ERF 26 th Annual conference 2020

A GMM approach for an explanation of the fertility change upward in Tunisia

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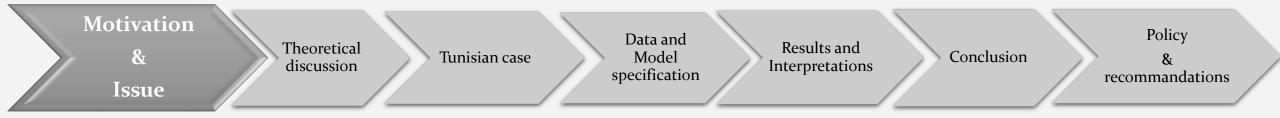
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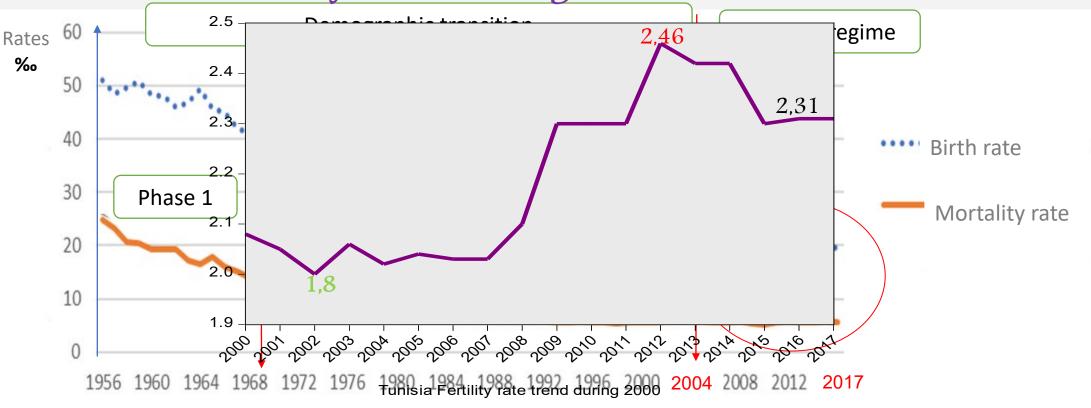
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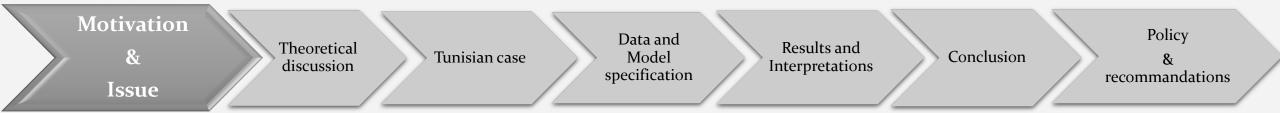




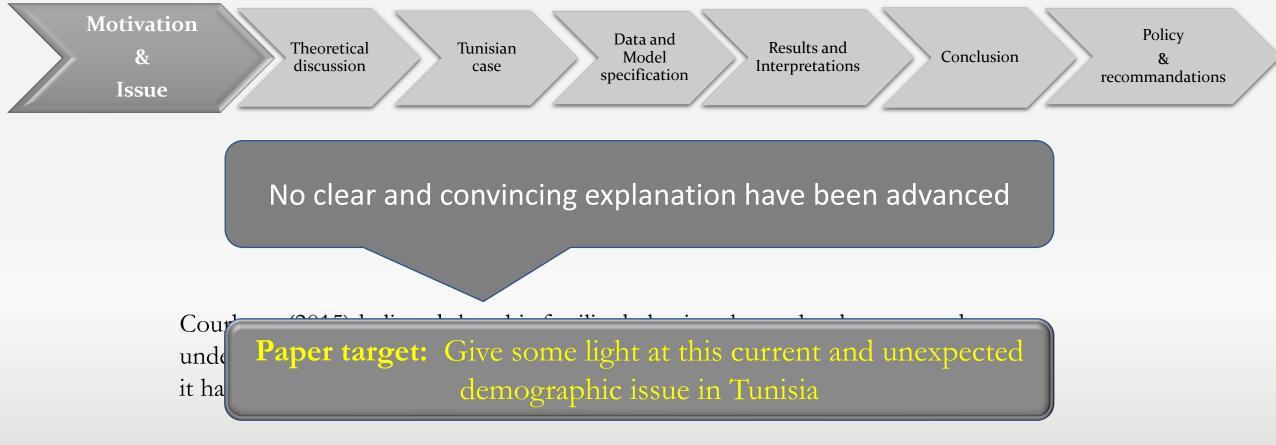


Fertility evolution during 2000-2017 in Tunisia





Is fertility will keep its rise and what are the causes of this trend change upward?



