

SCARRING OR HABITUATION?: THE EFFECT OF PAST UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES ON LIFE SATISFACTION AND FERTILITY.

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Mirjam van Helden - 544552mh@eur.nl

Supervisor: Jennifer A. Holland, j.a.holland@essb.eur.nl

Abstract

This research investigates two new subjects in the field of job insecurity, well-being, and fertility plans: subjective job insecurity and the effect of past unemployment experiences on the relationship between job insecurity and fertility plans. The hypothesis that subjective job insecurity is important for wellbeing and fertility plans is researched. Next to this, I advance the research hypothesis that the impact of past unemployment has a habituating or scarring effect on this relationship. To offer evidence for these hypotheses, I apply techniques of mediation and moderation analysis to data from the fifth round of the European Social Survey (2010). My analysis and results suggested that subjective job security has only an effect on fertility plans when the value of subjective job security is very low. The second analysis, the mediation model, showed that life satisfaction is probably not a strong enough predictor for fertility to reach statistical significance, so it is unlikely that life satisfaction is the mechanism through which job security is associated with fertility intentions. Lastly, a habituation effect of past unemployment experiences is found for the lowest values of job security, namely no job security or currently unemployed.

Keywords:

Fertility plans

Job insecurity

Life satisfaction

Mediation and moderation analysis

Past unemployment experiences

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1. Introduction

The global Great Recession that started in the USA in 2007, is one of the causes of an increase in unemployment within the period of 2008 to 2013 (Matysiak, Sobotka, & Vignoli, 2021). This period destroyed a lot of jobs, but also accelerated the growth of new forms of employment, like fixed-term contracts, deterioration of work–life balance, and non-standard hours (OECD, 2014; Van Gyes & Szekér, 2013). These forms of work are becoming a new norm, certainly in some stages in life or within particular sectors (Auer & Danzer, 2015; Vignoli, Mencarini, & Alderotti, 2020). In Europe, the scope of this study, the recession period has greatly affected the young adult population (Verd, Barrano, & Bolívar, 2019). This rapid growth of new forms of employment and unemployment brought along social consequences for families and individuals, not only on the work domain in life but crossover effects into nonwork domains, like health and wellbeing and family formation, and family building (Wang & Raymo, 2021; Lim, Jeon, Kim, & Woo, 2018; Lim, 2017; Piotrowski, Kalleberg, & Rindfuss, 2015; Schneider, Harknett, & Stimpson, 2019).

Especially among younger cohorts these crossover effects and social consequences are visible. The period of recession changed a lot for young families, visible in the fertility rates. Previous economic recessions caused the fertility rate to decline or to level (Sobotka, Skirbekk, & Philipov, 2011; Cherlin, Cumberworth, Morgan, & Wimer, 2013). Rising unemployment was associated with a declining fertility rate in the following one or two years (Simó Noguera, Castro Martin, & Soro Bonmatì, 2005; Berkowitz King, 2005; Aaberge et al., 2005; Adserà 2005, 2011; Neels, Theunynck, & Wood, 2013). The economic recession of 2007 had the same influence on the postponement or foregoing of fertility in the years following, as a consequence of employment uncertainty (Blossfeld, Klijzing, Mills, & Kurz, 2005; McDonald, 2006).

Another consequence of the Great Recession, in combination with the institutionalization of society, is the even less organizability for the individual (Kohli, 1986; Buchmann, 1989; Shanahan, 2003). The feeling of having control and being able to organize their life is very important for the life satisfaction of the individual and is compromised as a result of past- and current unemployment experiences and delayed transition into adulthood (Dekker & Schaufeli, 1995; van Vuuren, 1990; Deci & Ryan, 1987; Greenhalgh & Rosenblatt, 1984; Silla, Garcia, & Peiró, 2005; Shanahan, 2003).

In addition to a loss of sense of control, past and current unemployment causes other negative reactions at the individual level. Exposure to insecurity over a longer period has consequences for the individual. The experience of unemployment in the past secures for being

afraid to lose the current job in the future, also the ‘scarring’ effect (Knabe & Rätzel, 2010; Clark, Georgellis, & Sanfey, 2001). Worsened expectations of being unemployed in the future makes people unhappy and suggest that past unemployment ‘scars’ because it ‘scares’. Another reaction to past unemployment is habituation: the fall in the level of life satisfaction is weaker for individuals who have been unemployed more often in the past (Clark et al., 2001).

In this article I want to research the path model of mechanisms underlying the relationship between current and past job insecurity, life satisfaction, and family building. Also, the contradictory effects of unemployment, scarring or habituation, will be further explored. In particular, I will investigate:

- Is the relationship between subjective job insecurity and plans to have a first birth more negative due to lower wellbeing?
- Does past job insecurity influence the association between current job insecurity and fertility plans, through scarring (-) or habituation (+)?

1.1 Scientific and societal relevance

Within recent research articles, the influences on the trend of fertility decline have been researched. Social changes, like negative economic conjunctures, and changes in norms and values have profound consequences on this subject (Pailhé & Solaz, 2012; Aassve, Goisis, & Sironi, 2012). In terms of policy perspectives and understanding of fertility behavior very lively debates took place (Le Moglie, Mencarini, & Rapallini, 2015; Goldstein, Sobotka, & Jasilioniene, 2009). Despite this research and debates into the influence of insecure working conditions on subjective life satisfaction and fertility, previous studies into this subject mainly focused on job insecurity that can be observed through the type of contract, limited or unlimited. This research contributes to the literature by looking into the subjective part of job insecurity and by trying to determine whether previous negative economic experiences have a habituating or scarring effect on individuals.

The next questions can be of great importance to the aforementioned topics: Is subjective life satisfaction less affected by experienced uncertain working conditions as individuals become more accustomed to them? Or are past unemployment experiences and uncertain working conditions scarring, which affects subjective life satisfaction and future employment predictions negatively? The findings of these analyses can be used to correct or change family and work policies so that families and young couples can be better supported in economically uncertain times when it comes to starting a family. Examples of such family

policies are parental leave and childcare support, as these policies can influence the choice to start a family when a couple experiences a lot of economic uncertainty. Also, my research is an exploratory study of job insecurity, unemployment in the past, life satisfaction, and family formation. The focus of this study is not on specific differences between countries.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1 Subjective job insecurity and fertility plans

The rise of economic uncertainty is one of the consequences of a globalizing world, as a result of deregulation and internationalization (Blossfeld & Hofmeister, 2006; Blossfeld, Mills, & Bernardi, 2006). Job insecurity, as a result of these trends and economic recession, has been an important topic in recent years. However, within research articles, the subject is defined in many different ways. In this paper, the focus will be on experienced job security and subjective job security distinguishable from objective job security. Objective job security can be measured through the contract form an individual has, i.e., permanent, temporary, or none, whereas subjective job security focuses on the fear of losing a job (Kohlrausch & Rasner, 2014). Also, ‘within the subjective stream, scholars distinguish between cognitive and affective job security (Anderson & Pontusson, 2007; Ashford, Lee, & Bobko, 1989; Näswall & De Witte, 2003). The former refers to the individual’s estimate of the probability that one will lose their job in the near future, whereas the latter refers to the fear, worry or anxiety of losing one’s job’ (Chung & van Oorschot, 2010), which are both important for the subject of this paper, subjective job insecurity.

Much recent research into the relationship between job insecurity and fertility intentions has focused on the objective part of job security, in particular contract status. However, the subjective fear of losing a job can be of great importance, especially in future planning. Subjective job insecurity gives more information about the actual feelings of the individual, as it is also about subjective norms and perceived behavioral control, defined as “the person’s perception of the ease or difficulty of performing the behavior or attaining the goal” (Dommermuth, Klobas, & Lappegård, 2011, p. 43). Another important aspect of this subjective perceived control is control beliefs. “Control beliefs are concerned with resources and obstacles that can facilitate or interfere with having a child” (Ajzen & Klobas, 2013, p. 211). By looking into subjective or perceived job security instead of objective job security the scope of job

insecurity is broadened, because control beliefs and perceived behavioral control are implicitly taken into account. Examples of these topics to be considered are if a permanent contract actually feels insecure due to lack of growth potential or if a respondent is sidelined in their career due to factors unrelated to contract status.

Subjective job security prevails under employees as a consequence of the Great Recession in Europe (Van Gyes & Szekér, 2013). Greater work intensity, deterioration of work–life balance, increasing stress at work, greater risk of harassment/bullying became regular patterns after this period and more and more people are failing to find normal, full-time work. As a result, they often automatically end up in jobs with non-standard contracts or working hours, a consequence which is especially the case for men and women who have just graduated (Wang & Raymo, 2021; Brinton, 2011). Recent studies have found that these unfavorable conditions affect employees' later careers, causing severe and persistent earnings losses. It can also lead to being jobless in the future and a slower salary build-up (Auer & Danzer, 2015).

The slower build-up of salary and jobs with precarious characteristics translate into a feeling of economic uncertainty about the future and cause negative consequences for occupational prospects (Barbieri & Scherer, 2009), for poverty risk at childbirth (Barbieri & Bozzon, 2016), for health outcomes (Pirani, 2017; Pirani & Salvini, 2015), and in individuals' private lives (Scherer, 2009). Especially among childless families, the term-limited working contracts and unstable employment put off family-formation plans (Vignoli, Tocchioni, & Mattei 2020).

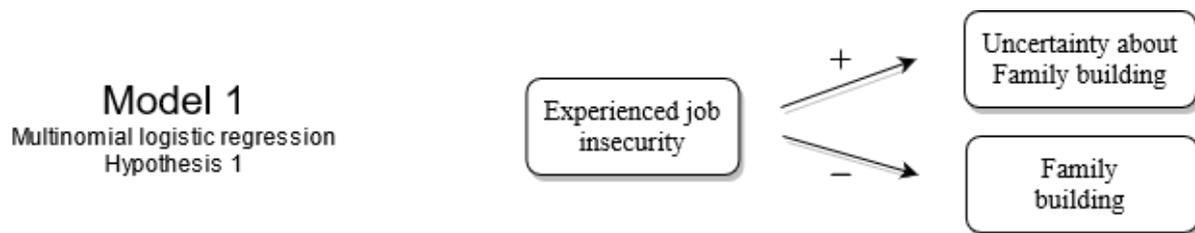
Postponement of childbearing to less uncertain times is also a part of the theoretical model of Ranjan, which was developed in 1999. He theorized that when the future is too uncertain, decision-makers avoid making irreversible and long-term decisions and choose to postpone these decisions to more stable times. The importance of high opportunity costs, which get higher in a period of high economic uncertainty, partly explains this trend, especially among women (Adserà, 2004). New demographic behavior could be another explanation. This theory entails increased importance of individuals' own realization and psychological well-being (Van de Kaa, 1987). When dealing with economic uncertainty, individuals could postpone their fertility intentions as a consequence of not being able to ensure self-realization and life satisfaction (Le Moglie et al., 2015). Within this research, the choice to look at fertility intentions instead of actual childbearing is made because of these above theories. Next to the above theories is taken into account that having a child can have hindering natural factors. Fertility intentions only look at what is in the control of the respondent.

As a result of these findings and the aim of my research, the next hypothesis is applicable for this relationship:

Hypothesis 1a: Experience of job insecurity has a negative influence on fertility plans.

Hypothesis 1b: Current unemployment, as part of job insecurity, has a negative influence on fertility plans.

Hypothesis 1c: Current experience of job insecurity is positively associated with uncertainty about fertility plans.



2.2 Subjective life satisfaction as mediator

The current interrelated importance of self-realization and wellbeing are influenced by insecure employment, which in turn affects fertility planning. Also, the subjective experience of job insecurity can have a major impact on the subjective life satisfaction of individuals, because the uncertainty associated with unstable jobs and contracts is seen as one of the major stressors in contemporary life (Knabe & Rätzl, 2010; De Cuyper, Berhard-Oettel, Berntson, De Witte, & Alarco, 2008).

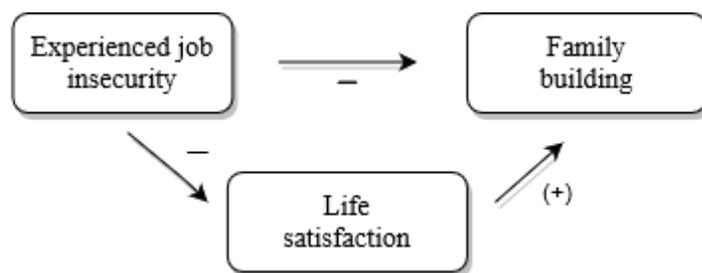
The importance of job insecurity as an influence on subjective well-being has been taken into account before: “economic insecurity may be defined as uncertainty about the material conditions that may prevail in the future. This insecurity may generate stress and anxiety in the people concerned” (Stiglitz, Sen, & Fittoussi, 2009, p.198). Economic resources are part of the basic human needs and the fear of losing these resources as a consequence of becoming unemployed can be as stressful or more stressful as the loss of the job itself (Dekker & Schaufeli, 1995; Sverke, Hellgren, & Näswall, 2002), as the literature of stress suggests that the anticipation of a stressful event as much or even more stress represents as the experience of the event itself (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984).

As a consequence of this anticipation of stress are perceived job insecurity and future expectations as important for subjective-wellbeing as the current employment status of this

individual (Knabe & Rätzel, 2010; Lazarus & Folkman, 1984). This relationship should also be taken into account when studying fertility: fertility intentions are lower as a consequence of jobs with uncertain conditions, depression, and anticipated stress, through relatively low levels of subjective well-being (Vignoli et al., 2020; Zemishlany & Weizman, 2008). Analysis of this subject also confirms this hypothesis. Mencarini, Vignoli, and Zeydanli (2018) found that in all countries considered in the research subjective well-being negatively influences the probability of having children. The association between the variables is different within the research of Cetre, Clark, and Senik (2016), yet present, especially for developed countries, parents after the age of 30 and who belong to a higher income decile.

These results and theories provide **the second hypothesis** for my research: Subjective life satisfaction explains (part of) the association between (current) job insecurity and fertility plans.

Model 2
Mediation - Hypothesis 2



2.3 Prior job insecurity: a scarring or habituation effect?

It's not just current insecurity, but exposure to insecurity over a longer period has consequences for the individual. Even after reemployment, past unemployment still has a reducing influence on subjective well-being, also called the "scarring effect" (Clark et al., 2001). The experience of unemployment in the past secures for being afraid to lose the current job in the future (Knabe & Rätzel, 2010). Worsened expectations of being unemployed in the future make people unhappy and suggest that past unemployment 'scars' because it 'scares'.

Another reaction to past unemployment was also introduced in 2001 by Clark et al.: evidence was found that the reduction of life satisfaction because of unemployment causes for a less negative fall in the level of life satisfaction for individuals who have been unemployed more often in the past. Neuroscience has taken interest in this subject of 'getting used to' for a long time. The term 'habituation' within this field is understood as the decrease in responsiveness to repeated stimuli or stressors, also a form of non-associative learning (Grissom

& Bhatnagar, 2009). Habituation is defined as “response decrement as a result of repeated stimulation” (Harris, 1943, p. 385) and nine criteria are created for forming an operational definition of habituation, which contain, for example, the characteristics: “the more rapid the frequency of stimulation, the more rapid and/or more pronounced is habituation.” or “the weaker the stimuli, the more rapid and/or more pronounced is habituation” (Thompson & Spencer, 1966, p. 18 & 19).

The obvious and old question comes to the front here: do individuals get used to stress or other phenomena as a result of experiencing these in the past? Important within this question is the notion of lagged duration dependence, with the psychological basis “that judgments of current situations depend on the experience of similar situations in the past, and that higher levels of past consumption or experience may offset higher current levels (see Kahneman, 1994)” (Clark et al., 2001, p. 222; Heckman & Borjas, 1980).

Within this research, the question above is attempted to be answered with these competing hypotheses:

Hypothesis 3a: Scarring: Negative job experiences intensify negative associations between job insecurity and fertility plans.

Hypothesis 3b: Habituation: Negative job experiences weaken negative associations between job insecurity and fertility plans or makes them zero.

