

N	Title	Author, Country, publish year	Study Description	Objective	Results	Driver (Impact on TFR)
1	Ambient air pollution on fecundity and live birth in women undergoing assisted reproductive technology in the Yangtze River Delta of China(1)	Zhang, C. Yao, N. Lu, Y. And et al/Yangtze River Delta of China/2022	A retrospective cohort study was conducted on 12,665 women who underwent first fresh or frozen embryo transfer cycle in the Yangtze River Delta of China.	Investigation Ambient air pollution on fecundity and live birth in women undergoing assisted reproductive technology	In entire exposure window of Period 4, all air pollutants except for O3 were associated with a decreased likelihood of live birth. Stratified analyses showed that women undergoing frozen embryo transfer cycles, especially those with two embryos transferred, were more vulnerable to air pollutant exposure.	air pollution(-)
2	Fertility, electricity and television: is there a link? Evidence from Pakistan, 1990-2018 (2)	Tarca, V. Tarca, E. Luca, F. A. /Pakistan/2022	Demographic and Health Survey data to empirically analyze trends	This paper uses four waves of Demographic and Health Survey data to empirically analyze trends in fertility in Pakistan between 1990 and 2018; accounting for wealth, education and locational differences, this paper looks at three additional pathways for reducing fertility: (i) electrification, (ii) access to TV and (iii) family planning commercials broadcast on television	Results show that electricity does not reduce fertility whereas access to television has a significant effect in reducing fertility rates.	access to television(-)
3	The Impact of the Main Negative Socio-	Tarca, V. Tarca, E. Luca, F. A./ 171 countries	using data integrated from publicly available data	Our research is focused on evaluating the main risk factors that influence female fertility	The regression model shows that the negative factor with the greatest impact on female fertility is represented by the level of income per capita. The negative	level of income per capita(-)

	Economic Factors on Female Fertility(3)	/2022	sources		effects of smoking, alcohol consumption, and body weight on female fertility are also demonstrated, but with a lower impact compared to the average income per capita.	
4	The effect of crime on adolescent fertility in Colombia(4)	Ospina, L. V. U. Hurtado, D. A. G. /Colombia/2022	We model the adolescent fertility rate (AFR) for the 10-14 and 15-19 years age groups separately. We use a panel data set for Colombia at department level from 2003 to 2014, using Arellano-Bond estimator with department fixed effects.	The purpose of this work is to explore the role of violent crime on adolescent fertility choices.	The empirical findings suggest that crime has a positive effect on AFR among adolescent aged 15-19, and is statistically significant at 10%.	Crime(+)
5	Consequences of war: Japan's demographic transition and the marriage market(5)	Ogasawara, K. Komura, M. //2022	using the impact of World War II on the sex ratio, as a quasi-natural experiment,	xplores the effects of imbalances in the sex ratio, and their impact on intra-household bargaining, on both the quantity and the quality of children	establish empirically that the decrease in the male to female sex ratio in World War II contributed to a lower decline in fertility and child mortality rates in postwar Japan. In particular, the fertility rate would have fallen by an additional 12% and the child mortality rate by an additional 13% between 1948 and 1970, in the absence of the decrease in the sex ratio	decrease in the male to female sex ratio in World War(-)
6	Adolescent fertility and its	Monari, N. Orwa, J.	The Kenya Demographic	The aimed to establish determinants of adolescent	Age at first sex (18–19 years: OR: 0.221, 95% CI: 0.124–0.392; 15–17 years: OR:	age at first sex, current age,

	determinants in Kenya: Evidence from Kenya demographic and health survey 2014(6)	Agwanda, A. / Kenya /2022	and Health Survey (KDHS) 2014 data set was utilized. The Chi-square test was utilized to determine the relationship between dependent and independent variables. A Proportional-odds model was performed to establish determinants of adolescent fertility at a 5% significance level.	fertility in Kenya.	0.530, 95% CI: 0.379–0.742), current age (18–19 years: OR: 4.727, 95% CI: 3.318–6.733), current marital status (Not married: OR:0.212, 95% CI: 0.150–4.780), and current contraceptive use (Using: OR 3.138, 95% CI: 2.257–4.362) were associated with adolescent fertility	marital status, and contraceptive use are the main determinants of adolescent childbearing(+/-)
7	Influence of Obesity and Unemployment on Fertility Rates: A Multinational Analysis of 30 Countries from 1976 to 2014(7)	Koenig-Castillo, D. M. Ott, J. Andet al/30 Countries/2022	Data on socioeconomic and health variables from 1976-2014 of 30 countries within the OECD region were analysed for their respective influence on fertility rates by	Influence of Obesity and Unemployment on Fertility Rates: A Multinational Analysis of 30 Countries from 1976 to 2014	A significant negative influence of the increase in unemployment rate on the following year's changes in fertility rate in Western (-0.00256; p < 0.001) as well as Eastern European (-0.0034; p < 0.001) countries was revealed.	Unemployment(-)

			using mixed-effect regression models			
8	Social externalities, endogenous childcare costs, and fertility choice(8)	Dzhumashev, R. Tursunaliyeva, A. / Australia //2022	expanded model	Reconcile the steep decline in fertility rates during the demographic transition with the fertility rebound observed in recent decades in high-income countries.	The micro-foundations of the optimal choice of agents in our expanded model include endogenous childcare costs and social externalities stemming from human capital, consumption, and fertility norms. Combining these factors with the quality-quantity trade-off in fertility choice explains the inverse J-shaped relationship between fertility and economic development	economic development(-)
9	a Educational pairings and fertility decline in Brazil: An analysis using cohort fertility (9)	da Silva, J. H. C. M. de Lima, E. E. C. de Oliveira, M. C. F. A. //2022	First, we estimate CFR by educational pairings for women cohorts born between 1925 and 1969. Second, we decompose the difference in CFR between younger and older cohorts into two components, the effects of changes in the composition of educational pairings	The goal is to estimate cohort fertility rates (CFR) of women in union by educational pairing (different combinations of men's and women's educational levels) and whether changes observed in assortative mating profiles were associated to the Brazilian cohort fertility transition.	The CFR of couples in Brazil declined from levels higher than 6 children per women for cohorts born in 1925–1929, to less than 3 children for women born in 1965–1969. Changes in the composition of educational pairing corresponded to approximately onethird of these reductions in cohort fertility.	educational pairing (different combinations of men's and women's educational levels)(-)

			(structural changes) and the rate effects (other factors)			
10	Fertility among women in Ghana: Do child mortality and education matter?(10)	Angko, W. Arthur, E. Yussif, H. M. / Ghana /2022	The study used data from the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), using a sample of 4938 women who have ever given birth to at least one or more children/ An instrumental variable Poisson generalized method of moments estimator was used in estimating the model	The study examined the effect of child mortality and education on fertility in Ghana	The results show that the experience of child mortality contributes to the high fertility rate in Ghana, while education leads to a reduction in fertility	experience of child mortality(+) education(-)
11	The effect of education on overall fertility (11)	DeCicca, P. Krashinsky, H. / Canada /2022	Using Canadian data	Fertility rates have long been falling in many developed countries, while educational attainment in those countries has risen. We attempt to reconcile these two trends with a novel application of two recent models to generate	we exploit changes in compulsory schooling laws to find that education "compresses" the fertility distribution-women are more likely to have at least one child but less likely to have multiple children. We demonstrate that the mechanism for this effect is the positive impact of education on earnings and	Education(-)

				plausibly causal effects of education that can explain these decreases in fertility	marriage.	
12	Examining the Effects of a Universal Cash Transfer on Fertility(12)	Cowan, S. K. Douds, K. W. / Alaska /2022	We analyze the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, which has provided all Alaskan residents with a substantial annual cash payment since 1982. /Standardized to the 2010 household size distribution	We examine the effect of the cash transfers on fertility and abortion among a large and diverse population that has received varying amounts of money over time	Standardized to the 2010 household size distribution, two average payments relative to two minimum payments would result in a predicted fertility rate increase from 80.03 to 86.53 per 1,000 women age 15-44. The effect is largest for first births. We find the payments increase short-term fertility rates 1 and 2 years after disbursement, particularly among socioeconomically disadvantaged populations.	additional income/ payments(+)
13	Revisiting the causes of fertility decline in Bangladesh: the relative importance of female education and family planning programs(13)	Bora, J. K. Saikia, N. Kebede, E. B. Lutz, W. /Bangladesh/2022	Using data from seven-rounds of the Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey (BDHS)	we comprehensively review fertility trends by reconstructing cohort and period fertility indicators by educational attainment.	Multilevel regression shows a robust negative association between fertility and educational attainment at the individual and community levels. Pathway's analysis reveals that female education has a significant effect on declining fertility desires dominating all other effects. Increased women's education and the associated diffusion of smaller desired family size might be the primary factor driving the impressive fertility decline in Bangladesh.	educational attainment(-)
14	Influence of Maternal Education on	Afolabi, R. F. Palamuleni, M. E.	The study analyzed the 2016 South	The study investigated the relationship between maternal education and second-birth	Survival analysis methods were applied at 5% significance level. The SBI was significantly longer (p <0.001) among	Education(-)

	Second Childbirth Interval Among Women in South Africa: Rural-Urban Differential Using Survival Analysis(14)	/ Rural-Urban /2022	Africa Demographic and Health Survey data on 6,039 women aged 15 to 49 years who had reported at least one childbirth at the time of survey.	interval (SbI) by residence among South African women	urban (76 months) relative to rural (66 months) women. About a fifth of rural women and about a tenth of urban women had at most a primary education. Women who had a secondary education (aHR =0.86; 95% CI [0.76, 0.96]) were 14% times more likely to delay second-birth compared to those who had at most a primary education in rural setting	
15	The role of premarital cohabitation in the timing of first birth in China(15)	Yang, Lijun/ China/ 2021	Sample size: n=7,310 Sample: women Methods: panel study Collection Date: 2010-2018	Motivated by the "second demographic transition" (SDT) theory, three questions are examined: (1) Does cohabitation accelerate the timing of first birth via premarital conceptions? (2) Are cohabitants who are not pregnant at the time of marriage more likely to delay parenthood than non-cohabitants? (3) Does the association between premarital cohabitation and the timing of first birth vary by birth cohort?	Premarital cohabitation it delays first birth conceived within marriage	Premarital cohabitation(-)
16	Does the one-child generation want more than one child at their fertility age?(16)	Wang, P. Zhan, H. J. Liu, J. Barrett, P. M/ China/ 2021	This study used nationally representative data (n = 65,355) from the 2017 China Fertility Survey	his study aims to understand intentions to have more children among reproductive-age Chinese women who currently have had one child with the goal of understanding the factors influencing Chinese	Findings reveal that : ✓ women from one-child families are least likely to want additional children. ✓ Women's higher income is negatively related to the desire to have more children. ✓ Rural residence and having a female	✓ women from one-child families(-) ✓ Women's higher income(-) ✓ Rural residence and having a

			Logistic regression	women's fertility intention 2 years after implementation of the universal two-child policy	firstborn child are correlated with a greater likelihood of desiring additional children	female firstborn child(+)
17	Pronatalist Policies and Fertility in Russia: Estimating Tempo and Quantum Effects(17)	Validova, A. / Russia /2021	Using data from the Human Fertility Database	This paper examines the family policy reforms of 2007 in Russia that were aimed explicitly at encouraging second and higher-order births, and analyses their impact on fertility. /The study aims to offer a better insight to the following research question: was Russian demographic policy effective in terms of raising the fertility level in the country or did it merely change the timing of births? The objective of the paper is to measure two effects of the pronatalist policy in Russia: tempo effect and quantum effect.	The analysis of period fertility indicators confirmed the prevalence of a tempo effect in observed total fertility rate change, but also revealed a quantum effect of the policy measures, although this was much smaller. Policy impact varied by birth order.	tempo effect(+)
18	Effects of the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic on natural and ART-mediated birth rates in Lombardy Region, Northern Italy(18)	Somigliana, E. And et all/ Lombardy Region, Northern Italy /2021	Deliveries occurring in the area between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2020 from women beneficiaries of the National Health System and resident in	Investigation Effects of the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic on natural and ART-mediated birth rates	The contribution of ART births was similar in 2019 and 2020, being 4.4% and 4.5%, respectively. In December 2020, a notable drop in natural (-17.8%), ART-mediated (-86.6%) and overall (-21.0%) births was observed compared with December 2019. After adjusting for the expected 5.1% reduction, the inferred effect of the COVID-19 crisis corresponded to a 16.7% reduction in birth rate, of which 76% was related to	the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic(-)

			Lombardy were identified		natural (707 births) and 24% to ART (218 births)	
19	Fertility dynamics and reproductive behaviour of men and women entering into marriage in the Republic of Bashkortostan(19)	Skryabina, Yana A./ Bashkortostan /2021	basing on the data of population surveys	Fertility dynamics and reproductive behaviour of men and women entering into marriage	Among the main reasons that can prevent the birth of a child, the first two are financial and housing difficulties, and third is the desire to live for oneself for a while.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial(-) 2. Housing difficulties(-) 3. the desire to live for oneself for a while.(-)
20	Does financial development influence fertility rate in South Asian economies? An empirical insight(20)	Sethi, N. / South Asian /2021	The study uses various statistical techniques such as Johansen–Fisher panel co-integration approaches are employed to examine the long-run relationship among the variables and for statistically quantile regression is employed	The purpose of this paper is to empirically investigate the effect of financial development on fertility rate along with other major indicators in select South Asian economies over the period 1990–2016	it is observed that financial sector development has invariably led to a declining fertility rate in the south Asian region during the study period	financial sector development(-)
21	Natural Disasters and Birth Rate:	Scapini, V. Vergara, C./ Chile /2021	an empirical study was carried out	this work seeks to identify behavioral changes in the birth rate within an affected	The results indicate a positive relationship between the variation in the birth rate and the occurrence of the	the occurrence of the natural disaster(+)

	Evidence from the 2010 Chilean Earthquake (21)		drawing on birth rate data and social data associated with earthquakes in Chile between 2004 and 2015	population related to a natural disaster in Chile	natural disaster	
22	Summary measures of socioeconomic and area-based inequalities in fertility rates among adolescents: evidence from Ethiopian demographic and health surveys 2000–2016(22)	Sanni, Yaya Ameyaw, Edward Kwabena and et all/ Ethiopian /2021	The 2000 and 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health surveys (EDHS) was analyzed using the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Health Equity Assessment Toolkit (HEAT) software	This study assessed the magnitude and trends of socioeconomic and area-based AFR inequalities in Ethiopia(high adolescent fertility rates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adolescents in less well-off socio-economic groups (PAF: -62.9 [95% UI; -64.3, -61.4], D: 96.4 [95% UI; 47.7, 145.1]), ✓ uneducated (R: 8.5 [95% UI; 4.8, 12.2], PAR: -76.4 [95% UI;-77.7, -75.0]) ✓ and those from rural areas (D: 81.2 [95% UI; 67.9, 94.6], PAF: -74.2 [95% UI, -75.7, -72.7]) <p>had a higher chance of pregnancy and more births than their counterparts</p>	(education and economic status) and place of residence determine adolescents’ pregnancy and childbearing
23	Peer effects and fertility preferences in China: Evidence from the China labor-force dynamics survey (23)	Nie, P. Wang, L. Sousa-Poza, A./ China /2021	use of data from the 2014 and 2016 China Labor-force Dynamics Survey to investigate the association between community-level peer effects and	Peer effects and fertility preferences in China	our baseline results indicate that 11.96% of these women would prefer 1 or no children, 74.1% would like 2 children and 13.93% would prefer 3 or more children. A one unit increase in community-level peer fertility reduces the preference of wanting only one child by 14.3%, whereas it increases the probability of preferring three children by 9.3% and four or more children by 4.8%.	community-level peer fertility(reduces the preference of wanting only one child-)*

			fertility preferences among Chinese women aged 18–49.			
24	Declining Desire for Childbearing in Couples with Higher Education: A Qualitative Study in Iran(24)	Moeini, B. Taheri, M. /iran/2021	The qualitative research was conducted using a content analysis approach based on the data acquired using in-depth and semi-structured interviews with couples with an educational level of master's and above, and without children or having one child. In this study, in total, 40 couples (40 women and 40 men) were interviewed. Of the participants, 57.5% had one child	The study aimed at explaining the unwillingness to bear children in this subgroup	Four main themes were developed using conventional content analysis: rationality and awareness, gender equality and willingness to bear children, cultural and social renovation, and concern about the child's future.	rationality and awareness, gender equality and willingness to bear children, cultural and social renovation, and concern about the child's future.(-)
25	Husband, sons and the fertility	Mishra, A. Parasnis, J.	employ data from the	investigate the distribution of the fertility gap in India and	We find that preference for males has a significant effect, contributing to a	important role of gender norms and

	gap: evidence from India(25)	/ India /2021	National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) under The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India	factors that lead to women exceeding or underachieving their ideal number of children	negative as well as a positive fertility gap. The probability that a woman exceeds her ideal number of children reduces by 7 percent in 2005–06 and 10 percent in 2015–16 if her first child is male. Further, we find that a husband's preferences significantly shape the fertility gap. A woman is likely to exceed her ideal number of children by 3–4 percent if her husband prefers a higher number of sons than daughters. A husband's ideal family size has an effect of similar magnitude as his son preference.	household perspective(+/-)
26	The Influence of Internet Usage Frequency on Women's Fertility Intentions— The Mediating Effects of Gender Role Attitudes(26)	Liu, Pengcheng And et all/ China /2021	A cross-sectional secondary data analysis was conducted using a sample of 3113 women of childbearing age in the Chinese General Social Survey in 2017 (CGSS2017)	verify the influence of internet usage frequency on women's fertility intentions and to examine the mediating effects of gender role attitudes, under the influence of internet usage frequency that affects women's fertility intentions, combined with the specific Chinese cultural context	1. The results of the negative binomial regression model showed that, under the premise of controlling individual characteristic variables, the higher the frequency of internet usage, the lower the fertility intention ($p < 0.01$). 2. The results of the mediating effect model show that the more frequently women use the internet, the lower their fertility intentions, and the less they agree with Chinese traditional gender roles	The Influence of Internet Usage Frequency(-)
27	Socioeconomic differentials in fertility in South Korea(27)	Lim, Sojung / South Korea/2021	Using the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (1998-2017), discrete-time	This study examines socioeconomic differentials in first and second childbirths among married women using various indicators of socioeconomic status at the	the wife's employment - standard employment in particular - is negatively associated with both first and second childbirth. Among the indicators of socioeconomic resources, stable housing arrangements and the husband's	Socioeconomically disadvantaged married couples tend to delay their transition to parenthood(-)

			hazard models are used to evaluate the relationships between multiple indicators of socioeconomic status and the transition to first and second births	individual and household level.	employment security appear to be the most important factors for a married couple's fertility decisions	
28	The effects of minimum wages on teenage birth rates(28)	Lenhart, O./ us/2021	Using U.S. data between 1995 and 2017, a period with 380 state-level minimum wage increases, I estimate the effect on teenage birth rates (age 15-19) S	evaluating non-employment effects of minimum wages	This study find that a \$1 increase in minimum wages is associated to a 2.8-3.4 percent decline in teenage birth rates, which corresponds to 1.1 to 1.3 fewer birth per 1,000 young women	minimum wages on teenage birth rates(-)
29	The contribution of assisted reproductive technology to fertility rates and parity transition: An analysis of Australian data	Lazzari, E. Gray, E. Chambers, G. M./ Australian /2021	Using data from a comprehensive clinical registry of ART treatments, age-specific ART and non-ART fertility rates were calculated and used to	We aim to quantify the contribution of ART to total and age-specific fertility rates and in relation to the transition to first and subsequent births in Australia	ART represented an increasing and relevant contribution to the TFR, corresponding to an impact of the order of 4% to 5% per annum, or approximately to 1 in 20 births. Increasing fertility rates at age 33 and above exerted a positive effect on the overall TFR, and they were almost entirely attributable to the increasing use of ART	assisted reproductive technology(+)

