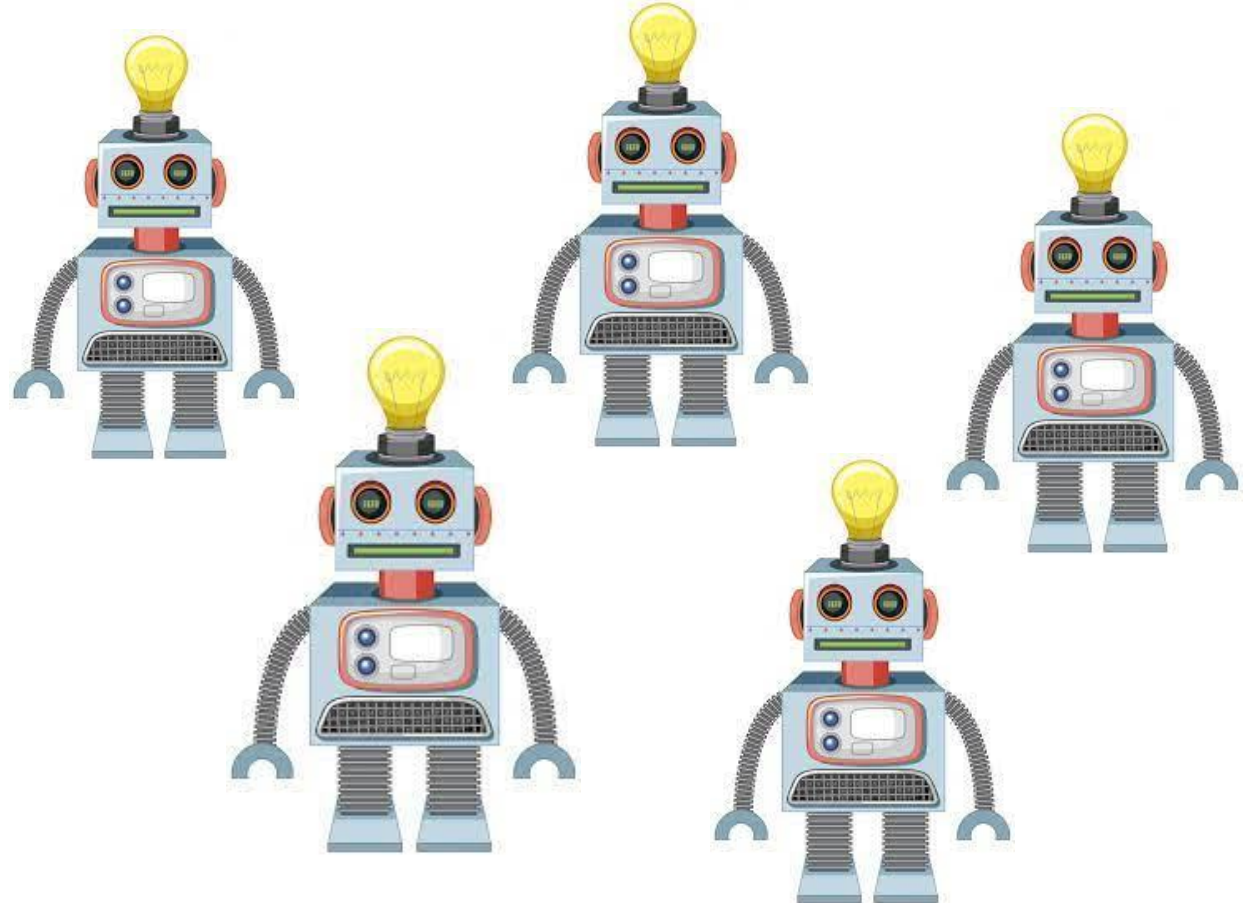
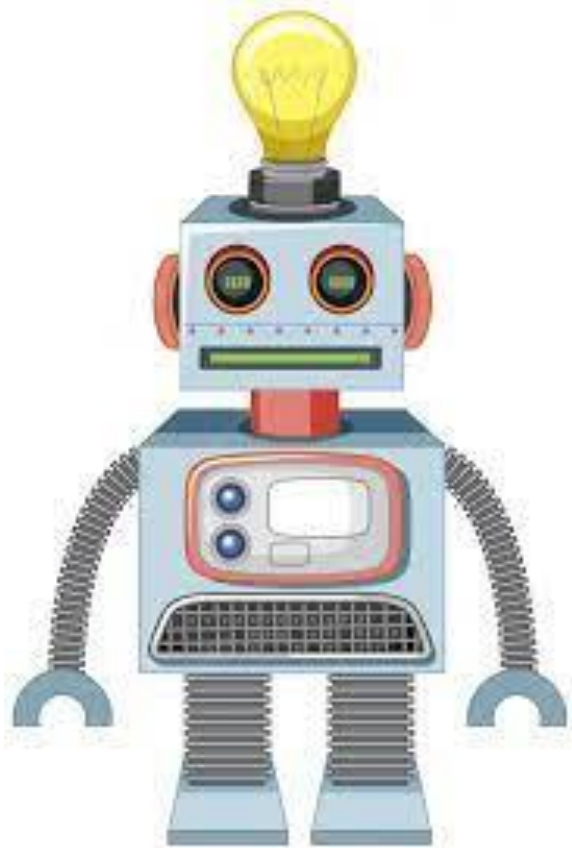


UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW
Faculty of Economic Sciences

Background



As long as paid work is enough to support her family & paid work and unpaid work don't clash..



Modern parenting

Intensive parenting and pressure on mothers (Hays 1996)

“Doing parenting” (Smyth & Craig 2017)

Changing importance from instrumental to emotional gains (Nauck 2007)

Costs and benefits of having children (Nomaguchi & Milkie 2020)

Can parenting be too costly?

Mothers are a notoriously time-poor category (Milkie, Raley, & Bianchi, 2009)

Evolutionary perspective: the costs of reproduction (Coall, Tickner, McAllister, & Sheppard 2016)

Maternal depletion through social reproduction (Rai et al. 2014)

Alternative options such as self-realization and pursuing other personal goals (SDT; Goldscheider et al. 2015)

Not only parenting

A negative association between women's housework and fertility, irrespective of the partner's involvement in domestic work (Miettinen, Lainiala, & Rotkirch, 2015).

Satisfaction with life & satisfaction with leisure associated with second birth transitions (Parr 2010; Aassve, Luppi, Mencarini, 2021; Mencarini, Vignoli, Zeydanli, Kim, 2018).

This presentation combines results from **2** papers
co-authored with **Anna Matysiak** and **Beata Osiewalska**

„Mothers' parenting practices, strain, enjoyment
and subsequent childbearing" (PARENTING)

„Mother's free time, tiredness and second birth transitions"
(LEISURE)