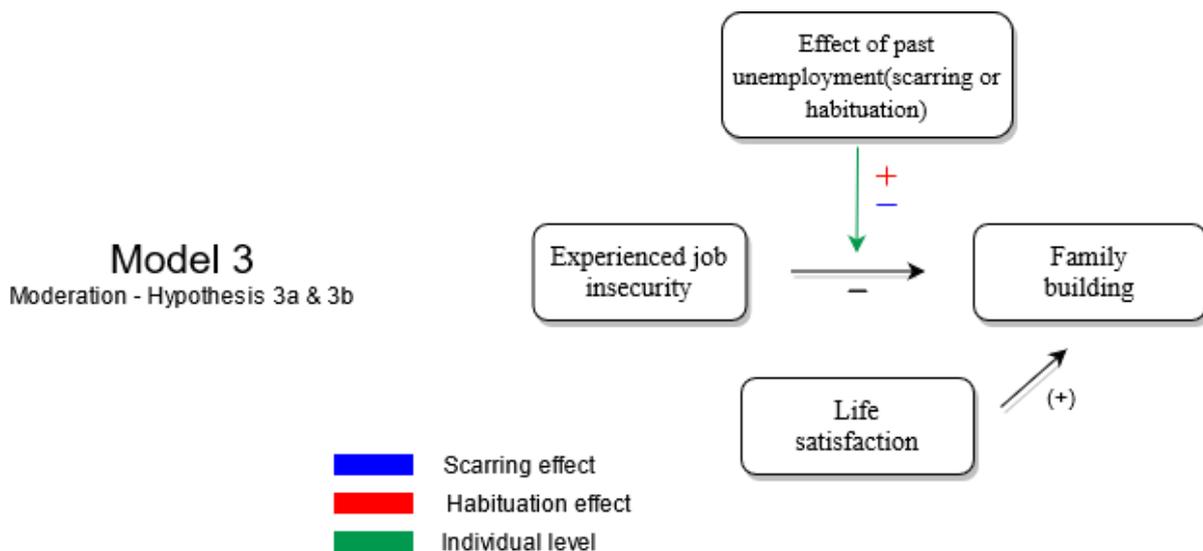
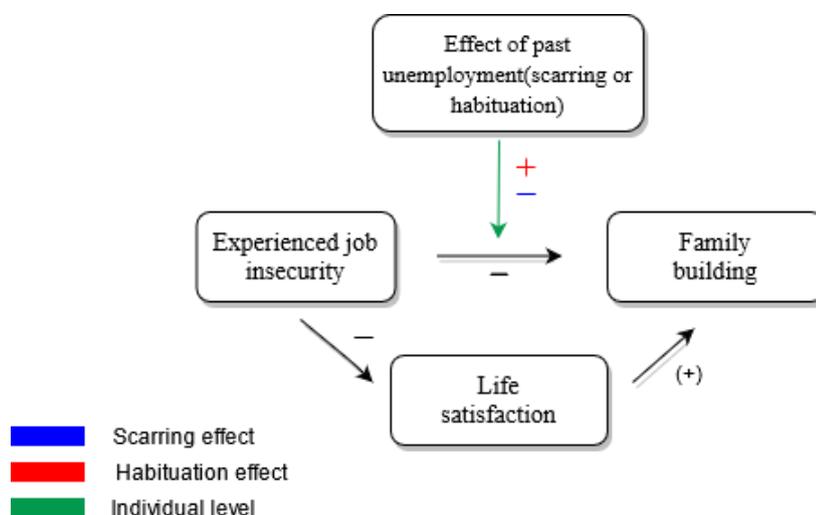


Table 1. The relationships described in hypotheses 3a and 3b:

	Past insecurity	No Past insecurity
Current insecurity	Scarring: - - - (H ^{3a}) Habituation: - (H ^{3b}) H ⁰ ₃ : - - (same as →)	- - (H ¹)
No current insecurity	Scarring: - Habituation: + (resilience) H ⁰ ₃ : 0 (same as →)	Baseline fertility plans or baseline life satisfaction

In the table above is visually shown what the effect of past insecurity, current insecurity, or a combination of these experiences has on fertility and/or life satisfaction, when looking at the hypotheses. If no current or past job insecurity is present, this is considered the baseline fertility plans or life satisfaction (yellow box). When an individual has experience with past insecurity, or also unemployment, scarring would mean that the fertility decreases significantly (green box, hypothesis 3a). Habituation (green box, hypothesis 3b), on the other hand, would ensure that the current job insecurity is less seen as a threat and thereby fertility would not decline as much as when there is no influence of past job insecurity on current insecurity (H⁰₃). Hypothesis 1 researches the relationship between current job insecurity and fertility and states that current job insecurity has a negative effect on fertility, but not as much as there would be scarring of past unemployment present (blue box). With no current insecurity, past job insecurity could still have a negative (scarring) or positive (habituation) on fertility or life satisfaction (red box).

2.4 Full conceptual model



3. Data

3.1 Sample

To conduct my research, the European Social Survey Data of 2010, round 5 is used, a cross-sectional survey of attitudes, beliefs, and behavior patterns (European Social Survey, 2010; Jowell, 2007). The period in which the fieldwork was conducted was between the 9th of September, 2010, and October 10, 2013. This round of the ESS covered 28 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. The ESS is representative of populations aged 15 or older, living in private households, and residing in the country for at least one year. In addition to the main survey, round 5 included questions about job characteristics, work-family balance, and job satisfaction (the ‘Family, work and well-being’ module). The questions included in this module are essential for answering the research question of my paper because the main survey does not contain detailed questions about well-being and subjective job security.

A total of 52,458 respondents answered the European Social Survey of 2010, with an average response rate of 60.2 percent. Germany was the country with the lowest response rate (30.5%) and Bulgaria had a response rate of 81.4 percent, which was the highest.

I excluded 29,476 respondents above the age of 45 because they were considered to be outside of the childbearing years and were not asked about their fertility intentions. Hereafter, I excluded 8,148 respondents whose main activity was something other than paid work, because they were not asked questions about job insecurity. In the analysis of this research respondents with children are excluded ($n = 8,407$, table 2), as are respondents who have children outside the household ($n = 1,029$), because my research investigates the fertility plans of having a first child. Same-sex couples are excluded ($n = 47$), next to respondents who have missing values on the main variables of this research (n total = 1,492) and on the gender, education or combined cohabitation/partner is working variable ($n = 274$). All 28 ESS Round 5 countries in the sample are included in the analysis as dummy variables, with the goal of obtaining a complete image of the variability of the results across countries.

Table 2. Exclusion per step visible through sample-variable.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	My sample	5,844	10.7	10.7
	Age>45 or <15	29,476	53.9	64.6
	Not working or looking for a job	8,148	14.9	79.4
	Children living at home	8,407	15.4	94.8
	Children living outside home	1,029	1.9	96.7
	Same sex couples	47	0.1	96.8
	Missings gender. education. combined cohabitation with partner and partner working variable	274	0.5	97.3
	Missings job security	856	1.6	98.8
	Missings fertility plans	64	0.1	99.0
	Missings life satisfaction	25	0.0	99.0
	Missings unemployment questions	547	1.0	100.0
	Total	54,717	100.0	

(European Social Survey, 2010)

3.2 Operationalization

Dependent variable

Fertility intentions are measured with the question: Do you plan to have a child within the next three years? This question could be answered by 9 categories: *definitely not*, *probably not*, *probably yes*, *definitely yes*, *don't know*, *not applicable*, *refusal*, and *no answer*. I will include all responses except *not applicable*, *refusal*, and *no answer*. The variable is recoded to follow the hypotheses stated in this report, where 0 is *definitely yes* (reference category), 1 is probably yes, 2 is probably no, 3 is *definitely no* and 4 is *don't know*.

Main independent variable

As the estimate of the individual of the probability of becoming unemployed is an important part of the definition of subjective or experienced job security (Chung & van Oorschot, 2011), as set in the theoretical framework, the next item is chosen to measure the main independent variable: “How true is the following statement about your current job, My job is secure”. As the question does not refer to the type of contract the respondent has, the answer given is the subjective feeling of job security. To follow the hypotheses, this variable was also recoded, where 0 is *very true*, 1 is *quite true*, 2 is *little true*, 3 is *not true* and 4 is *unemployed*. The unemployed respondents are included in this variable if they answered the question about main activity with: unemployed, looking for a job. In order to capture any non-linear relationship

between categories of job security and life-satisfaction and fertility intentions, I entered job security as a categorical variable with a series of dummy variables.

Mediation variable

Veenhoven (1996) states that: “Life satisfaction [or well-being] is the degree to which a person positively evaluates the overall quality of his / her life as a whole. In other words, how much the person likes the life he / she leads” (p.6.). The item “*All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?*” is used for this reason to measure the mediating variable subjective life satisfaction. The one-scale measure of life satisfaction can be a possible pitfall, as it is a comprehensive concept. When a global estimation of someone’s subjective life satisfaction is required, this one scale measure is reliable and valid according to Diener (2009). Within research into the relationship between job insecurity and subjective life satisfaction, this measure is successfully used by Vignoli et al. (2020) and Giunchi, Vonthron, and Ghislieri (2019). The life satisfaction variable is recoded to 0 is *extremely satisfied* and 10 is *extremely dissatisfied*.

Moderation variable(s)

Within the ESS data the next questions are asked about past employment experiences: *any period of unemployment and work seeking within last 5 years, any period of unemployment and work seeking lasted 12 months or more, ever unemployed and seeking work for a period more than three months*. These variables are used separately in the analysis to measure the different terms of unemployment: within the past years (5 years), short term (3 months) or long-term unemployment (12 months). I recoded these variables, based on the hypotheses, to 0 is *no* and 1 is *yes*.

As the unemployment questions *any period of unemployment and work seeking lasted 12 months or more, ever unemployed and seeking work for a period more than three months* were not asked respondents who did not have an unemployment period of 3 months in their past, a lot of missing values occurred on these variables. The questions with a lot of missing values (unemployment of 12 months or more and last 5 years) were recoded, whereas the respondent said no on the 3 months unemployment question, the not applicable at the other unemployment questions became a no automatically.

Control variables

To prevent spurious relationships and to account for confounding, in the analysis the next control variables will be included: *gender, level of education, living with husband /wife or partner, partner's main activity last 7 days, belonging to minority group, belonging to religion or denomination, housing situation*. These individual characteristics could influence fertility behavior, making it important to control for them. Next to this, age is included in the analysis next to age squared. In this way, I take into account the inverted-U-shaped pattern in fertility intentions across the life course (low intentions at very young and very old ages; high intentions in the main childbearing years). An analysis was performed to find out if age splines are necessary, by requesting the percentiles of the age variable, creating continuous variables of these age ranges, and performing multinomial logistic regression analysis. As the confidence intervals overlap and the B's together create a symmetric inverted-U-shape these age splines were not necessary.

In the first stages of the analysis, necessary recoding has been done, mentioned above in the operationalization. Initially, I wanted to conduct multiple imputation of missing values, but also this step in the analysis was not possible with SPSS, as a consequence of too many model parameters. I include missing values for all control variables in the model, except for gender, education, and partnership status and partner employment. Too few respondents had missing values on these variables, making it impossible to produce reliable estimates in the multivariate models.

3.3 Outline of analysis

Within this research, the following research questions are addressed:

- Is the relationship between subjective job insecurity and plans to have a first birth more negative due to lower wellbeing?
- Influences past job insecurity, by scarring (-) or habituation (+), the association between current job insecurity and fertility plans?

To answer these questions, the next steps and choices are made within the analysis phase: the main effect of this research, the relationship between all of the values of experienced job insecurity and fertility, is measured first. Multinomial logistic regression is used to measure the relationship in this first model, after conducting a bivariate T-test to assure the relationship between job insecurity and fertility plans. Unfortunately, multilevel multinomial logistic regression was not a possible analysis within the used program, SPSS. Also, the sample sizes

of each country were too small to conduct such a kind of analysis. To cover this problem, dummies for all of the countries were made to control for country-level differences in analysis in a fixed effect approach, to capture country-level differences in the average level of the dependent variable. As the social consequences of jobs with uncertain conditions are mostly micro-level driven, this approach should not give problems for this research (Scherer, 2009).

The second model, the mediation of life satisfaction between experienced job insecurity and fertility, consisted of four steps. Firstly, I performed a Chi-square test to collect evidence for the association between job insecurity and subjective life satisfaction. After this, a Chi-square test was performed to also assure the relationship between life satisfaction and fertility. When these relationships were established, a multivariate regression analysis was conducted to measure the association between job insecurity and fertility plans when subjective life satisfaction is in the model, net of control variables.

To test the moderation effect of past job insecurity (scarring (-) or habituation (+)), the last model measured the changing association between job insecurity and family building when including the interaction variable for all past unemployment experiences with all the values of job insecurity. Wald-tests were conducted to test the joint significance of the main and interaction coefficients. As the necessary Wald-test was not possible in the statistics program SPSS, I made the decision to conduct this final analysis in the program STATA.

3.4 Ethical considerations

In appendix A of this paper, an ethics and privacy checklist is included. In this checklist are all important aspects of the ethical considerations of research included. The data used for the research is secondary data, anonymized by the European Social Survey organization. This makes it very complicated to trace the data back to individual respondents, which guarantees privacy.

4. Empirical analysis

In this section, I will discuss the results of the analysis. At first, the descriptives of the sample are elaborated on. Secondly, the bivariate results of the chi-square tests and the correlation analysis are pointed out. And lastly, the results of the separate models mentioned in the theoretical framework are shown: multinomial logistic regression (model 1), mediation analysis (model 2), and moderation analysis (model 3).

4.1 Descriptive statistics

Of the sample used in this research, most respondents answered definitely no to the fertility plans question ($n = 1,718$, 29.4 %) and quite true to the job security question ($n = 1,634$, 28.0 %). The largest share of the analysis sample of 5,844 is in the zero (extremely satisfied) to three values of the life satisfaction question, showing that this sample is satisfied with their current lives (65.0 %). 2,203 respondents (37.7 %) experienced an unemployment period of three months or more, in contrary to the portion that experienced an unemployment period of twelve months or more ($n = 864$, 14.8 %), visible in table 3. As is visible in table 2 above, after the other filters 856 respondents have a missing on the job security variable (1.6 %), 64 missing values on the fertility plans question (0.1%), 25 missing values on the life satisfaction variable (0.0%) and 1.0 percent of the respondents have a missing value for the unemployment in the past questions ($n = 547$). The respondents with missing values on the key variables are excluded from the sample.

The biggest share of the sample has a religious background ($n = 3,179$, 54.4 %), visible in the descriptives table of the control variables (table 4). Most respondents indicate that they do not belong to an ethnic minority (91.8 %). Also, the biggest proportion of the respondents are male (56.0 %) and have no partner ($n = 4,076$, 69.7 %). The income-level groups are all to a large extent present, but the income-level low is the smallest with $n = 1,184$ (20.3 %), if the groups' refusal and don't know are not taken into account. The low level of education group is also the smallest, with $n = 835$, 14.3 %.

In table 5 are the descriptive statistics of the countries included in the sample before weighting the data. Most of the respondents, after filtering the data, are from Greece with 6.7 % ($n = 389$). This share becomes less after weighting the data, whereafter Greece is represented with 1.8 %. After weighting the data, the Russian Federation becomes the country with the biggest respondent group, with 22.7 %. Lithuania is the country with the smallest group of respondents ($n = 71$, 1.2 %), but Cyprus takes over this characteristic after weighting the data (0.1 %).

Table 3. Descriptives of main variables, unweighted.

		n	%	SD	Mean	Min	Max	Weighted %
Fertility	Definitely yes	823	14.1	1.283	1.992	0	4	15.4
	Probably yes	1,344	23.0					23.6
	Probably no	1,280	21.9					20.4
	Definitely no	1,718	29.4					27.6
	Don't know	679	11.6					13.0
Job security	Very true	1,213	20.8	1.333	1.711	0	4	20.8
	Quite true	1,634	28.0					30.1
	Little true	1,207	20.7					21.2
	Not true at all	821	14.0					13.0
	Unemployed	969	16.6					14.9
Life satisfaction	0 extremely satisfied	419	7.2	2.240	3.358	0	10	6.8
	1	781	13.4					11.6
	2	1,453	24.9					23.9
	3	1,137	19.5					19.8
	4	571	9.8					9.6
	5	669	11.4					12.8
	6	298	5.1					5.0
	7	262	4.5					5.0
	8	130	2.2					2.7
	9	61	1.0					1.1
	10 extremely dissatisfied	63	1.1					1.8
Unemployed more than 3 months	No	3,641	62.3	0.481	0.364	0	1	63.6
	Yes	2,203	37.7					36.4
Unemployed more than 12 months	No	4,980	85.2	0.328	0.123	0	1	87.8
	Yes	864	14.8					12.3
Unemployed last 5 years	No	4,259	72.9	0.442	0.265	0	1	73.5
	Yes	1,585	27.1					26.5

(European Social Survey, 2010)

Table 4. Descriptives of control variables, unweighted.

		n	%	Missing n	Missing %	Weighted %
Belonging to a religion	Yes	3,179	54.4	37	0.6	50.7
	No	2,628	45.0			48.6
	Total	5,806	99.4			99.3
Belonging to a ethnic minority	Yes	392	6.7	88	1.5	8.6
	No	5,364	91.8			90.5
	Total	5,756	98.5			99.1
Gender	Female	2,574	44.0	0	0.0	43.5
	Male	3,270	56.0			56.6
	Total	5,844	100.0			100.0
Education-level	High	1,791	30.6	0	0.0	33.9
	Middle	3,218	55.1			50.2
	Low	835	14.3			15.9
	Total	5,844	100.0			100.0
Income-level	High	1,213	20.8	221	3.8	27.9
	Middle	2,051	35.1			32.5
	Low	1,184	20.3			18.2
	Refusal	679	11.6			9.4
	Don't know	496	8.5			9.9
	Total	5,623	96.2			98.0
Partner and working partner	No partner	4,076	69.7	0	0.0	66.8
	Partner + work	1,486	25.4			27.3
	Partner + no work	282	4.8			65.9
	Total	5,844	100.0			100.0

(European Social Survey, 2010)

Table 5. Descriptives of countries.

