Opting-Out: An Exploration of Labor Force Participation of New Mothers
By Jennifer Cheeseman Day and Barbara Dowds

Opting Out of the Labor Force After Having a Birth

Introduction

Findings:
• For each occupation, we consider for women ages 16 to 50:
  – relative probability of working,
  – percent women
  – percent in government, private industry, self employed
  – percent time off without pay
  – percent women
  – percent in government, private industry, self employed
  – percent time off without pay

R2 = 0.0762
y = -5E-05x + 0.7716

Employment status includes employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force.

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<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Estimated relative probability of working</th>
<th>Percent employed</th>
<th>Percent women</th>
<th>Percent in government</th>
<th>Percent in private industry</th>
<th>Percent in self-employment</th>
<th>Percent time off without pay</th>
<th>Median age of women</th>
<th>Number of women</th>
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Statistical Analysis

Conclusions

Findings:
• Women who had a birth differed from those who did not, with a lower percentage employed and higher percentages of part time and not in the labor force.

Revenue Measures

Expense Measures

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For more information on the American Community Survey (ACS), see the following site: http://www.census.gov/acs