	(29)		decompose the change in the TFR between 2010 and 2017 into ART and non-ART components			
30	Having It All? Employment, Earnings, and Children*(30)	Laun, T. Wallenius, J. Scandinavian //2021	develop a life-cycle model	study the effect of family policies on female employment, fertility, and the gender wage gap	We find that, in aggregate, childcare subsidies promote maternal employment and fertility, although the effects are heterogeneous across couples	childcare subsidies promote(+)
31	Socio-economic and demographic determinants of fertility in six selected Pacific Island Countries: An empirical study(31)	Lal, Sumeet Singh, Rup And et all//2021	The macro analysis with secondary data, mostly obtained from World Bank database, stretched over the period 1990–2019 was stacked randomly in a balanced panel set-up, within which the most preferred fixed effect model is used for multivariate analysis	In this study, seek to perform macro analysis of fertility in a panel of 6 selected Pacific Island Countries (PICs, hereafter).	The results indicate variables such as contraceptive prevalence rate, female labour force participation rate and consumer price index (inflation) are negatively correlated with fertility at 1% level, while urbanisation is negatively correlated with fertility rate only at 10% significance level. Real GDP has negative relationship with fertility, however it is not statistically significant. Variables that are positively correlated with fertility but hold limited to no significance effects are female secondary enrolment, female population, mobile subscription and infant mortality rate	ontraceptive prevalence rate, female labour force participation rate and consumer price index (inflation)(-) urbanization(-) effects are female secondary enrolment, female population, mobile subscription and infant mortality rate(+)
32	Family Formation and	Kim, J. Kim, T.	Use COVID-19 statistics from	This study explores the short-term effects of COVID-19 on	Our results imply that the decline in marriage rates due to COVID-19 can lead	the decline in marriage rates due

	Dissolution During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence From South Korea(32)	/ South Korea/2021	the ARIC (Asia Regional Information Center), Next merge the data with vital statistics on marriage and divorce.	marriage and divorce rates in Korea	to a significant decrease in fertility rates in the near future.	to COVID-19(-)
33	Human total fertility rate affected by ambient temperatures in both the present and previous generations(33)	Jensen, P. M. Sørensen, M. Weiner, J. //2021	We analysed time series data in 65 countries using simple regression analyses based on maximum temperatures and temperature amplitudes over 55 years.	We asked whether heat stress affected offspring fertility by asking if current and past ambient temperatures influenced total fertility rates (TFR) in human populations distributed across the world	Our findings are consistent with studies of seasonal variation in fertility and suggest that increased temperatures will negatively influence populations subjected to monthly maximum temperatures above 15–20 °C, while fertility in colder climates benefits from elevated temperatures	Temperatures(+/-)
34	Identifying contextual effective factors on total fertility rate decline in Iran: a qualitative framework-based study(34)	Jafari, H. And et al/iran/2021	The participants were selected using purposive sampling method, and also the interviews continued until data saturation was reached	explain the contextual factors associated with total fertility rate (TFR) decline to help policymakers	The results were classified into four groups, including situational, structural, cultural, and environmental factors. Situational factors included political sanctions, drought, and road accidents. Structural factors involved government policies, the absence of monitoring, paying no attention to the required conditions, housing status, employment status, economic status, and other issues. Cultural factors were classified into the seven categories, including divorce, socio economic development, women's	Situational factors included: political sanctions, drought, and road accidents. Structural factors involved :government policies, the absence of monitoring, paying no attention to the required conditions,

					employment, marriage age, urbanization, and other issues and factors included international treaties, and the western influence.	housing status, employment status, economic status, and other issues. Cultural factors :including divorce, socio economic development, women's employment, marriage age, urbanization, other issues and factors included: international treaties, and the western influence.(-)
35	Economic uncertainty and fertility(35)	Gozgor, G. Bilgin, M. H. Rangazas, P. / Chicago /2021	We examine this prediction using a new measure of economic uncertainty—the World Uncertainty Index—and focus on data from 126 countries for the period 1996–2017.	Investigation Economic uncertainty and fertility	The empirical findings indicate that uncertainty decreases the fertility rate	Uncertainty(-)
36	Housing costs,	Florida, R.	We use detailed	Our research examines the	Our findings indicate that the likelihood	Housing costs(-)

	self-employment, and fertility(36)	Mellander, C. King, K. / Swed/2021	panel data covering all Swedish individuals in their prime childbearing years (20–45) for the 10-year period 2007–2016.	effect of these two classes of factors—housing costs and self-employment—on fertility, in regard to both the rate of childbirth and the delay in the age at which people have children.	of having a child is affected negatively by increased housing costs and positively by self-employment	self-employment(-)
37	English fertility heads south: Understanding the recent decline(37)	Ermisch, J. /English/2021	To improve our understanding of the decline in English fertility by using data on individual women during 2009–2020 from Understanding Society, which is a panel survey of the members of approximately 40,000 households METHODS Estimation of a model of age and parity-specific birth rates on individual data, including year-effects, and	To improve our understanding of the decline in English fertility by using data on individual women during 2009–2020 from Understanding Society, which is a panel survey of the members of approximately 40,000 households	The decline in first-birth rates appears to be primarily responsible for the decline in the TFR during the past decade, and women with an education below degree level experienced a larger fertility decline	The decline in first-birth rates appears to be primarily responsible for the decline in the TFR during the past decade, and women with an education below degree level experienced a larger fertility decline(-)

			cross-validation of it with external sources from registration data			
38	More remittances, fewer kids— Impact of remittances on fertility in Morocco (38)	Ben Atta, O. Kasmaoui, K. Mughal, M. Y. Makhlouf, F. / Morocco /2021	Using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds approach	This study examines the role played by remittances in Morocco's spectacular fertility decline over the 1975–2018 period	we find a significant negative association between remittances to the country and total fertility rate. This relationship is stronger in the long term than in the short term, suggesting that the human capital-accumulation channel is probably more important than the income effect.	More remittances, fewer kids(-)
39	Time preferences and fertility: Evidence from Italy(39)	Bellani, Daniela Arpino, Bruno Vignoli, Daniele / Italy /2021	Data are from the Survey on Household Income and Wealth carried out by the Bank of Italy every two years on a sample of about 8,000 households. In particular, we make use of a question included in the 2004, 2008, 2010, and 2012 waves to examine whether,	Time preferences, also referred to as impatience, is a personal characteristic that has been found to influence different types of decisions, from financial investments to schooling decisions. The present study is the first that empirically explores whether this trait represents a determinant of human reproductive behaviors	Results from logistic regression models indicate an inverse U-shaped association between impatience and the transition to the first and second child during the observation period, meaning that for very impatient and very patient individuals the probability of having a first and second child is lower than for individuals within intermediate levels of impatience.	Impatience(-)

			controlling for backward factors, impatience affects parity progressions			
40	Childbearing intentions among Egyptian men and women: The role of gender-equitable attitudes and women's empowerment(40)	Ambrosetti, Elena Novelli, Marco Angeli, Aurora/ Egypt /2021	Using data from the 2015 Egypt Health Issues Survey (EHIS), we use Poisson regressions to model the factors affecting women's and men's ideal number of children.	In a context of economic uncertainty and rising actual and ideal fertility, our analysis addresses the question of what factors can be related to the desired family size for both women and men of different generations	1. Women exposed to mass media want fewer children than those not exposed, while no relationship emerged for men. The results regarding women's empowerment confirm the role of female education, while paid work unexpectedly shows a positive association with the ideal number of children 2. we found that region and type of residence are highly associated with desired fertility for both men and women, confirming the importance of the social context where individuals live in their fertility behaviour.	1. Women exposed to mass media(-) 2. female education(+/-) 3. paid work unexpectedly(+) 4. region and type of residence are highly associated with desired fertility for both men and women(+/-)
41	Factors Influencing Fertility Intentions of Newlyweds in South Korea: Focus on Demographics, Socioeconomic s, Housing Situation, Residential Satisfaction,	Seran Jeon Myounghoon Lee Seiyong Kim / South Korea /2021	Use the microdata from the 2015 Newlyweds Panel Analysis of Housing Conditions released by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport/ data on 2702	The purpose of this study was to quantitatively analyze the demographics, socioeconomics, housing situation, residential environment, and housing expectation of newlyweds in terms of their fertility intentions in South Korea (within 5 years of marriage) in order to help the development of more effective housing policies.	The results show that fertility intention was higher in non-metropolitan and rental households. There was also a significant relationship between the anticipated period of a home purchase and fertility intention. In particular, for one-child families, the second child fertility intention was significantly affected	rental households (+)

	and Housing Expectation(41)		first-married couples within 5 years of marriage were selected for the analysis, whose marriages were reported from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2014			
42	Reducing exposure to high levels of perfluorinated compounds in drinking water improves reproductive outcomes: evidence from an intervention in Minnesota(42)	Waterfield, Gina And et al/Minnesota/ 2020	We analyzed birth outcomes in the east Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area from 2002 to 2011, where a portion of the population faced elevated exposure to PFASs due to long-term contamination of drinking water supplies from industrial waste disposal. Installation of a water filtration facility in the	we compare the changes in birth outcomes before and after water filtration in Oakdale to the changes over the same period in neighboring communities where the treatment of municipal water remained constant	The general fertility rate was also significantly lower in the exposed population (incidence rate ratio 0.73, 95% CI 0.69–0.77) prior to filtration and appeared to be rebounding post-2006. Conclusions Our findings provide evidence of a causal relationship between filtration of drinking water containing high levels of exposure to PFASs and improved reproductive outcomes.	exposure to high levels of perfluorinated compounds in drinking water(-)

			highly contaminated city of Oakdale, MN at the end of 2006 resulted in a sharp decrease in exposure to PFASs, creating a “natural experiment”			
43	Can increased educational attainment explain declining Indigenous fertility?(43)	Venn, D. Dinku, Y. / Torres Strait Islander/2020	Using data from the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing and applying a shift-share decomposition analysis,	This paper examines educational gradients in fertility among Indigenous women and whether the observed fertility decline is linked with the increased educational attainment	we find that education has been a big driver of falling fertility rates in non-remote areas. In remote areas, education has had a much smaller effect (except for youngest women).	education in non-remote areas(-) education in remote areas
44	Potential Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Future Birth Rate(44)	Ullah, M. A. Moin, A. T. //2020	Based on previous extant literature, this paper overviews the potential demographic consequences of the current progressively widespread epidemic on conception and	examine the potential effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on future birth rates	In general, epidemics manifest a common pattern as far as their impact on population, which is remarkably similar to natural disasters, i.e., a steep decline in birth rates followed by gradual increases and then followed by a baby boom	COVID-19(-)

			fertility as driven by the data obtained during similar prior incidents. ریویو؟			
45	Cash support vs. tax incentives: The differential impact of policy interventions on third births in contemporary Hungary(45)	Spéder, Z. Murinkó, L. Oláh, L. S. / Hungary /2020	we rely on event history methods to examine the policies' effects on third birth risks, especially among different socio-economic groups	The differential impact of policy interventions on third births in contemporary Hungary	The results indicate that while the child-rearing support increased third birth risks among the least educated, the generous tax relief had a similar effect for parents with tertiary education	child-rearing support increased(+)
46	Role of women education for fertility reduction: a case study of Sagar district, India (46)	/ Som, Kalyan Sundar Mishra, R. P. India/2020	This study included primary (field survey) as well as secondary data analysis (Census of India)	The present study investigates the connection between education on fertility and also analyses the changes in this dynamic relationship from 1981 to 2011 in Sagar district, India	Results highlighted the role of female education on fertility and dynamics of relationship which may be used for policymakers in developing areas alike Sagar District.	Education(+)
47	House Prices and Fertility in South Africa: A Spatial Econometric Analysis(47)	Simo-Kengne, B. D. Bonga-Bonga, L. /South Africa/2020	annual data from 1998 to 2015	In this paper, the effect of house prices on fertility is analysed across South African provinces using spatial Durbin model	suggesting that an increase in regional house prices will spur fertility in other regions. Intuitively, house price inflation in a province makes housing relatively affordable in adjacent regions; housing affordability being an important driver of fertility.	increase in regional house prices will spur fertility in other regions.(+)
48	The fertility	Shen, Zheng	Using data from	In this paper, examine the	Results show that the NRPS expansion	NRPS expansion(-)

	effects of public pension: Evidence from the new rural pension scheme in China(48)	Zheng, Xiaodong Yang, Hualei / China /2020	the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS)	effects of the New Rural Pension Scheme (NRPS) on the fertility of married women in rural China. Using data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), the difference-in-differences approach is employed to estimate the impact of NRPS expansion on fertility outcomes	has a significantly negative effect on the number of children, and it reduces the likelihood of having a second child. The fertility-reducing effect of the NRPS is larger for the younger, well-educated women and those in high-income families)
49	Roles of Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Recent Fertility Decline in Ethiopia: Application of the Revised Bongaarts Model(49)	Seifadin Ahmed, Shallo / Ethiopia /2020	This study used publicly available data from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Surveys (EDHS) of 2005, 2011 and 2016. The EDHS data were the representative data collected from the reproductive-age women through a cross-sectional study. The revised and fine-tuned Bongaarts model of proximate	This study aimed to assess the contribution of the four proximate determinants of fertility, ie, contraception use, postpartum infecundity, marriage and abortion rate, to fertility decline in Ethiopia since 2005	Of the four proximate determinants of fertility, postpartum insusceptibility contributed the highest fertility inhibiting effect in all three EDHS, and its level was also more prominent among the poorest women. While post partum infecundity, marriage and abortion had a relatively constant effect on fertility over the last 15 years, the fertility inhibiting effect of contraceptive use significantly increased from 15% to 37% 2. contraceptive use was the single most important determinant responsible for fertility decline in Ethiopia	contraceptive use was the single most important determinant responsible for fertility decline in Ethiopia(-)

			fertility determinants was used for data analysis. The components needed for the analysis were extracted from the full EDHS data using the STAT compiler. Finally, the analysis was done using Microsoft Excel			
50	Rural community transformation and fertility transition in Malaysiaa(50)	Rose, R. A. C. Rose, M. R. C. and et all/ Malaysiaa / 2020	This study used the factor analysis method to establish eight main groups of 65 items in the survey The analysis factor and regression method have been used to find the relationship among 385 women aged fifteen years and above.	The objectives of this research have led to the identification of factors influencing fertility rates in rural area Malaysia.	The results from the multiple regression method were used to predict the relationship between fertility and multiple variables such as the age of first marriage, education, occupation and income . All these factors showed that women in rural areas are also affected by the spill-over of the fertility variable factors as translated in the Transitions of the Modern Fertility which will lead to a decrease in the gross birth rate as has happened all over the world	Rural community transformation(-)
51	Inflfluencing	Rahman,	We have used 16	This study aims to identify	✓ In a developing country, women's age	✓ In a developing