	N	%	Weighted %		N	%	Weighted %
Austria	327	5.6	1.1	Croatia	122	2.1	0.5
Belgium	184	3.1	1.5	Hungary	195	3.3	1.8
Bulgaria	188	3.2	1.0	Ireland	343	5.9	0.8
Switzerland	220	3.8	1.5	Israel	177	3.0	0.7
Cyprus	128	2.2	0.1	Lithuania	71	1.2	0.3
Czechia	278	4.8	1.8	The Netherlands	225	3.9	3.0
Germany	364	6.2	13.5	Norway	161	2.8	0.6
Denmark	135	2.3	0.7	Poland	191	3.3	5.4
Estonia	140	2.4	0.2	Portugal	207	3.5	2.0
Spain	332	5.7	11.0	Russian Federation	292	5.0	22.7
Finland	193	3.3	0.8	Sweden	175	3.0	1.5
France	192	3.3	9.1	Slovenia	111	1.9	0.2
United Kingdom	269	4.6	10.8	Slovakia	125	2.1	0.8
Greece	389	6.7	1.8	Ukraine	112	1.9	4.9

(European Social Survey, 2010)

4.2 Bivariate results

The results of the Chi-square tests between the key variables of this research are all highly significant, which shows that the null hypothesis that asserts the two variables are independent of each other can be rejected. The conclusion can be drawn that the variables are associated with each other and this supports my hypotheses. In table 6 these results are shown.

Table 6. Results of Chi-square tests

	Df	Value χ^2	P
Job security & Fertility	16	145.286	<0.001
Job security & Life satisfaction	40	527.928	<0.001
Life satisfaction & Fertility	40	210.798	<0.001
More than 3 months unemployed & Job security	4	1052.150	<0.001
More than 12 months unemployed & Job security	4	1057.956	<0.001
Unemployed in last 5 years & Job security	4	1211.954	<0.001

(European Social Survey, 2010)

In table 7, the results of the correlation analysis (Spearman’s Rho) between the main variables are visible. As can be seen, most of the variables are significantly positively correlated with each other. Only unemployment in the last 5 years and fertility plans are not significantly correlated. Most of the correlations are very weak or weak, except for the correlations between the unemployment experiences. These results of the Spearman’s Rho correlations show that on average, higher values of the independent variables are associated with higher values of the dependent variable, fertility plans.

Table 7. Results correlation analysis (Spearman’s Rho).

	Life satisfaction	Job security	Fertility plans	Unemp. 3 months	Unemp. 12 months	Unemp. last 5 years
Life satisfaction	---	0.215**	0.065**	0.160**	0.120**	0.154**
Job security	0.215**	---	0.107**	0.334**	0.304**	0.355**
Fertility plans	0.065**	0.107**	---	-0.006	0.039**	0.013
Unemp. 3 months	0.160**	0.334**	-0.006	---	0.489**	0.798**
Unemp. 12 months	0.120**	0.304**	0.039**	0.489**	---	0.483**
Unemp. last 5 years	0.154**	0.355**	0.013	0.798**	0.483**	---

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)
 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4.3 Multinomial logistic regression results

The results of the multinomial logistic regression analysis between the different values of job security and the values of fertility plans (model 1) can be seen in table 8. The table shows the results of my analysis between the main variables, while the results of the control variables are shown in Appendix B.

As can be seen for model 1, most of the results shown are not statistically significant, which means that the log-odds of being of the pictured group are not different from the log-odds of being in the reference category definitely yes and very true job security.

Table 8. Results of multinomial logistic regression.

Model 1: Job security → Fertility plans					
	B	SE		B	SE
Probably yes vs. definitely yes			Probably no vs. definitely yes		
CONSTANT	3.475	1.247**	CONSTANT	11.168	1.257**
Unemployed	-0.109	0.173	Unemployed	0.228	0.183
Job security not true	-0.219	0.161	Job security not true	0.008	0.176
Job security little true	0.076	0.132	Job security little true	0.422	0.148**
Job security quite true	-0.004	0.118	Job security quite true	0.221	0.133
Definitely no vs. definitely yes			Don't know vs. definitely yes		
CONSTANT	16.599	1.230**	CONSTANT	4.322	1.422**
Unemployed	0.412	0.177*	Unemployed	0.025	0.204
Job security not true	0.413	0.166*	Job security not true	0.220	0.195
Job security little true	0.233	0.145	Job security little true	0.103	0.167
Job security quite true	-0.062	0.132	Job security quite true	0.284	0.150

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

(European Social Survey, 2010)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

The significant relationships within this table are mostly found in the definitely no category. Within this category the results for unemployed ($b = 0.412$, $p < 0.05$) and job security not true ($b = 0.413$, $p < 0.05$) are both significant. The conclusion can be drawn that the log-odds of saying definitely no to the fertility plans questions are higher when you are unemployed or have no job security compared to the reference category fertility plans definitely yes and high job security when holding the control variables constant. The odds ratios for both the unemployed and no job security categories within the definitely no group are almost comparable. For the group who have no current job security, the odds of saying definitely no instead of definitely yes increase with a factor of 1.512, when holding the control variables constant. For the unemployed group, these odds increase with a factor of 1.510.

Also, the relationship between fertility plans and job security for the probably no / little true category is significant ($b = 0.422$, $p < 0.01$). This means that the log-odds of being in the category probably no when having a little job security are higher compared to having high job security and answered definitely yes on the fertility plans questions when holding the control variables constant. The odds of saying probably no when having little job security increase with a factor of 1.525 compared to the reference group, definitely yes and high job security.

4.4 Mediation analysis results

In table 9 the results of the mediation analysis for the main variables are visible. In appendix B these results combined with the control variables can be found. When looking at the results of the model without life satisfaction and the model with life satisfaction (coded 0 = extremely satisfied, 10 = extremely dissatisfied), it becomes clear that even though the Chi-square and correlation results between life satisfaction and fertility were significant, life satisfaction is not a strong predictor for fertility to reach statistical significance, net of the control variables. While it is not straightforward to compare nested multinomial logistic regression coefficients (Mood, 2010), it is notable that, when life satisfaction is in the model of the relationship between job insecurity and fertility intentions (model 2), there are some changes in the magnitude of the significant coefficients, but these changes are small and the confidence intervals overlap. The variation in the estimate is too small and the differences between the categories of fertility are not statistically significant. It may also be that compositional factors (i.e., other attributes captured by the control variables) may explain the bivariate associations between the key covariates. So even though job security, life satisfaction, and fertility plans are associated in the bivariate, it is unlikely that life satisfaction is the mechanism through which job security is associated with fertility intentions.

Table 9. Results mediation analysis.

	Model 1		Model 2	
	B	SE	B	SE
Probably yes vs. definitely yes				
CONSTANT	3.475	1.247**	3.488	1.247**
Job security quite true	-0.004	0.118	-0.006	0.118
Job security little true	0.076	0.132	0.068	0.132
Job security not true	-0.219	0.161	-0.248	0.162
Job security unemployed	-0.109	0.173	-0.151	0.175
Life satisfaction			0.033	0.023
Probably no vs. definitely yes				
CONSTANT	11.168	1.257**	11.207	1.257**
Job security quite true	0.221	0.133	0.214	0.133
Job security little true	0.422	0.148**	0.405	0.148**
Job security not true	0.008	0.176	-0.030	0.177
Job security unemployed	0.228	0.183	0.168	0.186
Life satisfaction			0.049	0.025*
Definitely no vs. definitely yes				
CONSTANT	16.599	1.230**	16.616	1.230**
Job security quite true	-0.062	0.132	-0.064	0.132
Job security little true	0.233	0.145	0.226	0.146
Job security not true	0.413	0.166*	0.390	0.167*
Job security unemployed	0.412	0.177*	0.376	0.180*
Life satisfaction			0.027	0.024
Don't know vs. definitely yes				
CONSTANT	4.322	1.422**	4.245	1.422**
Job security quite true	0.284	0.150	0.299	0.150*
Job security little true	0.103	0.167	0.113	0.168
Job security not true	0.220	0.195	0.236	0.196
Job security unemployed	0.025	0.204	0.054	0.207
Life satisfaction			-0.017	0.026

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

(European Social Survey, 2010)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

4.5 Moderation analysis results

The third model of this research, the moderation analysis, attempts to answer the next research question: *Influences past job insecurity, by scarring (-) or habituation (+), the association between current job insecurity and fertility plans?* To answer this research question, a few steps of analysis had to be made. For instance, the decision has been made to put in the different values of job security as dummy variables, whereby it is possible to see the influence of the different stages of job security on fertility plans. As a consequence, for every dummy variable a separate interaction variable had to be made and put in the model. As the Wald test for joint significance was not possible in SPSS, these moderation analyses were conducted in the statistical program STATA. Even when single regression coefficients are significant or insignificant, the Wald-test for joint significance results can be interesting, as they measure the joint significance of the variables for combinations of current job insecurity and past unemployment. I conducted two sets of Wald tests of joint significance. The first tests if the b's for all three variables (the main effect of current job insecurity and past unemployment, and the interaction between the two) are equal to zero. This result will show if the fertility intentions of those with past unemployment and different levels of job insecurity are statistically different from the overall reference group, those with the highest level of job security and no history of unemployment. The second test considered if the main effect of unemployment history and the interaction between unemployment history and current job security were jointly significant. This allows me to compare the fertility intentions of those with and without past unemployment history *within* current job insecurity categories. In all cases, if the p-value for the Wald test of joint significance is smaller than 0.05, then we can reject this null hypothesis and conclude that the fertility intentions of the two groups being compared are likely different.

To be able to give an extensive insight into the results of the multinomial logistic regression, I made the choice to only include the results of the unemployment within the last five years. This variable measures recent unemployment experiences, which ensures the highest chance of having an influence on how current insecurity may be experienced by the respondent and how this experience may shape respondents' fertility intentions. The variable for any unemployment experience of more than 3 months captures experiences across the entire life course; it is not possible to distinguish recent or more distant unemployment experiences with this variable. The sample who had an unemployment history of 12 months or more was very small, which makes the results less reliable. Still, I conducted robustness checks, to compare the results using the three history of unemployment variables. I discuss the results using more

than 3 months unemployment and more than 12 months unemployment at the end of this chapter.

In table 10 and 11, the results of the multinomial logistic regression and moderation analysis for an unemployment history within the last five years are visible. As can be seen in these tables, there is a difference in results for the different categories of job security, but also for the with no unemployment history versus the with unemployment history. When looking at the categories with no unemployment history, it becomes clear that the log-odds of being in these categories are not often significantly higher than the log-odds of being in the reference group. Only when looking at the very secure category the respondents with an unemployment history versus the respondents without an unemployment history show different results. For example, the respondents with unemployment history and a very secure job within the don't know versus the definitely yes are more likely to say definitely yes in comparison to the same group who did not have this unemployment history, when holding the control variables constant ($b = -1.273$, $p < 0.01$). This group had insecurity in the past, but are now feeling very secure about their job. They are less likely to be uncertain about fertility intentions than people who have not insecurity in the past.

Table 10. Results moderation analysis unemployment last 5 years.

	Probably yes vs. Definitely yes		Probably no vs. Definitely yes	
	B	SE	B	SE
CONSTANT	3.613	1.257**	11.523	1.267**
Life satisfaction	0.034	0.023	0.048	0.025
Unemployment history	-0.568	0.269*	-0.604	0.301
Job security Quite true	-0.018	0.128	0.175	0.145
Job security Quite * unemployment history	0.198	0.332	0.323	0.367
Job security little true	-0.062	0.144	0.380	0.160*
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.852	0.367	0.347	0.409
Job security not true	-0.386	0.194*	-0.089	0.210
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.719	0.379	0.543	0.416
Job security unemployed	0.020	0.284	-0.151	0.305
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.212	0.413	0.935	0.445*

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

(European Social Survey, 2010)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

Table 11. Results moderation analysis unemployment last 5 years, continuation.

	Definitely no vs. Definitely yes		Don't know vs. Definitely yes	
	B	SE	B	SE
CONSTANT	16.795	1.241**	4.583	1.432**
Life satisfaction	0.035	0.024	-0.013	0.026
Unemployment history	-0.732	0.298*	-1.273	0.400**
Job security Quite true	0.022	0.143	0.249	0.162
Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.392	0.381	0.721	0.461
Job security little true	0.166	0.158	-0.04	0.181
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.519	0.407	1.275	0.499*
Job security not true	0.426	0.196*	0.319	0.224
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.327	0.403	0.519	0.518
Job security unemployed	0.317	0.290	-0.167	0.319
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.640	0.432	1.364	0.528**

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

(European Social Survey, 2010)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

Another example of the difference between the job security values with no unemployment history in the last 5 years is visible in the definitely no category. Here the results for no job security are significant ($b = 0.426$, $p < 0.05$). This implies that the log-odds of saying definitely no to the fertility plans questions are higher when having a current very negative subjective job security.

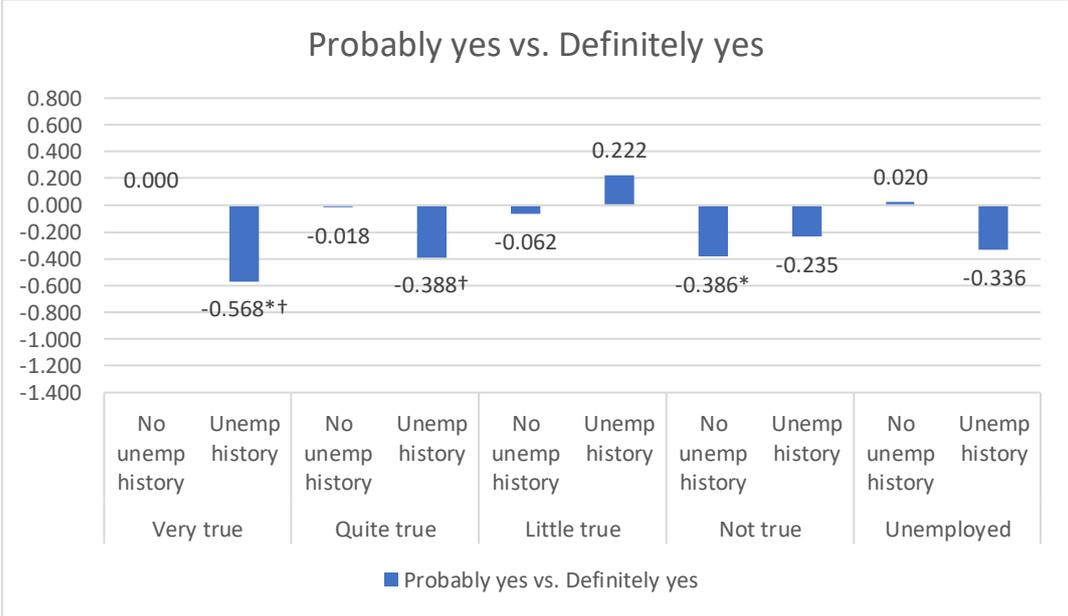
When comparing the groups with unemployment history with overall reference category, firstly the next calculation has to be made: $y = a(\text{reference category}, 0) + b(\text{category of job security}) + b(\text{unemployment history}) + b(\text{category of job security} * \text{unemployment history})$. By adding up the b's, we can show the log-odds for the groups with unemployment history, differentiated by their current job security status, while holding constant the other variables in the model. The results of these calculations are visible in graphs 1 to 4.

