

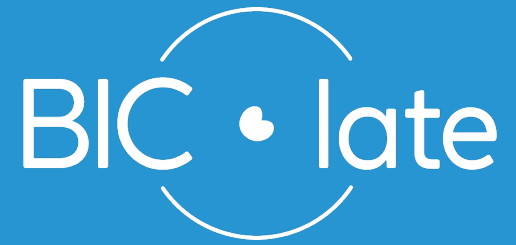


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Self-assessed health and fertility expectations of childless men and women across the life course

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Fertility expectations over the life course

Many individual and situational factors influence fertility expectations:

- Religion, Gender role attitudes, Social norms, Support from family, Employment, Housing, Financial stability, Relationship status, Education, ...

The drivers of fertility expectations vary with age

- General health?



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- General health?

*An overall state of physical, mental, and social well-being
(Self-assessed)*



Why the focus on health?

- ~ 1 in 10 men and women of reproductive age in Australia have a disability ([AIHW 2023](#))
- Disability impairments increase with age
 - W: 8.1% (20-24) – 11.3% (40-44)
 - M: 7.9% (20-24) – 10.2% (40-44)
- Relevant for understanding overall fertility levels and recuperation patterns



Previous research

Longitudinal studies (Gray et al. 2014):

- Rare and mostly looking at specific conditions (i.e. obesity in Frisco and Weden (2013))

Cross-sectional studies:

- Specific adverse health conditions (i.e., HIV, cancer, arthritis, sclerosis) (Chen et al. 2001; Langeveld et al. 2002; Katz 2006; Smeltzer 2002)
- General health (i.e., Alderotti and Trappolini 2021; Mynarska and Wróblewska 2017)
- Differences by age and sex
 - Men report better health, lower fertility expectations, and have a longer reproductive lifespan



Pathways linking health and fertility expectations

Physiological

- Difficulties conceiving
- Lack of counselling about family planning

Psychological

- Fear of transmitting a disease to the child, or
- of not being able to care for the child

Financial

- Higher risk of financial strain
- Need to outsource care

More uncertainty/less behavioral control



LOWER FERTILITY EXPECTATIONS



Research questions

- (1) Do changes in general health status correspond to changes in fertility expectations?
- (2) Does this association vary over the life course?



Measures & Sample

HILDA Survey (Waves 1-21)