<p>Factors of Fertility in Developing Countries: Evidence from 16 DHS Data(51)</p>	<p>Abdur Islam, Akhtarul Yeasmin, Samia / Evidence from 16 DHS Data/2020</p>	<p>different countries' demographic and health survey data to complete the study. To address the study objective, binary logistic regression random effect metaanalysis and random effect meta-regression are used</p>	<p>factors that have a substantial impact on the fertility performance of the human population in developing countries</p>	<p>is the most important factor to explain fertility performance. ✓ After women's age, an increase in education for both partners and women lead to fertility decline. ✓ Another unusual factor that influences fertility behavior is the per capita health expenditure of a country.A rise in per capita health expenditure ultimately leads to fertility decline.</p>	<p>country, women's age is the most important factor to explain fertility performance.(-) ✓ After women's age, an increase in education for both partners and women lead to fertility decline.(-) ✓ Another unusual factor that influences fertility behavior is the per capita health expenditure of a country.A rise in per capita health expenditure ultimately leads to fertility decline.(-)</p>	
<p>52</p>	<p>Fertility</p>	<p>Preis, Heidi</p>	<p>Pregnant women</p>	<p>We investigated factors that</p>	<p>The strongest contributor to prenatal</p>	<p>Having a negative</p>

	intentions and the way they change following birth- a prospective longitudinal study(52)	Tovim, Selen / Israel/2020	(N = 1163), recruited from prenatal clinics and hospitals in two major metropolitan areas, completed self-report questionnaires prenatally (≥ 24 weeks gestation) and postpartum (2 months after childbirth).	contribute to changes in women's fertility intentions in Israel, a developed country with high birth rates.	fertility intentions was women's degree of religiosity- the more religious they were, the more children they desired and the shorter their intended IPI. Women's postpartum fertility intentions were mostly consistent with their prenatal reports. In regression models, women who were very-religious, more educated and had previously given birth were less likely to report a lower number of desired of children at postpartum, compared to their prenatal report. Women who reported greater birth satisfaction and gave birth for the first time were less likely to change desired IPI * inter-pregnancy interval (IPI)	birth experience could adversely affect women's fertility intentions(-)
53	Age at first marriage, age at first sex, family size preferences, contraception and change in fertility among women in Uganda: analysis of the 2006–2016 period(53)	Paulino, Ariho Allen, Kabagenyi / Uganda/2020	Using data from the 2006 and 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), we applied a nonlinear multivariate decomposition technique to quantify the contribution of age at first marriage, age at first sex, family size preference	In this study, we analyzed the contribution of age at first marriage, age at first sex, family size preferences and contraceptive use to change in fertility in Uganda between 2006 and 2016	The findings indicate that 37 and 63% of the change in fertility observed between 2006 and 2016 was respectively associated with changing characteristics and changing fertility behavior of the women. Changes in proportion of women by; age at first marriage, age at first sex, family size preferences and contraceptive use were respectively associated with 20.6, 10.5 and 8.4% and 8.2% of the change in fertility but only fertility behavior resulting from age at first sex was significantly related to the change in fertility with a contribution of 43.5%	age at first marriage, age at first sex, family size preferences and contraceptive use to the change in fertility observed (+/-)

			and contraceptive use to the change in fertility observed during the 2006–2016 period			
54	Determinants of Fertility Rates in Turkey(54)	Ozbay Das, Z. / Turkey/2020	Autoregressive Distribute Lag (ARDL) cointegration technique.	the fertility changes are examined through the combining political and economic aspects of Turkey.	The results reveal that per capita income, government expenditure, and democracy are one of the key determinants of fertility. Per capita income and government expenditure are negatively associated with fertility, but democracy is positively associated with fertility. The results further showed that the fertility decline is robust after the implementation of compulsory education policy in 1997. The study enlightens the long run effect of government on fertility behavior either through policy implementation or government expenditure, but the association between fertility and institutions in Turkey is rather vague	capita income(-) government expenditure(-) democracy(+) implementation of compulsory education policy in 1997(-)
55	The effect of an educational intervention based on the theory of planned behavior on childbearing intentions in women: A quasi-	Nourossadat, Kariman Hashemi, Seyyedeh and et al/ Tehran /2020	This randomized controlled quasi-experimental study was conducted on 150 women aged 20–35 years presenting to premarital counseling centers. The	The present study was conducted to determine the effect of an educational intervention based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) on childbearing intentions in women presenting to premarital counseling centers in Tehran	The findings showed that an education based on the TPB increased women's childbearing intentions by affecting their knowledge, attitude, perceived behavioral control, and intention	educational intervention based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB)(+)

	experimental study(55)		<p>participating women were randomly divided into an intervention (n = 75) and a control (n = 75) group using randomized sampling in Excel. Data were analyzed by SPSS software (version 22) and independent t-test, Chi-square, Mann–Whitney U-test, and Wilcoxon test. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant</p>			
56	Effects of Vietnam's two-child policy on fertility, son preference, and female labor supply(56)	Ngo, A. P. / Vietnam's /2020	Using data from the Vietnam Population and Housing Censuses from 1989, 1999, and 2009	Effects of Vietnam's two-child policy on fertility, son preference, and female labor supply	I find that the policy decreased the probability that a woman has more than two children by 15 percentage points for younger women and by 7 percentage points for middle-aged women. The policy reduced the average number of living children by 0.2 births per woman. Low-education women and women in rural areas were more affected by the	Vietnam's two-child policy(-)

					policy. The policy had no effects on mothers' age at first birth and gender of mothers' last birth. The reduction in fertility caused by the policy was associated with a 1.2 percentage point decrease in the proportion of sons in each family. The policy increased maternal employment by 1.3 percentage points. Instrumental variables estimates of the effects of fertility on maternal employment and child education suggest a negative relationship between the number of children and female labor supply and a trade-off between child quantity and child quality in Vietnam.	
57	Temporary Fertility Decline after Large Rubella Outbreak, Japan(57)	Mizumoto, K. Chowell, G. / Japan /2020	We conducted time series analyses to evaluate the effect of the 2012-2014 nationwide rubella epidemic on prefecture-level natality in Japan	We conducted time series analyses to evaluate the effect of the 2012-2014 nationwide rubella epidemic on prefecture-level natality in Japan	We identified a statistically significant decline in fertility rates associated with rubella epidemic activity	Large Rubella Outbreak(-)
58	House price, fertility rates and reproductive intentions(58)	Liu, J. And et al/ China /2020	uses national representative data collected through population census and household	estimate the effect of house price on women's childbearing behaviors and intentions	A significantly negative fertility response to house price is observed among renter families and those with self-built houses, but the response is insignificant for home-owning families	House price(-)

			surveys			
59	Two-child policy, gender income and fertility choice in China(59)	Liu, D. H. Raftery, A. E. / China /2020	Here we build up a three-period overlapping generation model by taking the inherent mechanism of fertility choice into account.	explore the effectiveness of the fertility policy and the factors affecting the fertility choices in China.	he results show that there is a significant U-shaped relationship between female income and two-child fertility choice.	female income(+)
60	How Do Education and Family Planning Accelerate Fertility Decline?(60)	Liu, D. H. Raftery, A. E. / sub-Saharan Africa/2020	We assessed the quantitative impact of education and family planning in high-fertility settings using a regression framework inspired by Granger causality	How Do Education and Family Planning Accelerate Fertility Decline?	We found that women's attainment of lower secondary education is key to accelerating fertility decline and found an accelerating effect of contraceptive prevalence for modern methods. We found the impact of contraceptive prevalence to be substantially larger than that of education. These accelerating effects hold in sub-Saharan Africa, but with smaller effect sizes there than elsewhere	women's attainment of lower secondary education(-)
61	The effect of air pollution on fertility intentions(61)	Li, Y. / China /2020	Using data from the China General Social Survey (CGSS) collected in 2010 and 2013	examine the effect of air pollution on fertility intentions in China.	we find a negative and significant impact of air pollution on people's fertility intentions. More importantly, after we restrict the sample to people who have been living in current places for a long period of time, the estimated effect of air pollution decreases but remains significant, indicating existence of endogeneity of air pollution on fertility intentions	negative and significant impact of air pollution(-)
62	Determinants	Lee, J. W.	This study	Determinants of fertility in the	results show that fertility increases with	infant mortality

	of fertility in the long run(62)	/ 43 countries /2020	investigates the determinants of fertility using a panel data set for 43 countries from 1900 to 2010 at five-year intervals	long run	infant mortality and national disasters and decreases with total years of educational attainment and political development. Fertility rates fall initially and then rise with an increase in income. Average years of schooling of females has a significantly negative effect on fertility rates, whereas that of males are statistically insignificant. A woman's educational attainment at the primary and secondary levels has a pronounced negative effect on fertility rates. On the contrary, an increase in a woman's tertiary educational attainment, with the level of a man's remaining constant, tends to raise fertility rates, particularly in advanced countries, indicating that highly educated women can have a better environment for childrearing in a society with greater gender equality	and national disasters(+) total years of educational attainment and political development(-) increase in income(+) Average years of schooling of females(-) A woman's educational attainment at the primary and secondary levels(-) an increase in a woman's tertiary educational attainment, with the level of a man's remaining constant(+)
63	Dynamics of environmental pollution, socio-economic factors and total fertility rate in MENA, ECOWAS and ASEAN	Nkalu, C. N. / MENA, ECOWAS and ASEAN/2019	a panel fixed-effect (FE) model are employed in estimating the objective after ascertaining the FE suitability using the	The researcher aims investigates broad effects of environmental pollution, socio-economic factors on total fertility rate in MENA, ECOWAS and ASEAN regions from 1970 to 2019	The results show that (i) environmental pollution (as proxied by CO2 emissions) has a negative and statistically significant effect on total fertility rate in MENA and ECOWAS but has a significantly positive effect on TFR in ASEAN.	environmental pollution (as proxied by CO2 emissions)(-)

	ASEAN regions(63)		Hausman Test			
64	Son Preference and Fertility Decisions: Evidence From Spatiotemporal Variation in Korea(64)	Kim, S. Lee, S. H. / Korea /2020	2000 Census Korea 2% sample	this study investigates whether son-favoring ideas or the preference for sons affect fertility decisions.	Our results indicate that parents are more likely to have a third child if they happen to have only daughters as their first two children. More importantly, this tendency is stronger if parents were born in a spatiotemporal region with more skewed gender gap in educational investment.	Son Preference(+)
65	The relationship between female education and total fertility rate, and the role of paid leave entitlements available to mothers(65)	Kim, E. J./ China//2020	Two-way fixed effects modeling was used	The present study examined the relationship between women's education and the total fertility rate from 1995 to 2010, based on data obtained from 140 countries, and how paid leave entitlements available to mothers moderate this relationship	he findings revealed that there was a negative relationship between average years of female schooling and total fertility rates, however the relationship was significantly moderated if the country had generous paid leave. Results showed that if a country had 26 or more weeks of paid leave, the negative relationship between female education and the total fertility rate disappeared while controlling for GDP per capita, under-five mortality, and female employment	female education(-)
66	Job Instability and Fertility Intentions of Young Adults in Europe: Does Labor Market Legislation Matter?(66)	Karabchuk, T. / Europe /2020	use data from twenty-seven countries that participated in the European Social Survey in 2004 and 2010	show that job instability measured as temporary employment, informal work, and unemployment decreases fertility intentions among European youth regardless of the EPL in the country. Unemployed young adults tend to plan less for having their first child in the countries with high EPL.	Unemployed young adults tend to plan less for having their first child in the countries with high EPL. Contrary to the hypotheses, multilevel modeling showed that young people in temporary or informal employment in countries with low EPL show decreases in their fertility intentions	Job Instability of Young Adults(-)

67	Determinants of regional fertility in Russia: a dynamic panel data analysis(67)	Iwasaki, I. Kumo, K. / Russia/2020	The estimation results of a system GMM dynamic model	The aim of this paper is to empirically examine the regional determinants of the fertility rate in Russia using panel data for the period of 2005–2015.	The estimation results of a system GMM dynamic model revealed that economic growth, employment opportunity, favourable local business conditions, educational opportunity, quality of social infrastructure, and housing supply serve to increase the fertility rate in Russian regions, while the presence of a Slavic population, migration inflow, poverty and ecological risks tend to suppress it.	1.economic growth, employment opportunity, favourable local business conditions, educational opportunity, quality of social infrastructure, and housing supply serve(+) 2.the presence of a Slavic population, migration inflow, poverty and ecological risks(-)
68	The nexus between education and fertility in six European countries(68)	mpicciatore, Roberto Tomatis, Francesca //2020	Using data from the second wave of Generation and Gender surveys (GGS) for Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, and Poland, and the ISTAT survey “Famiglie e Soggetti Sociali”	By adopting a comparative perspective on six European countries, this paper reports our research on the effect of education on the fertility cho	For the first childbirth, the influence of education on fertility behaviours not only remains important but also tends to increase among younger cohorts. This result matches the NHE and SDT explanation, suggesting a similar evolution towards an erosion of the family. Conversely, for the second childbirth we found marked differences among countries suggesting an East-West polarisation giving support to the GR approach	For the first childbirth, the influence of education on fertility behaviours not only remains important but also tends to increase among younger cohorts.(+)

			for Italy, we estimated the propensity to have the first and the second child birth on women born between 1940 and 1979 by means of multiprocess hazard models.			
69	Human fertility in relation to education, economy, religion, contraception, and family planning programs(69)	Götmark, Frank Andersson, Malte / 141 countries /2020	We compare six global regions: E Europe, W Europe and related countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia. In total, 141 countries are included in the analysis	We analyze recent levels of fertility in relation to five factors: education (mean school years for females), economy (Gross Domestic Product, GDP, per capita), religiosity, contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), and strength of family planning programs.	TFR decreases with increasing strength of family planning programs in three regions, but only weakly so in a fourth, Sub-Saharan Africa (the two European regions lacked such programs). Most factors correlated with TFR are also correlated with each other. In particular, education correlates positively with GDP per capita but negatively with religiosity, which is also negatively related to contraception and GDP per capita	family planning(-) education(-)
70	Changes in individual and contextual socio-economic level influence on	Gómez-Acebo, Inés Dierssen-Sotos, Trinidad And et	We performed a cross-sectional design using data from 2038 women recruited as population-	The main purpose of this article is to analyze the influence of individual and contextual socioeconomic levels on reproductive factors in Spanish women, and to explore whether	Higher parent's economic level, education level, occupational level and lower urban vulnerability were associated with higher age at first delivery and lower number of pregnancies. These associations were stronger for women	Higher parent's economic level, education level, occupational level and lower urban vulnerability were

	reproductive behavior in Spanish women in the MCC-Spain study(70)	al/Spain /2020	based controls in an MCC-Spain case-control study	this influence has changed over the last decades	born after 1950: women with unfinished primary education had their first delivery 6 years before women with high education if they were born after 1950 (23.4 vs. 29.8 years) but only 3 years before if they were born before 1950 (25.7 vs. 28.0 years). For women born after 1950, the number of pregnancies dropped from 2.1 (unfinished primary school) to 1.7 (high education), whereas it remained almost unchanged in women born before 1950.	associated with higher age(-)
71	Social Inequalities in Fertility in Women Residing in Urban Neighbourhoods in Spain: A Multilevel Approach(71)	Forcadell-Díez, L. Gotsens, M. Leon-Gomez, B. B. Pérez, G. / Spain /2020	We conducted a multilevel study of women's individual characteristics (age, educational attainment, and country of origin) and neighbourhood characteristics (disposable household income, percentage of unemployment and percentage of foreigners).	The aim was to describe social inequalities in fertility patterns among women who gave birth between 2007 and 2016 in the city of Barcelona (Spain) by jointly evaluating the effect of individual and socioeconomic neighbourhood characteristics.	The fertility rate (FR) was higher in better educated women (adjusted relative risk: aRR 2.76), those aged 30-39 years (aRR 2.13), and in those born in Spain in relation to their respective reference groups. The FR was lowest in women with upper to post-secondary, non-tertiary education (aRR 0.86) who were born in high income countries (aRR 0.57). Women living in neighbourhoods with a low income (aRR 1.46) and with a higher unemployment (aRR 1.33) were more likely to have children. In contrast, women living in neighbourhoods with a lower percentage of foreigners had the lowest FR (aRR 0.81).	women with upper to post-secondary, non-tertiary education(-) high income countries(-) living in neighbourhoods with a low income(+) higher unemployment(+) neighbourhoods with a lower percentage of foreigners(-)