PARENTING

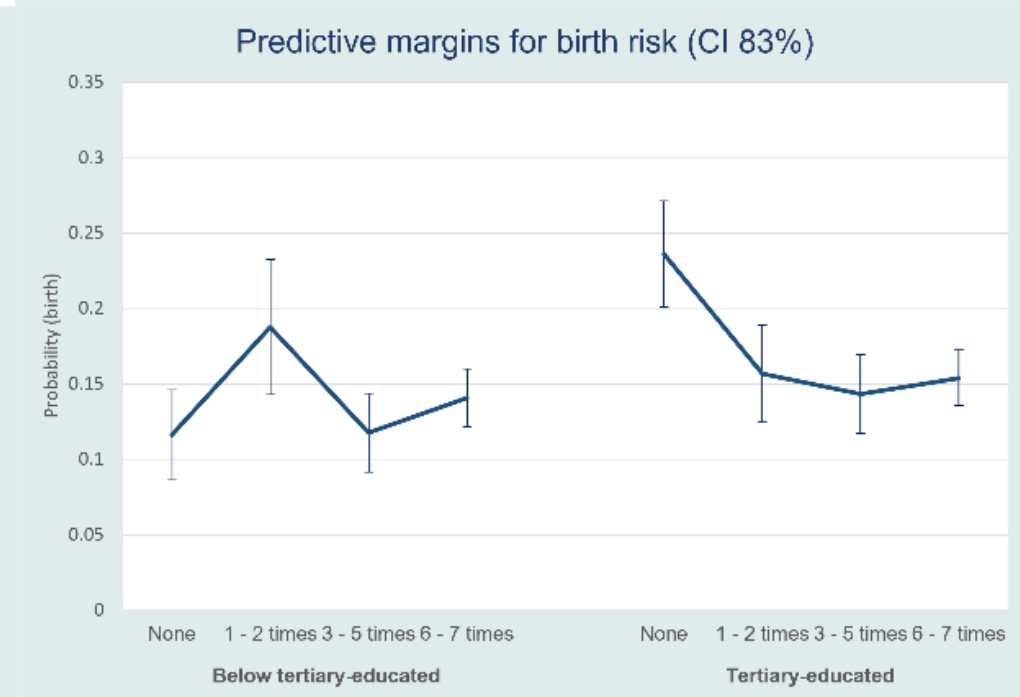
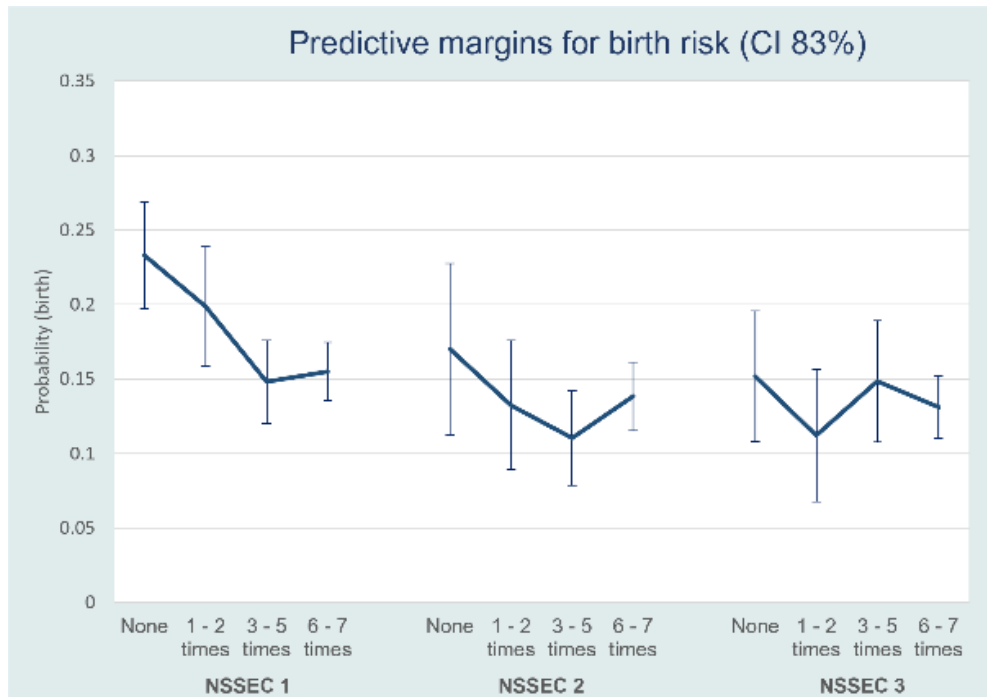
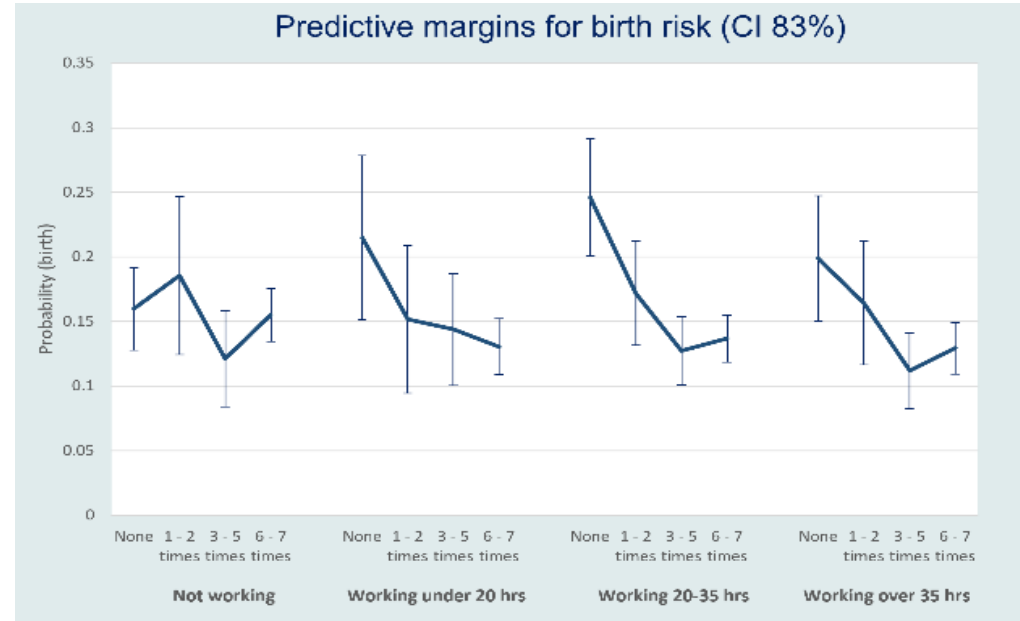
Data