-4,997 men (25,472 person-years) ~ 7.1 waves

-4,785 women (24,488 person-years) ~ 7.1 waves

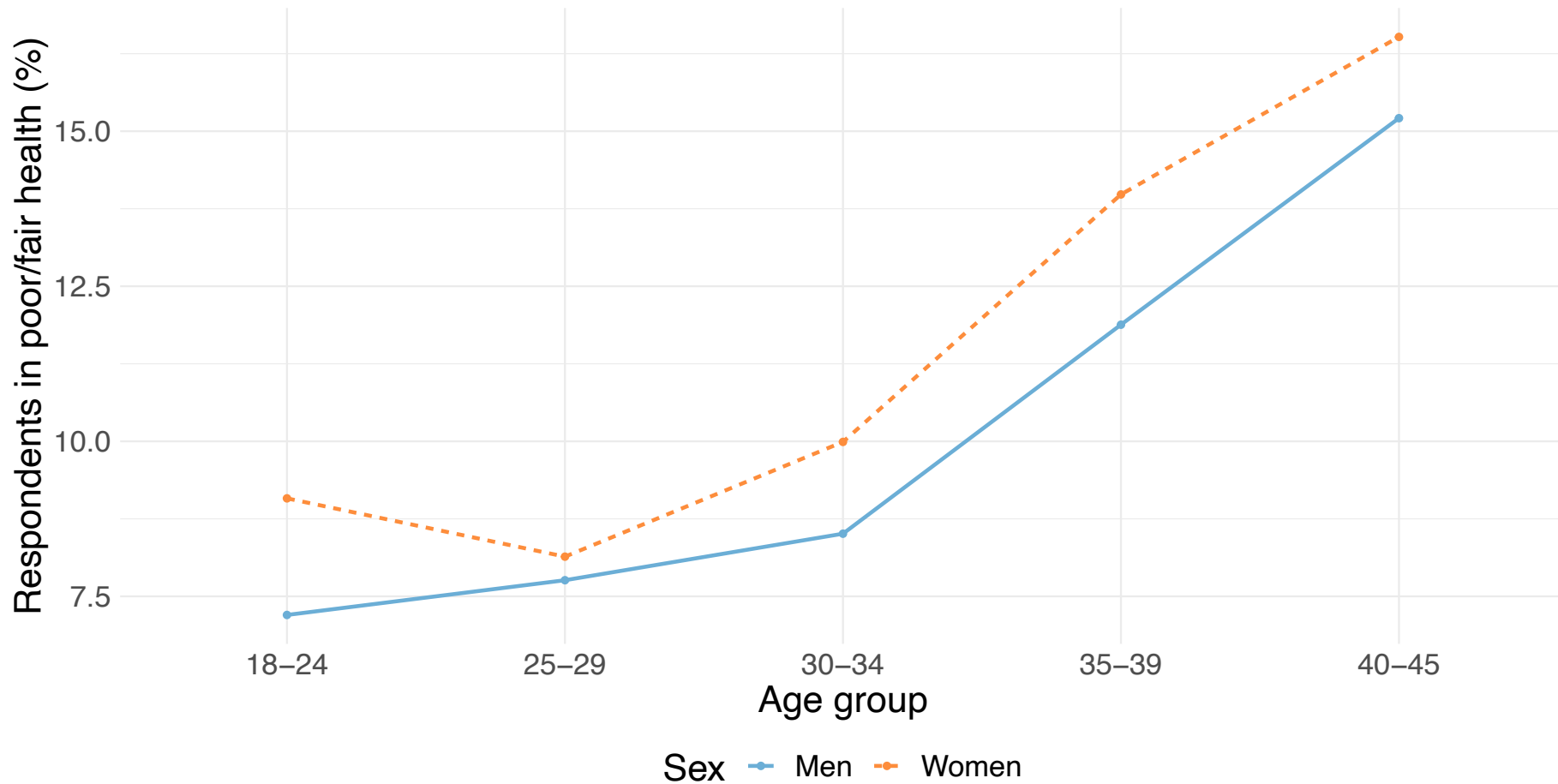
Unbalanced panel

Childless respondents aged 18-45

- Fertility expectations (outcome) - ***How likely are you to have a child in the future?***
- Self-assessed general health (physical, mental and social wellbeing) – ***In general, would you say your health is:*** Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor



Share perceiving fair or poor health



Source: HILDA, waves 1-21, release 21.



Analytical strategy

- Linear fixed effects (LFE) regression models (within-person changes)

Control for:

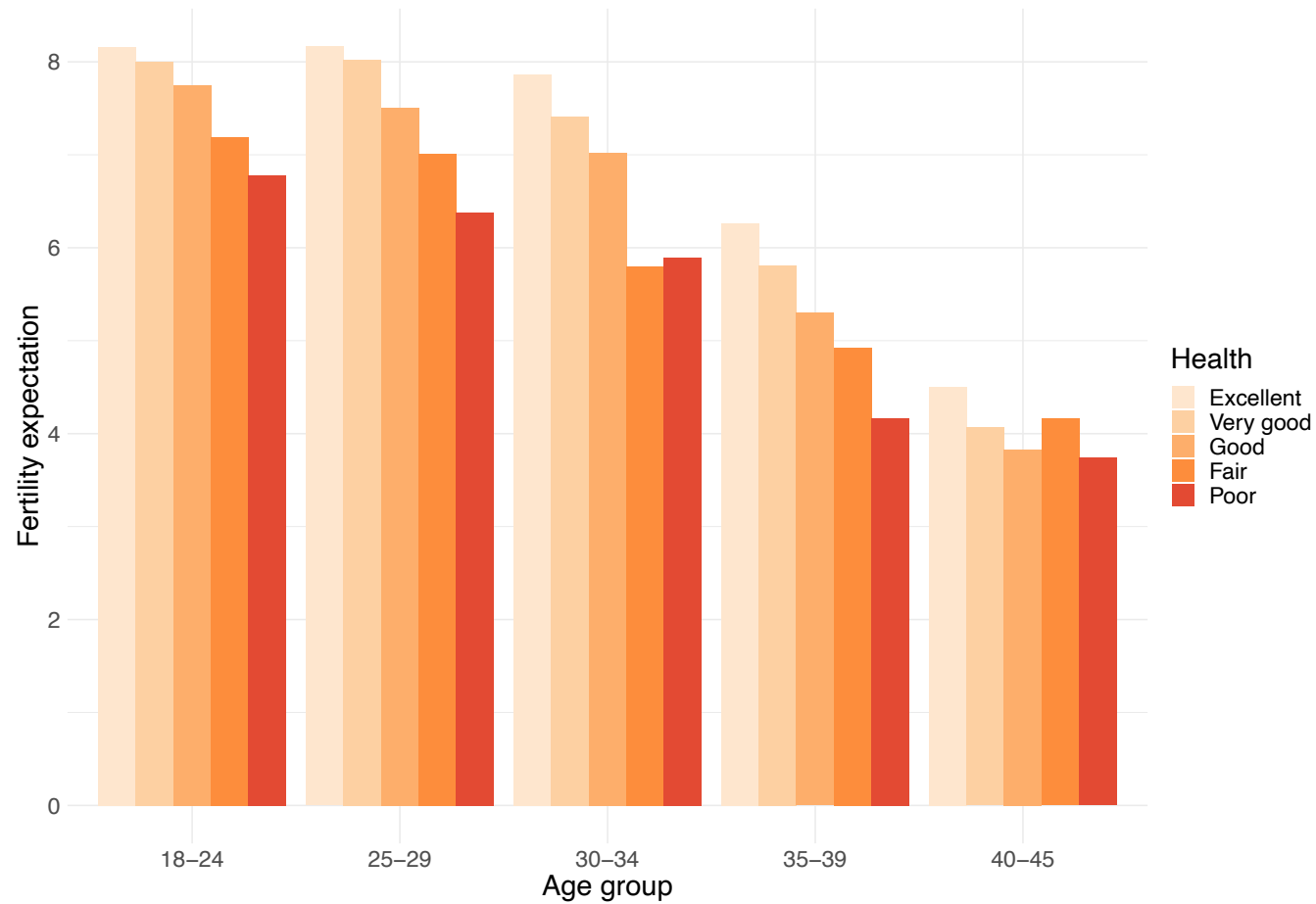
- Individual time-invariant characteristics
- Other time-varying confounders: Self-assessed health, Partnership status, Employment, Age, and Year

⇒ *Isolate the effect of a change in health on a change in fertility expectations*

