

"Social sustainability requires that work arrangements

- ❖ *satisfy an extended set of human needs*
- ❖ *meet the normative claims of social justice and human dignity, while preserving positive synergies between social and ecological systems"*
(Littig/Grießler 2005, p. 72)



Work Arrangements

*Session 5, WU Competence Day
17th November 2014*

Barbara Haas

Maria Rita Testa

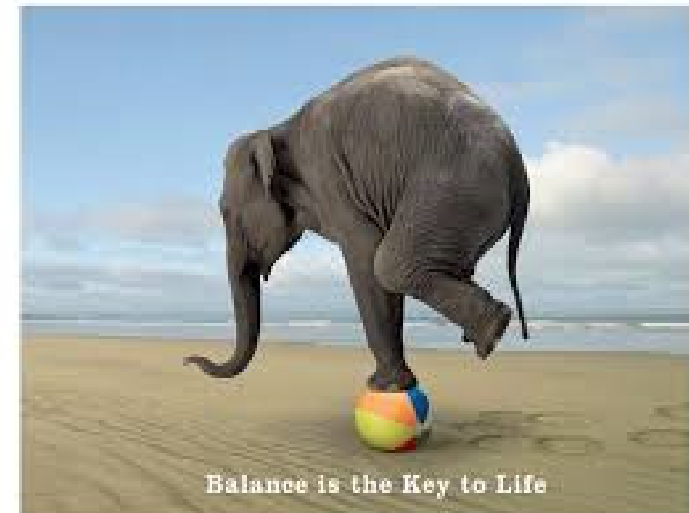
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***Involuntary* part-time before and during the economic crisis?**

Barbara Haas
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Part-time preferences or a lack of alternatives?

- Is there a difference between the *reasons for part-time before and during the economic crisis*?
- To what extent do the reasons for part-time vary by **gender**?
- Quantitative research design
 - Using the EU-LFS comparing 2007 and 2013
 - Cross-national comparisons between 15 countries **where part-time is..**

very common > 20%	rather uncommon ≤20%	very uncommon ≤6% of all employees
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Austria (26%)• Germany• Ireland• Netherlands (47%)• Norway• Sweden• UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denmark• Finland• France• Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Czech Republic• Hungary• Italy• Slovenia

A somewhat striking finding

- **Involuntary** part-time vs. part-time for **care reasons** before and during the economic crisis.

✦ [Click for illustration](#)

Cross-country differences?

- In terms of **reasons for part-time work**, our findings suggest that there are only **two distinct groups** of countries (contrary to prior studies).
- The economic crisis seems to **affect preferences** towards a reduction of paid work hours, especially in some countries.

Part-time
mainly
involuntary
for men **AND**
women

- Spain
- Italy
- Hungary
- France
- *Ireland (2013!)*
- Sweden

Part-time for
care reasons
for women

- Austria
- Netherlands
- United Kingdom

Thanks

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Changes in Household Employment Patterns and Social Impacts of the Economic Crisis?

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Work, earning models & fertility intentions during the 'Great Recession'

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FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND
GLOBAL HUMAN CAPITAL

A COLLABORATION OF IIASA, VID/OAW, WU

...Social sustainability
requires that work
arrangements meet the
normative claims of
participation ...

(Littig/Griebler 2005, p. 72)



Research Hypothesis (1): Earning models & fertility

Worsening in household financial situation & personal job situation are expected to reduce the demand for:

1. children (income effect)
2. children of high quality (substitution effect)

Comparative Data (1)