Revisit the main fertility decrease determinants (as contraception, marriage, education,..) **during the post-transition period**, in order to inspect if they do no longer influence fertility downward.

We re-examine the education-fertility interrelationship to check if education does no longer play its role in reducing fertility as strongly acclaimed by Becker (1960 and 1965), and as proved in the previous **Explore new factors in favor of fertility rise**, **1995**, Friffi and Muller, 2012). Work on Funisian case (e.g. Cochrafte et Guilkey, 1995, Friffi and Muller, 2012). Ine with Easterlin approach (Easterlin 1975 and 1978 and Easterlin, Pollak et al. 1980). Motivation &

Issue

Theoretical discussion

Tunisian case

Data and Model specification

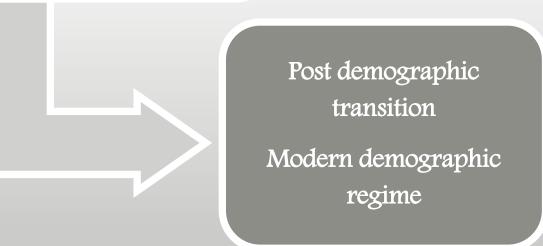
Results and Interpretations

Conclusion

Policy & recommandations

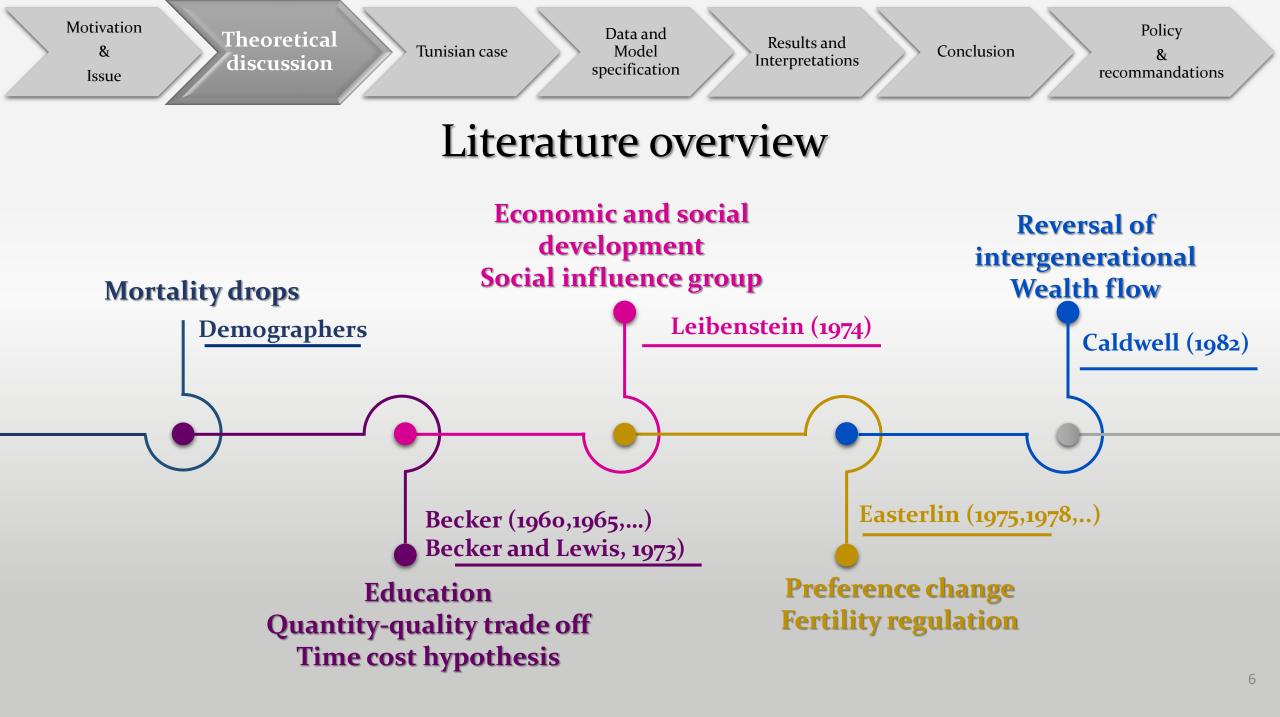
Demographic transition

 A move in demographics, from high birth and death rates, what is called a "traditional demographic system", to low rates.



 Population continues to grow very slowly; mortality and birth rates are at low level.

E.g. Notestein, 1950 and Coale and Hoover, 1958.