- Interactions analyses



Fertility expectations by health status, women

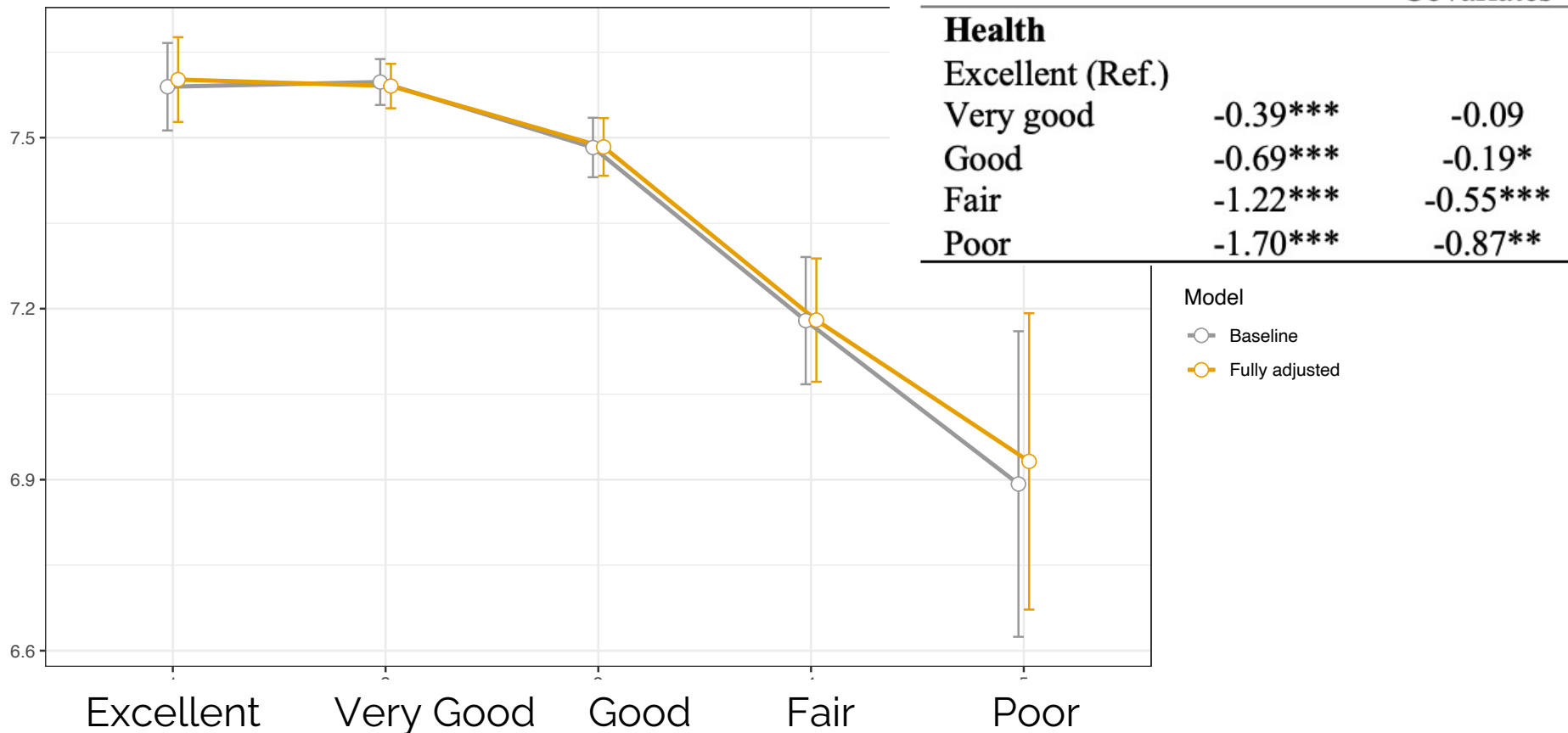


Source: HILDA, waves 1-21, release 21.



Predicted fertility expectation

Linear FE models -
childless women



Note: Adjusted for age, age-squared, year, employment, and relationship status. Source: HILDA, waves 1-21, release 21.

Other results

- Age interactions
- Gender differences
- Childless vs parents
- Alternative measures of health



Concluding remarks

Health is an important predictor of childbearing expectations across the entire life course

- As important as other more traditional determinants of fertility expectations
- For both men and women



Thank you!