Also, for the groups with unemployment history, not a lot of results from the multinomial logistic regression are significant. Only the most disadvantaged category, unemployed with unemployment history, are significantly more likely to be uncertain about their fertility intentions compared to the reference group. When looking at the given b of this group within the don't know versus definitely yes category, the log-odds of saying don't know instead of definitely yes are significantly higher ($b = 1.364$, $p < 0.01$). These log-odds change when applying the calculation: $Y = 0 + -1.273, + -0.167 + 1.364 = -0.0766$. The log-odds of

saying don't know instead of definitely yes to the fertility question are now lower for the unemployed with unemployment history group compared to the reference group, which means that they are less likely to say don't know instead of definitely yes.

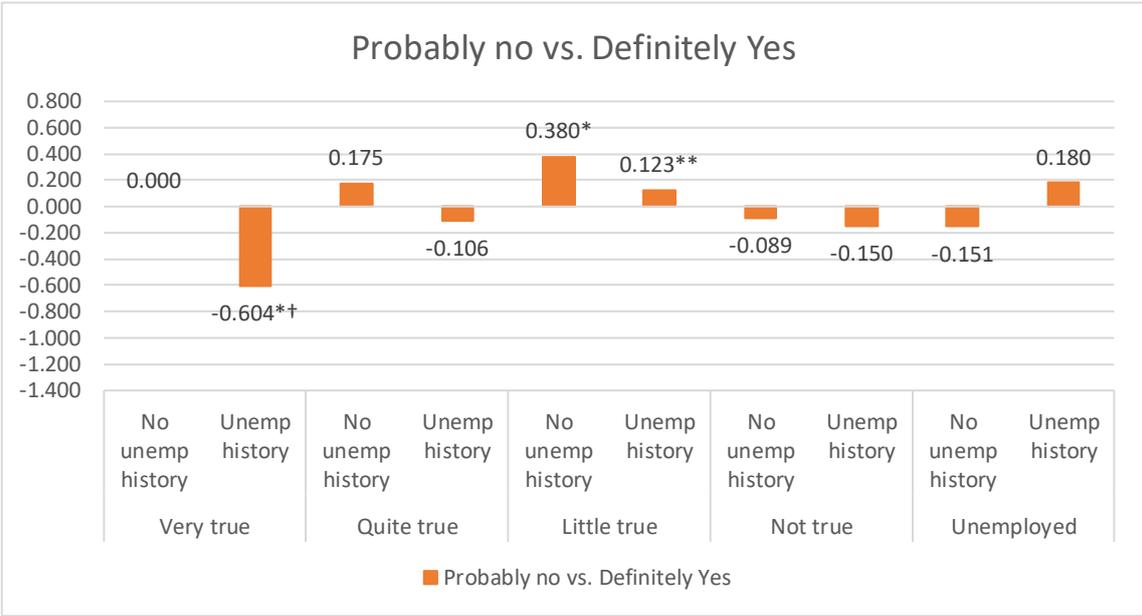
When including the Wald test the differences between groups become more clear. In graphs 1 to 4, the b's for the groups without unemployment history and the b's for the groups with an unemployment history are visualized. Also, the significance of the Wald tests are included for all categories versus the reference group and the comparison for the no unemployment history versus the with unemployment history within a job security value. When looking at graphs 1 and 2, few of the Wald tests conducted are significant and no pattern in this significance is visible. Only the category very true and with unemployment history are in both graphs for all comparisons (with the reference category and within the job security category) significant. This means that the respondents who have current high job security and an unemployment history are less likely to say probably yes (b = -0.568, p < 0.05) or probably no (b = -0.604, p < 0.05) instead of definitely yes compared to the reference group (high job security and no unemployment history).

Graph 1. Log-odds of probably yes vs. definitely yes with significance of Wald-tests.



* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).
 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).
 † Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).
 †† Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).
 Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

Graph 2. Log-odds of probably no vs. definitely yes with significance of Wald-tests.



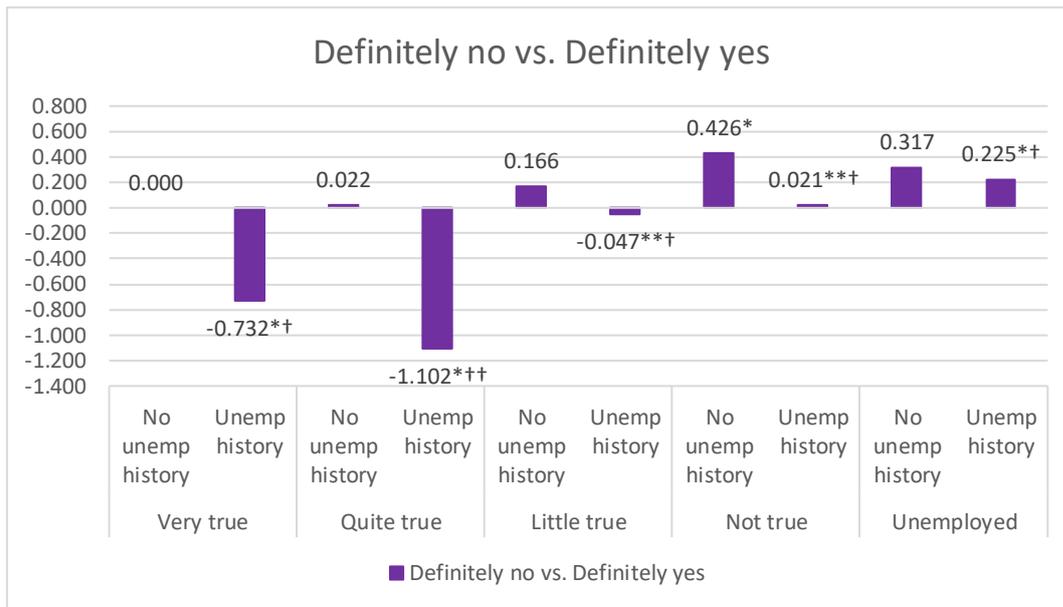
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).
 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).
 † Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).
 †† Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).
 Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

In graph 3, the graphs for the comparison between definitely no and definitely yes, a pattern becomes visible. As can be seen in these results with Wald-test significance, for the groups very true, quite true, and little true the b's for the groups with unemployment history versus the same values of job security are always more negative. Also, the Wald test results for the comparison between these groups versus the reference group and versus the same value of job security are all significant. From these results, the conclusion can be drawn that the groups with unemployment history are always more likely to say definitely yes versus definitely no compared to the reference group. The more negative b for all groups with an unemployment history, which is significantly different from the same value of job insecurity without an unemployment history, indicates a habituation pattern.

The same conclusion can be drawn for the b's and Wald test results within the no job security and unemployed group, but these values are positive. When comparing these coefficients to the reference group, the groups are more likely to say definitely no instead of definitely yes. But when comparing the groups within the values of job security, the values for the group of respondents with an unemployment history are less positive. These groups are less likely to say definitely no versus definitely yes compared to the group with the same value of

job security, which also indicates a habituation effect. Only the b's de group for currently unemployed should be interpreted with caution because the group of currently unemployed without an unemployment history has a small n. This group only consists of respondents who are currently unemployed for less than 3 months.

Graph 3. Log-odds of definitely no vs. definitely yes with significance of Wald-tests.



* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus reference group).

† Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).

†† Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history).

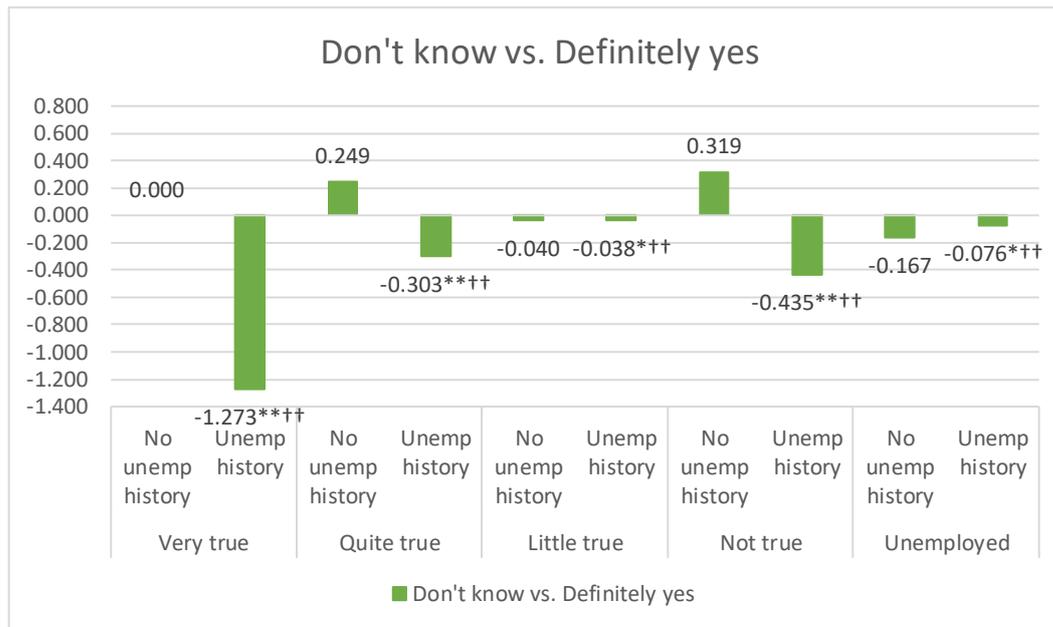
Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

When looking at the last graph, graph 4, which shows the results for don't know versus definitely yes, the results indicate that all of the groups with an unemployment history are less likely to say don't know instead of definitely yes. For a few values of job security, namely very true, quite true, and not true, the conclusion can be drawn that also here a habituation effect is happening when having an unemployment history. The b's for the groups with unemployment history are always lower than the b's for the groups without an unemployment history, which indicates that the groups with an unemployment history are always more likely to say definitely yes instead of don't know compared to the groups without an unemployment history. This is also a significant difference, visible in the Wald test results.

The groups with unemployment history are also significantly different compared to the reference group (very secure job and no unemployment history) and more likely to say definitely yes versus don't know. This result is very surprising, as this means that an

unemployment experience ensures more certainty about fertility plans. Also the group within the no job security value with an unemployment history shows a surprising result. This group breaks the linear pattern, as the strength of the association between unemployment history and saying don't know versus definitely yes gets stronger again for this group.

Graph 4. Log-odds of don't know vs. definitely yes with significance of Wald-tests.



* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed (versus reference group)).
 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed (versus reference group)).
 † Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history)).
 †† Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed (versus same job security level, but no unemployment history)).
 Covariates in model: country, age, gender, religion, ethnic minority, education-level, income-level, combined living with partner and working partner variable.

When looking at the moderation results of **the (more than) 3 months unemployment** category, visible in appendix C, the results do not differ a lot from the results above. Almost none of the relationships in themselves are significant and none of the Wald-tests for the probably yes vs. definitely yes model are significant. But when looking at the probably no vs. definitely yes model the relationships change and half of the results of the Wald-test become significant. When looking at the definitely no and don't know groups most of the results of the Wald-tests are significant, only the unemployed group within the definitely no group is an exception. Within the significant categories the log-odds of saying definitely no versus definitely yes or don't know versus definitely yes are higher and this difference in log-odds is significant.

For the multinomial logistic regression and moderation analysis for **the unemployment period of more than 12 months**, the results of the analysis and Wald-test (also visible in

appendix C) are mostly not significant. A conclusion that can be drawn from these results is that the difference in log-odds for saying something else than definitely yes for the compared groups is not statically significant. The only statistical differences in answering the fertility plan question are in the categories quite true & no unemployment history and quite true & (more than) 12 months unemployment history. For example, for the respondents who have a quite secure job and no unemployment history, the log-odds to say definitely no instead of definitely less are lower and this difference is significantly different from zero ($\chi^2(3) = 13.23, p = 0.001$).

5. Conclusion

The global Great Recession of 2007 accelerated the growth of unemployment and new forms of employment. The young adult population was greatly affected by the recession, which ensured other social consequences for families and individuals (Verd et al., 2019; Wang & Raymo, 2021; Lim, Jeon, Kim, & Woo, 2018; Lim, 2017; Piotrowski et al., 2015; Schneider, Harknett, & Stimpson, 2019). The economic recession of 2007 had an important influence on the postponement or foregoing of fertility in the years following, as a consequence of employment uncertainty (Blossfeld et al., 2005; McDonald, 2006). Research into the consequences of past unemployment and current job insecurity on fertility plans are necessary.

In this research I made the attempt to answer the research questions:

- Is the relationship between subjective job insecurity and plans to have a first birth more negative due to lower wellbeing?
- Influences past job insecurity, by scarring (-) or habituation (+), the association between current job insecurity and fertility plans?

Using European Social Survey data of 2010 this research aimed to provide a comprehensive view on the influence of past and current job insecurity on fertility intentions. Multinomial logistic regression, mediation analysis, and moderation analysis are used to measure these relationships.

Firstly, a multinomial logistic regression was conducted to establish and examine the relationships between the values for fertility plans and the values for job security. As visible in table 8, these relationships differ per category. Mostly in the definitely no category the significant relationships can be found, for definitely no & no job security and definitely no & unemployed. The log-odds for being in these groups are higher compared to the reference

category, definitely yes and having a very secure job. Having a current negative experience with unemployment and job insecurity decreases the odds of having fertility plans compared to the respondents who are not currently experiencing job insecurity.

When looking at the hypotheses of this model:

Hypothesis 1a: Experience of job insecurity has a negative influence on fertility plans, **Hypothesis 1b:** Current unemployment, as part of job insecurity, has a negative influence on fertility plans and **Hypothesis 1c:** Current experience of job insecurity is positively associated with uncertainty about fertility plans, we can draw the conclusion that the null hypotheses hypothesis 1a and 1b can be rejected. This conclusion can only be drawn for the currently unemployed and for the group who currently experience a lot of job insecurity. These results of the consequences of job insecurity on fertility imply the same as the model of Ranjan, developed in 1999. This model states that postponement of childbearing to less uncertain times is common. He theorized that when the future is too uncertain, decision-makers avoid making irreversible and long-term decisions and choose to postpone these decisions to more stable times.

For hypothesis 1c another conclusion has to be drawn. Although the result for the group with a currently non-secure job is almost significant ($b = 0.284$, $p = 0.058$), the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. Current job insecurity does not ensure more uncertainty about fertility plans.

The second analysis, the mediation model (table 9), showed that life satisfaction is probably not a strong enough predictor for fertility to reach statistical significance. When life satisfaction is in the model, there are some changes in the magnitude of the significant coefficients, but these changes are small and the confidence intervals overlap. The variation in the estimate is too small and the differences between the categories of fertility are not statistically significant. It may also be that compositional factors (i.e., other attributes captured by the control variables) may explain the bivariate associations between the key covariates. So even though job security, life satisfaction, and fertility plans are associated, these correlations are statistically speaking not the mechanisms through which job security is associated with fertility intentions. The null hypothesis of **the second hypothesis:** Subjective life satisfaction explains (part of) the association between (current) job insecurity and fertility plans, cannot be rejected as a consequence of the non-significance between the values of fertility and life satisfaction. This result is not surprising considering the results of the research of Vignoli, Mencarini, and Alderotti (2020). They found a negative effect of job insecurity on fertility intentions through subjective life satisfaction only when subjective life satisfaction is relatively low.

For the moderation analysis the next hypotheses were set:

Hypothesis 3a: Scarring: Negative job experiences intensify negative associations between job insecurity and fertility plans.

Hypothesis 3b: Habituation: Negative job experiences weaken negative associations between job insecurity and fertility plans or makes them zero.

When looking at the results of the analysis (table 10 & 11) it becomes clear that the influence of job experiences on the relationship between subjective job security and fertility plans differ per category of these variables, but also differ for the various unemployment experiences. For the unemployment within the last 5 years category, there is a clear difference between the values of the fertility plans question. For probably yes versus definitely yes and probably no versus definitely yes almost none of the regression results and the Wald-tests are significant (graphs 1 & 2). This means that between the reference category, the various values of job security, and the respondents with and without unemployment history no significant differences in answering the fertility plans question were found. For saying probably yes or probably no versus definitely yes current job security or unemployment experiences do not seem to have an influence.