72	Spatial variation in fertility across Europe: Patterns and determinants(72)	Campisi, N. Kulu, H. And et al/ Europe / 2020	using small-scale geographical data from 21 European countries for 2010	This study investigates spatial variation in fertility in Europe	The analysis shows that fertility levels in a region are strongly related to gross domestic product per capita and the share of divorced individuals in the region, and fertility levels in neighbouring regions, supporting	gross domestic product per capita and the share of divorced individuals in the region, and fertility levels in neighbouring regions,(+/-)
73	Drivers of desire for more children among childbearing women in sub-Saharan Africa: implications for fertility control(73)	Bright, Opoku Ahinkorah Abdul-Aziz, Seidu And et al/ sub-Saharan Africa /2020	We pooled data from 32 sub-Saharan African countries' Demographic and Health Surveys. A total of 232,784 married and cohabiting women with birth history, who had complete information on desire for more children made up the sample for the study. The outcome variable for the study was desire for more children. Multilevel	his study, therefore, examined the desire for more children and its predictors among childbearing women in SSA.	The factors associated with desire for more children are age, educational level, partners' education, parity, current contraceptive use, ideal number of children, decision-making capacity, number of living children and place of residence	age, educational level, partners' education, parity, current contraceptive use, ideal number of children, decision-making capacity, number of living children and place of residence(+)

			logistic regression analysis was conducted. Results were presented using adjusted odds ratios (aOR), with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI)			
74	Factors related to childbearing intentions among women: a cross-sectional study in health centers, Saveh, Iran(74)	Araban, Marzieh Karimy, Mahmood and et al/ Iran /2020	cross-sectional study of a sample of Iranian married women attending 8 centers in Saveh was conducted in 2015. A total of 483 married women 15–49 years old participated in this study.	This study aimed to investigate factors related to childbearing intentions among a sample of Iranian women	the variables of age, literacy status, employment status, husband literacy, women and husband occupation status, attitude, subjective norms, hopefulness, perceived social support, and marital satisfaction were significant predicting factors for childbearing intention (P < 0.05)	age, literacy status, employment status, husband literacy, women and husband occupation status, attitude, subjective norms, hopefulness, perceived social support, and marital satisfaction(+/-)
75	A new family equilibrium? Changing dynamics between the gender division of labor and	Zhou, Muzhi Kan, Man-Yee/ Great Britain/2019	Data is from the harmonized Understanding Society and the British Household Panel Study. We first	ow has the relationship between the couple-level gender division of labor and fertility changed over the last 26 years in Great Britain?	From 1991 to 2017, the positive, reciprocal association between the traditional division of labor and fertility has been significantly weakening over time. Couples are less likely to adopt the male-breadwinner model when they have more children, and couples who adopt	From 1991 to 2017, the positive, reciprocal association between the traditional division of labor and

	fertility in Great Britain, 1991-2017(75)		identify different levels of traditionalism in the division of labor by using latent class analysis. We then employ couple-level fixed-effect logistic regressions to analyze the reciprocal relationship between the gender division of labor and fertility		the male-breadwinner model are no longer more likely to have a new child from 2009 onward	fertility has been significantly weakening over time. Couples are less likely to adopt the male-breadwinner model when they have more children, and couples who adopt the male-breadwinner model are no longer more likely to have a new child from 2009 onward
76	China's Demographic Future Under the New Two-Child Policy(76)	Zhang, X. Guo, F. Zhai, Z. /china/2019	Using population census data and 1% population sampling data during the period of 1982–2015	develops a fertility simulation model to explore the effects of the two-child policy on women's total fertility rate, and employs Cohort Component Method in population projections to examine China's demographic future with different fertility regimes	The fertility simulation results reveal that the two-child policy will make significantly positive effects on China's total fertility rate through increasing second births, leading to a sharp but temporary increase in the first 5 years after the implementation of the new policy.	the New Two-Child Policy(+)
77	East Asian low marriage and birth rates: The role of life history	Yong, J. C. Li, N. P. / East Asian /2019	(N = 243) Drawing from a life history perspective	This study (N = 243) examined social status affordance (SSA) as a novel factor underlying cultural variations in marriage and childbearing attitudes	found that strong competition for prestigious jobs in developed East Asian countries, which is hypothesized to be an outcome of their collectivistic nature and the importance they place on endowed	trong competition for prestigious jobs in developed East Asian countries(-)

	strategy, culture, and social status affordance(77)				social status, was associated with reduced SSA and, in turn, less favorable attitudes towards marriage and preference for less children. These effects were driven by men, primarily	
78	Nicotinamide and Demographic and Disease transitions: Moderation is Best(78)	Williams, Adrian C. Hill, Lisa J. /UK /2019	panel data	Nicotinamide and Demographic and Disease transitions	Too much meat (and supplements) may precipitate immune intolerance and autoimmune and allergic disease, with relative infertility and longevity, via the tryptophan-nicotinamide pathway. This switch favours a dearth of regulatory T (Treg) and an excess of T helper cells	infections. Nicotinamide Too much meat (and supplements)(-)
79	How Does Foreign Aid Affect Total Fertility Rate? Panel Data Evidence(79)	Wang, M. Zhuang, H. /Korea/2019	Panel Data Evidence: Using data on official development assistance in 86 developing countries over 1970–2015	We explore the relationship between aid and the total fertility rate in recipient countries, which is closely linked to the literature on aid and economic development	find that foreign aid helps to lower the total fertility rate in recipient countries in general. In addition, our results suggest that development assistance is most effective in lower-income countries or countries with a lower level of human capital. We also observe considerable regional heterogeneities regarding the effect of aid on the total fertility rate	Foreign Aid Affect(-)
80	Proximate determinants of fertility in Ethiopia; an application of revised Bongaarts model(80)	Tariku, Laelago Yitagesu, Habtu Yohannes, Samuel / Ethiopia /2019	The EDHS data of 2011 and 2016 were used in our study. A total of 16,515 eligible women included in 2011 and 15,683 in 2016 surveys made up the sample for the study	The objective of this study was assessing proximate determinants of fertility and the role of selected socio-economic variables in influencing fertility in Ethiopia.	In 2011, index of marriage inhibited fertility by 37.8%, however in 2016 it inhibited fertility by 34.4%. In 2011, contraceptive use reduced fertility by 28.5% while in 2016 it reduced fertility by 30.7%. The index of postpartum infecundity decreased fertility by 34.7% in 2011 and by 34.5% in 2016. Foetal wastage inhibited fertility by 9.2% in both survey years. The total fertility rate in 2016 was 4.14 whereas the projected total fertility in 2020 will be 3.2 children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. index of marriage(-) 2. contraceptive use reduced fertility(-) 3. index of postpartum (-) 4. Foetal wastage(-)

					per woman. Conclusion Among the four proximate determinants of fertility, the contribution of index of marriage was the highest in inhibiting fertility in 2011. On the other hand, the contribution of postpartum infecundability was the highest in inhibiting fertility in 2016. The contribution of the index of contraceptive in inhibiting fertility increased from 28.5% in 2011 to 30.7% in 2016. The index of foetal wastage contributed the least in both 2011 and 2016 survey years	
81	On the nexus of fertility and debt(81)	Sun, L. / China /2019	Model/ panel	This paper examines the effects of debt on fertility with panel data	The baseline model confirms that both public and non-financial private debt significantly mitigate fertility, whereas the dynamic panel suggests that only the effects of private debt are significant	Debt(-) sThe baseline model confirms that both public and non-financial private debt significantly mitigate fertility, whereas the dynamic panel suggests that only the effects of private debt are significant)
82	Low fertility trend in the Republic of Korea and the problems of its family and demographic	Seo, Seung Hyun / Korea /2019	analyzes the population trends and the family and demographic policy	analyzes the population trends and the family and demographic policy in the contemporary Republic of Korea	Firstly, in modern Korean society, fertility is increasingly declining with rising women's overall education and employment, with an increase in the number of unmarried women Secondly, after the financial crisis in South Korea in 1997 and in connection	women's overall education and employment(-) Competitive employment market(-) authoritarian

	policy implementation(82)				<p>with the liberalization of the market on a global scale, the labour market in the country became very competitive, and young people should put in a lot of effort to reach a position at work</p> <p>an authoritarian patriarchal family culture is an important factor that has influenced the very low (by WHO criteria) birth rate</p> <p>young people either postpone marriage and, consequently, the birth of a child for the sake of their career, or do not plan to marry and have children at all in order not to lose their jobs. The marriage rate constantly reduces: in 2018, the marriage rate was 5 ‰, whereas in 2009 it was 6.2 ‰, in 1970 it was 9.2 ‰</p> <p>According to social surveys, most girls say that they do not want to experience the pain associated with childbirth; moreover, having a child would harm their careers</p>	patriarchal family culture(-) harm their careers(-)
83	Fertility rates and the postponement of first births: a descriptive study with Finnish population data(83)	Roustaei, Z. Räsänen, S. Gissler, M. Heinonen, S. / Finland/2019	All 1 792 792 live births from 1987 to 2016 in Finland	described the trend of fertility rates, age-specific fertility rates and associated factors in Finland over a 30-year period	Postponement of first births was followed by decline in completed fertility rate	the postponement of first births(-)
84	Can financial incentives reduce the	Raute, A. / Germany/201	estimate 5 years	assess whether earnings-dependent maternity leave positively impacts fertility and	the results suggest that earnings-dependent maternity leave benefits, which compensate women according to	financial incentives(+)

	baby gap? Evidence from a reform in maternity leave benefits(84)	9		narrows the baby gap between highly educated (high-earning) and less-educated (low-earning) women	their opportunity cost of childbearing, could successfully reduce the fertility rate disparity related to mothers' education and earnings	
85	Determinants of Change in Fertility among Women in Rural Areas of Uganda(85)	Paulino, Ariho Abel, Nzabona/ Uganda/2019	using a multivariate Poisson decomposition technique to quantify the contribution of changes in the socioeconomic among women in rural areas during the 2006–2016 period	focus on determinants of change in fertility among rural women in Uganda	findings indicate that the mean number of children ever born (MCEB) reduced from 4.5 to 3.9 in 2006 and this reduction was associated with both the changes in composition of women and fertility behavior. The composition of women contributed to 42% while the fertility behavior contributed to 58% of the observed reduction. The education level attained and the age at first sex showed significant contributions on both components of the decomposition. The observed decline in fertility is largely associated with the variation in the risk of childbearing among the rural women. The variation in the risk of childbearing by education and age at first sex of the rural women showed to be the biggest contribution to the observed change in fertility. Continued improvements in access, attendance, and completion of secondary schools by women in rural areas will be the key drivers to Uganda's overall transition to low fertility	Continued improvements in access, attendance, and completion of secondary schools by women in rural areas will be the key drivers to Uganda's overall transition to low fertility(-)
86	Dynamics of environmental pollution, socio-	Nkalu, C. N. / MENA, ECOWAS and	a panel fixed-effect (FE) model are employed in	The researcher aims investigates broad effects of environmental pollution, socio-economic factors on total	The results show that (i) environmental pollution (as proxied by CO2 emissions) has a negative and statistically significant effect on total fertility rate in MENA and	environmental pollution (as proxied by CO2 emissions)(-)

	economic factors and total fertility rate in MENA, ECOWAS and ASEAN regions(86)	ASEAN/2019	estimating the objective after ascertaining the FE suitability using the Hausman Test	fertility rate in MENA, ECOWAS and ASEAN regions from 1970 to 2019	ECOWAS but has a significantly positive effect on TFR in ASEAN.	
87	Determinants of Fertility in Bangladesh: Evidence From the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey(87)	Nahar, M. Z. Zahangir, M. S. / Bangladesh/2019	Data are taken from the 2014 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey.	This study uses the cumulative fertility approach to examine a wide variety of factors affecting fertility among all ever-married women of childbearing ages in Bangladesh	fertility is higher among women who are Muslims, illiterates, or primary school graduates Type of place of residence, administrative divisions, husband's education, respondent's working status, husband's occupation, age at first marriage, and the spousal age difference are also significant to some extent, especially for assessing the fertility of all women	women who are Muslims, illiterates, or primary school graduates(+) Type of place of residence, administrative divisions, husband's education, respondent's working status, husband's occupation, age at first marriage, and the spousal age difference(+/-)
88	The effect of family welfare support on the likelihood of having another child and parents' labor supply(88)	Milovanska-Farrington, S. / Europe/2019	panel data	This article examines the causal effect of family allowances on the likelihood of having another child, and on the extensive and intensive margins of labor supply.	higher child benefits incentivize parents to have more children but do not affect their employment choice. The effect is larger for low-income families	causal effect of family allowances higher child benefits(+)

89	The birth rate in BRICS countries under the gender inequality in the labor market(89)	Kizilova, K. Mosakova, E. A. / Russ /2019	panel data	The birth rate in BRICS countries under the gender inequality in the labor market	he gender equality policy in a long run determines a smaller number of children per family in the future	gender equality policy(-)
90	Effects of living in the same region as one's workplace on the total fertility rate of working women in Korea(90)	Kim, Y. Y. Kang, H. J. / Korea/2019	Information on eligibility and healthcare utilization was obtained from the National Health Information Database between 2011 and 2015. The study participants were working women aged 15-49 years	this study was conducted to investigate the effects of residence patterns relative to the workplace on the total fertility rate of working women	he total fertility rate by residence pattern was highest in women residing in the same municipality as their workplace. After adjustment, the odds of childbirth in women from the same municipality and the same province were 21.6% and 16.0% higher than those of women residing in a different province, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: The total fertility rate was higher among women living near their workplace	Effects of living in the same region(+)
91	The decline in China's fertility level: A decomposition analysis(91)	Jiang, Q. Yang, S. Li, S. Feldman, M. W. / China /2019	Using China's population census data from 1990, 2000 and 2010	analysis Many factors have contributed to the decline in China's fertility level the present study investigates the factors causing the decline in China's fertility rate by decomposing changes in two fertility indices: the total fertility rate (TFR) and the net reproduction rate (NRR)	The change in the TFR is decomposed into the change in the marital fertility rate (MFR) and the change in the proportion of married women (PMW). Four factors contribute to the change in the NRR. The following are the main findings. A drop in the MFR caused a decrease in the TFR and the NRR between 1989 and 2000. However, the change in MFR increased TFR and NRR between 2000 and 2010. Marriage postponement caused a decline	marital fertility rate (MFR)(-,+)

					in the fertility level between 1989 and 2000 as well as between 2000 and 2010. The effect of the MFR and marriage postponement varied with age and region and also between urban and rural areas	
92	Effects of son preference on fertility: A parity progression analysis(92)	Hoq, Mohammad Nazmul / Bangladesh /2019	multivariate analyses	this study examines levels and differentials in fertility and also investigates the effects of son preference on fertility in Bangladesh	Levels of fertility indicate that the proportion of higher education of a couple is inversely related to fertility, whereas rural and Muslim couples in Bangladesh have more children. The bivariate analysis shows that almost all the independent variables selected for this study have a significant association with parity progression. Findings from multivariate analyses suggest that women with at least one son are less likely to continue childbearing than women without sons at parities 2-3. At most or all parities, continued childbearing is negatively associated with education, access to mass media, and family wealth. A significant source of motivation for parity progression in couples is the desire to have a son.	higher education(-) desire to have a son(+) with education, access to mass media, and family wealth(-)
93	Lifestyle and Psychological Factors Associated with Pregnancy Intentions: Findings from a Longitudinal	Hill, Briony Ling, Mathew / Australian /2019	Data from Wave 3 (age 25–30 years; n = 7656) and Wave 5 (age 31–36 years; n = 4735) from the Australian Longitudinal Study of	explore relationships between preconception lifestyle and psychological factors and prospectively assessed short-(currently trying to conceive) and long-term (future parenthood aspirations) pregnancy intentions	In multivariable models, parity and marital status were associated consistently with pregnancy intentions and parenthood aspirations. Aspirations for a second/subsequent child were associated negatively with physical activity, sitting time, diet quality, lower anxiety and higher stress	parity and marital status(+/-) second/subsequent child : negatively with physical activity, sitting time, diet quality, lower anxiety and

	Cohort Study of Australian Women(93)		Women's Health were used./ Logistic regressions			higher stress(-)
94	A Note on the Effect of Religiosity on Fertility(94)	Herzer, D. /us/2019	panel data	this note estimates the macro-level effect of religiosity on fertility both for a total sample of 25 Christian countries between 1925 and 2000 and for three subsamples: Catholic, Protestant, and mixed Catholic-Protestant countries	Results show that religiosity, in general, has a positive long-run effect on fertility. However, this effect is not significant for Catholic countries	Religiosity(+)
95	The effects of occupational pollutants on the reproductive health of female informal street traders in Warwick junction, Durban, South Africa – a cross-sectional study(95)	Hariparsad, Sujatha Naidoo, Rajen N. / Durban, South Africa /2019	A cross-sectional study was conducted among 305 female traders selected from exposed and non-exposed areas within the Warwick Junction trading hub, located in Durban, South Africa. Validated reproductive questionnaires and clinical assessments were conducted on all participants.	The aim of this study was to compare the reproductive outcomes among street traders exposed to pollutants from their work-related activities and traders without such exposure	exposed to occupational pollutants show an association with developing infertility and low birth weight infants.	effects of occupational pollutants(-)

			Adverse reproductive outcomes such as low birth weight, spontaneous abortions and infertility were assessed.			
96	Assessing the impact of the “one-child policy” in China: A synthetic control approach(96)	Gietel-Basten, Stuart Han, Xuehui Cheng, Yuan /china/2019	objective, data-driven method	construct the total fertility rates and population size of a ‘synthetic China	find that while the earlier, less restrictive ‘later-longer-fewer’ policy introduced in 1973 played a critical role in driving down the fertility rate, the role of the ‘one-child policy’ introduced in 1979 and its descendants was much less significant	one-child policy” in China(-)
97	Changes in maximum parental leave payment in Iceland and total fertility rates(97)	Einarsdottir, K. /Iceland/2019	Publicly available aggregated data on yearly total fertility rates, birth rates, unemployment rates, gross domestic product (GDP) and maximum parental leave payments were obtained for 2002-2019 Segmented	The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of the changes in the maximum parental leave payment in Iceland during 2009 and 2016 on total fertility rates and birth rates during 2002-2019	The decrease in maximum parental leave payment during 2008-2010 was associated with a 15% decrease in the estimated total fertility rate compared with the expected rate (-15.7%; 95% CI -22.7 to -8.7), whereas the increased payments during 2016-2017 indicated a possible 3% increase in the estimated total fertility rate (3.2%; 95% CI -29.1 to 35.5).	The decrease in maximum parental leave payment(-)

			/regression analyses			
98	Weighing the Impact of Diet and Lifestyle on Female Reproductive Function(98)	Chen, H. Wang, X. Li, Z. Zhu, Z. /china/2019	randomized trials In an attempt to define "the optimal fertility diet", we consider the role played by Mediterranean lifestyle and some macronutrients (animal and vegetable proteins) on ovulatory disorders and female fertility also considering some new visions derived from randomized trials of lifestyle programs in obese infertile women asking for in vitro fertilization or alternative assisted reproduction technologies	Weighing the Impact of Diet and Lifestyle on Female Reproductive Function	Several reports are in favor of an increased consumption of either proteins or low-glycemic index carbohydrates to improve ovulatory disorders and female fertility. In studies concerning infertile women undergoing assisted reproduction, either structured exercise sessions and dietary intervention programs seem to be effective in improving menstrual cycles and fertility as demonstrated by the increased rate of natural conceptions. CONCLUSION: The findings of this review confirm the important impact of Mediterranean diet and lifestyle in preserving and improving fertility	consumption of either proteins or low-glycemic index carbohydrates(+) structured exercise sessions and dietary intervention programs(+) Mediterranean diet and lifestyle in preserving(+)