- Understanding Society 2009-2018
- Partnered first-time mothers aged 18-43 at first birth
- Clog-log with piecewise constant hazard function
- **Main IVs:** frequency of out-of-home leisure with child; frequency of having dinner with child; level of maternal strain; (control: job anxiety); level of enjoyment of everyday activities
- Controls: age at 1st birth, SES, job status, partner's job status, using childcare, period effects
- Outcome: Second birth

Results

	MODEL 1	MODEL 2
Out-of-home leisure with child <i>(ref. less than once per week)</i>		
About once per week	0.95 (0.13)	0.96 (0.13)
More than once per week	1.26 (0.14)*	1.28 (0.15)*
Dinner with child <i>(ref. not at all)</i>		
1-2 times per week	0.81 (0.12)	0.82 (0.13)
3-5 times per week	0.65 (0.09)**	0.65 (0.09)**
6-7 times per week	0.73 (0.08)**	0.73 (0.08)**
Feeling strained <i>(ref. same as usual)</i>		
Not at all		1.11 (0.10)
More than usual		1.15 (0.10)
Job anxiety <i>(ref. high)</i>		
Moderate		0.89 (0.10)
Low		1.03 (0.14)
Enjoy everyday activities <i>(ref. same as usual)</i>		
More than usual		1.09 (0.13)
Less than usual		0.76 (0.08)*

Dinner by SES



Summary

- Activities with the child are associated with second birth risk but they hold different relationship with birth depending on an activity type and a mother's structural characteristics
- It is not higher strain but lower enjoyment that could lower second birth risk
- The potentially most enjoyable activity with the child is not what makes mother enjoy their everyday activities...