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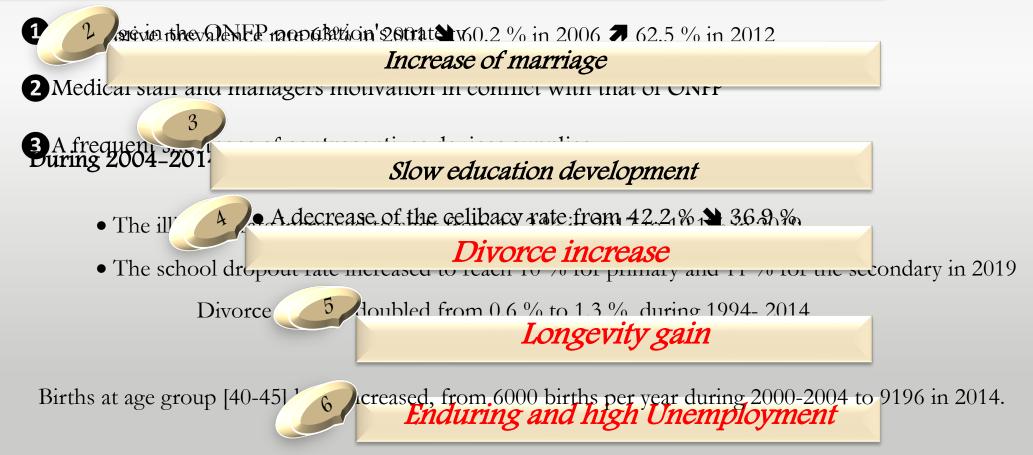
Results and Interpretations Conclusion