99	The Effect of Maternity Leave Expansions on Fertility Intentions: Evidence from Switzerland(99)	Barbos, A. Milovanska-Farrington, S. / Switzerland /2019		The study the effect of the expansion of the mandatory paid maternity leave, implemented in Switzerland in 2005, on individuals' fertility intentions	There are several channels through which the maternity leave expansion may affect individuals' child planning, all indicative of a positive effect on the fertility rate.	Maternity Leave Expansions(+)
100	Increment of ambient exposure to fine particles and the reduced human fertility rate in China, 2000-2010(100)	Xue, T. Zhu, T. China//2018	Using first-difference regression, we linked temporal changes in FR and PM(2.5) with adjustment for ecological covariates across 2806 counties in China during 2000-2010.	Increment of ambient exposure to fine particles and the reduced human fertility rate in China, 2000-2010	The FR decreased by 3.3% (1.2%, 5.3%) for each 10 µg/m(3) increment in PM(2.5). Our results confirm the statistical association between ambient particles and FR and suggest that poor air quality may contribute to childlessness in China.	ambient particles (poor air quality-)
101	Family policies and fertility: Examining the link between family policy institutions and fertility rates in 33 countries 1995-2011(101)		using pooled time-series analysis with country fixed effects and stepwise control for female labor force participation, unemployment rates and GDP.	The purpose of this paper is to analyze the link between two different family policy dimensions – one supporting the combination of work and parenthood and one supporting stay-at-home mothers – and fertility rates between 1995 and 2011 in 33 industrialized countries	he analyses show that earner–carer support is linked to higher fertility, while traditional–family support is not. Also, higher female labor force participation is linked to higher fertility before GDP is included. Conversely, higher unemployment is correlated with lower fertility levels	earner–carer support(+)
102	Socioeconomic	Wei, Jieqiong	Based on a	this study tries to estimate	The findings of this study suggest that	1. marriage age,

	determinants of rural women's desired fertility: A survey in rural Shaanxi, China(102)	Xue, Jianhong × Duolao, Wang /China/2018	multi-stage stratified cluster sampling survey with 2,516 women respondents in rural Shaanx	desired fertility of rural women and evaluate the impact of important socioeconomic factors on their desired fertility.	women's marriage age, the pecuniary costs of having children, women's income forgone for having children, and social security benefits available for rural residents at retirement age, are significantly and negatively related to desired fertility. However, rural women's cultural views towards fertility are significantly but positively related to their desired fertility	2. the pecuniary costs of having children 3. women's income forgone for having children, 4. social security benefits(-) 5. rural women's cultural(+)
103	Do childbirth grants increase the fertility rate? Policy impacts in South Korea(103)	Son, Y. J. / South Korea /2018	Using panel data for 230 municipalities that spans the years 2001–2014	his paper examines the impacts of family benefits on the fertility rate in Korea	This study finds a positive effect of family benefits on total fertility rate.	family benefits(+)
104	Child subsidies and the cross-sectional fertility pattern(104)	Reijnders, L. S. M. / Cambridge University /2018	model with overlapping generations of heterogeneous individuals, two sectors of production and a government	the effect of different types of child subsidies on the economic allocation and the cross-sectional fertility pattern	A subsidy on childcare favors the birth rates of educated, high-wage individuals	Child subsidies(+)
105	Determinants of change in fertility pattern among women in Uganda during the period 2006–2011(105)	Paulino, Ariho Allen, Kabagenyi Abel, Nzabona / Uganda /2018	Using the 2006 and 2011 Demographic and Health Survey data for Uganda, Multivariate Poisson	In this paper we examine how fertility rates have changed between 2006 and 2011 and whether these changes have resulted from changing characteristics or from changing reproductive behavior of women	The change observed in older age at first marriage was the major contributor to the changes in fertility contribution to the reduction in fertility between 2006 and 2011 was from increased education and delayed marriage among women	increased education (-) delayed marriage among women(-) Continued improvement in secondary school completion(-)

			Decomposition techniques were applied to evaluate observed changes in fertility.			
106	MEASURING the IMPACT of CHILD MARRIAGE on TOTAL FERTILITY: A STUDY for FIFTEEN COUNTRIES(106)	Onagoruwa, A. Wodon, Q. / fifteen countries /2018	Data from the most recent Demographic and Health Surveys in the fifteen countries of interest were used. Analysis was restricted to a subsample of women aged 35-49 years in order to capture completed fertility. Poisson regression	This study aimed to assess, in a more detailed way than done so far, the magnitude of the relationship between child marriage and total fertility in multiple countries representing diverse settings	Controlling for socioeconomic and other characteristics, girls who marry as children have more children over their lifetime than women marrying after the age of 18.	CHILD MARRIAGE(+) girls who marry as children(+)
107	Can maternity benefits have long-term effects on childbearing? Evidence from Soviet Russia(107)	Malkova, O. / Russia /2018	Evidence from Soviet Russia	the effects of Russia's 1981 expansion in maternity benefits on completed childbearing. The program provided one year of partially paid parental leave and a small cash transfer upon a child's birth	Fertility rates rose immediately by 8.2% over twelve months. The increase in fertility rates not only persisted for the ten-year duration of the program, but it reflected large increases in higher-order births to older women who already had children before the program started	one year of partially paid parental leave and a small cash transfer upon a child's birth(+)
108	Parents'	Luppi,	Relying on	The paper addresses the	Results suggest that a decline in new	decline in new

	subjective well-being after their first child and declining fertility expectations(108)	Francesca Mencarini, Letizia / Australia /2018	twelve waves of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia panel survey (2001-2012),	question of whether new parents' satisfaction with their overall life and several specific life spheres modifies their expectations about having a second, or further, child	parents' life satisfaction, overall and in different life domains, is associated with a significant decline in fertility expectations	parents' life satisfaction(-)
109	On the relationship between business cycle and fertility rate in Taiwan: Evidence from the nonlinear cointegration methodology(109)	Lin, Y. H. Chen, W. Y. / Taiwan /2018	the nonlinear ARDL cointegration methodology	examine the potentially asymmetric responses of fertility rate to business cycle after extensively controlling for prevalence of education, crude marriage and crude death rates in Taiwan over the period from 1950 to 2015	results suggest that there is an asymmetric effect of business cycles on total fertility rate. Both economic boom (in terms of an increase in real GDP per capita) and recession (in terms of a decrease in real GDP per capita) will decrease fertility rate. The effect of economic recession dominates that of economic boom	1.economic boom (in terms of an increase in real GDP per capita) (-) 2.recession (in terms of a decrease in real GDP per capita)(-)
110	The role of values and of socioeconomic status in the education-fertility link among men and women(110)	Lakomý, M. / Vienna /2018	utilizes an untapped data source containing information about completed fertility rates and many explanatory variables to elaborate the education-fertility link A Poisson	completed fertility rates and many explanatory variables to elaborate the education-fertility link	The association between education and fertility is found to be generally negative and stronger for women	Education(-)

			regression			
111	Fertility factors in Czechia according to the results of the 2011 census(111)	Kurkin, R. Šprocha, B. and et al / Czechia /2018	The analysis is based on anonymised individual-level data from the 2011 Czech Population and Housing Census. We used the method of causal modelling to monitor the impact of various factors on cohort fertility	The main objective is to test the impact of the most frequently discussed factors of fertility at the individual level.	It was confirmed, that the key factor behind fertility levels was the marital status (married women are more likely to become mothers than single women). Other important factors included woman's income (a higher income raises the chance of remaining childless or having only one child) and achieved educational level (the level of childlessness increases as the level of education rises)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.marital status married women are more likely to become mothers than single women)(+) 2. higher income (-) 3. increases as the level of education (-)
112	Can fiscal policy spur fertility?(112)	Kudla, J. Walczyk, K. / Poland /2018	A theoretical economic model of utility maximization is applied to analyze the impact of fiscal policy on fertility.	In this paper we strive to answer the question whether fiscal incentives spur fertility if parents are rational	The results indicate that a substantial fertility effect can be obtained by raising subsidies for children or general benefits for families.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. raising subsidies for children (+) 2. general benefits for families.(+)
113	Factors related to low birth rate among married women in Korea(113)	Ju-Eun, Song Ahn, Jeong-Ah And et al/ Korea /2018	his study was a secondary analysis using the “National Survey on Fertility and Family Health	The purpose of this study was to explore the factors influencing low birth rate among married women using the National Survey data in Korea	The factors influencing women’s first childbirth included perceptions about the value of marriage and children and their education level. The factors influencing their subsequent childbirths included multifaceted variables of maternal age during the first childbirth, residential	The factors influencing women’s first childbirth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. perceptions about the value of

			and Welfare”, which was a nationally representative survey conducted by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. We analyzed the data of 3,482 married women (aged between 19 and 39 years) using SPSS 20.0 program for descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA, and binary and ordinal logistic regression models		area, religion, monthly household income, perceptions about the value of marriage and children, and social media	marriage and children(+) 2. their education level(-) The factors influencing their subsequent childbirths: (maternal age during the first childbirth, residential area, religion, monthly household income, perceptions about the value of marriage and children, and social media)(+/-)
114	Determinants of fertility rate among women in Ghana and Nigeria: Implications for population growth and sustainable	Ifelunini, I. A. Ugwu, S. C. And et all/ Ghana and Nigeria /2018	Macro data spanning 1962-2015, obtained from World Bank data portal-under the African Development Indicators (ADI)	Investigated Determinants of fertility rate among women in Ghana and Nigeria	Rural population concentration, per capita income, life expectancy of men, female education, prevalence of contraceptive use among women, and composition of women education are the key determinants of fertility among women in Ghana and Nigeria. Remittance inflows significantly increase fertility among women in Ghana and	per capita income, life expectancy of men, female education, prevalence of contraceptive use among women, and composition of women education

	development(14)		were analyzed using descriptive statistics (line graph) and random effect panel regression.		Nigeria	are the key determinants of fertility among women in Ghana and Nigeria.
115	Urban Slums and Fertility Rate Differentials(15)	Hassan, S. M. Mahabir, R. / Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) /2018	panel data	investigates the role of growing slums	Our panel fixed effects and two-stage least square results of 72 developing countries during the period 1990-2014 support the positive effect of slums on fertility rate after controlling for endogeneity, country and time fixed effects, as well other drivers of fertility.	slums on fertility rate(+)
116	A lowered probability of pregnancy in females in the USA aged 25-29 who received a human papillomavirus vaccine injection(116)	DeLong, G./ United States /2018	This study analyzed information gathered in National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, which represented 8 million 25-to-29-year-old women residing in the United States between 2007 and 2014	Investigation A lowered probability of pregnancy in females in the USA aged 25-29 who received a human papillomavirus vaccine injection	Results suggest that females who received the HPV shot were less likely to have ever been pregnant than women in the same age group who did not receive the shot	human papillomavirus vaccine injection(-)
117	Influencing factors to have an additional	Chang, I. Kim, B. H. S. / Korea /2018	data from 2012 Population and Housing Census	to explore the effects of individual and regional characteristics on working	The results indicate that the working women ultimately deal with economic aspects on their decision for additional	economic aspects: Regional characteristics

	child by working women in Korea(117)		Statistics are utilized in the analysis	women's intention of additional childbirth in Korea.	childbirth. Regional characteristics variables, namely unemployment rate, city type, private education cost, workplace daycare facilities and government budget for childcare, reflect economic aspects in households.	variables, namely unemployment rate, city type, private education cost, workplace daycare facilities and government budget for childcare(+/-)
118	Economic downturns and infant health(118)	Alessie, R. Angelini, V. And et al// Netherlands 2018	We use a sample of over 50,000 respondents born between 1950 and 1994 from Lifelines—a cohort and biobank from the northern Netherlands	The study the gender-specific impact of macroeconomic conditions around birth on infant health.	results show that high provincial unemployment rates decrease fertility and lead to a lower birthweight in boys. The negative impact of high unemployment on birthweight is particularly strong for boys born to older mothers and for babies born to smoking mothers	high provincial unemployment rates(-)
119	Longevity, Fertility and Economic Growth: Do Environmental Factors Matter?(119)	Varvarigos, D. Zakaria, I. Z. //2017	model	study examines the effect of environmental factors on the economic decisions regarding fertility	we provide a novel explanation on the positive relation between fertility rates and pollution	positive relation between fertility rates and pollution(+)
120	Impact of social service and public health spending on teenage birth rates across the	Sipsma, H. L. Canavan, M. And Et al //2017	DESIGN: Ecological study. SETTING: USA. PARTICIPANT S: 50 states.	To examine whether greater state-level spending on social and public health services such as income, education and public safety is associated with lower rates of teenage births in USA	The unadjusted and adjusted models across all years demonstrated significant effects of spending and suggested that higher spending rates were associated with lower rates of teenage birth, with effects slightly diminishing with each increase in spending (linear effect: B=-	higher spending rates(-)

	USA: an ecological study(120)				0.20; 95% CI -0.31 to 0.08; p<0.001 and quadratic effect: B=0.003; 95% CI 0.002 to 0.005; p<0.001).	
121	Factors Affecting Fertility Rate in Iran (Panel Data 1966-2013): A Survey Study(121)	Sabermahani, Asma Goudarzi, Reza Nasiri, Sara/ Iran/2017	This is a descriptive-analytic study. Its required information is a combination of cross-sectional and time series data (panel data) that were extracted from 1966 to 2013 from Iran's population categorized by the country's 24 provinces and from statistical yearbooks of Statistical Center of Iran and Organization of Civil Registration. The final estimations were made using Eviews 7 and STATA 12 software.	the authors decided to study the most important factors influencing fertility rate in Iran by conducting a longitudinal study and considering the effect of various time periods on its population changes	howed that variables of marriage, women's level of education, unemployment, population policies, Sunni population, economic policies and annual expenses of households have influenced the fertility rate. Results: Based on the research results, marriage and women's level of education respectively had the most positive and the most negative effects on the fertility rate. Then, unemployment, family planning policies, policies of paying cash subsidies and total annual household expenses had reverse effects on the fertility rate and the policies of paying cash subsidies and Sunni population had positive effects on the fertility rate.	marriage (+) women's level of education(-) unemployment, family planning policies, policies of paying cash subsidies and total annual household expenses(-) the policies of paying cash subsidies and Sunni population(+)
122	A cohort	Pifarré i	cohort	effect of unemployment on	results show that higher levels of	effect of

	perspective of the effect of unemployment on fertility(122)	Arolas, H. / Germany/2017		fertility	structural unemployment decrease fertility, but that the effects of cyclical variations in unemployment depend to a large extent on the age at which they are experienced. Cyclical reductions in the unemployment level mostly result in increases in fertility rates.	unemployment on fertility(-)
123	THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURE IN SHAPING AFRICAN FERTILITY PATTERN: EVIDENCE FROM DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS(123)	Odimegwu, C. Adedini, S. A. / Africa /2017	Using the most recent Demographic and Health Survey data from Egypt (Northern Africa), Cameroon (Middle Africa), Kenya (Eastern Africa), Nigeria (Western Africa) and Zimbabwe (Southern Africa), the study employed multilevel Poisson regression models/ sampled women (aged 15-44) ranged from 7774 in Kenya (2008-09) to 30,480 in Nigeria (2008)	to examine the influence of community factors on African fertility levels and patterns	The findings demonstrate some significant community effects on African fertility patterns, even after controlling for a number of individual-level factors. For instance, residence in socioeconomically disadvantaged regions, rural settings, poor neighbourhood and communities with high family size norm were found to be associated with higher fertility levels in the selected countries. The emerging African fertility patterns require the need to go beyond addressing individual-level characteristics in the efforts to reduce fertility levels in Africa.	residence in socioeconomically disadvantaged regions, rural settings, poor neighbourhood and communities with high family size norm(+)

124	The factors associated with childbearing intentions in Iranian female University students(124)	Moradi, Maryam Kariman, Nourossadat and et al/ iran/2017	This cross-sectional study randomly examined 294 female students of Shahid Beheshti University (SBU) and Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (SBUMS) in Tehran	determine the factors associated with childbearing intentions in female students	Of the factors examined, marriage age had the highest correlation with childbearing intentions ($P < 0.001$, $r = 0.959$). After eliminating the statistically insignificant paths, the spouse's role ($\beta = 0.325$), personal factors ($\beta = -0.100$), and family factors ($\beta = -0.072$) were found to have a direct effect on childbearing intentions. The variables of age ($\beta = -0.007$), educational stage ($\beta = -0.007$), family factors ($\beta = -0.013$), beliefs ($\beta = 0.002$), spouse's role ($\beta = -0.033$), and financial status ($\beta = 0.015$) were found to have indirect effects.	marriage age(+)
125	Fertility Response to Economic Recessions in Finland 1991–2015(125)	Hiilamo, Heikki / Finland /2017	This study analyzes fertility response to economic recession in Finland through total and gender specific unemployment between 1991 and 2015 with sub-regional data.	fertility response to economic recession in Finland	The changes in unemployment were associated with changes in fertility in Finland from 1991 to 2015. One percentage increase in unemployment reduced delivery rate by 0.13 percentages. The effect of unemployment on fertility was stronger during the Great recession than during the recession in the 1990s.	Unemployment(-)
126	Behavior: Evidence from Two Waves of the Austrian Gender and	Hanappi, Doris Buber-Ennsner, Isabella /	Using two waves of the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey, we apply probit	We aim to demonstrate this link, focusing on perceived employment and material insecurity, the importance assigned to paid work in	Results reveal that work and related benefits become salient when they are insecure, and that material insecurity among men discourages childbearing. For women, we find support for the	job loss(-)