LEISURE

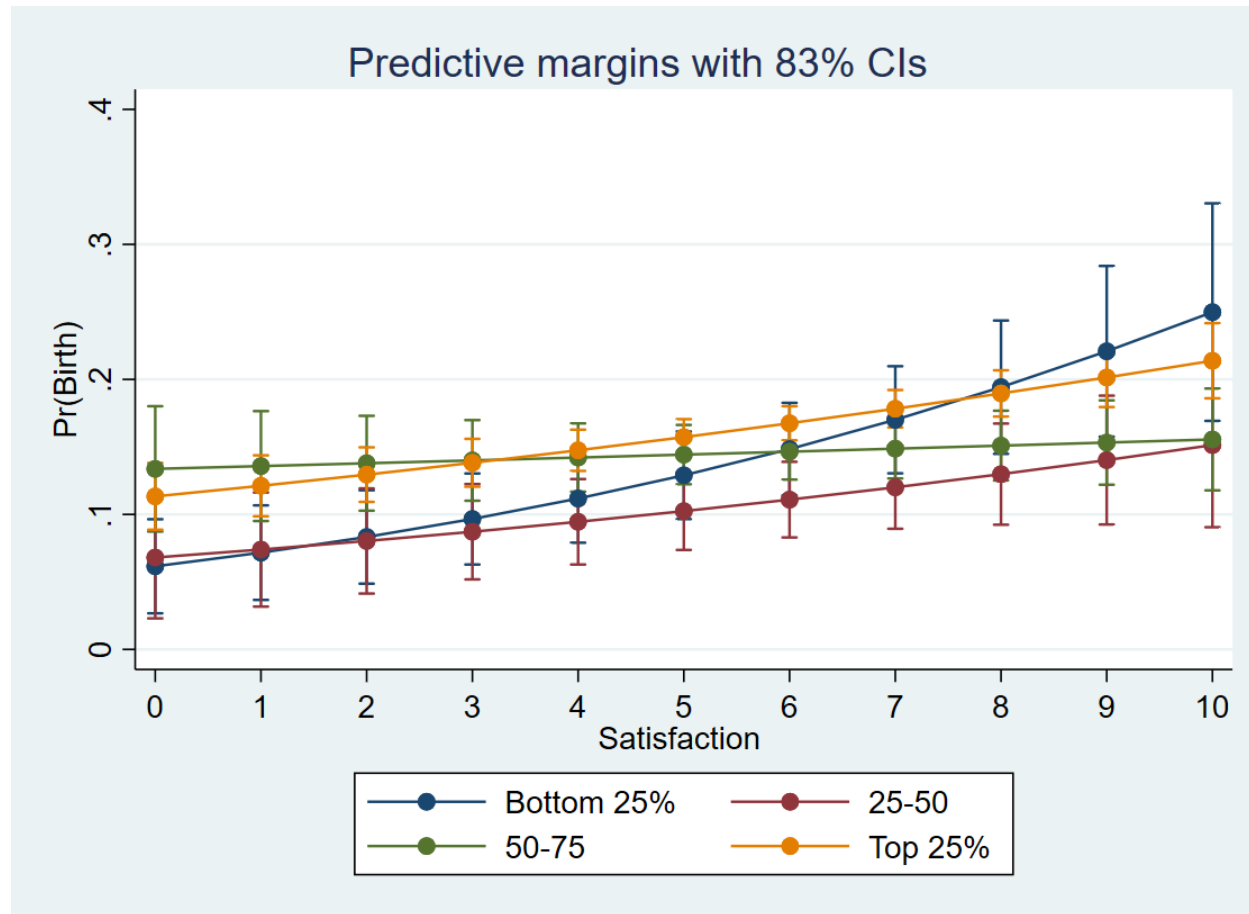
Data

- HILDA 2000-2019
- Clog-log with piecewise constant hazard function
- Partnered first-time mothers aged 18-43 at first birth
- **Main IVs:** amount of free time (control: time in paid work; proportion of unpaid to paid work), physical activity, socializing, playing with child, tiredness, parenting feels more like work vs more like pleasure
- Controls: age at 1st birth, SES, job status, partner's job status, using childcare, maternal SRH
- Outcome: Second birth