These results change when looking at the definitely no versus definitely yes and don't know versus definitely yes categories (graphs 3 & 4). Here also almost none of the regression results are significant, but the Wald-test results are mostly significant when comparing the respondents with unemployment history to the reference category and to the same category without unemployment history. Most of these log-odds are negative, which means that the log-odds of being in any other category than definitely yes are more negative for the group who have experienced unemployment in the past. This conclusion is especially true for the category who currently have a very secure job, but did experience job insecurity or also unemployment in the past.

The results for the values of job security within the don't know versus definitely yes graph (graph 4), show surprising results. Also, within this graph for a few categories, the habituating effect of past unemployment on the relationship between job security and fertility is visible (very true, quite true, and not true), but the groups with unemployment history are also significantly different compared to the reference group (very secure job and no unemployment history) and more likely to say definitely yes versus don't know. This result is very surprising, as this means that an unemployment experience ensures more certainty about fertility plans. An explanation for this could be that respondents are looking for meaning in life and do not find it in their work, so that they look for other means to achieve this, for example having children.

When looking back at the hypotheses for this moderation analysis, the null hypothesis of hypothesis 3a cannot be rejected, but the null hypothesis for hypothesis 3b can. Negative job experiences in the past, or unemployment, seem to have a weakening effect on the negative associations between job insecurity and fertility plans. These negative job experiences have a habituating effect on this relationship. To conclude with answering the research questions: the relationship between job security and fertility plans depends greatly on the level of current job security, but this relationship does not seem to be mediated by life satisfaction. The analysis done in this research does show an influence of unemployment experiences in the past and these experiences seem to have a habituation effect on the relationship between current job insecurity and fertility plans.

The results described above are remarkable considering previous research of Clark et al. (2001) and Knabe and Rätzel (2010). They also found that it is not just current insecurity, but exposure to insecurity over a longer period has consequences for the individual. But in contrary to the found habituation in this research, they found that even after reemployment, past unemployment still has a reducing influence on subjective life satisfaction, also called the “scarring effect”. So, even when they also found an effect of past unemployment experiences, their results are in contrast with the results of my research. This difference could lay in the models used. Whereas they investigate the consequences of past unemployment on current life satisfaction, this research researches the influence of past unemployment on the relationship between current job insecurity and fertility plans.

5.1 Discussion

The findings of this research were subject to a number of limitations. Firstly, the data used gives a wide range of possible variables, but as life satisfaction and subjective job security are such complicated concepts it would have been better to do own, appropriate data collection. In this situation, scales could have been made to measure the different aspects of the concepts. The Satisfaction With Life Scale of Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) is an example of such a scale.

Another limitation was, in this research, working with the program SPSS. Within SPSS not all analyses for answering the research question were possible. If it had been possible to retrieve predicted probabilities with confidence intervals, it would have been possible to compare all the different groups within the dependent and independent variables. Also conducting a multilevel multinomial logistic regression was not possible within SPSS. This was

solved by including dummy variables for the countries within the analyses and hereby establishing a country-fixed effect.

The results of this analysis ensure important questions about job security and fertility plans in post-industrial societies. The exploratory nature of this study gives room for more research into this important subject and the results of this research and future ones can be implicated in the development and adoption of family policies. Especially the policies that decide about parental leave and childcare support, as these policies can influence the choice to start a family when a couple experiences a lot of economic uncertainty.

Moreover, results from this research suggest a habituation effect of past unemployment experiences. This finding may be true, but more research into this subject is necessary to fully understand the relationships between unemployment experiences, job security, life satisfaction, and fertility plans. Longitudinal research may strengthen this statement with more certainty, as it provides more accurate data. When conducting such research, possibilities like comparing countries or people who experience recession versus people who did not arise. Also, the differences in the relationships for the first child versus the second or third child can be investigated.

Job security and (un)employment have different consequences on fertility plans and parenthood by gender, mostly amplified by gender equality settings (Mencarini & Tanturri, 2004; Misra, Budig, & Moller, 2007; Raymo & Shibata, 2017; Sanchez & Thomson, 1997). Research into the differences in the relationships between job security, unemployment, and fertility plans for men and women are another, probably necessary, research possibilities. More research into the differences between social groups and age are also possibilities for further research into these subjects.

The value and contribution of this research topic become apparent when looking closely at the generation under investigation. This generation started their career during or just after the great recession from 2007 to 2013. Now, when they are of age to start a family, this generation falls into the Corona crisis. These events can have a major impact on the entire generation, the careers of individuals, and the development of families. This research provides insight into this impact.

6. References

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Appendix A – Results model 1 main variables and control variables

Model 1: Job security → Fertility plans probably yes versus definitely yes			Model 1: Job security → Fertility probably no versus definitely yes		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	3.475	1.247**	CONSTANT	11.168	1.257**
Unemployed	-0.109	0.173	Unemployed	0.228	0.183
Not true	-0.219	0.161	Not true	0.008	0.176
Little true	0.076	0.132	Little true	0.422	0.148**
Quite true	-0.004	0.118	Quite true	0.221	0.133
Age	-0.246	0.079**	Age	-0.841	0.079**
Age squared	0.004	0.001**	Age squared	0.014	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.129	0.093	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.187	0.102
Dummy women	-0.091	0.091	Dummy women	-0.408	0.100**
Dummy Highly educated	0.050	0.099	Dummy Highly educated	0.106	0.110
Dummy Low education	0.161	0.151	Dummy Low education	-0.022	0.162
Dummy high income	-0.195	0.102	Dummy high income	-0.148	0.113
Dummy low income	-0.008	0.132	Dummy low income	-0.022	0.142
Dummy no partner	1.363	0.100**	Dummy no partner	2.586	0.119**
Dummy partner no work	0.407	0.161	Dummy partner no work	0.262	0.216
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.765	0.152**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.879	0.174**
Dummy Austria	0.781	0.599	Dummy Austria	1.224	0.612*
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.050	0.506	Dummy Bulgaria	-0.815	0.570
Dummy Switzerland	0.734	0.508	Dummy Switzerland	0.771	0.548
Dummy Cyprus	0.672	1.432	Dummy Cyprus	0.763	1.496
Dummy Czechia	0.539	0.483	Dummy Czechia	0.464	0.512
Dummy Germany	0.164	0.352	Dummy Germany	0.130	0.378
Dummy Denmark	-0.023	0.666	Dummy Denmark	0.628	0.661
Dummy Estonia	0.613	1.153	Dummy Estonia	0.629	1.221
Dummy Spain	0.600	0.363	Dummy Spain	0.864	0.387*
Dummy Finland	0.965	0.660	Dummy Finland	1.613	0.677
Dummy France	0.103	0.351	Dummy France	-0.215	0.382
Dummy United Kingdom	0.444	0.356	Dummy United Kingdom	0.230	0.385
Dummy Greece	0.448	0.527	Dummy Greece	0.533	0.549
Dummy Croatia	0.657	0.829	Dummy Croatia	0.494	0.863
Dummy Hungary	0.104	0.436	Dummy Hungary	-1.177	0.534
Dummy Ireland	0.815	0.812	Dummy Ireland	1.129	0.825
Dummy Israel	0.119	0.570	Dummy Israel	-1.257	0.724
Dummy Lithuania	-0.350	0.776	Dummy Lithuania	-0.414	0.822
Dummy Netherlands	0.588	0.405	Dummy Netherlands	0.391	0.450
Dummy Norway	0.340	0.622	Dummy Norway	0.859	0.642
Dummy Poland	0.183	0.380	Dummy Poland	0.093	0.408
Dummy Portugal	2.377	2.750	Dummy Portugal	-0.296	1.712
Dummy Russian Federation	0.248	0.342	Dummy Russian Federation	-0.146	0.369
Dummy Sweden	0.239	0.459	Dummy Sweden	0.467	0.491
Dummy Slovenia	0.031	0.890	Dummy Slovenia	-0.745	1.030
Dummy Slovakia	-0.387	0.594	Dummy Slovakia	-0.565	0.627
Dummy Ukraine	0.899	0.410**	Dummy Ukraine	0.475	0.441
Dummy Missing values religion	-1.420	0.626**	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.617	0.550
Dummy Missing values income	-2.092	2.707	Dummy Missing values income	0.487	1.632
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	-0.872	0.663	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.163	0.595

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 1: Job security → Fertility plans definitely no versus definitely yes			Model 1: Job security → Fertility don't know versus definitely yes		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	16.599	1.230**	CONSTANT	4.322	1.422**
Unemployed	0.412	0.177*	Unemployed	0.025	0.204
Not true	0.413	0.166*	Not true	0.220	0.195
Little true	0.233	0.145	Little true	0.103	0.167
Quite true	-0.062	0.132	Quite true	0.284	0.150
Age	-1.196	0.077**	Age	-0.463	0.087**
Age squared	0.020	0.001**	Age squared	0.008	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.626	0.100**	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.360	0.113*
Dummy women	-0.387	0.098**	Dummy women	-0.238	0.111
Dummy Highly educated	-0.319	0.111**	Dummy Highly educated	-0.038	0.120
Dummy Low education	0.092	0.152	Dummy Low education	-0.027	0.185
Dummy high income	-0.307	0.112**	Dummy high income	-0.618	0.129*
Dummy low income	0.038	0.137	Dummy low income	-0.108	0.153
Dummy no partner	2.247	0.113**	Dummy no partner	2.532	0.135**
Dummy partner no work	-0.067	0.206	Dummy partner no work	0.510	0.225*
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.716	0.163**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.001	0.166
Dummy Austria	1.293	0.634*	Dummy Austria	0.942	0.811
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.873	0.634	Dummy Bulgaria	0.889	0.650
Dummy Switzerland	1.719	0.543**	Dummy Switzerland	0.838	0.739
Dummy Cyprus	1.582	1.469	Dummy Cyprus	2.199	1.516
Dummy Czechia	0.534	0.532	Dummy Czechia	0.935	0.647
Dummy Germany	1.018	0.397**	Dummy Germany	0.811	0.514
Dummy Denmark	1.319	0.659*	Dummy Denmark	0.153	1.000
Dummy Estonia	0.492	1.290	Dummy Estonia	0.828	1.498
Dummy Spain	1.462	0.407**	Dummy Spain	0.884	0.530
Dummy Finland	1.326	0.717	Dummy Finland	0.714	1.033
Dummy France	-0.549	0.407	Dummy France	-0.080	0.528
Dummy United Kingdom	1.181	0.401**	Dummy United Kingdom	0.334	0.531
Dummy Greece	1.574	0.546**	Dummy Greece	1.908	0.643**
Dummy Croatia	0.711	0.892	Dummy Croatia	1.681	0.957
Dummy Hungary	0.405	0.486	Dummy Hungary	0.047	0.638
Dummy Ireland	2.684	0.786**	Dummy Ireland	2.094	0.918*
Dummy Israel	0.365	0.629	Dummy Israel	0.178	0.776
Dummy Lithuania	-0.652	0.936	Dummy Lithuania	0.915	0.902
Dummy Netherlands	1.380	0.453**	Dummy Netherlands	0.769	0.607
Dummy Norway	0.372	0.718	Dummy Norway	-0.760	1.328
Dummy Poland	0.242	0.433	Dummy Poland	1.339	0.535*
Dummy Portugal	2.047	1.929	Dummy Portugal	3.383	3.124
Dummy Russian Federation	0.519	0.390	Dummy Russian Federation	1.541	0.501**
Dummy Sweden	0.424	0.519	Dummy Sweden	-0.892	0.918
Dummy Slovenia	-1.097	1.244	Dummy Slovenia	1.085	1.000
Dummy Slovakia	0.120	0.619	Dummy Slovakia	0.778	0.719
Dummy Ukraine	0.484	0.468	Dummy Ukraine	2.438	0.552
Dummy Missing values religion	-0.977	0.553	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.985	0.579
Dummy Missing values income	-0.986	1.857	Dummy Missing values income	-2.020	3.061
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.371	0.576	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.713	0.574

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Appendix B – Results model 2 main variables and control variables

Model 2: Job security → Fertility plans probably yes vs. definitely yes with LS			Model 2: Job security → Fertility probably no vs. definitely yes with LS		
	B	SE		B	SE
Probably yes CONSTANT	3.488	1.247**	Probably no CONSTANT	11.207	1.257**
Job security quite true	-0.006	0.118	Job security quite true	0.214	0.133
Job security little true	0.068	0.132	Job security little true	0.405	0.148**
Job security not true	-0.248	0.162	Job security not true	-0.030	0.177
Job security unemployed	-0.151	0.175	Job security unemployed	0.168	0.186
Life satisfaction	0.033	0.023	Life satisfaction	0.049	0.025*
Age	-0.250	0.079**	Age	-0.848	0.079**
Age squared	0.004	0.001**	Age squared	0.014	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.121	0.094	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.172	0.103
Dummy women	-0.090	0.091	Dummy women	-0.403	0.100**
Dummy Highly educated	0.059	0.099	Dummy Highly educated	0.118	0.111
Dummy Low education	0.161	0.151	Dummy Low education	-0.024	0.162
Dummy high income	-0.192	0.102	Dummy high income	-0.142	0.113
Dummy low income	-0.030	0.133	Dummy low income	-0.047	0.143
Dummy no partner	1.348	0.101**	Dummy no partner	2.563	0.119**
Dummy partner no work	0.407	0.161*	Dummy partner no work	0.258	0.216
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.774	0.152**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.896	0.174**
Dummy Austria	0.774	0.599	Dummy Austria	1.211	0.612*
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.111	0.507	Dummy Bulgaria	-0.902	0.572
Dummy Switzerland	0.738	0.509	Dummy Switzerland	0.772	0.549
Dummy Cyprus	0.665	1.432	Dummy Cyprus	0.752	1.495
Dummy Czechia	0.513	0.483	Dummy Czechia	0.423	0.512
Dummy Germany	0.154	0.353	Dummy Germany	0.111	0.379
Dummy Denmark	-0.010	0.666	Dummy Denmark	0.642	0.661
Dummy Estonia	0.598	1.154	Dummy Estonia	0.601	1.223
Dummy Spain	0.598	0.363	Dummy Spain	0.862	0.387*
Dummy Finland	0.970	0.660	Dummy Finland	1.621	0.676*
Dummy France	0.068	0.352	Dummy France	-0.270	0.383
Dummy United Kingdom	0.428	0.356	Dummy United Kingdom	0.205	0.385
Dummy Greece	0.402	0.527	Dummy Greece	0.461	0.550
Dummy Croatia	0.640	0.830	Dummy Croatia	0.461	0.863
Dummy Hungary	0.065	0.437	Dummy Hungary	-1.236	0.535*
Dummy Ireland	0.779	0.812	Dummy Ireland	1.071	0.826
Dummy Israel	0.100	0.570	Dummy Israel	-1.289	0.725
Dummy Lithuania	-0.401	0.777	Dummy Lithuania	-0.498	0.824
Dummy Netherlands	0.593	0.405	Dummy Netherlands	0.397	0.450
Dummy Norway	0.348	0.622	Dummy Norway	0.869	0.642
Dummy Poland	0.175	0.380	Dummy Poland	0.071	0.408
Dummy Portugal	2.275	2.752	Dummy Portugal	-0.445	1.715
Dummy Russian Federation	0.196	0.344	Dummy Russian Federation	-0.227	0.372
Dummy Sweden	0.235	0.459	Dummy Sweden	0.464	0.491
Dummy Slovenia	0.029	0.889	Dummy Slovenia	-0.744	1.030
Dummy Slovakia	-0.410	0.594	Dummy Slovakia	-0.606	0.628
Dummy Ukraine	0.775	0.419	Dummy Ukraine	0.305	0.449
Dummy Missing values religion	-1.379	0.627*	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.578	0.553
Dummy Missing values income	-2.036	2.708	Dummy Missing values income	0.572	1.635
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	-0.843	0.664	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.185	0.597