	Generation Survey(126)	Austrish/2017	regressions to analyze gender variations in the associations between uncertainty conditions, the importance of paid work, fertility intentions and behavior.	forming fertility intentions, the construction of fertility intentions, and their realization.	hypothesis that the anticipated risk of job loss inhibits the realization of fertility intentions – intentions which are less likely to be constructed under such conditions from the onset of family planning processes.	
127	Offline effects of online connecting: the impact of broadband diffusion on teen fertility decisions(127)	Guldi, M. Herbst, C. M. /us/2017	panel data	examine whether the rollout also affected the social connections that teens make	results suggest that increased broadband access explains at least 7 % of the decline in the teen birth rate between 1999 and 2007.	broadband diffusion on teen fertility decisions (Broadband (high-speed) internet access)(-)
128	Effects of state contraceptive insurance mandates(128)	Dills, A. K. Grecu, A. M. /U.S/2017	Using U.S. Natality data for 1996 through 2009 and an event analysis specification	investigate the dynamics of the effects of state insurance contraceptive mandates on births and measures of parental investment: prenatal visits, non-marital childbearing, and risky behaviors during pregnancy	Among young Hispanic women, we find a 4% decline in the birth rate. There is evidence of a decrease in births to single mothers, consistent with increased wantedness	contraceptive insurance mandates(-)
129	The Effect of Minimum Wages on Adolescent Fertility: A Nationwide	Bullinger, L. R. / United States /2017	used a difference-in-differences approach and vital statistics data measured	To investigate the effect of minimum wage laws on adolescent birth rates in the United States	A \$1 increase in minimum wage reduces adolescent birth rates by about 2%. The effects are driven by non-Hispanic White and Hispanic adolescents. CONCLUSIONS: Nationwide, increasing minimum wages by \$1 would	Minimum Wages on Adolescent Fertility(-)

	Analysis(129)		quarterly at the state level from 2003 to 2014		likely result in roughly 5000 fewer adolescent births annually.	
130	Factors Affecting Fertility - New Evidence from Malaysia(130)	Awad, Atif Yussof, Ishak / Malaysia /2017	using Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method	investigates long and short term determinants of fertility rates in Malaysia based on basic macroeconomic variables for the period 1980-2014	over a long term period, all the selected variables (GDP, infant mortality rate, females' education and employment) have had significant and negative impact on total fertility rates.	(- GDP, - infant mortality rate, - females' education - employment)(-)
131	The Role of Socio-political and Economic Factors in Fertility Decline: A Cross-country Analysis(131)	Wang, Q. Sun, X. / China /2016	Cross-country Analysis	examine whether and how social, economic, political and population policy factors contribute to the decline in fertility rates in countries with different income levels	Worsening political freedom in Upper Middle-income countries exerts downward pressure on fertility rates, while it contributes a positive effect to fertility rates in Lower Middle- and Low-income countries. Urbanization, if implemented successfully, can be an effective approach to further reduce the fertility rate for countries with lower income levels and higher rural populations. Human capital is confirmed to be one of the most important determinants in explaining the decline in fertility rates across all income categories	Worsening political freedom in Upper Middle-income countries (-) Worsening political freedom in Lower Middle- and Low-income countries(+) Human capital(-)
132	Booms, busts, and fertility: Testing the becker model using gender-specific labor demand(132)	Schaller, J. / United States /2016	Testing the becker model using gender-specific labor demand	the effect of local labor demand shocks on birth rates	find that improvements in men's labor market conditions are associated with increases in fertility while improvements in women's labor market conditions have smaller negative effects	1. that improvements in men's labor market conditions(+) 2. improvements in women's labor market

						conditions (-)
133	Education and fertility decline in China during transitional times: A cohort approach(133)	Piotrowski, M. Tong, Y. / China /2016	cohort /Retrospective micro data from the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey and discrete time event history analysis are used to examine the fertility history of several cohorts of women born between 1945 and 1968.	examine the effect of education on birth outcomes in China during the period of economic transition and large-scale changes in mass education and population control measures	found that despite the increase in some education levels across cohorts (e.g., junior high school in rural areas), birth chances were more likely to be concentrated among less educated women,	Education(-)
134	Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Zambia: Analysis of the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey(134)	Mumbi, Chola Michelo, Charles / Zambia /2016	This was a cross-sectional analysis of women's data from the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS). A total of 7,146 women aged 15 to 49 years participated in the ZDHS. Bongaarts' model was	he aim of this study was to examine the effect of proximate determinants of fertility in Zambia using Bongaarts' model.	Results showed that, overall, mean age was 27.8 years and rural-urban distribution was 56% and 44%, respectively. Marriage (40%) and postpartum infecundity (22%) accounted for the largest inhibiting effect on natural fertility from its biological maximum of 19.10. Contraception use accounted for only 3%.	Marriage (-) postpartum infecundity (-) Contraception use accounted(-)

			employed in the data analysis.			
135	The analysis of the effect of women's participation in the labor market on fertility in European union countries using welfare state models(135)	Jaba, E. Chirianu, I. A. /European union countries/2016	performed applying panel data analysis. The data treatment was carried out using SPSS and E-Views software. The data which was collected for the member countries of the European Union corresponds to the time period 2002-2012.	assesses the effect of the evolution of female employment rate on the variation of total fertility rate.	The results show the existence of the relationship between the female employment rate and the total fertility rate. The relationship between the two variables behaves differently among the EU countries due to the welfare state model adopted, specific labor market characteristics, including political regimes and geographical aspects	female employment rate(-/+)
136	Pro-natalist cash grants and fertility: A panel analysis(136)	Hong, S. C. Kim, Y. I. And et al/ South Korea /2016	A panel analysis /across 225 municipal districts in South Korea from 2005 to 2010	estimated the causal impact of cash grants on fertility	rise in grant amounts by 1,000 USD increased the crude birth rate by 4.4%	cash grants(+)
137	Parental Education and Fertility: An Empirical Investigation Based on Evidence from Taiwan(137)	Chen, I. C. / Taiwan/2016	applied the two-stage least-square method to account for the endogeneity of educational attainment.	investigated the size of the impact of parental education on fertility choice and whether this effect was larger for maternal education	The results showed that parental education was an important factor in reducing the fertility rate. In addition, maternal education was a stronger determinant than paternal education	parental education(-)
138	Landholding	Chege, V.	A Multivariate	address the factors influencing	the relationship between fertility and	Landholding(+)

	and Fertility Relationship in Kenya: A Multivariate Analysis(138)	Susuman, A. S. / Kenya /2016	Analysis /The data used are from the 2008–2009 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) of a representative sample size of 6761 women, aged 15–49 years	landholdings and fertility among women in rural Kenya	landholdings influences family sizes	
139	CHILDREN OF A (POLICY) REVOLUTION: THE INTRODUCTION OF UNIVERSAL CHILD CARE AND ITS EFFECT ON FERTILITY(139)	Bauernschuster, S. And et al/ German /2016	birth register data	What role does affordable and widely available public child care play for fertility?	increases in public child care have significant positive effects on fertility.	public child care(+)
140	THE SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY RATES IN	Yurtseven, Caglar //2015	A DYNAMIC PANEL DATA ANALYSIS/ A sample of 33 predominantly Muslim countries is	understand the determinants of fertility in predominately Muslim countries	The study reveals an inverse relationship between economic development and fertility rate. As these countries develop, fertility rates will decline	economic development(-)

	MUSLIM COUNTRIES: A DYNAMIC PANEL DATA ANALYSIS(140)		chosen as the target of the study			
141	On the Relationship between Development and Fertility: The Case of the United States(141)	/ Ryabov, Igor /United States/2015	cross-sectional analyses	whether there is a link between the spatial patterns of human development and period fertility in the United States at the county level.	egative association between selected human development indicators and TFR exists in suburban and rural counties, as well as in the United States as a whole. However, this is not the case for urban counties	human development indicators in the United States at the county level(-)
142	The effect of neighbourhood mortality shocks on fertility preferences: a spatial econometric approach(142)	Owoo, N. S. Agyei-Mensah, S. Onuoha, E. / Ghana /2015	a spatial econometric approach/ Using all rounds of the Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (1988–2008)	The effect of neighbourhood mortality shocks on fertility preferences	results indicate that in addition to own-child mortality, neighbourhood child mortality shocks are also a determinant of women’s fertility in Ghana	neighbourhood child mortality shocks(+)
143	Explaining the Role of Proximate Determinants on Fertility Decline among Poor and Non-Poor in Asian Countries(143)	Majumder, Nabanita Faujdar, Ram / Asian countries /2015	Design Data from several new rounds of DHS surveys are available over the past few years/ Bongaarts model	examined the overall contributions of the poor and non-poor in fertility decline across the Asian countries. Further, we analyzed the direct and indirect factors that determine the reproductive behaviour of two distinct population sub-groups.	he increasing level of contraceptive use especially among poor women. Over the period of time changing marriage pattern and induced abortion are playing an important role in reducing fertility among poor women	1.increasing level of contraceptive use especially among poor women(-) 2.Over the period of time changing marriage

						pattern(-) 3.induced abortion are playing an important role in reducing fertility among poor women(-)
144	Schooling, marriage, and age at first birth in Madagascar(144)	Glick, P. Handy, C. Sahn, D. E. / Madagascar /2015	Estimate /among females aged 12–25 in Madagascar	Estimate the determinants of educational attainment, marriage age, and age at first birth among females aged 12–25 in Madagascar, explicitly accounting for the endogeneities that arose from modelling these related outcomes simultaneously.	An additional year of schooling results in a delay to marriage of 1.5 years and marrying 1 year later delays age at first birth by 0.5 years. Parents' education and wealth also have important effects on schooling, marriage, and age at first birth, with a woman's first birth being delayed by 0.75 years if her mother had 4 additional years of schooling	1. additional year of schooling(-) 2. Parents' education and wealth(-)
145	The Effects of Cash Transfer Incentives and Parental Leave Benefits on Fertility and Labor Supply: Evidence from Two Natural Experiments(145)	Ang, X. L. / Canada /2015	Evidence from Two Natural Experiments	xamined the labor supply and fertility effects of fertility incentives by making use of two major policy changes that occurred in Canada over the past 25 years	I found that while increases in the generosity of parental leave benefits substantially increased the birth rate and induced increases in labor supply among women of childbearing age, cash-transfer fertility incentives only slightly increased birth rates and decreased female labor supply.	paid parental leave(+)
146	Factors that affect women's intentions to have additional	Ang, X. L. / Korea/2014	The data used for this analysis was the 2009 National Survey	This study examines married women's intentions to have additional children	the possibility of having additional children increased proportionally with the hours that both the father and mother put into childcare.	the hours that both the father and mother put into childcare.(+)

	children: The role of the state, market, and family(146)		of Marriage and Fertility (NSMF), collected through interviews conducted between June 1 and July 17, 2009.			
147	The Effect of Anti-Abortion Legislation on Nineteenth Century Fertility(147)	Lahey, J. N. / American/2014	Using nineteenth century legal information combined with census information	examine the effect of state laws that restricted American women's access to abortion on the ratio of children to women	I estimate an increase in the birthrate of 4 % to 12 % when abortion is restricted. In the absence of anti-abortion laws, fertility would have been 5 % to 12 % lower in the early twentieth century.	Anti-Abortion Legislation(+)
148	House prices and birth rates: The impact of the real estate market on the decision to have a baby(148)	Dettling, L. J. Kearney, M. S. /us/2014	panel data	investigates how changes in Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)-level house prices affect household fertility decisions.	Our results suggest that indeed, short-term increases in house prices lead to a decline in births among non-owners and a net increase among owners. The estimates imply that a \$10,000 increase leads to a 5% increase in fertility rates among owners and a 2.4% decrease among non-owners. At the mean U.S. home ownership rate, these estimates imply that the net effect of a \$10,000 increase in house prices is a 0.8% increase in current period fertility rates.	hort-term increases in house prices lead to a decline in births among non-owners(-) short-term increases in house prices increase among owners(+)
149	The Determinants of Low Fertility in India(149)	Dharmalingam, A. Rajan, S. Morgan, S. P. / India /2014	Using a conceptual framework focusing on factors that	study fertility variation across time (1992-2006) and space (states) in India	ur estimates focus attention on the critical components of contemporary Indian fertility, especially desired family size, unwanted fertility, son preference, and fertility postponement	1.especially desired family size 2. unwanted fertility 3. son preference

			enhance or reduce fertility relative to desired family size (see Bongaarts 2001)			4.fertility postponement(+/-)
150	Short- and long-term effects of unemployment on fertility(150)	Currie, J. Schwandt, H. / US /2014	Using more than 140 million US birth records for the period 1975-2010,	nalyze both the short- and long-run effects of unemployment on fertility.	A one percentage point increase in the average unemployment rate experienced between the ages of 20 and 24 reduces the short-run fertility of women in this age range by six conceptions per 1,000 women. When we follow these women to age 40, we find that a one percentage point increase in the unemployment rate experienced at ages 20-24 leads to an overall loss of 14.2 conceptions	Unemployment(-)
151	Microeffects of women's education on contraceptive use and fertility: The case of Uganda(151)	Buyinza, F. Hisali, E. / Uganda /2014	uses the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2006),	links an individual woman's fertility outcomes to her education level.	The findings indicate that women's education and social-economic factors are important in explaining reproductive behavior. Fertility findings show that higher education levels are consistently associated with lower fertility rates and positively associated with contraceptive use	raising women's education improves(-)
152	Divorce laws and fertility(152)	Bellido, H. Marcén, M. / Europe /2014	panel data	examines the effect of divorce law reforms on fertility using the history of legislation on divorce across Europe.	results suggest that divorce liberalization has a negative and permanent effect on fertility	divorce liberalization(-)
153	Pathways to Low Fertility in India: Comparison across states	Vithayathil, T. / Kerala /2013	Using data from the National Family Health Survey	This paper examines emerging patterns of low fertility in regions of India	widespread female sterilisation and the restriction of childbearing to the period soon after marriage are important factors driving below-replacement fertility in regions of India	1.widespread female sterilisation (-) 2.the restriction of childbearing to

	and a detailed look at Kerala (153)					the period soon after marriage(-)
154	Age at first marriage and its relation to fertility in Bangladesh(154)	Nahar, M. Z. Zahangir, M. S. Islam, S. M. S. / Bangladesh /2013	The 2007 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) data	examine the effects of socioeconomic and demographic factors on age at f	Findings of this study show that if the age at first marriage of adolescents is increased by 1 year, the age at first birth is postponed by 0.728 years. the total parity per woman at the end of the reproductive period is expected to reduce by 0.196 for each 1-year delayed marriage	increase in age at first marriage(-)
155	Fertility reactions to the "Great Recession" in Europe: Recent evidence from order-specific data(155)	Goldstein, Joshua R. And et al/ Europe /2013	Using data from the Human Fertility Database from Eurostat and from the OECD database, the authors employ fixed-effects modeling to study how changes in unemployment rates have affected birth rates across Europe	Investigation Fertility reactions to the "Great Recession"	They find that countries that were hit hard by the recession show reduced fertility when compared with a continuation of recent trends, especially at younger ages	"Great Recession(-)
156	Domestic gender equality and childbearing in Sweden(156)	Goldscheider, Frances Bernhardt, Eva Brandén,	using the data from the Swedish Young Adult Panel Study	examine the effects on first, second, and third births of holding attitudes about sharing equally in the care of the home and children, and actual sharing	The analysis shows that, measuring attitudes before the transition to parenthood and actual practice four years later, it is inconsistency between sharing attitudes and the actual division of	inconsistency between sharing attitudes and the actual division of housework(-)