Policy & recommandations

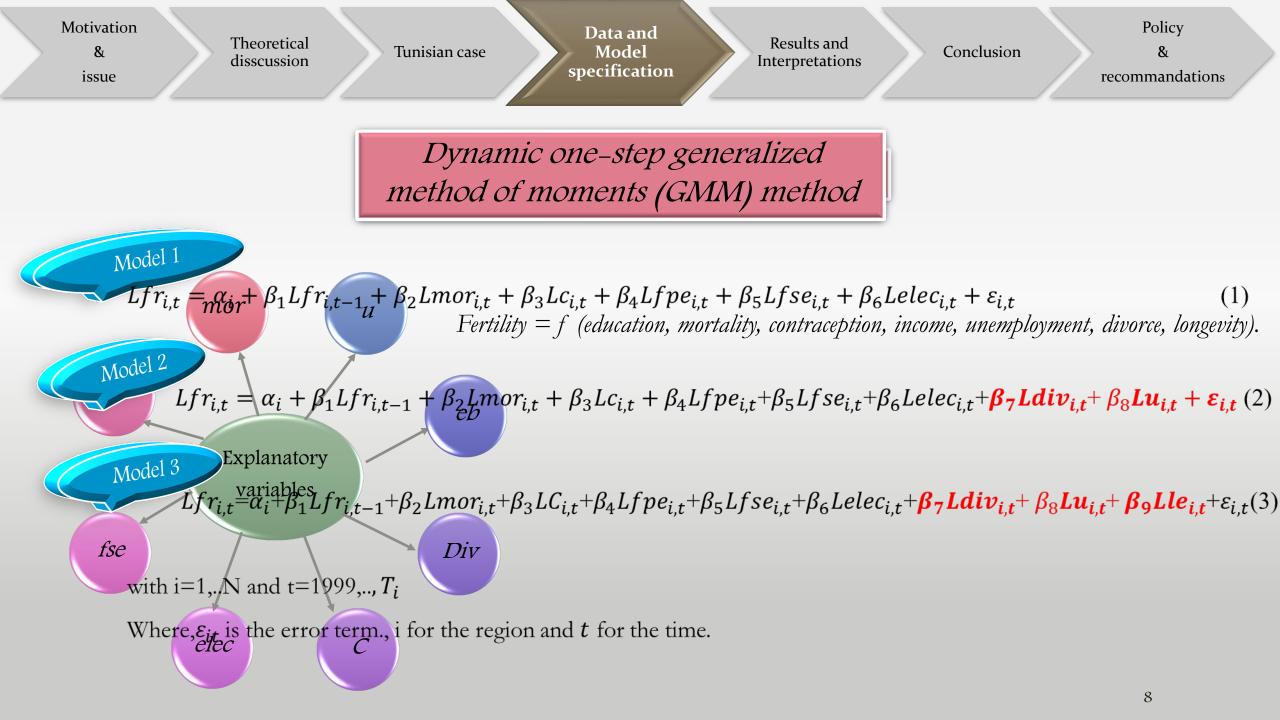
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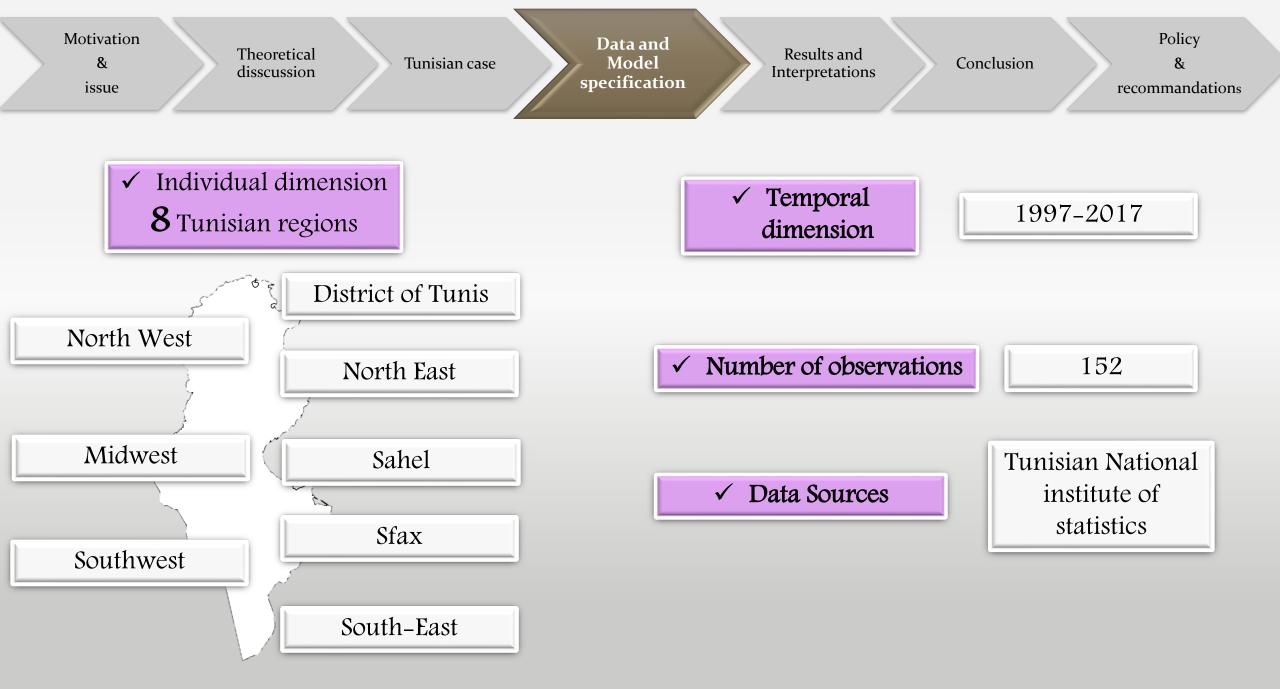
The potentially liable factors of fertility rise

Contraceptive prevalence decline and fertility control looseness by ONFP board



Female enduring unemployment 22.7% during 2014-2018; and 41% for higher educated woman in 2017.





Motivation	Data and	Results	Conclusion	Policy
& Theoretical	Model	&		&
disscussion Tunisian case	specification	Interpretations		recommandations

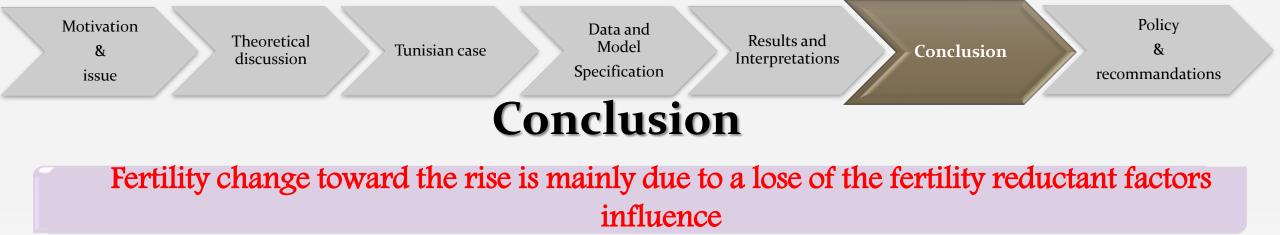
Table Descriptive statistics of variables