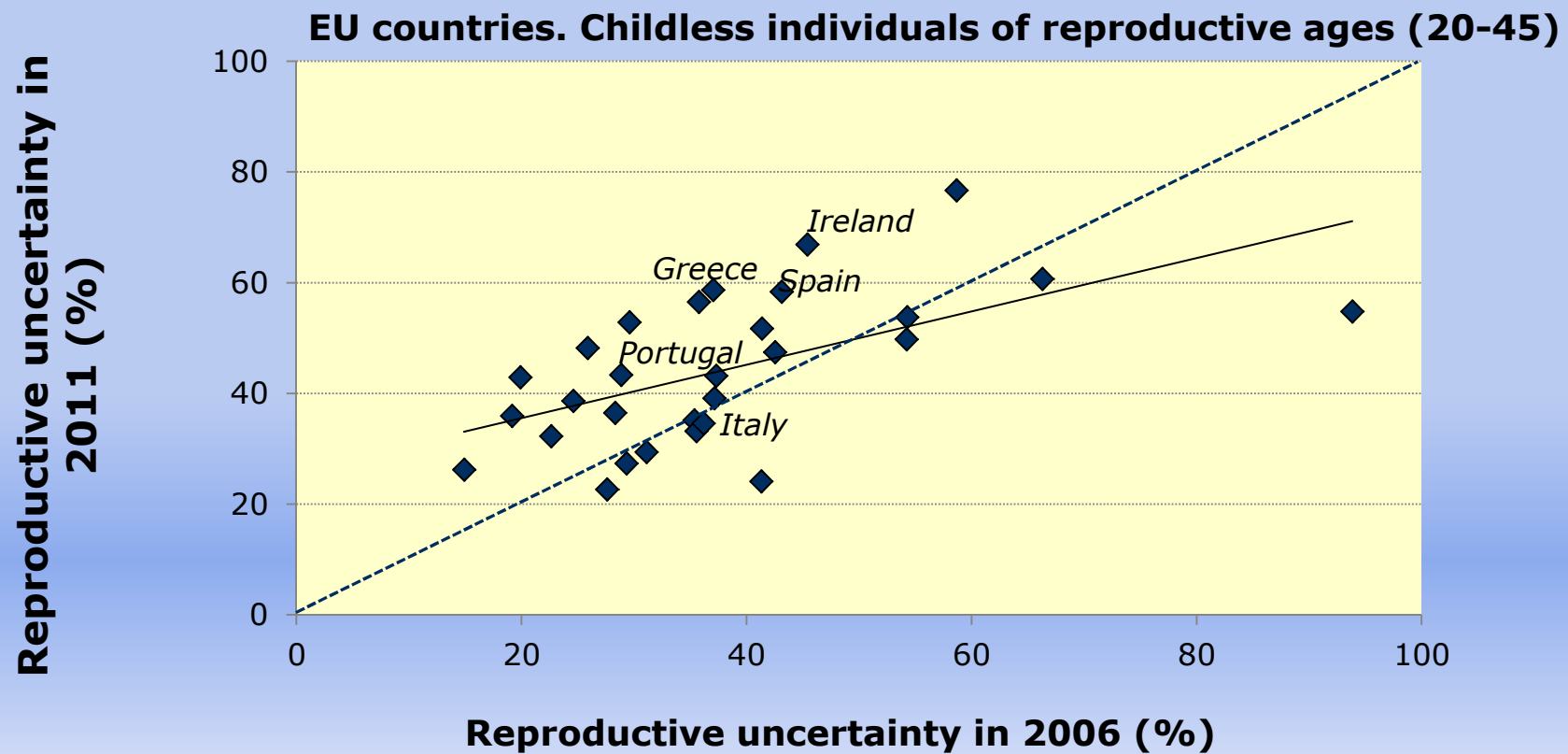
Eurobarometer
surveys
(2006-2011)

Individuals of
reproductive
ages (20-45)