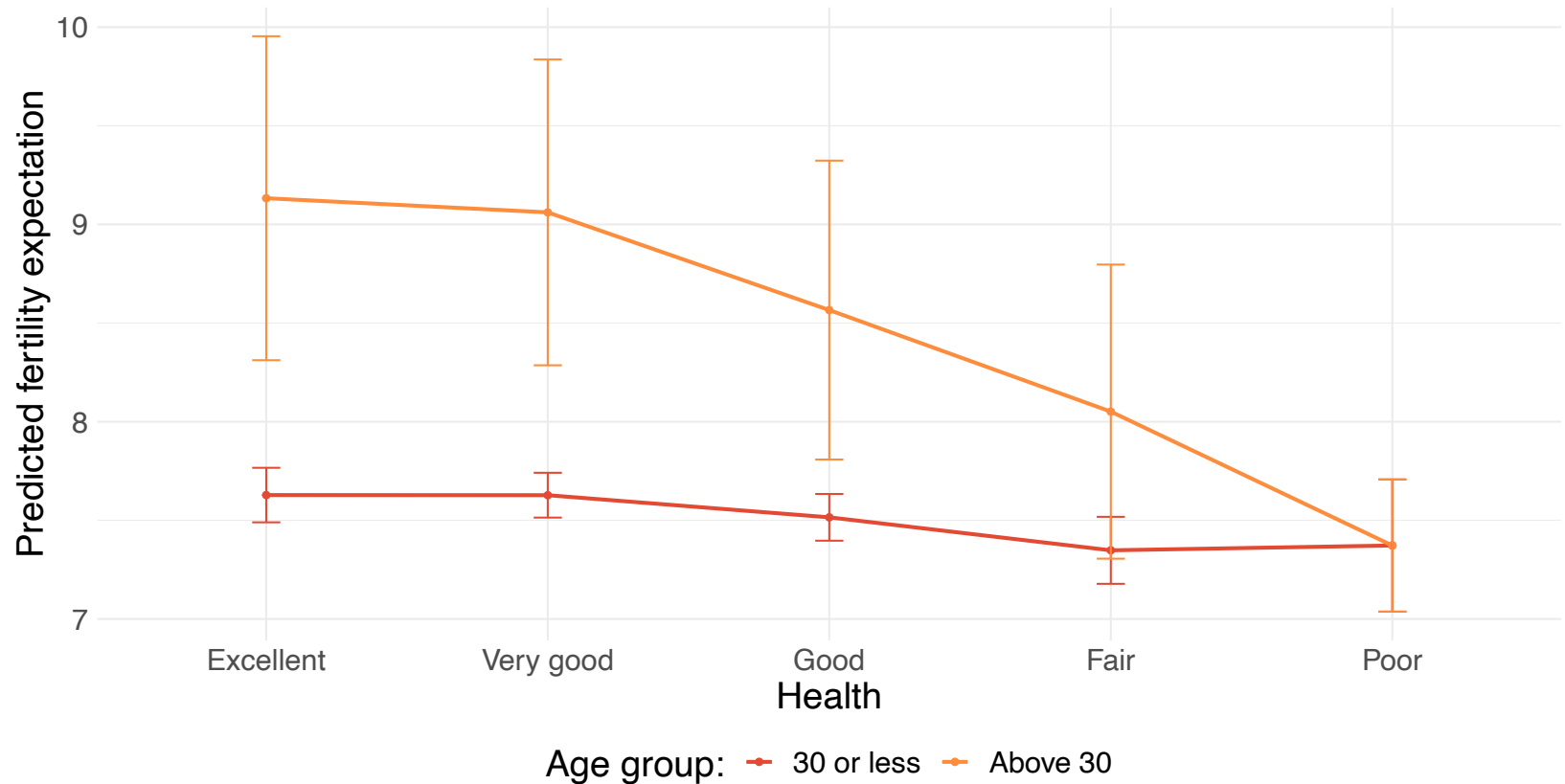
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Age interactions

LFE models for fertility expectations
childless women



Note: Adjusted for age, age-squared, year, employment, and relationship status.

Source: HILDA, waves 1-21, release 21.

