

Procreation plans of women

According to declarations, 41% of women aged 18-45 plan to have children, with 25% wishing to carry out these plans in the next 3-4 years, while the remaining ones plan in the longer term.

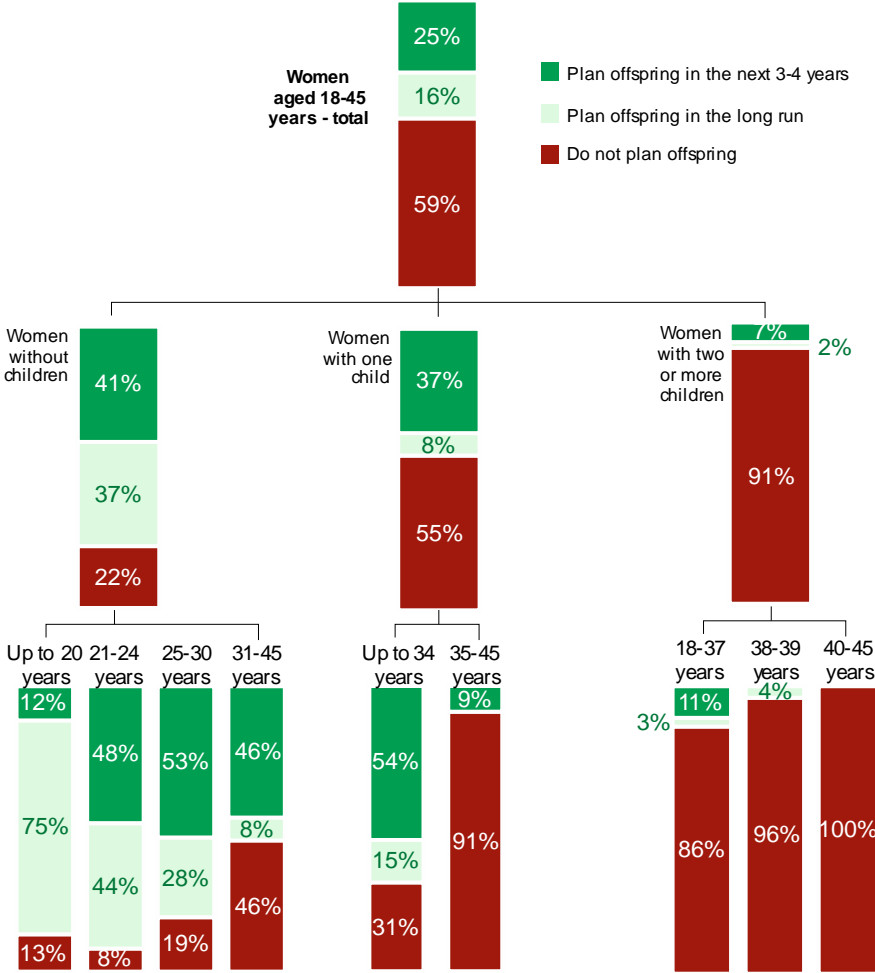
Women's reproductive plans are strictly dependent on their age and number of children. Most childless women plan to have offspring (78%), less than half of mothers with one child do (45%) and only one in ten of women having two children plan to have more. Women with three children occasionally declare their intention to enlarge their family (4%).

The percentage of women planning offspring decreases with age. The vast majority of respondents in age from 18 to 24 years (84%) and more than half in the 25-34 age group (52%) are planning future offspring. Among those over 35 years old, every tenth declares plans to expand the family.

Taking into account the combined effect of age and number of children, it can be seen that a large majority of childless women up to the age of 30 and approximately half of those over 30 plan to have children.

Most women below 35 with one child want to have more children, but after that age, the percentage of women planning offspring decreases significantly. Mothers of at least two children relatively rarely want to expand the size of their family, although among women under the age of 38, one in seven thinks of another child.