Target **samples:**
2,581 childless,
1,029 with one
child

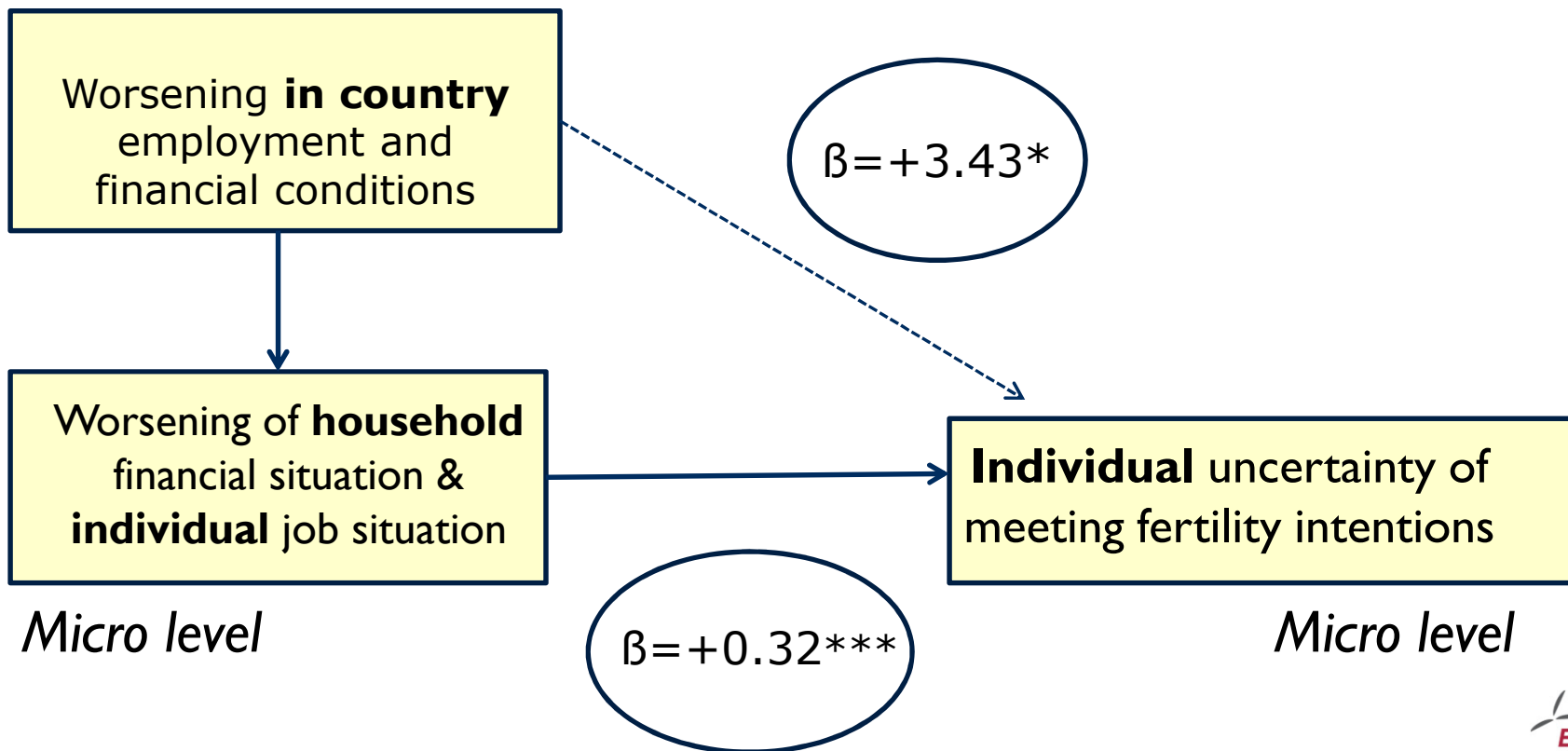
COUNTRIES: All countries of the European Union (EU-27)

INCREASING REPRODUCTIVE UNCERTAINTY IN 2006-2011



Multilevel Methods

Macro level



Micro level

Micro level

Conclusions (1)

- **Certainty** of meeting fertility intentions **declines** if household financial and job difficulties are experienced
- Financial difficulties will push down also **intended family size** if European economies continue to fare poorly in the future

Source:

Testa, M.R., and S. Basten. 2014. Certainty of meeting fertility intentions declines in Europe during the Great Recession. Demographic Research 31(23): 687-734 <http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol31/23/31-23.pdf>

Research Hypothesis (2): Earning models & fertility

Women who out-earn their partners are expected to have an increased demand for:

1. children (income effect)
2. children of high quality (substitution effect)

Comparative Data

European Social
Survey, round 5
(2010-2011)