		Maria / Sweden /2013	Cox regression	in these domestic tasks	housework that reduces the likelihood of continued childbearing, especially on second births among women	
157	Jobs and kids: female employment and fertility in China(157)	Fang, Hai Eggleston, Karen N. / China /2013	Data on 2,355 married women from the 2006 China Health and Nutrition Survey	used to study how female employment affects fertility in China	Female employment reduces a married woman's preferred number of children by 0.35 on average and her actual number by 0.50	Female employment(-)
158	Proximate determinants and their influences on fertility reduction in Viet Nam(158)	Das, K. C. Shekhar, C. / Viet Nam /2013	using data obtained from the 1997 and 2002 round of the Viet Nam Demographic and Health Survey (VNDHS). The Bongaarts model	The present study estimates the fertility-inhibiting effects of the four important proximate determinants, namely marriage, contraception, induced abortion and post-partum infecundability in Viet Nam	The analysis shows that the major factors responsible for fertility change are the proportion of married women, level of contraceptive use and induced abortion in rural Viet Nam. In urban areas, induced abortion, post-partum infecundability and the proportion of married women have been ound to be major determinants in fertility change during the above period, whereas contraceptive use has had a marginal effect on it	1) rural Viet Nam: the proportion of married women, level of contraceptive use and induced abortion(-) 2) In urban areas: induced abortion, post-partum infecundability and the proportion of married women have been ound to be major(-)
159	The determinants of fertility in southeast and South Asian Countries: An analysis of	Dartanto, T. / outheast and South Asian Countries/2013	An analysis of panel data 2003-2008/Applying the fixed effect estimation method on the 2003-2008 panel	This paper aims to quantitatively explore the factors influencing fertility rate in Southeast and South Asia by applying econometric model of the panel data	this study found that the infant mortality rate is an important factor influencing the high fertility rate in this area. The high elasticity of infant mortality rate implies that parents cover their risk from losing children by producing more children. Surprisingly, the demand for children	1. the infant mortality rate(+) 2. increaseincome per capita(-)

	panel data 2003- 2008(159)		data,		(fertility rate) follows the demand of normal goods in which one digit increase in log income per capita will increase the fertility rate by 0.334 births per woman.	
160	Does housing cost affect birth rates in Taiwan? The ADL test for threshold co-integration(160)	Chen, W. Y. /Taiwan/2013	applied the ADL threshold co-integration model	investigate the relationship between fertility and housing cost in Taiwan.	Our empirical results were in favor of the threshold co-integration relationship between crude birth rate and cost of childbearing, such as housing cost and opportunity cost. The asymmetric adjustment process of fertility toward the long-run equilibrium was verified. In general, the effects of housing cost and opportunity cost on fertility in the regime of upper threshold were more significant than that in the regime of lower threshold.	housing cost(-)
161	Community-Wide Job Loss and Teenage Fertility: Evidence From North Carolina(161)	Ananat, E. O. Gassman-Pines, A. Gibson-Davis, C. / North Carolina /2013	Evidence From North Carolina/ Using North Carolina data for the period 1990-2010	estimate the effects of economic downturns on the birthrates of 15- to 19-year-olds,	For black teens, however, job losses to 1 % of the working-age population decrease the birthrate by around 2 %. Birth declines start five months after the job loss and then last for more than one year.	For black teens, job losses(-)
162	Relative wage changes and fertility in the US(162)	Amialchuk, A. /us /2013	Katz and Murphy, among others, argued that these changes reflected a rise in demand for skilled workers and women. I use	identify the effects of women's and men's earnings on fertility rates	find that higher earnings of men increase fertility among younger married women	higher earnings of men(+)

			these types of relative wage changes to identify the effects of women's and men's earnings on fertility rates. Measurement error in grouped regressions is addressed by applying the Devereux unbiased-error-in-variables estimator.			
163	Temporary jobs and first child fertility in Finland(163)	Sutela, H. / Finland /2012	among 20- to 44-year-old Finnish employees in partnership.	examines the association between temporary employment and first child fertility	The findings confirm a negative association of temporary employment with transition to parenthood in the year following the survey for both men and women	temporary employmen(-)
164	The fertility transition in South Africa: A retrospective panel data analysis(164)	Burger, R. P. /South Africa/2012	uses the National Income Dynamics Study data	investigate reasons for the decline in fertility.	The analysis attributes a large share of the observed fertility decline across birth cohorts to improvements in education levels and the lower prevalence of marriage.	improvements in education levels and the lower prevalence of marriage(-)
165	The Effect of Urbanization on China's Fertility(165)	Guo, Z. / China /2013	examines changes in the total fertility rate (TFR) at both the national and	his study aims to illustrate how much urbanization contributed to China's fertility decline between 1982 and 2008	This finding suggests that official birth control policies were instrumental in curbing China's population growth. However, urbanization was responsible for about 22% of the decrease in TFR	Urbanization(-)

			provincial levels, given regional differences in the urbanization rate		during this period, and its effect was especially important during the latter years (2001-2008).	
166	Clash of career and family: Fertility decisions after job displacement(166)	Del Bono, E. Weber, A. Winter-Ebmer, R. 2012//	We compare the birth rates of women displaced by a plant closure with those of women unaffected by job loss after establishing the pre-displacement comparability of these groups.	investigate how career considerations may affect fertility decisions in the presence of a temporary employment shock	results reveal that job displacement reduces average fertility by 5%-10%, and that these effects are largely explained by the response of women in more skilled occupations.	job displacement(-)
167	Decreased live births in women with systemic lupus erythematosus(167)	Vinet, E. Clarke, A. E. Gordon, C. And et al// 2011	Prospective Inception Cohort Study / We studied women with SLE from a subset of centers participating in the Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics 339 women	Multiple disease-related factors may limit the number of children born to women with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). We calculated live births in women with SLE and compared this with general population rates	here were trends for fewer live births in women exposed to cyclophosphamide (SIR 0.88, 95% CI 0.56-1.38) and in those with high disease activity (mean SLE Disease Activity Index 2000 update score ≥ 5 ; SIR 0.82, 95% CI 0.54-1.25)	systemic lupus erythematosus)-(-)
168	The impact of education on Total Fertility Rate in	Khattak, N. U. R. Khan, J and et al/ Pakistan /	Econometric techniques, Multiple Regression	he present study aimed at finding out the impact of education on Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Pakistan during	The results show that mean age at marriage (male), the education of both sexes and the age of women are the most important factors affecting TFR	the education of both sexes(-)

	Pakistan (1981-2008)(168)	2011	Model and Johansen Cointegration have been used to derive results	the period 1981-2008.		
169	Proximate determinants of declining fertility in Oman in the 1990s(169)	Islam, M. M. Dorvlo, A. S. Al-Qasmi, A. M. / Oman /2011	Using recent national level survey data and the Bongaarts	Using recent national level survey data and the Bongaarts framework of the proximate determinants of fertility, in this study an attempt has been made to identify the factors responsible for such remarkable decline in fertility in Oman	The results indicate that a decrease in the age-specific proportions of women who are married, followed by an increase in contraceptive use are the most important mechanisms by which fertility has declined in Oman. Women education and employment are likely factors that encourage couples to delay marriage and use modern family planning methods and thus reduce marital fertility.	1.decrease in the age-specific proportions of women who are married(-) 2.followed by an increase in contraceptive use(-) 3.education (-) 4.employment(-)
170	Men's Migration and Women's Fertility in Rural Mozambique(170)	Agadjanian, V. Yabiku, S. T. Cau, B. /Mozambique/ 2011	Using data from a survey of married women in southern Mozambique	This study looks at how men's labor migration influences marital fertility in a context where such migration has been massive while its economic returns are increasingly uncertain	An analysis of women's lifetime fertility shows that it decreases as the time spent in migration by their husbands accrues	migration by their husbands(-)
171	Fertility changes in Latin America in periods of economic uncertainty(171)	Adsera, A. Menendez, A. / Latin America /2011	used aggregate data on fertility rates and economic performance for 18 countries.	We explored the relation between fertility and the business cycle in Latin America. First, we used aggregate data on fertility rates and economic performance for 18 countries. We then studied these same associations in the transitions to first, second, and third births with DHS	The results show that in general, childbearing declined during economic downturns. The decline was mainly associated with increasing unemployment rather than slowdowns in the growth of gross domestic product, although there was a positive relationship between first-birth rates and growth	economic downturns: increasing unemployment(-)

				individual data for ten countries.		
172	The effect of house price on fertility: Evidence from Hong Kong(172)	Yi, J. Zhang, J. / Hong Kong /2010	Evidence from Hong Kong The prediction is confirmed by a cointegration analysis applied to the annual data at the aggregate level covering the period from 1971 to 2005 in Hong Kong	The effect of house price on fertility This article extends a standard Beckerian model of fertility behavior to formulate the effect of house price (HP) on fertility.	It is found that a 1% increase in HP is significantly related to a 0.45% decrease in total fertility rates (TFRs),	house price(-)
173	Population decline induced by gonorrhoea and tuberculosis transmission: Micronesia during the Japanese occupation, 1919-45(173)	Cassels, S. Singer, B. H. / Japane /2010	Using data from historical documents, supplemented by ethnographic evidence	Population decline induced by gonorrhoea and tuberculosis transmission	Results of our model suggest that gonorrhoea alone could have reduced the net reproduction rate by 82%, whereas deaths from tuberculosis may have contributed to a 17% decline	Gonorrhoea(-) Tuberculosis(-)
174	Wealth, intelligence, politics and global fertility differentials(174)	Meisenberg, G. / Russia /2009	with multiple regression, path models and latent variable models are compared.	The present study investigates whether these fertility differences are related primarily to indicators of economic development, the intellectual level of the population, or	Both log-transformed GDP and measures of intelligence independently reduce fertility across all methods	Both log-transformed GDP (-) measures of intelligence(-)

				political modernity in the form of liberal democracy		
175	Fertility transition in Bangladesh: The role of education(175)	Islam, S. Nesa, M. K. / Bangladesh/2009	using the nationwide data of 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey.	This paper focuses on fertility transition in Bangladesh through educational differentials in fertility levels and trends using the nationwide data of 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey	The results show that fertility declined considerably with women's education. This relationship also held even after controlling the other factors such as place of residence, region and household wealth status	women's education(-)
176	WHY ARE WOMEN DELAYING MOTHERHOOD IN GERMANY?(176)	Gordo, L. R. / German2009/	Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)	Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), this paper contributes to the debate about maternity timing and reduced fertility in Germany by analyzing some of the factors determining the delay of motherhood.	The results suggest that German women who have accumulated more years of education and longer work experience at the time of marriage delay motherhood more. On the other hand, women with higher labor income and a higher contribution to household income delay motherhood less.	women who have accumulated more years of education and longer work experience(-) women with higher labor income and a higher contribution to household income(+) اثر روی تاخیر باروری
177	The effects of child-related benefits and pensions on fertility by birth order: A test on Hungarian data(177)	Gábos, A. Gál, R. I. Kézdi, G. //2009	A test on Hungarian data /Using aggregate time-series data from post-war Hungary	investigated the effect of child-related benefits and pensions on overall fertility and fertility by birth order	According to our estimates, a 1-per-cent increase in child-related benefits would increase total fertility by 0.2 per cent, while the same increase in pensions would decrease fertility by 0.2 per cent..	child-related benefits(+) increase in pensions(-)
178	How personal is the political?	Bailey, A. K. //2009	Hypothesizes Using historical	, the author examines the temporal relationship between	Results demonstrate that popular democratic revolutions-but not	popular democratic

	Democratic revolution and fertility decline(178)		data from twenty-two European and four diaspora countries	timing of revolution and onset of fertility decline /The author hypothesizes that specific kinds of revolutionary events affect fertility by engendering ideological changes in popular understandings of the individual's relationship to society and ultimately the legitimacy of couples' authority over their reproductive capacities	institutionalized democratic structures-predict the timing of the onset of fertility decline	revolutions-but not institutionalized democratic structures-predict the(-)
179	Estimation of the total fertility rates and proximate determinants of fertility in North and South Gondar zones, Northwest Ethiopia: An application of the Bongaarts' model(179)	Alene, G. D. Worku, A. /North and South Gondar zones, Northwest Ethiopia /2009	A cross-sectional study which included a sample size of 3512 women of reproductive age was performed. Multi-stage cluster sampling was used to select the required study subjects. The Bongaarts model was employed to estimate fertility rates and quantify the contribution of each of the proximate	To estimate the total fertility rates and look into the relative contribution of the intermediate determinant variables in bringing fertility below its biological maximum in North and South Gondar zones of Northwest Ethiopia	The overall total fertility rate of the two Gondar zones was computed as 5.3. Among the three major proximate determinants in reducing fertility in the two zones, postpartum infecundability (C-i=0.55) stood first followed by contraceptive use (C-c=0.75) and non-marriage (C-m=0.83).	1.postpartum infecundability(-) 2.contraceptive use(-) 3.non-marriage(-)

180	Lithuania: Fertility decline and its determinants(180)	Stankuniene, Vlada Jasilioniene, Aiva /Lithuania/2008	determinants of fertility the period and cohort perspective	This article traces the fertility trends in Lithuania from the period and cohort perspective, providing adjusted TFR estimates that reveal the significance of the tempo effect on the recent decline in fertility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic determinants of the transformational period: economic transformations, economic crises, unemployment, low income, poverty, etc.; • transformation effect factors: deprivation, anomie, etc., (also discussed by Philipov 2001 and 2002); • determinants inherited from the Soviet system: lack of dwelling, orientation towards paternalistic state policy, conflict between patriarchal attitudes and emancipation and specifics of female employment; • demographic determinants: emigration of youth, family de-institutionalisation and changes in family formation; • determinants of the second demographic transition in the transformational environment: individualisation, emancipation, increasing freedom of choice, secularisation, modern methods of contraception, etc., (van de Kaa 1987, Lesthaeghe 1995, Surkyn and Lesthaeghe 2004, and others). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic determinants of the transformational period: economic transformations, economic crises, unemployment, low income, poverty, etc.; • transformation effect factors: deprivation, anomie, etc., • determinants inherited from the Soviet system: lack of dwelling, orientation towards paternalistic state policy, conflict between patriarchal attitudes and emancipation and specifics of female employment; • demographic determinants: emigration of youth, family de-
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						institutionalisation and changes in family formation; • determinants of the second demographic transition in the transformational environment: individualisation, emancipation, increasing freedom of choice, secularisation, modern methods of contraception, etc.,(-)
181	Fertility transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Falling and stalling(181)	Shapiro, D. Gebreselassie, T. / ub-Saharan Africa /2008	uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys	examine the current status of fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa, including the extent to which fertility decline has stalled.	Progress in increasing women's educational attainment and in reducing infant and child mortality are identified as key factors contributing to sustained fertility decline.	Progress in increasing women's educational attainment (-) in reducing infant and child mortality(-)
182	The effect of child allowances on fertility in Israel(182)	Frish, R. / Israel /2008	panel data	This paper examines the change in the birthrate of women whose child allowances increased (i.e., women whose husbands did not serve in the army) as against that of similar women whose child allowances did not increase.	We found that the increase in child allowances increased the completed fertility rate of Druze women but did not affect the fertility of Bedouin and Muslims.	increase in child allowances(+)

183	Parenthood after cancer - a population-based study(183)	Syse, A. Kravdal, O. Tretli, S. / Norweg /2007	Discrete-time hazard regression models were used to analyse register and census data for complete Norwegian birth cohorts. Men and women 17-44 years in the period 1965-2001 were included.	The effect of several cancer forms on fertility at a population level was explored	Overall, first-birth rates among persons with cancer were reduced by only about 25% when compared with the general population. Male cancer survivors' second- and third-birth rates were similarly reduced, whereas higher-order birth rates for females were 36% below those of the general population.	Cancer(-)
184	Delayed marriage and very low fertility in Pacific Asia(184)	Jones, G. W. / Pacific Asia /2007	مقاله پولى نتونستم دانلود كنم	Delayed marriage and very low fertility in Pacific Asia	The article argues that involuntary nonmarriage is likely to be more common in Pacific Asia than in Western countries, and that resultant involuntary childlessness plays a substantial role in the low fertility rates currently observed	involuntary nonmarriage(-)
185	Fertility and its relationship with sociocultural factors in Kuwaiti society(185)	Al-Kandari, Y. Y. / Kuwaiti/2007	A questionnaire was administered to a sample of 7749 married women (aged 15-78 years) selected randomly from 10 primary health care clinics in Kuwait.	The aim of this study was to examine the effect of some sociocultural variables on the fertility of Kuwaiti women	Fertility was higher among Sunni Muslim women, those of Bedouin ethnicity, and those in a consanguineous marriage ($P < 0.001$). There was a significant negative relationship between fertility and respondents' educational level, occupation, age at marriage, socioeconomic status and type of marriage (consanguineous or not). There was a positive relationship between fertility and the respondents' age and the family income	respondents' educational level, occupation, age at marriage, socioeconomic status and type of marriage (consanguineous or not).(-) respondents' age and the family

						income.(+)
186	Population density is a key factor in declining human fertility(186)	Lutz, W. Testa, M. R. Penn, D. J. / Austria /2006	Using fixed effects models on the time series of 145 countries and controlling for key social and economic variables	Population density is a key factor in declining human fertility	we find a consistent and significant negative relationship between human fertility and population density. Moreover, we find that individual fertility preferences also decline with population density.	population density(-)
187	Analysis of the determinants of fertility decline in the Czech Republic(187)	Klasen, S. Launov, A. / Czech Republic /2006	o identify transition-specific features of this decline, we estimate a Heckman-Walker multistate model of the birth process using data from the 1998 Family and Fertility Survey	In this paper, analyze the decline in the total fertility rate (TFR) in the Czech Republic during the economic transition.	We find that the negative effect of transition on TFR is mostly driven by a sharply increased influence of higher education, limited ability to combine employment with childbearing and lack of adequate childcare facilities.	increased influence of higher education, limited ability to combine employment with childbearing and lack of adequate childcare facilities(-)
188	On the decline in fertility: A comparative study among SAARC countries(188)	Goni, Md A. Imon, A. H. M. R. / SAARC countries /2005	comparative study	main objective is to make a comparative study on the trends of fertility decline in different SAARC countries and also to see the trends of some variables like infant mortality, per capita income, life expectancy	We observe that the rise in life expectancy is the key factor of fertility decline in the SAARC countries.	the rise in life expectancy(-)
189	Environmental effects on family size	Biddlecom, A. E. Axinn, W. G.	We draw on unique environmental	This study investigates the relationship between environmental degradation and	The analyses provide support for the "vicious circle" argument that environmental degradation can lead to	environmental degradation(+)