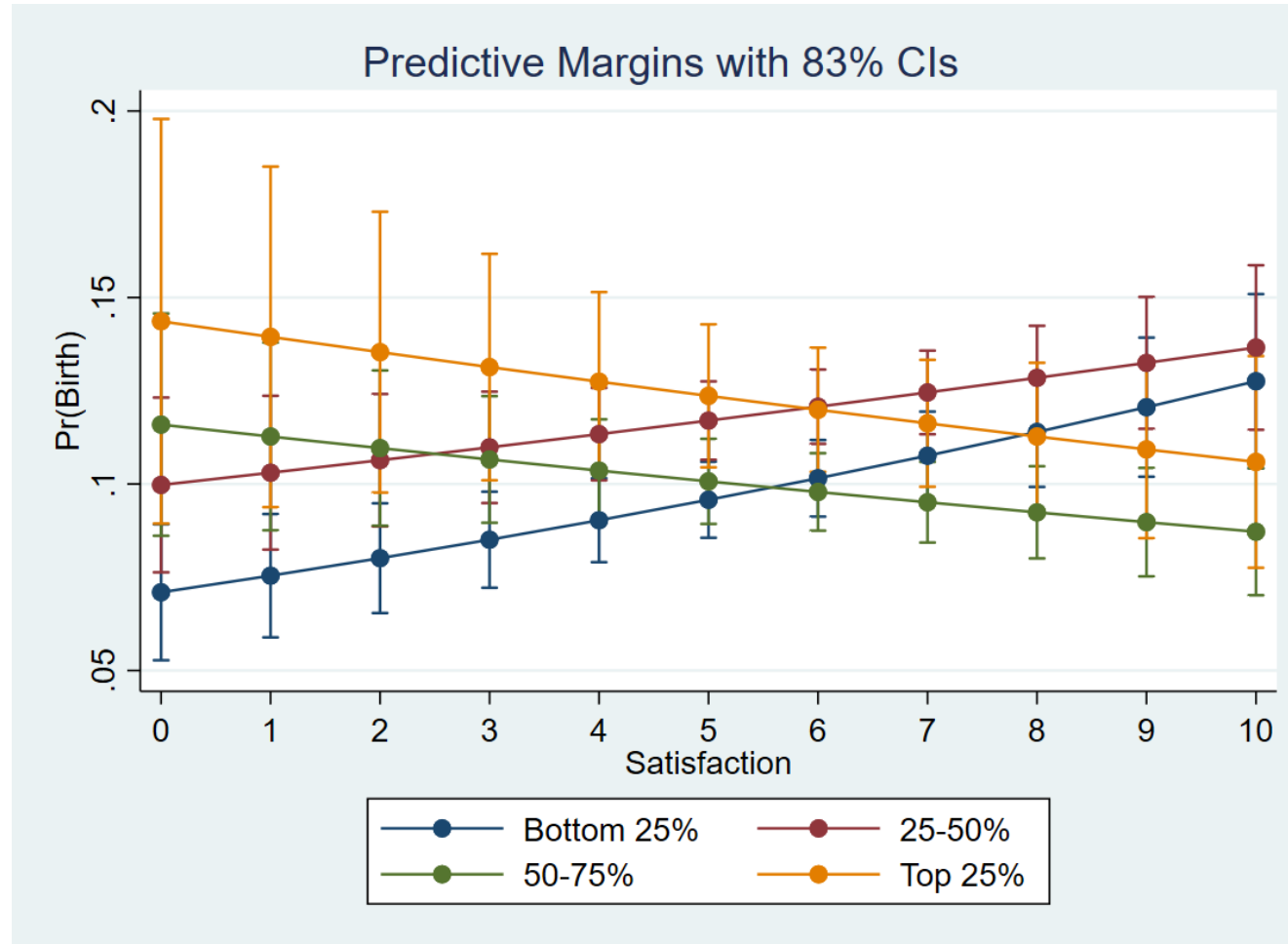
Results

	MODEL 1	MODEL 2	MODEL 3	MODEL 4
Free time (ref. bottom 25%)				
25-50	1.22 (0.12)	1.21 (0.12)	1.20 (0.12)	1.18 (0.12)
50-75	1.07 (0.11)	1.05 (0.11)	1.06 (0.11)	1.01 (0.11)
Top 25%	1.40 (0.15)**	1.40 (0.15)**	1.40 (0.15)**	1.32 (0.14)**
Leisure with child (ref. bottom 25%)				
25-50		1.07 (0.13)	1.20 (0.16)	1.18 (0.15)
50-75		1.25 (0.13)*	1.43 (0.16)***	1.41 (0.16)**
Top 25%		1.21 (0.12)	1.39 (0.16)**	1.37 (0.16)**
Socializing (ref. less than once a month)				
Several times per month		1.21 (0.13)	1.20 (0.13)	1.18 (0.13)
Several times per week		1.38 (0.16)**	1.37 (0.16)**	1.32 (0.15)*
Physical activity (ref. not at all)				
Less than once per week		1.25 (0.17)	1.26 (0.17)	1.25 (0.17)
More than once per week		1.20 (0.15)	1.19 (0.15)	1.17 (0.15)
Often feels tired by demands related to parenting (ref. no)				
Mid-scale (sometimes)			0.82 (0.10)	0.85 (0.10)
Yes			0.80 (0.07)**	0.89 (0.08)
Parenting feels more like work or pleasure (ref. pleasure)				
Midscale				0.79 (0.10)
More like work				0.74 (0.10)*
Satisfaction with the amount of leisure				1.04 (0.01)***

Results: mothers not working for pay



Results: mothers working for pay



Summary

- Top 25% in free time = higher 2nd birth risk
- The effect of free time is primarily about time free from unpaid work („second shift“)
- Parenting feels like work = lower 2nd birth risk
- Who are the mothers with above-median free time & high leisure satisfaction? → proof for STD/ value-driven lower fertility?

What else?

Linking time use data with registry data (was done in Finland)

Behavioural covariates of 1st birth risk

An association between behaviours & biological factors (e.g. shift/ night work)

Thank you!



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