Individuals of
reproductive
ages living in co-
residing unions

Target **sample**:
3,500 men and
4,500 women

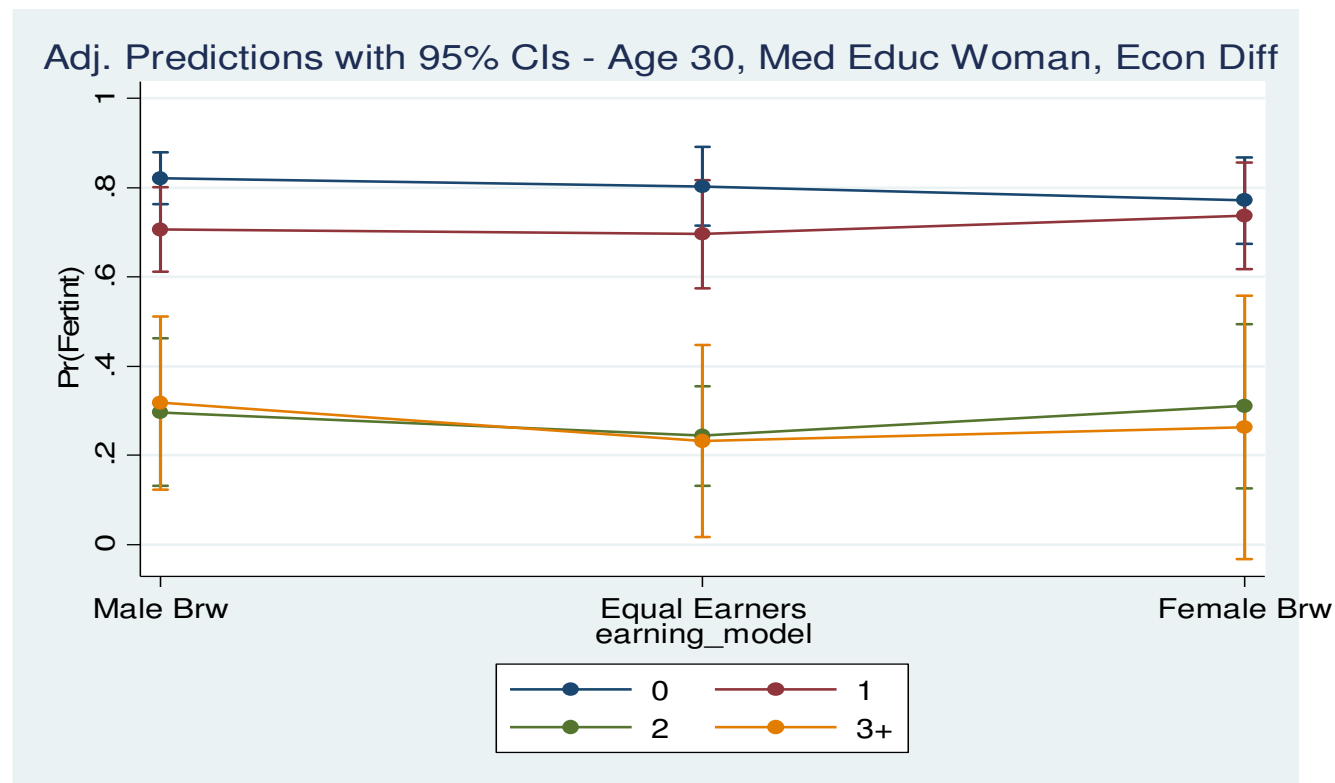
COUNTRIES: 27 European countries: BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IL, LT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA

Method

- **Logistic regression** models for men and women
- Outcome variable: **Intent** to have a child in the next 3 years
- Explanatory variable: **Household Earning Models**
- Control variables
 - Number of actual children (0, 1, 2, 3+)
 - Economic difficulties in the last 3 years
 - Background variables: age & educational attainment

Predicted probabilities of intending a(nother) child by actual parity & household earning model

- **Women, high education**



Conclusions (2)

- Intentions to have a(nother) child are higher among couples who have not yet reached the **two-child family**
 - Fertility intentions are not responsive to different household earning models but are higher among **highly educated** women
-

Source:

Vitali, A., and M.R. Testa. 2014. Fertility intentions of women who out-earn their partners. Paper presented at the International Conference "Family dynamics, fertility choices, and family policy" 9 October

http://recap.wu.ac.at/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Vitali_Testa2014.pdf

Reproductive Decision-Making and Human Capital (FWF V318-G22):

www.fertilityeducation.at