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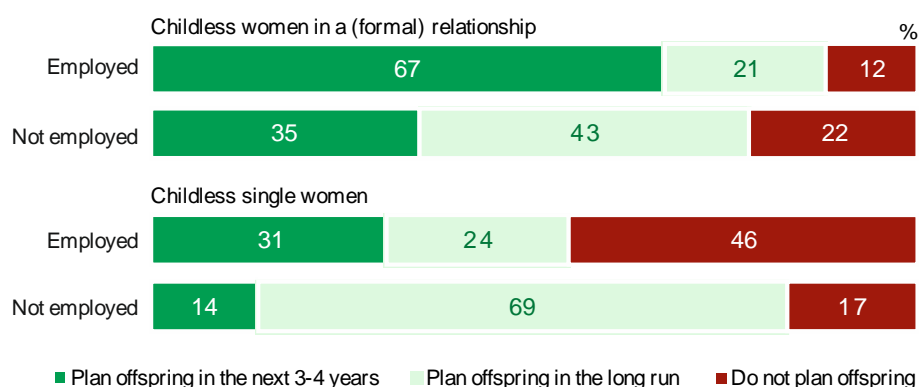


Short-term procreation plans are most often expressed by women under the age of 35 with one child (54%) and women aged 25-30 without children (53%). Childless women aged 21-24 and those aged 30+ declare reproductive plans slightly less often (48% and 46%, respectively).

Taking into account other socio-demographic characteristics, shorter-term reproductive plans are more common among respondents with higher education (33%), those satisfied with the material conditions of their households (28%), and those in formal or non-formal relationships (28%) and residents of largest cities, i.e. those with over 0.5 million inhabitants (32%).

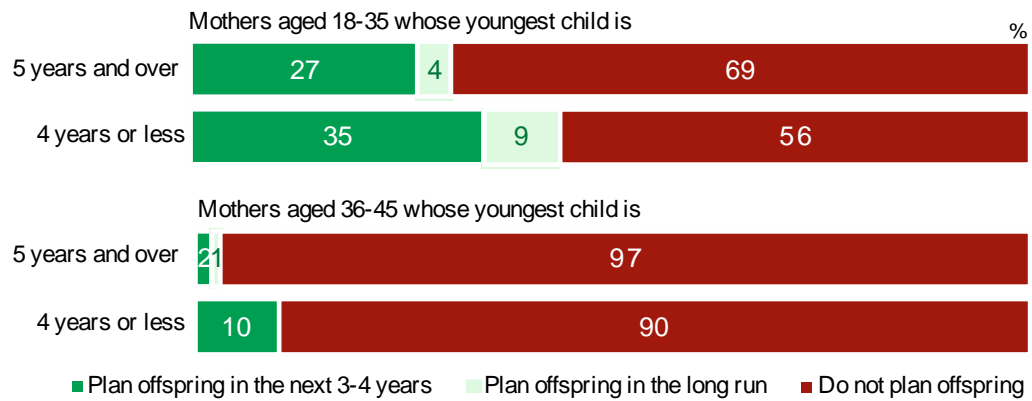
More detailed analysis shows that the predictors of reproductive plans of childless women and those with children are somewhat different. In case of childless women, the decision to enlarge the family in the next 3-4 years depends on gainful employment. Childless employed women, whether they are in a relationship or not, are more likely than the non-working females to declare short-term procreation intentions.

Procreation plans of childless women



On the other hand, in case of women who already have children, the age of the youngest child is the most important for plans. The older the child, the less probable are plans for the next child (when controlling for the age range of women and the number of children). Mothers of small children more often declare procreation plans than women of the same age with older children. More than two fifths (44%) of mothers aged 18-35 years living in a relationship, whose youngest child is 4 years or less, are still planning to have children. Reproductive plans are expressed by 31% of respondents from the same age group with older children.

Procreation plans of mothers in a relationship



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Women's Procreation Plans", September 2017. Aggregated data from four subsequent monthly surveys fielded from March to June 2017. The total number of women aged 18-45 was N=900.