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 2: Job security → Fertility definitely no vs. definitely yes with LF			Model 2: Job security → Fertility don't know vs. definitely yes with LF		
	B	SE		B	SE
Definitely no CONSTANT	16.616	1.230**	Don't know CONSTANT	4.245	1.422**
Job security quite true	-0.064	0.132	Job security quite true	0.299	0.150*
Job security little true	0.226	0.146	Job security little true	0.113	0.168
Job security not true	0.390	0.167*	Job security not true	0.236	0.196
Job security unemployed	0.376	0.180*	Job security unemployed	0.054	0.207
Life satisfaction	0.027	0.024	Life satisfaction	-0.017	0.026
Age	-1.199	0.077**	Age	-0.457	0.087**
Age squared	0.020	0.001**	Age squared	0.008	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.620	0.101**	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.382	0.113**
Dummy women	-0.386	0.098**	Dummy women	-0.248	0.111*
Dummy Highly educated	-0.313	0.111**	Dummy Highly educated	-0.038	0.120
Dummy Low education	0.090	0.152	Dummy Low education	-0.030	0.185
Dummy high income	-0.305	0.113**	Dummy high income	-0.623	0.129**
Dummy low income	0.021	0.138	Dummy low income	-0.111	0.153
Dummy no partner	2.234	0.113**	Dummy no partner	2.547	0.136**
Dummy partner no work	-0.069	0.207	Dummy partner no work	0.522	0.225*
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.724	0.163**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	0.010	0.166
Dummy Austria	1.289	0.635*	Dummy Austria	0.946	0.812
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.918	0.635	Dummy Bulgaria	0.916	0.652
Dummy Switzerland	1.723	0.544**	Dummy Switzerland	0.846	0.739
Dummy Cyprus	1.577	1.468	Dummy Cyprus	2.215	1.517
Dummy Czechia	0.513	0.532	Dummy Czechia	0.944	0.647
Dummy Germany	1.010	0.397*	Dummy Germany	0.831	0.515
Dummy Denmark	1.331	0.659*	Dummy Denmark	0.160	1.001
Dummy Estonia	0.480	1.291	Dummy Estonia	0.853	1.499
Dummy Spain	1.461	0.407**	Dummy Spain	0.887	0.530
Dummy Finland	1.329	0.717	Dummy Finland	0.714	1.033
Dummy France	-0.579	0.408	Dummy France	-0.056	0.529
Dummy United Kingdom	1.168	0.402**	Dummy United Kingdom	0.347	0.532
Dummy Greece	1.537	0.547**	Dummy Greece	1.939	0.645**
Dummy Croatia	0.699	0.892	Dummy Croatia	1.705	0.958
Dummy Hungary	0.373	0.487	Dummy Hungary	0.071	0.639
Dummy Ireland	2.655	0.787**	Dummy Ireland	2.124	0.919*
Dummy Israel	0.351	0.629	Dummy Israel	0.201	0.776
Dummy Lithuania	-0.693	0.938	Dummy Lithuania	0.954	0.904
Dummy Netherlands	1.384	0.453**	Dummy Netherlands	0.769	0.607
Dummy Norway	0.378	0.718	Dummy Norway	-0.752	1.328
Dummy Poland	0.236	0.434	Dummy Poland	1.370	0.536*
Dummy Portugal	1.968	1.932	Dummy Portugal	3.436	3.126
Dummy Russian Federation	0.477	0.392	Dummy Russian Federation	1.580	0.503**
Dummy Sweden	0.420	0.519	Dummy Sweden	-0.901	0.919
Dummy Slovenia	-1.097	1.243	Dummy Slovenia	1.077	1.000
Dummy Slovakia	0.102	0.620	Dummy Slovakia	0.804	0.719
Dummy Ukraine	0.385	0.475	Dummy Ukraine	2.481	0.559**
Dummy Missing values religion	-0.953	0.555	Dummy Missing values religion	-1.010	0.580
Dummy Missing values income	-0.941	1.860	Dummy Missing values income	-2.044	3.062
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.385	0.578	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.718	0.574

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Appendix C – Results model 3 main variables and control variables

Model 3: Job security → Fertility plans definitely no vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 3 months			Model 3: Job security → Fertility don't know vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 3 months		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	16.672	1.244**	CONSTANT	4.250	1.434**
Life satisfaction	0.030	0.024	Life satisfaction	-0.015	0.026
Unemployment history	-0.338	0.234	Unemployment history	-1.177	0.314**
Job security Quite true	-0.007	0.152	Job security Quite true	0.130	0.170
Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.202	0.309	Job security Quite * unemployment history	0.919	0.375*
Job security little true	0.374	0.171	Job security little true	-0.074	0.197
Job security little true * unemployment history	-0.427	0.322	Job security little true * unemployment history	0.957	0.394*
Job security not true	0.686	0.215	Job security not true	0.368	0.245
Job security not true * unemployment history	-0.563	0.348	Job security not true * unemployment history	0.259	0.437
Job security unemployed	0.366	0.378	Job security unemployed	0.480	0.393
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.209	0.453	Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.280	0.514
Age	-1.198	0.077**	Age	-0.445	0.088**
Age squared	0.020	0.001**	Age squared	0.008	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.639	0.102**	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.383	0.115**
Dummy women	-0.431	0.099**	Dummy women	-0.258	0.112*
Dummy Highly educated	-0.326	0.112*	Dummy Highly educated	-0.077	0.121
Dummy Low education	0.088	0.153	Dummy Low education	-0.001	0.185
Dummy high income	-0.333	0.113**	Dummy high income	-0.655	0.130**
Dummy low income	0.064	0.139	Dummy low income	-0.087	0.155
Dummy no partner	2.274	0.114**	Dummy no partner	2.589	0.137**
Dummy partner no work	-0.066	0.207	Dummy partner no work	0.544	0.226*
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.680	0.164**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	0.005	0.168
Dummy Austria	1.196	0.637*	Dummy Austria	0.895	0.814
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.911	0.637	Dummy Bulgaria	0.974	0.654
Dummy Switzerland	1.673	0.545**	Dummy Switzerland	0.786	0.742
Dummy Cyprus	1.484	1.468	Dummy Cyprus	2.156	1.519
Dummy Czechia	0.452	0.534	Dummy Czechia	0.943	0.650
Dummy Germany	0.979	0.398*	Dummy Germany	0.809	0.516
Dummy Denmark	1.296	0.663*	Dummy Denmark	0.148	1.005
Dummy Estonia	0.505	1.292	Dummy Estonia	0.940	1.502
Dummy Spain	1.531	0.408**	Dummy Spain	0.974	0.532
Dummy Finland	1.330	0.718	Dummy Finland	0.723	1.035
Dummy France	-0.574	0.409	Dummy France	-0.042	0.530
Dummy United Kingdom	1.098	0.402**	Dummy United Kingdom	0.336	0.533
Dummy Greece	1.536	0.548**	Dummy Greece	1.986	0.646**
Dummy Croatia	0.748	0.890	Dummy Croatia	1.821	0.956
Dummy Hungary	0.408	0.489	Dummy Hungary	0.145	0.640
Dummy Ireland	2.584	0.788*	Dummy Ireland	2.111	0.921*
Dummy Israel	0.277	0.631	Dummy Israel	0.171	0.778
Dummy Lithuania	-0.714	0.941	Dummy Lithuania	0.986	0.905
Dummy Netherlands	1.344	0.453**	Dummy Netherlands	0.750	0.608
Dummy Norway	0.323	0.719	Dummy Norway	-0.803	1.329
Dummy Poland	0.284	0.435	Dummy Poland	1.452	0.538**
Dummy Portugal	1.903	1.929	Dummy Portugal	3.518	3.106
Dummy Russian Federation	0.414	0.393	Dummy Russian Federation	1.580	0.505
Dummy Sweden	0.430	0.521	Dummy Sweden	-0.906	0.921
Dummy Slovenia	-1.136	1.245	Dummy Slovenia	1.088	1.003
Dummy Slovakia	0.059	0.623	Dummy Slovakia	0.818	0.722
Dummy Ukraine	0.415	0.476	Dummy Ukraine	2.492	0.561**
Dummy Missing values religion	-0.999	0.559	Dummy Missing values religion	-1.068	0.581
Dummy Missing values income	-0.938	1.855	Dummy Missing values income	-2.145	3.041
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.395	0.576	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.652	0.574

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 3: Job security → Fertility plans probably yes vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 12 months			Model 3: Job security → Fertility probably no vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 12 months		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	3.480	1.250**	CONSTANT	11.309	1.262**
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.023	Life satisfaction	0.052	0.025*
Unemployment history	-0.910	0.524	Unemployment history	0.361	0.475
Job security Quite true	0.016	0.121	Job security Quite true	0.228	0.138
Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.130	0.631	Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.629	0.576
Job security little true	0.073	0.136	Job security little true	0.404	0.153**
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.349	0.655	Job security little true * unemployment history	-0.098	0.602
Job security not true	-0.285	0.169	Job security not true	-0.028	0.185
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.869	0.663	Job security not true * unemployment history	-0.230	0.637
Job security unemployed	-0.243	0.211	Job security unemployed	0.075	0.223
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	1.000	0.594	Job security unemployed* unemployment history	-0.093	0.555
Age	-0.248	0.079**	Age	-0.856	0.079**
Age squared	0.004	0.001**	Age squared	0.014	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.136	0.094	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.178	0.103
Dummy women	-0.103	0.091	Dummy women	-0.410	0.100**
Dummy Highly educated	0.062	0.099	Dummy Highly educated	0.129	0.111
Dummy Low education	0.181	0.152	Dummy Low education	-0.045	0.163
Dummy high income	-0.200	0.102*	Dummy high income	-0.146	0.113
Dummy low income	-0.013	0.133	Dummy low income	-0.067	0.143
Dummy no partner	1.370	0.101**	Dummy no partner	2.567	0.120**
Dummy partner no work	0.405	0.161	Dummy partner no work	0.251	0.217
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.766	0.152**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.895	0.174**
Dummy Austria	0.749	0.600	Dummy Austria	1.264	0.613*
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.138	0.509	Dummy Bulgaria	-0.923	0.573
Dummy Switzerland	0.702	0.510	Dummy Switzerland	0.815	0.550
Dummy Cyprus	0.624	1.432	Dummy Cyprus	0.765	1.495
Dummy Czechia	0.462	0.484	Dummy Czechia	0.434	0.514
Dummy Germany	0.127	0.354	Dummy Germany	0.139	0.379
Dummy Denmark	-0.038	0.668	Dummy Denmark	0.690	0.661
Dummy Estonia	0.629	1.155	Dummy Estonia	0.599	1.224
Dummy Spain	0.573	0.363	Dummy Spain	0.870	0.388*
Dummy Finland	0.953	0.662	Dummy Finland	1.656	0.678*
Dummy France	0.042	0.353	Dummy France	-0.239	0.383
Dummy United Kingdom	0.379	0.357	Dummy United Kingdom	0.226	0.386
Dummy Greece	0.378	0.528	Dummy Greece	0.458	0.551
Dummy Croatia	0.692	0.830	Dummy Croatia	0.484	0.862
Dummy Hungary	0.007	0.438	Dummy Hungary	-1.220	0.536*
Dummy Ireland	0.743	0.815	Dummy Ireland	1.098	0.828
Dummy Israel	0.110	0.571	Dummy Israel	-1.272	0.726
Dummy Lithuania	-0.413	0.777	Dummy Lithuania	-0.509	0.824
Dummy Netherlands	0.549	0.406	Dummy Netherlands	0.425	0.451
Dummy Norway	0.302	0.623	Dummy Norway	0.912	0.643
Dummy Poland	0.203	0.381	Dummy Poland	0.116	0.408
Dummy Portugal	2.245	2.752	Dummy Portugal	-0.428	1.717
Dummy Russian Federation	0.136	0.345	Dummy Russian Federation	-0.210	0.373
Dummy Sweden	0.211	0.460	Dummy Sweden	0.470	0.492
Dummy Slovenia	0.019	0.890	Dummy Slovenia	-0.733	1.029
Dummy Slovakia	-0.444	0.596	Dummy Slovakia	-0.596	0.630
Dummy Ukraine	0.745	0.419	Dummy Ukraine	0.305	0.449
Dummy Missing values religion	-1.355	0.627*	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.564	0.549
Dummy Missing values income	-2.055	2.708	Dummy Missing values income	0.592	1.637
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	-0.879	0.666	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.194	0.599

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 3: Job security → Fertility plans definitely no vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 12 months			Model 3: Job security → Fertility don't know vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences 12 months		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	16.727	1.235**	CONSTANT	4.008	1.427**
Life satisfaction	0.032	0.024	Life satisfaction	-0.011	0.026
Unemployment history	-0.41	0.530	Unemployment history	0.432	0.522
Job security Quite true	-0.006	0.135	Job security Quite true	0.369	0.155
Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.006	0.663	Job security Quite * unemployment history	-1.379	0.649
Job security little true	0.200	0.150	Job security little true	0.142	0.173
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.562	0.651	Job security little true * unemployment history	-0.395	0.683
Job security not true	0.348	0.175*	Job security not true	0.196	0.207
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.550	0.659	Job security not true * unemployment history	-0.017	0.684
Job security unemployed	0.186	0.217	Job security unemployed	0.267	0.240
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.766	0.598	Job security unemployed* unemployment history	-1.090	0.618
Age	-1.204	0.077**	Age	-0.445	0.087**
Age squared	0.020	0.001**	Age squared	0.008	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.643	0.101**	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.382	0.114**
Dummy women	-0.397	0.098**	Dummy women	-0.240	0.111*
Dummy Highly educated	-0.307	0.111**	Dummy Highly educated	-0.051	0.121
Dummy Low education	0.095	0.153	Dummy Low education	-0.003	0.186
Dummy high income	-0.312	0.113**	Dummy high income	-0.614	0.129**
Dummy low income	0.023	0.138	Dummy low income	-0.089	0.154
Dummy no partner	2.263	0.114**	Dummy no partner	2.563	0.137**
Dummy partner no work	-0.072	0.207	Dummy partner no work	0.540	0.226*
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.707	0.163**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.017	0.167
Dummy Austria	1.260	0.637*	Dummy Austria	0.960	0.812
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.999	0.636	Dummy Bulgaria	0.954	0.653
Dummy Switzerland	1.691	0.545**	Dummy Switzerland	0.839	0.740
Dummy Cyprus	1.547	1.467	Dummy Cyprus	2.232	1.516
Dummy Czechia	0.467	0.533	Dummy Czechia	0.931	0.648
Dummy Germany	0.984	0.397*	Dummy Germany	0.840	0.515
Dummy Denmark	1.317	0.660*	Dummy Denmark	0.141	1.001
Dummy Estonia	0.492	1.294	Dummy Estonia	0.874	1.499
Dummy Spain	1.430	0.407**	Dummy Spain	0.871	0.531
Dummy Finland	1.329	0.718	Dummy Finland	0.721	1.034
Dummy France	-0.593	0.408	Dummy France	-0.082	0.529
Dummy United Kingdom	1.123	0.402**	Dummy United Kingdom	0.369	0.532
Dummy Greece	1.498	0.547**	Dummy Greece	1.954	0.645**
Dummy Croatia	0.731	0.894	Dummy Croatia	1.763	0.957
Dummy Hungary	0.309	0.489	Dummy Hungary	0.047	0.640
Dummy Ireland	2.618	0.790**	Dummy Ireland	2.159	0.921*
Dummy Israel	0.344	0.631	Dummy Israel	0.189	0.777
Dummy Lithuania	-0.749	0.939	Dummy Lithuania	1.015	0.905
Dummy Netherlands	1.347	0.453**	Dummy Netherlands	0.739	0.608
Dummy Norway	0.349	0.719	Dummy Norway	-0.742	1.328
Dummy Poland	0.259	0.434	Dummy Poland	1.372	0.537*
Dummy Portugal	1.898	1.924	Dummy Portugal	3.422	3.118
Dummy Russian Federation	0.435	0.393	Dummy Russian Federation	1.545	0.504**
Dummy Sweden	0.394	0.520	Dummy Sweden	-0.909	0.919
Dummy Slovenia	-1.140	1.244	Dummy Slovenia	1.047	1.001
Dummy Slovakia	0.061	0.621	Dummy Slovakia	0.820	0.720
Dummy Ukraine	0.378	0.475	Dummy Ukraine	2.501	0.560**
Dummy Missing values religion	-0.924	0.555	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.977	0.578
Dummy Missing values income	-0.899	1.852	Dummy Missing values income	-2.057	3.054
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.340	0.581	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.715	0.577

