Higher education is associated with higher odds of being active, while being married and having children is associated with lower labor force participation of prime-age women. Those in more routinizable occupations are more likely to become detached from the labor force.

Sources: Das and Hilgenstock (forthcoming); Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Logit regressions based on a random sample of 10,000 respondents per country per year from the European Union Labour Force Survey over the period 2000–16 and for 18 countries. Only effects significant at the 10 percent level are shown. The base category for education is “up to lower secondary education.” For family composition, the base category is “one adult without children.” Changes in odds ratios are shown. See Annex 2.5 for specification details.