	preferences and subsequent reproductive behavior in Nepal(189)	Barber, J. S. / Nepal /2005	data at the local level, household and individual-level survey data and individuals reproductive behavior over a 3 year time period in Western Chitwan Valley, Nepal.	men and women's family size preferences and subsequent reproductive behaviors in Nepal	rising population growth via positive effects on fertility. As environmental conditions decline and when households rely on public lands for natural resources, men and women desire larger family sizes and women are more likely to get pregnant in the near future	
190	Are floating migrants in China "child-bearing guerrillas"?: An analysis of floating migration and fertility(190)	You, H. X. Poston Jr, D. L. / China /2004	We conduct a series of logistic regressions	In this paper we use sample data from the 1990 census to assess the relationship between floating migration and fertility. A floating migrant is a person who has moved to a new location but has not transferred his/her household registration (houkou) to this new location	how that in many instances, after controlling for relevant demographic, social, and economic factors, floating migrants are not "child-bearing guerrillas"; indeed their likelihood of having had a baby in the preceding 18 months is actually less than that of the non-migrants in the areas of origin.	floating migrants(-)
191	Effect of Socioeconomic Characteristics on Age at Marriage and Total Fertility in Nepal(191)	Maitra, Pushkar / Nepal /2004	using a household-level dataset	This paper examined the effect of socioeconomic characteristics on age at marriage and on total fertility rates in Nepal using a household-level dataset	The estimated results showed that an increase in age at marriage significantly reduced total fertility of women. An increase in the number of children who died had a statistically significant effect on total fertility (child replacement effect). The estimation results also emphasized the role of female education in reducing total fertility and increasing age at marriage. Moreover, female educational effect had a strong inter-generational effect on age at marriage, and this effect was stronger than the	increase in age at marriage(-) female education(-)

					effect of male educational attainment.	
192	Redistribution, fertility, and growth: The effect of the opportunities abroad(192)	Azarnert, L. V. / Israel /2004	panel data	This article analyzes the effect of the opportunities abroad on the growth path that a small open economy, in which redistribution policy in favor of less prosperous segments takes place, is expected to follow.	The paper demonstrates that the opportunities abroad determine the share of income redistributed and ultimately induce the offspring of the unskilled to invest in human capital and decrease their family size	opportunities abroad(-)
193	Effects of women's schooling on contraceptive use and fertility in Tanzania(193)	Ayoub, A. S. / Tanzania/2004	This study covers women ages 15 to 49. Drawing on 1996 data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	This study explores the economic relationships between women's schooling, fertility rates, and contraceptive use in Tanzania	The findings indicate that raising women's education levels improves their economic opportunities, increasing the value of their time and, in turn reducing their desire for large families	raising women's education level(-)
194	Supply and demand factors in the fertility decline in Matlab, Bangladesh in 1977-1999(194)	Van Ginneken, J. Razzaque, A. / Bangladesh /2003	The paper analyses data from a vital registration system, censuses and sample surveys, and uses both cross-sectional and longitudinal techniques of analysis	Supply and demand factors in the fertility decline	The supply factor alone, i.e., the model family planning programme, contributes substantially to the observed decline in fertility in the Intervention area. Of the several demand factors (indicators of socio-economic status) studied, women's education has the largest impact on the fertility decline	family planning(-) women's education
195	The proximate determinants of the decline to below-replacement	Sibanda, A. Woubalem, Z. And et al/ Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In this study, the components of this fertility decline are identified using	The proximate determinants of the decline to below-replacement fertility	The results of a decomposition analysis indicate that a decrease in the age-specific proportions of women who are married, followed by an increase in contraceptive use are the most important	1.decrease in the age-specific proportions of women(-) 2.increase in

	fertility in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia(195)	/2003	the Bongaarts framework of the proximate determinants of fertility		mechanisms by which fertility has declined in Addis Ababa. Poor employment prospects and relatively high housing costs are likely factors that encourage couples to delay marriage and reduce marital fertility.	contraceptive use(-) 3.Poor employment prospects(-) 4.relatively high housing costs(-)
196	Infertility in Poland-- present status, reasons and prognosis as a reflection of Central and Eastern Europe problems with reproduction(196)	Sanocka, D. Kurpisz, M. / Poland /2003	panel data	Infertility in Poland--present status, reasons and prognosis as a reflection of Central and Eastern Europe problems with reproduction	The changes connected with the style of life and new tendencies observed during the tedious political changes had considerable influence on childbearing rate in Poland. Additional factors diminishing the fertility rate are: the change of the status of women in a society, raising amount of everyday stress, the high rate (17%) of unemployment and the low average income	1. The changes connected with the style of life(-) 2. new tendencies observed during the tedious political changes(-) 3.the change of the status of women in a society,(-) 4.raising amount of everyday stress the high rate (17%) of unemployment (-) 5.the low average income.(-)
197	The relationship of long term global temperature	Fisch, H. Andrews, H. F./ 19 /2003	The most complete and reliable birth rate data in the 20th century was	Since changes in temperature are well known to influence fertility we sought to determine if a statistical relationship exists between long-term changes in	An inverse relationship was found between changes in global temperatures and birth rates in all 19 countries.	in global temperatures(-)

	change and human fertility(197)		available in 19 industrialized countries. Using bivariate and multiple regression analysis, we compared yearly birth rates from these countries to global air temperatures from 1900 to 1994.	global air temperatures and birth rates		
198	Effect of Wealth on Marital Fertility in Sri Lanka(198)	Weerasinghe, Daminda P. Parr, Nicholas J. / Sri Lanka /2003	Data on type of dwelling, availability of vehicles, and electrical equipment in households were combined with estimates of 'typical' rupee values of various elements to generate an index of their wealth	This study examines the effect of household wealth on marital fertility in Sri Lanka	The results of the study showed that, after controlling for other variables, higher levels of household wealth were associated with lower fertility.	higher levels of household wealth(-)
199	Estimating the factors determining the demand for	Lin, S. J. Chien, L. C. Lee, M. L. / Taiwan	The study makes use of a national survey on the knowledge of,	This paper purports to estimate the characteristics of women who had experiences of abortion in 1991 based on an	The results show that older women with higher family income and who live in urban areas were more likely to have the pregnancy terminated	older women with higher family income and who live in urban

	induced abortions among married women in Taiwan(199)	/2002	attitude towards, and practice of family planning and reproductive health among married women in Taiwan.	economic model of fertility	The local female unemployment rate was found to be positively correlated with the woman's decision to have an abortion.	areas(-)
200	Education and fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa: Individual and community effects(200)	Kravdal, Ø / ub-Saharan Africa /2002	Using data from Demographic and Health Surveys for 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa,	Education and fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa: Individual and community effects	show that the average educational level in a village or a community of a similar size has a significant depressing effect on a woman's birth rates, net of urbanization and her own education. According to simulations, average fertility for these countries would be 1.00 lower if education were expanded from the current level in the region to the relatively high level in Kenya	Education(-)
201	On the relationship between fertility and geographic latitude: A cross-national study(201)	Barber, N. / 187 countries /2002	A cross-national study/ Regression analysis	This study investigated the relationship between total fertility rates in 187 countries and average latitude and average winter and summer temperatures.	Regression analysis found that the effects of latitude and winter temperature on fertility remained after controlling for societal variables including urbanisation, population size and density, gross national product per capita, female literacy rates, and use of contraception. The data support the hypothesis that human reproduction is suppressed by short photoperiods and low temperatures.	short photoperiods and low temperatures(-)
202	Gender preference, contraceptive use and fertility in India: Regional	Arokiasamy, P. / India /2002	panel data	Gender preference, contraceptive use and fertility in India: Regional and development influences This analysis explores the regional influence of culture	Across the regions of India, there is a close correspondence between the degree of son preference and its effects on contraception and fertility, regardless of the level of fertility women's education and exposure to the	education(-) exposure to the mass media(-)

	and development influences(202)			and that of development factors on gender preference effects towards contraception and fertility	mass media are two important developmental indicators that bear a highly significant positive relationship with contraception and a negative relationship with fertility through all regions.	
203	The long term effects of globalization on income inequality, population growth, and economic development(203)	Kentor, J. / 88 less developed countries /2001	Using cross-national comparisons among 88 less developed countries	Investigation The long term effects of globalization on income inequality,	find that foreign capital dependence has a positive effect on income inequality, raises fertility rates, accelerates population growth and retards economic development	foreign capital dependence(+)
204	Reproductive failure in women living in iodine deficient areas of West Africa(204)	Dillon, J. C. Milliez, J. / West Africa /2000	Epidemiological survey on iodine deficiency disorders carried out in 1996-1997. SETTING: The iodine deficient areas of Senegal (Casamance and Senegal Oriental). POPULATION: Four thousand nine hundred and eighty women, aged 10 to 50, of	To investigate the association between iodine status and reproductive failure in a population of West African women.	Reproductive failure (defined as repeated miscarriages and stillbirth) was associated with low iodine status, with severe iodine deficiency increasing the risk. Poor nutritional status and illiteracy had a significant effect on the outcome of pregnancy: underweight women had a fourfold higher risk, and those who were illiterate an eightfold higher risk, of failed pregnancy, compared with nutritionally healthy, literate women	associated with low iodine status(-) Poor nutritional status and illiteracy underweight women(-) Lack of proper information in feeding mode(-)

			whom 1,544 adolescent and 462 pregnant women were examined for thyroid size and urinary iodine excretion			
205	Fertility behaviour under income uncertainty(205)	Ranjan, P. //1999	This paper develops a two-period stochastic model of fertility behaviour to provide a possible explanation	Investigation Fertility behaviour under income uncertainty	The increase in uncertainty about future income could lead people to postpone their childbearing decision. This is attributable to the irreversibility of the childbearing decision and the ease with which it may be postponed.	The level below the income threshold(-)
206	An economic analysis of factors influencing fertility in the Pacific island countries(206)	Gani, A. / Pacific island countries /1999	using a simple model incorporating cross-country data.	An economic analysis of factors influencing fertility in the Pacific island countries	Empirical results obtained provide confirmation that high infant mortality is significantly associated with high fertility rates. The results also provide strong support in favour of inverse correlations of family planning, urbanisation, female education and incomes with fertility rates	1.high infant mortality(+) 2.family planning, urbanisation, female education and incomes(-)
207	Factors affecting the most recent fertility rates in urban-rural Bangladesh(207)	Khan, H. T. A. Raeside, R. //1997	using data from the 1989 Bangladesh Fertility Survey (BFS)/ 11,905 ever-married women	determine the significance of influences on the probability of birth in the year preceding the survey	an observe that urban fertility is less than rural fertility for all subgroups and that in both areas ASFRs are enhancing the status of women would play an important role in reducing fertility in Bangladesh observed that mother's age has a significant negative effect on log-odds of having a baby during the year preceding the survey. This means that the	Urban life(-) enhancing the status of women(-) mother's age(-)

					probability of further births declines, as expected, as a mother's age increases	
208	The effect of HIV diagnosis on reproductive experience. Study Group for the Medical Research Council Collaborative Study of Women with HIV(208)	Stephenson, J. M. Griffioen, A. / Britain and Ireland /1996	Observational cohort study of 503 women recruited from 15 genitourinary medicine/HIV clinics in Britain and Ireland. The 503 women had 580 pregnancies before diagnosis of HIV infection and 202 after HIV diagnosis	To compare rates of reproductive events before and after HIV diagnosis in a cohort of women with HIV infection, and to consider the impact of HIV diagnosis on the outcome of pregnancy.	n women aged 20-34 years, the age-adjusted live-birth rate fell by 44% from 10.2 [95% confidence interval (CI), 9.2-11.2] per 100 women-years before HIV diagnosis to 5.7 (95% CI, 4.3-7.1) after diagnosis. Most of the decline reflected an increase in termination rate from 3.5 (95% CI, 2.9-4.1) before HIV diagnosis to 6.3 (95% CI, 4.7-7.9) after diagnosis. A decline in live-births together with a rise in termination after HIV diagnosis was a consistent finding across age and ethnic groups. Diagnosis of HIV infection in women has a substantial impact in reducing live-birth rates.	HIV infection(-)
209	Factors affecting variations in fertility by states of India: a preliminary investigation(209)	Chaudhury, R. H. / India /1996	based on data from the 1992-93 India National Family Health Survey	This study examines differential fertility among states in India	A one-unit increase in the child mortality rate was associated with a 0.71% increase in the state fertility rate. 9% of the variance in intra-state fertility was explained by women's work outside the home. A 1% increase in women's participation outside the home was associated with a 0.74% decline in state fertility. The proportion of women with less than a primary education explained at least 7% of the intra-state variation in fertility. A 1% increase in female education was associated with a 0.83 decline in fertility.	the child mortality rate(+) women's participation outside the home(-) female education(-)
210	The fertility decline in	Robinson, W. C.	Evidence-based	Investigation The fertility decline in Kenya	recent evidence from Kenya indicates that contraceptive prevalence is rising	high levels of education,

	Kenya(210)	Harbison, S. F. / Asia and Africa /1995			and fertility is falling Factors related to this change include relatively high levels of education, availability of health services, exposure to modernizing media and urban lifestyles, and a greatly strengthened family planning service delivery system	availability of health services, exposure to modernizing media and urban lifestyles, and a greatly strengthened family planning service(-)
211	Wages and Fertility in Australia(211)	Jackson, S. / Australia /1995	applies a simple economic model	Investigation Wages and Fertility in Australia This paper applies a simple economic model to explain short run movements in Australian fertility, abstracting from social and cultural conditions.	The elasticity of the total fertility rate over this period is found to be negative with respect to women's wages and positive with respect to men's wages	negative with respect to women's wages(-) positive with respect to men's wages(+)
212	How economic development and family planning programs combined to reduce Indonesian fertility(212)	Gertler, P. J. Molyneaux, J. W. / Indonesian /1994	Methodologically we unify seemingly conflicting demographic and economic frameworks into a single "structural" proximate-cause model as well as controlling statistically for the targeted (nonrandom)	This paper examines the contributions of family planning programs, economic development, and women's status to Indonesian fertility decline from 1982 to 1987.	75% of the fertility decline resulted from increased contraceptive use, but was induced primarily through economic development and improved education and economic opportunities for females.	contraceptive use(-)

			placement of family planning program inputs			
213	Effects of the one-child family policy on second and third births in Hebei, Shaanxi and Shanghai(213)	Ahn, N. / Hebei, Shaanxi and Shanghai /1994	uses the proportional hazards model	assess the effect of the Chinese one-child policy on second and third births	Relaxation of the one-child policy may increase the Chinese fertility	one-child policy(-)
214	The determinants of early fertility decline in Texas(214)	Gutmann, M. P. / Fliess, K. H. / Texas /1993	The analysis employs a complex register of population constructed from census enumerations, civil and ecclesiastical vital registration, and tax assessment rolls.	his study examines the determinants of fertility control in a frontier population made up largely of German-Americans during the years from 1850 to 1910.	The conclusions emphasize the importance of the overall trend toward fertility decline in the United States, as well as the role of religion and of occupational differences, in determining changes in fertility behavior in the population of Gillespie County, Texas	religion and of occupational difference(+/-)
215	Structural and attitudinal change: fertility decline in Zimbabwe(215)	Adamchak, D. J. / Mbizvo, M. T. / Zimbabwe /1993	using a stratified cluster sampling design. 710 respondents were identified in each administrative enumeration area	This paper investigates the effect of wives' and husbands' education, gender equality, and place of residence on children ever born	In all age groups the independent variables of GENDEX, MIDCLASS and wife's education had a significant and negative influence on children ever born. In the 30-49 age group the overall mean was 5.6 children compared to 6.4 children ever born for the 40-49 age group. In the future primarily female education but also urban residence, gender equality, and husbands' education	GENDEX, MIDCLASS and wife's education(-) female education but also urban residence, gender equality, and husbands' education(-)

					will have negative consequences on fertility.	
216	The determinants of fertility in Swaziland(216)	Warren, C. W. Timothy Johnson, J. And et al/ Swaziland/1992	data from the 1988 Swaziland Family Health Survey, the first comprehensive study of fertility and family planning conducted in Swaziland	to examine the relative importance of nuptiality, contraceptive use, lactation, and involuntary infertility as they affect fertility	It is shown that future decreases in fertility in Swaziland are most likely to result from increases in use of contraception	use of contraception(-)
217	Female labour force participation, fertility and public policy in Sweden(217)	Sundström, M. Stafford, F. P. / Sweden /1992	use a disaggregated approach	This paper analyzes the role of public policy for Sweden's combination of high female labour force participation and high levels of fertility in the late 1980s and early 1990s	We show that these policies stimulate both fertility and women's paid work by reducing the costs of having children while requiring parents to be employed to collect full benefits	role of public policy for Sweden's(-)
218	Determinants of fertility decline in China, 1981: analysis of intermediate variables(218)	Cheng, C. Rajulton, F. / China /1992	use of the data collected by the One-per-Thousand Sample Fertility Survey of 1982	This study examines the proximate determinants of fertility in China	The results indicate that the most important inhibitor of potential fertility is deliberate control.	deliberate control(-)
219	A multi-level analysis of the determinants of fertility in the four regions of Thailand(219)	Chamrathirong, A. Hirschman, C. Guest, P. /Thailand/1992	Micro data were obtained from 1970 and 1980 census files for women 15-49 /A multilevel model of macro and	A multi-level analysis of the determinants of fertility in the four regions of Thailand	older ages effecting a decrease on fertility, migrants having fewer children, higher female education and higher occupational status of husbands lower fertility	older age(-) migrants having fewer children, (-) higher female education (-) higher occupational status

			micro variables is used to examine the fertility determinants in the 4 regions of Thailand			of husbands (-)
220	The impact of females' economic well-being on fertility: Race and ethnicity(220)	Lee, J. / African Americans, and Hispanics/1979	The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 was used 3734 females were selected for the final sample. The sample consists of 1834 non-Hispanic Whites, 1175 African Americans, and 725 Hispanics	Through this study, we examines the effects of females' economic well-being on fertility and differences in the association across ethnicity/race.	Poverty was positively associated with both having more children and higher numbers of miscarriages/stillbirths. Interaction effects were found	Poverty(+)

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