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 3: Job security → Fertility plans probably yes vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences last 5 years			Model 3: Job security → Fertility probably no vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences last 5 years		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	3.613	1.257**	CONSTANT	11.523	1.267**
Life satisfaction	0.034	0.023	Life satisfaction	0.048	0.025
Unemployment history	-0.568	0.269*	Unemployment history	-0.604	0.301
Job security Quite true	-0.018	0.128	Job security Quite true	0.175	0.145
Job security Quite * unemployment history	0.198	0.332	Job security Quite * unemployment history	0.323	0.367
Job security little true	-0.062	0.144	Job security little true	0.380	0.160*
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.852	0.367	Job security little true * unemployment history	0.347	0.409
Job security not true	-0.386	0.194*	Job security not true	-0.089	0.210
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.719	0.379	Job security not true * unemployment history	0.543	0.416
Job security unemployed	0.020	0.284	Job security unemployed	-0.151	0.305
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.212	0.413	Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.935	0.445*
Age	-0.254	0.079**	Age	-0.861	0.079**
Age squared	0.004	0.001**	Age squared	0.014	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.137	0.094	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.183	0.103
Dummy women	-0.097	0.092	Dummy women	-0.431	0.101**
Dummy Highly educated	0.048	0.100	Dummy Highly educated	0.132	0.111
Dummy Low education	0.154	0.152	Dummy Low education	-0.030	0.162
Dummy high income	-0.206	0.102*	Dummy high income	-0.163	0.114
Dummy low income	-0.025	0.133	Dummy low income	-0.046	0.143
Dummy no partner	1.362	0.102**	Dummy no partner	2.590	0.120**
Dummy partner no work	0.402	0.161*	Dummy partner no work	0.251	0.217
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.794	0.153**	Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.883	0.175**
Dummy Austria	0.794	0.599	Dummy Austria	1.190	0.613
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.080	0.509	Dummy Bulgaria	-0.929	0.574
Dummy Switzerland	0.766	0.510	Dummy Switzerland	0.782	0.550
Dummy Cyprus	0.688	1.431	Dummy Cyprus	0.713	1.495
Dummy Czechia	0.526	0.483	Dummy Czechia	0.397	0.513
Dummy Germany	0.173	0.353	Dummy Germany	0.103	0.379
Dummy Denmark	0.026	0.667	Dummy Denmark	0.656	0.663
Dummy Estonia	0.669	1.157	Dummy Estonia	0.635	1.226
Dummy Spain	0.617	0.363	Dummy Spain	0.866	0.388*
Dummy Finland	0.981	0.661	Dummy Finland	1.621	0.678*
Dummy France	0.060	0.353	Dummy France	-0.279	0.383
Dummy United Kingdom	0.453	0.357	Dummy United Kingdom	0.182	0.386
Dummy Greece	0.439	0.528	Dummy Greece	0.450	0.551
Dummy Croatia	0.659	0.829	Dummy Croatia	0.454	0.862
Dummy Hungary	0.100	0.438	Dummy Hungary	-1.222	0.536*
Dummy Ireland	0.814	0.814	Dummy Ireland	1.043	0.828
Dummy Israel	0.116	0.571	Dummy Israel	-1.279	0.725
Dummy Lithuania	-0.395	0.777	Dummy Lithuania	-0.513	0.824
Dummy Netherlands	0.598	0.406	Dummy Netherlands	0.395	0.450
Dummy Norway	0.382	0.625	Dummy Norway	0.861	0.646
Dummy Poland	0.226	0.381	Dummy Poland	0.096	0.409
Dummy Portugal	2.396	2.752	Dummy Portugal	-0.510	1.715
Dummy Russian Federation	0.230	0.344	Dummy Russian Federation	-0.214	0.372
Dummy Sweden	0.241	0.459	Dummy Sweden	0.464	0.491
Dummy Slovenia	0.039	0.889	Dummy Slovenia	-0.743	1.031
Dummy Slovakia	-0.373	0.597	Dummy Slovakia	-0.638	0.630
Dummy Ukraine	0.804	0.420	Dummy Ukraine	0.357	0.450
Dummy Missing values religion	-1.414	0.628*	Dummy Missing values religion	-0.601	0.551
Dummy Missing values income	-2.122	2.708	Dummy Missing values income	0.611	1.634
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	-0.872	0.666	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.155	0.600

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Model 3: Job security → Fertility plans definitely no vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences last 5 years			Model 3: Job security → Fertility don't know vs. definitely yes with unemployment experiences last 5 years		
	B	SE		B	SE
CONSTANT	16.795	1.241**	CONSTANT	4.583	1.432**
Life satisfaction	0.035	0.024	Life satisfaction	-0.013	0.026
Unemployment history	-0.732	0.298*	Unemployment history	-1.273	0.400**
Job security Quite true	0.022	0.143	Job security Quite true	0.249	0.162
Job security Quite * unemployment history	-0.392	0.381	Job security Quite * unemployment history	0.721	0.461
Job security little true	0.166	0.158	Job security little true	-0.04	0.181
Job security little true * unemployment history	0.519	0.407	Job security little true * unemployment history	1.275	0.499*
Job security not true	0.426	0.196*	Job security not true	0.319	0.224
Job security not true * unemployment history	0.327	0.403	Job security not true * unemployment history	0.519	0.518
Job security unemployed	0.317	0.290	Job security unemployed	-0.167	0.319
Job security unemployed* unemployment history	0.640	0.432	Job security unemployed* unemployment history	1.364	0.528**
Age	-1.204	0.077**	Age	-0.468	0.088**
Age squared	0.020	0.001**	Age squared	0.008	0.001**
Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.639	0.101**	Dummy Belonging to a religion	-0.395	0.114**
Dummy women	-0.428	0.099**	Dummy women	-0.279	0.112*
Dummy Highly educated	-0.320	0.112**	Dummy Highly educated	-0.039	0.121
Dummy Low education	0.081	0.153	Dummy Low education	-0.038	0.186
Dummy high income	-0.327	0.113**	Dummy high income	-0.641	0.130**
Dummy low income	0.057	0.139	Dummy low income	-0.106	0.154
Dummy no partner	2.282	0.114**	Dummy no partner	2.585	0.137**
Dummy partner no work	-0.049	0.207**	Dummy partner no work	0.530	0.225*
Dummy Belonging to a minority	-0.709	0.164	Dummy Belonging to a minority	0.031	0.168
Dummy Austria	1.243	0.636	Dummy Austria	0.896	0.813
Dummy Bulgaria	-0.906	0.636	Dummy Bulgaria	0.901	0.654
Dummy Switzerland	1.720	0.545**	Dummy Switzerland	0.838	0.741
Dummy Cyprus	1.544	1.467	Dummy Cyprus	2.171	1.517
Dummy Czechia	0.474	0.533	Dummy Czechia	0.897	0.648
Dummy Germany	1.026	0.397*	Dummy Germany	0.826	0.515
Dummy Denmark	1.333	0.662*	Dummy Denmark	0.169	1.002
Dummy Estonia	0.574	1.297	Dummy Estonia	0.930	1.504
Dummy Spain	1.504	0.407**	Dummy Spain	0.922	0.531
Dummy Finland	1.337	0.718	Dummy Finland	0.703	1.035
Dummy France	-0.626	0.408	Dummy France	-0.087	0.529
Dummy United Kingdom	1.154	0.401**	Dummy United Kingdom	0.320	0.532
Dummy Greece	1.549	0.548**	Dummy Greece	1.948	0.645**
Dummy Croatia	0.749	0.890	Dummy Croatia	1.754	0.956
Dummy Hungary	0.424	0.488	Dummy Hungary	0.130	0.639
Dummy Ireland	2.639	0.789**	Dummy Ireland	2.106	0.920
Dummy Israel	0.340	0.630	Dummy Israel	0.201	0.776
Dummy Lithuania	-0.747	0.940	Dummy Lithuania	0.917	0.904
Dummy Netherlands	1.366	0.452	Dummy Netherlands	0.762	0.607
Dummy Norway	0.367	0.721	Dummy Norway	-0.774	1.330
Dummy Poland	0.298	0.434	Dummy Poland	1.436	0.536**
Dummy Portugal	2.026	1.935	Dummy Portugal	3.469	3.127
Dummy Russian Federation	0.481	0.392	Dummy Russian Federation	1.592	0.504**
Dummy Sweden	0.441	0.519	Dummy Sweden	-0.906	0.919
Dummy Slovenia	-1.117	1.245	Dummy Slovenia	1.075	1.002
Dummy Slovakia	0.058	0.621	Dummy Slovakia	0.725	0.721
Dummy Ukraine	0.409	0.477	Dummy Ukraine	2.507	0.560**
Dummy Missing values religion	-1.009	0.556	Dummy Missing values religion	-1.092	0.581
Dummy Missing values income	-1.012	1.863	Dummy Missing values income	-2.085	3.062
Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.336	0.580	Dummy Missing belonging to a minority	0.649	0.576

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). (European Social Survey, 2010)

Appendix D – Checklist ethical and privacy aspects of research



CHECKLIST ETHICAL AND PRIVACY ASPECTS OF RESEARCH

INSTRUCTION

This checklist should be completed for every research study that is conducted at the Department of Public Administration and Sociology (DPAS). This checklist should be completed *before* commencing with data collection or approaching participants. Students can complete this checklist with help of their supervisor.

This checklist is a mandatory part of the empirical master's thesis and has to be uploaded along with the research proposal.

The guideline for ethical aspects of research of the Dutch Sociological Association (NSV) can be found on their website (http://www.nsv-sociologie.nl/?page_id=17). If you have doubts about ethical or privacy aspects of your research study, discuss and resolve the matter with your EUR supervisor. If needed and if advised to do so by your supervisor, you can also consult Dr. Jennifer A. Holland, coordinator of the Sociology Master's Thesis program.

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Project title: Scarring or habituation?: the effect of past unemployment experiences on well-being and fertility.

Student: Mirjam van Helden, 544552mh@eur.nl

Supervisor: Jennifer A. Holland, j.a.holland@essb.eur.nl

Start date: 03-22-2021, **end date:** 06-20-2021

Is the research study conducted within DPAS

YES

If 'NO': at or for what institute or organization will the study be conducted?
(e.g. internship organization)

PART II: HUMAN SUBJECTS

1. Does your research involve human participants. YES

If 'NO': skip to part V.

If 'YES': does the study involve medical or physical research? NO

Research that falls under the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO) must first be submitted to an accredited medical research ethics committee or the Central Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects (CCMO).

2. Does your research involve field observations without manipulations that will not involve identification of participants. NO

If 'YES': skip to part IV.

3. Research involving completely anonymous data files (secondary data that has been anonymized by someone else). YES

If 'YES': skip to part IV.

PART III: PARTICIPANTS

1. Will information about the nature of the study and about what participants can expect during the study be withheld from them? YES - NO

2. Will any of the participants not be asked for verbal or written 'informed consent,' whereby they agree to participate in the study? YES - NO

3. Will information about the possibility to discontinue the participation at any time be withheld from participants? YES - NO

4. Will the study involve actively deceiving the participants? YES - NO

Note: almost all research studies involve some kind of deception of participants. Try to think about what types of deception are ethical or non-ethical (e.g. purpose of the study is not told, coercion is exerted on participants, giving participants the feeling that they harm other people by making certain decisions, etc.).

Does the study involve the risk of causing psychological stress or negative emotions beyond those normally encountered by participants?

YES - NO

Will information be collected about special categories of data, as defined by the GDPR (e.g. racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a person, data concerning mental or physical health, data concerning a person's sex life or sexual orientation)?

YES - NO

Will the study involve the participation of minors (<18 years old) or other groups that cannot give consent? YES - NO

Is the health and/or safety of participants at risk during the study? YES - NO

Can participants be identified by the study results or can the confidentiality of the participants' identity not be ensured? YES - NO

Are there any other possible ethical issues with regard to this study? YES - NO

If you have answered 'YES' to any of the previous questions, please indicate below why this issue is unavoidable in this study.

What safeguards are taken to relieve possible adverse consequences of these issues (e.g., informing participants about the study afterwards, extra safety regulations, etc.).

Are there any unintended circumstances in the study that can cause harm or have negative (emotional) consequences to the participants? Indicate what possible circumstances this could be.

Please attach your informed consent form in Appendix I, if applicable.

Continue to part IV.

PART IV: SAMPLE

Where will you collect or obtain your data?

- European Social Survey data, round 5, 2010
<https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html>

Note: indicate for separate data sources.

What is the size of your sample?

- 5,881

Note: indicate for separate data sources.

What is the size of the population from which you will sample?

- 52458

Note: indicate for separate data sources.

Continue to part V.

Part V: Data storage and backup

Where and when will you store your data in the short term, after acquisition?

- Local encrypted backups and at the EUR server at 03-21-2021

Note: indicate for separate data sources, for instance for paper-and pencil test data, and for digital data files.

Who is responsible for the immediate day-to-day management, storage and backup of the data arising from your research?

- Mirjam van Helden

How (frequently) will you back-up your research data for short-term data security?

- Every hour while working with the data.

In case of collecting personal data, how will you anonymize the data?

- Data has been anonymized by the European Social Survey organization.

Note: It is advisable to keep directly identifying personal details separated from the rest of the data. Personal details are then replaced by a key/ code. Only the code is part of the database with data and the list of respondents/research subjects is kept separate.

PART VI: SIGNATURE

Please note that it is your responsibility to follow the ethical guidelines in the conduct of your study. This includes providing information to participants about the study and ensuring confidentiality in storage and use of personal data. Treat participants respectfully, be on time at appointments, call participants when they have signed up for your study and fulfil promises made to participants.

Furthermore, it is your responsibility that data are authentic, of high quality and properly stored. The principle is always that the supervisor (or strictly speaking the Erasmus University Rotterdam) remains owner of the data, and that the student should therefore hand over all data to the supervisor.

Hereby I declare that the study will be conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the Department of Public Administration and Sociology at Erasmus University Rotterdam. I have answered the questions truthfully.

Name student: Mirjam van Helden

Name EUR supervisor: Jennifer A. Holland



Date: 03-11-2021

Date: 16 march 2021

Appendix E – Syntax

* Encoding: UTF-8.

*START RECODING AND DESCRIPTIVES.

*Same sex partern defined as spouse/partners with the same gender as the respondent.

*Rule: samesex defined on the basis of the FIRST spouse/partner in the HH roster.

* For example, idno = 109503 has a second spouse partner that is same sex. We will code on the basis of first spouse/partner only.

COMPUTE samesex = 0.

COMPUTE relationship = 0.

IF (rshipa2=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa2=1 & relationship=1 & gndr2=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa3=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa3=1 & relationship=1 & gndr3=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa4=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa4=1 & relationship=1 & gndr4=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa5=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa5=1 & relationship=1 & gndr5=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa6=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa6=1 & relationship=1 & gndr6=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa7=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa7=1 & relationship=1 & gndr7=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa8=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa8=1 & relationship=1 & gndr8=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa9=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa9=1 & relationship=1 & gndr9=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa10=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa10=1 & relationship=1 & gndr10=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa11=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa11=1 & relationship=1 & gndr11=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa12=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa12=1 & relationship=1 & gndr12=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa13=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa13=1 & relationship=1 & gndr13=gndr) samesex = 1.

IF (rshipa14=1) relationship = relationship + 1.

IF (rshipa14=1 & relationship=1 & gndr14=gndr) samesex = 1.

EXECUTE.

*Request frequencies for checking samesex variable.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=samesex

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

*Recode NA to 'no' (2) for unemployment questions, based on "3 month" screener.

COMPUTE R_uemp12m=uemp12m.

IF (uemp3m=2) R_uemp12m=2.

EXECUTE.

COMPUTE R_uemp5yr=uemp5yr.

IF (uemp3m=2) R_uemp5yr=2.

EXECUTE.

*Recode NA to 'yes' (1) for ever had children living at home question, based on screener.

COMPUTE R_chldhhe=chldhhe.

IF (chldhm=1) R_chldhhe=1.

EXECUTE.

*Recode unemployed (looking for job) (3) for job security, based on screener.

COMPUTE R_jbscr=jbscr.

IF (mnactic=3) R_jbscr=5.

EXECUTE.

*Recode main variables according to hypothesis.

RECODE stflife (10=0) (9=1) (8=2) (7=3) (6=4) (5=5) (4=6) (3=7) (2=8) (1=9) (0=10)
(ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO RLifesat.

EXECUTE.

RECODE R_jbscr (4=0) (3=1) (2=2) (1=3) (5=4) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO RJobsec.

EXECUTE.

RECODE R_jbscr (1=0) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) (5=-1) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO RRJobsec.

EXECUTE.

RECODE plnchld (4=0) (3=1) (2=2) (1=3) (8=4) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO RFertplans.

EXECUTE.

RECODE uemp3m R_uemp12m R_uemp5yr (2=0) (1=1) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO RUnemp3m
RUnemp12m RUnemp5y.

EXECUTE.