	Lfr	Lc	Lmor	Lfpe	Lfse	Lelec	Lu	Lle	Ldiv
Lfr	1								
Lc	-0.408	1							
Lmor	-0.064	0.044	1						
Lfpe	-0.191	0.592	0.024	1					
Lfse	-0.315	0.640	0.000	0.616	1				
Lelec	0.035	-0.158	-0.149	-0.233	0.027	1			
Lu	0.345	-0.350	0.020	0.006	-0.153	-0.077	1		
Lle	0.524	-0.270	-0.032	-0.226	-0.002	0.490	0.191	1	
Ldiv	-0.067	0.363	-0.226	0.615	0.682	0.200	0.061	0.291	1

	Motivation & issue	\geq	Theoretical discussion	т	unisian case		Data and Model Specification	Result & Interpreta	Conclusion &
					Mod	lel 2			
Variabl	Variables		Model 1		With regional unemployment rate		n aggregate female employment rate	Model 3	
					$u_{i,t}$)	(u	$f_{i,t}$ (Robust test)	0.070***	
	Lfr _{i,t} _	1	0,945***	0,929*** (0.232) 0.041			0.785**	0,873***	
	, , , , ,	1	(0.247)			(0.285)		(0.228)	
	Lmor _{i,}	Test of Arel AR(1) (first		-2,37**	- 2,43 ••		0.052 - 2.65 **	0.023 -2,39**	
		negative co P-value AR	rrelation)	0.075	0.062		0.052	0.051	
		Test of Arel		-0,770	-0,710		0.834	-0,850	The validity of the
	LJ Se _{i,}	AR(2) (Seco correlation) P-value AR) 2	0.701	0.392		0.124	0.491	instruments and
	Lelec _{i,}	Statistic of Soverid.restr	Sargan of	0,221	0,383		0.323	0,308	the absence of
		P-value of Statistic	Sargan	0.503	0.309		0.390	0.221	autocorrelation
	$Lu_{i,t}$	Observation	ns	144	144		144	144	
	Luf _{i,t}						0.432 * (0.212)		
	Lle _{i,t}						1.364* (0.536)	1,443** (0.418)	
	Consta	.4	-0,725	-0	,365		-0.665**	-4,885**	
N	Constar Note: Rol	n oust stand	(0.529) lard errors	(0. are in par	540) rentheses ar	nd *,	(0.216) **, *** denote si	(1.612) gnificant a	at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively. 11

	Motivation & issue	Theoretical discussion	Tunisian case	Data and Model Specification	Results & Interpretations	Conclusion & recommandatio ns
			Mod	el 2		
Variable	8	Model 1	With regional unemployment rate (u _{<i>i</i>,<i>t</i>})	With aggregate female unemployment rate (<i>uf</i> _{<i>i</i>,<i>t</i>}) (Robust test)	Model 3	A positive impact of
		0,945***	0,929***	0.785	0,873***	fertility delayed value with
	$Lfr_{i,t-1}$	(0.247)	(0.232)	(0.285)	(0.228)	1 % significance level
	I	0,032	0,041	0.052	0,023	
	Lmor _{i,t}	(0.044)	(0.056)	(0.031)	(0.053)	
	La	-0,021	-0,013	-0.021	-0,020	
	Lc _{i,t}	(0.015)	(0.010)	(0.018)	(0.017)	
	Lfpe _{i,t}	-0,010 (0.007)	-0,012	0.024	0,014	The classic variables no
			(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.013)	
	Ifee	-0,014	-0,033	-0.076	-0,057**	longer play their reducing
	Lf se _{i,t}	(0.011)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.023)	role
	Lalac	0,236**	0,195*	0.291*	0,156*	
	Lelec _{i,t}	(0.096)	(0.091)	(0.137)	(0.073)	
	Ldiv _{i.t}		0,027**	0.023*	0,018*	
	Luiv _{i,t}		(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.009)	
	In		0,035**		0.56**	
	$Lu_{i,t}$		(0.012)		(0.214)	
	Luf.			0.432*		The three new variables
	Luf _{i,t}			(0.212)		explain rising fertility
	110.			1.364*	1,443**	
	Lle _{i,t}			(0.536)	(0.418)	
	Constant	-0,725	-0,365	-0.665**	-4,885**	
N T	D 1 1	(0.529)	(0.540)	(0.216)	(1.612)	1.40/

Note: Robust standard errors are in parentheses and * ** *** denote significant at 10% 5% and 1% respectively.



Family planning program no longer plays its role assigned at its creation namely the birth control.

The negative interaction education-fertility is no longer obvious.

The income effect dominates the substitution one to favoring fertility increase.

Divorce, unemployment and longevity act in favor of fertility increase.

Fertility decision is more directed by the social and cultural factors to reply more to Easterlin's approach than to Becker one.

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& implications

Policy

Policy implications