*Create dummy variables of values of job security.

```
RECODE RJobsec (3=1) (2=0) (1=0) (0=0) (4=0) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO DJobsec_Nottrue.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE RJobsec (2=1) (3=0) (1=0) (0=0) (4=0) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO DJobsec_Littletrue.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE RJobsec (1=1) (2=0) (3=0) (0=0) (4=0) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO DJobsec_Quittrue.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE RJobsec (4=1) (2=0) (1=0) (0=0) (3=0) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO DJobsec_Unemployed.  
EXECUTE.
```

*Creating interaction variables unemployment experiences * job security dummies.

```
COMPUTE IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue=DJobsec_Nottrue * RUnemp3m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue=DJobsec_Littletrue * RUnemp3m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue=DJobsec_Quittrue * RUnemp3m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed=DJobsec_Unemployed * RUnemp3m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue=DJobsec_Nottrue * RUnemp12m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue=DJobsec_Littletrue * RUnemp12m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue=DJobsec_Quittrue * RUnemp12m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed=DJobsec_Unemployed * RUnemp12m.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue=DJobsec_Nottrue * RUnemp5y.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue=DJobsec_Littletrue * RUnemp5y.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue=DJobsec_Quittrue * RUnemp5y.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
COMPUTE IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed=DJobsec_Unemployed * RUnemp5y.  
EXECUTE.
```

*Combine variables lives with partner/husband/wife and partner is in paid work.

```
COMPUTE RCohab_parwork = 3.  
IF (icptn = 1 & icptnwka = 1) RCohab_parwork = 0.  
IF (icptn = 1 & icptnwka = 2) RCohab_parwork = 1.  
IF (icptn = 2 & icptnwka = 6) RCohab_parwork = 2.  
IF (icptn = 2) RCohab_parwork = 2.  
EXECUTE.
```

*Create Sample variable.

```
COMPUTE Samplevariable = 0.  
IF ((agea>45|agea<15|(MISSING(agea))) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 1.
```

```

IF ((mnactic = 2|mnactic = 4|mnactic = 5|mnactic = 6|mnactic = 7|mnactic = 8|mnactic =
9|(MISSING(mnactic))) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 2.

IF ((chldhm ~= 2|(MISSING(chldhm))) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 3.

IF ((R_chldhhe ~= 2|(MISSING(R_chldhhe))) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 4.

IF ((samesex ~= 0) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 5.

IF ((MISSING(gndr)|(MISSING(eisced)|(MISSING(RCohab_parwork))) & Samplevariable = 0)
Samplevariable = 6.

IF ((MISSING(RJobsec)) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 7.

IF ((MISSING(RFertplans)) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 8.

IF ((MISSING(RLifesat)) & Samplevariable = 0) Samplevariable = 9.

IF ((MISSING(RUnemp3m)|(MISSING(RUnemp12m)|(MISSING(RUnemp5y))) & Samplevariable
= 0) Samplevariable = 10.

EXECUTE.

```

*Excluded per step in sample.

```

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Samplevariable
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

```

*Filter by sample variable.

```

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_$=(Samplevariable = 0).

VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'Samplevariable = 0 (FILTER)'.

VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.

FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).

FILTER BY filter_$.

EXECUTE.

```

*Frequencies of percentiles of age variable.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=agea

/NTILES=10

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

*Creating age range variables of percentiles to check if age splines are necessary.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range min-<22.

COMPUTE age_lt22 = 0.

IF (agea<21) age_lt22 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 22-<24.

COMPUTE age_2224 = 0.

IF (agea>=22 & agea<24) age_2224 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 24-<25.

COMPUTE age_2325 = 0.

IF (agea>=23 & agea<25) age_2325 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 25-<27.

COMPUTE age_2527 = 0.

IF (agea>=25 & agea<27) age_2527= agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 27-<29.

COMPUTE age_2729 = 0.

IF (agea>=27 & agea<29) age_2729 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 29-<30.

COMPUTE age_2930 = 0.

IF (agea>=29 & agea<30) age_2930 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 30-<33.

COMPUTE age_3033 = 0.

IF (agea>=30 & agea<33) age_3033= agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 33-<36.

COMPUTE age_3336 = 0.

IF (agea>=33 & agea<36) age_3336= agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 36-<40.

COMPUTE age_3640 = 0.

IF (agea>=36 & agea<40) age_3640 = agea.

*Create a continuous version of age for age range 40-<=45.

COMPUTE age_4045 = 0.

IF (agea>=40 & agea<=45) age_4045 = agea.

EXECUTE.

*Request nomial logistic regression analysis, to check if age splines are necessary. Conclusion --> confidence intervals overlap and B's create a symmetric U-shape, no splines necessary.

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) WITH age_lt22 age_2224 age_2527
age_2729 age_2930

age_3033 age_3336 age_3640

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*Create variable age squared.

COMPUTE Age_squared=agea * agea.

EXECUTE.

*Recode control variables.

RECODE eisced (1 thru 2=1) (3 thru 5=2) (6 thru 7=3) INTO REducationlevel.

EXECUTE.

RECODE hinctnta (77=4) (88=5) (1 thru 3=1) (4 thru 7=2) (8 thru 10=3) (ELSE=6) INTO RIncome.

EXECUTE.

RECODE rlgblg (7=3) (8=3) (9=3) (ELSE=COPY) INTO RReligion.

EXECUTE.

RECODE blgetmg (7=3) (8=3) (9=3) (ELSE=COPY) INTO RMinority.

EXECUTE.

*Create dummy variables of control variables.

RECODE RReligion (1=1) (2=0) (3=0) INTO DReligion_Yes.

EXECUTE.

RECODE gndr (2=1) (1=0) INTO DGender_Women.

EXECUTE.

RECODE REducationlevel (1=0) (2=0) (3=1) INTO DEdu_High.

EXECUTE.

RECODE REducationlevel (1=1) (2=0) (3=0) INTO DEdu_Low.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RIncome (3=1) (1=0) (2=0) (4=0) (5=0) (6=0) INTO DIncome_High.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RIncome (1=1) (2=0) (3=0) (4=0) (5=0) (6=0) INTO DIncome_Low.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RIncome (4=1) (1=0) (2=0) (3=0) (5=0) (6=0) INTO DIncome_Refusal.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RIncome (5=1) (1=0) (2=0) (3=0) (4=0) (6=0) INTO DIncome_Dontknow.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RCohab_parwork (2=1) (1=0) (0=0) INTO DCohab_Noparwork.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RCohab_parwork (1=1) (2=0) (0=0) INTO DCohab_parNowork.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RMinority (1=1) (2=0) (3=0) INTO DMinority_Yes.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RReligion (1=0) (2=0) (3=1) INTO DReligion_Missing.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RIncome (1=0) (2=0) (3=0) (4=0) (5=0) (6=1) INTO DIncome_Missing.

EXECUTE.

RECODE RMinority (1=0) (2=0) (3=1) INTO DMinority_Missing.

EXECUTE.

*Create dummy variables of countries.

RECODE cntry ('AT'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_AT.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('BG'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_BG.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('CH'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_CH.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('CY'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_CY.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('CZ'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_CZ.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('DE'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_DE.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('DK'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_DK.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('EE'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_EE.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('ES'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_ES.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('FI'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_FI.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('FR'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_FR.

EXECUTE.

RECODE cntry ('GB'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_GB.

EXECUTE.

```
RECODE cntry ('GR'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_GR.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('HR'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_HR.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('HU'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_HU.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('IE'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_IE.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('IL'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_IL.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('LT'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_LT.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('NL'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_NL.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('NO'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_NO.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('PL'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_PL.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('PT'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_PT.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('RU'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_RU.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('SE'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_SE.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('SI'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_SI.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('SK'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_SK.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE cntry ('UA'=1) (ELSE=0) INTO DCountry_UA.  
EXECUTE.
```

*Check creating dummy variables with crosstabs.

```
CROSSTABS
```

```
  /TABLES=cntry BY DCountry_AT DCountry_BG DCountry_CH DCountry_CY DCountry_CZ  
DCountry_DE
```

```
  DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI DCountry_FR DCountry_GB  
DCountry_GR DCountry_HR
```

```
  DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT DCountry_NL DCountry_NO  
DCountry_PL DCountry_PT
```

```
  DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK DCountry_UA
```

```
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
```

```
  /CELLS=COUNT
```

```
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

```
CROSSTABS
```

```
  /TABLES=r1gblg BY DReligion_Yes DReligion_Missing
```

```
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
```

```
  /CELLS=COUNT
```

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr BY DGender_Women DGender_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=icptn BY DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DCohab_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=icptnwka BY DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DCohab_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=REducationlevel BY DEdu_High DEdu_Low DEdu_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RIncome BY DIncome_High DIncome_Low DIncome_Refusal DIncome_Dontknow
DIncome_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=blgetmg BY DMinority_Yes DMinority_Missing

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RJobsec BY DJobsec_Nottrue DJobsec_Littletrue DJobsec_Quittrue
DJobsec_Unemployed

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

*DESCRIPTIVES.

*Univariate descriptives all variables.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=RLifesat RFertplans RJobsec RUnemp3m RUnemp12m RUnemp5y
DJobsec_Nottrue

DJobsec_Littletrue DJobsec_Quittrue DJobsec_Unemployed agea

Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=RLifesat RFertplans RJobsec RUnemp3m RUnemp12m RUnemp5y
DJobsec_Nottrue

DJobsec_Littletrue DJobsec_Quittrue DJobsec_Unemployed agea

Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

*Bivariate descriptives.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RFertplans

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RJobsec

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RLifesat

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RUnemp3m

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RUnemp12m

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=gndr agea BY RUnemp5y

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

*WEIGHTS AND FILTER ON BEFORE ANALYSIS.

*Computing new weight.

COMPUTE Newweight=pspwght * pweight.

EXECUTE.

*Weighting the data.

WEIGHT BY newweight.

*Filter by sample variable.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$=(Samplevariable = 0).

VARIABLE LABELS filter_\$ 'Samplevariable = 0 (FILTER)'.
VALUE LABELS filter_\$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.

FORMATS filter_\$ (f1.0).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

*CHISQUARE AND CORRELATION TESTS.

*Chisquare jobsecurity-planhavingchild.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RJobsec BY RFertplans

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RJobsec BY RLifesat
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR
/CELLS=COUNT
/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RLifesat BY RFertplans
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR
/CELLS=COUNT
/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RUnemp3m BY RJobsec
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR
/CELLS=COUNT
/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RUnemp12m BY RJobsec
/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR
/CELLS=COUNT
/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=RUnemp5y BY RJobsec

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR

/CELLS=COUNT

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

*Correlation all variables incl unemployment var and control var.

NONPAR CORR

/VARIABLES=RLifesat RJobsec RFertplans RUnemp3m

RUnemp12m RUnemp5y agea gndr rlgblg blgetmg icptn icptnwka eisced hinctnta

/PRINT=SPEARMAN TWOTAIL NOSIG

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

*MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION (MODEL 1).

*Multinomial logistic regression fertility and jobsecurity, with controls, dummies for countries and agesquared.

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) BY RRJobsec WITH agea

Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*MEDIATION ANALYSIS (MODEL 2).

*Multinomial logistic regression fertility and jobsecurity, with controls, dummies for countries and agesquared.

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) BY RRJobsec WITH agea

Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*Multinomial logistic regression fertility and jobsecurity, with controls, dummies for countries and agesquared.

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) BY RRJobsec WITH RLifesat agea

Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*MODERATION ANALYSIS UNEMPLOYMENT 3 MONTHS (MODEL 3).

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) WITH RLifesat

RUnemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue

DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue

DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue

DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed

agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
 DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
 DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
 DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
 PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
 REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*MODERATION ANALYSIS UNEMPLOYMENT 12 MONTHS (MODEL 3).

NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) WITH RLifesat

RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue

 DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue

 DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue

 DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed

agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
 DIncome_Low

DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
 DCountry_CH DCountry_CY

DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
 DCountry_FR DCountry_GB

DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
 DCountry_NL DCountry_NO

DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
 DCountry_UA

DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
 PCONVERGE(0.000001)

```

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

*MODERATION ANALYSIS UNEMPLOYMENT LAST 5 YEARS (MODEL 3).
NOMREG RFertplans (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) WITH RLifesat
  RUNemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue
    DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue
    DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue
    DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed
  agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DGender_Women DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High
  DIncome_Low
  DCohab_Noparwork DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG
  DCountry_CH DCountry_CY
  DCountry_CZ DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI
  DCountry_FR DCountry_GB
  DCountry_GR DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT
  DCountry_NL DCountry_NO
  DCountry_PL DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK
  DCountry_UA
  DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing

/CRITERIA CIN(95) DELTA(0) MXITER(100) MXSTEP(5) CHKSEP(20) LCONVERGE(0)
PCONVERGE(0.000001)

SINGULAR(0.00000001)

/MODEL

/STEPWISE=PIN(.05) POUT(0.1) MINEFFECT(0) RULE(SINGLE) ENTRYMETHOD(LR)
REMOVALMETHOD(LR)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/PRINT=FIT PARAMETER SUMMARY LRT CPS STEP MFI.

```

*Weight off.

WEIGHT OFF.

*Filter off.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

Appendix F – Do-file STATA

```
/*MLogit more than 3 months unemployment with key covariates and controls, weighted*/
#delimit ;

mlogit RFertplans RLifesat RUNemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue
      DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue
      DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue
      DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed
      agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High DIncome_Low
DCohab_Noparwork
      DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG DCountry_CH DCountry_CY
DCountry_CZ
      DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI DCountry_FR
DCountry_GB DCountry_GR
      DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT DCountry_NL
DCountry_NO DCountry_PL
      DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK DCountry_UA
      DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing if Samplevariable==0
[iweight=Newweight], base(0);

/*Vs. the reference category... (most advantaged)*/
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/
test [Probably_yes]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUNemp3m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
```

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test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;

/*Vs. the same job security level but w/o unemployment history*/
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp3m IUnemp3m_Jobsecunemployed;

```

```

/*MLogit unemployment more than 12 months with key covariates and controls, weighted*/
#delimit ;

mlogit RFertplans RLifesat RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue
      DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue
      DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue
      DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed
      agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High DIncome_Low
DCohab_Noparwork
      DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG DCountry_CH DCountry_CY
DCountry_CZ
      DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI DCountry_FR
DCountry_GB DCountry_GR
      DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT DCountry_NL
DCountry_NO DCountry_PL
      DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK DCountry_UA
      DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing if Samplevariable==0
[iweight=Newweight], base(0);

/*Vs. the reference category... (most advantaged)*/
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;

```

```

test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;

/*Vs. the same job security level but w/o unemployment history*/
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecquittrue;

```

```

test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp12m IUnemp12m_Jobsecunemployed;

```

```

/*MLogit within last 5 years unemployment with key covariates and controls, weighted*/

```

```

#delimit ;

```

```

mlogit RFertplans RLifesat RUnemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue

```

```

    DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue

```

```

    DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue

```

```

    DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed

```

```

    agea Age_squared DReligion_Yes DEdu_High DEdu_Low DIncome_High DIncome_Low
DCohab_Noparwork

```

```

    DCohab_parNowork DMinority_Yes DCountry_AT DCountry_BG DCountry_CH DCountry_CY
DCountry_CZ

```

```

    DCountry_DE DCountry_DK DCountry_EE DCountry_ES DCountry_FI DCountry_FR
DCountry_GB DCountry_GR

```

```

    DCountry_HR DCountry_HU DCountry_IE DCountry_IL DCountry_LT DCountry_NL
DCountry_NO DCountry_PL

```

```

    DCountry_PT DCountry_RU DCountry_SE DCountry_SI DCountry_SK DCountry_UA

```

```

    DReligion_Missing DIncome_Missing DMinority_Missing if Samplevariable==0
[iweight=Newweight], base(0);

```

```

/*Vs. the reference category... (most advantaged)*/

```

```

/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/

```

```

test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;

```

```

test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;

```

```

test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Quittrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Littletrue IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Nottrue IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y DJobsec_Unemployed IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;

/*Vs. the same job security level but w/o unemployment history*/
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably yes equation...*/
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_yes]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Probably no equation...*/
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Probably_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Definitely no equation...*/
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecquittrue;

```

```
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Definitely_no]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
/*Wald test of joint significance for Don't know equation...*/
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecquitetrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobseclittletrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecnottrue;
test [Don_t_know]: RUnemp5y IUnemp5y_Jobsecunemployed;
```