



1. INTRODUCTION

- One of the central questions in demography:- "What makes people ready to conceive?"
- Readiness to conceive is likely to be a complex decision, influenced by a range of social, economic, personal, and contextual factors.
- It is important to understand the situation in life course which enables as well as hinders people to act upon their childbearing intentions.
- However, the extent to which these preconditions differ based on demographic and social moderators is less clear.
- Factors preventing strong fertility intention from being translated into action lead to the postponement of childbirths which may ultimately result in involuntary childlessness.
- We aim to identify the pre-requisites in relation to the physical act of starting to conceive because knowing the number and nature of preconditions is relevant in reproductive health care.

Research Question

In which life circumstances are men and women with strong short-term fertility intentions more likely to be trying to have a child?

2. DATA & METHODS

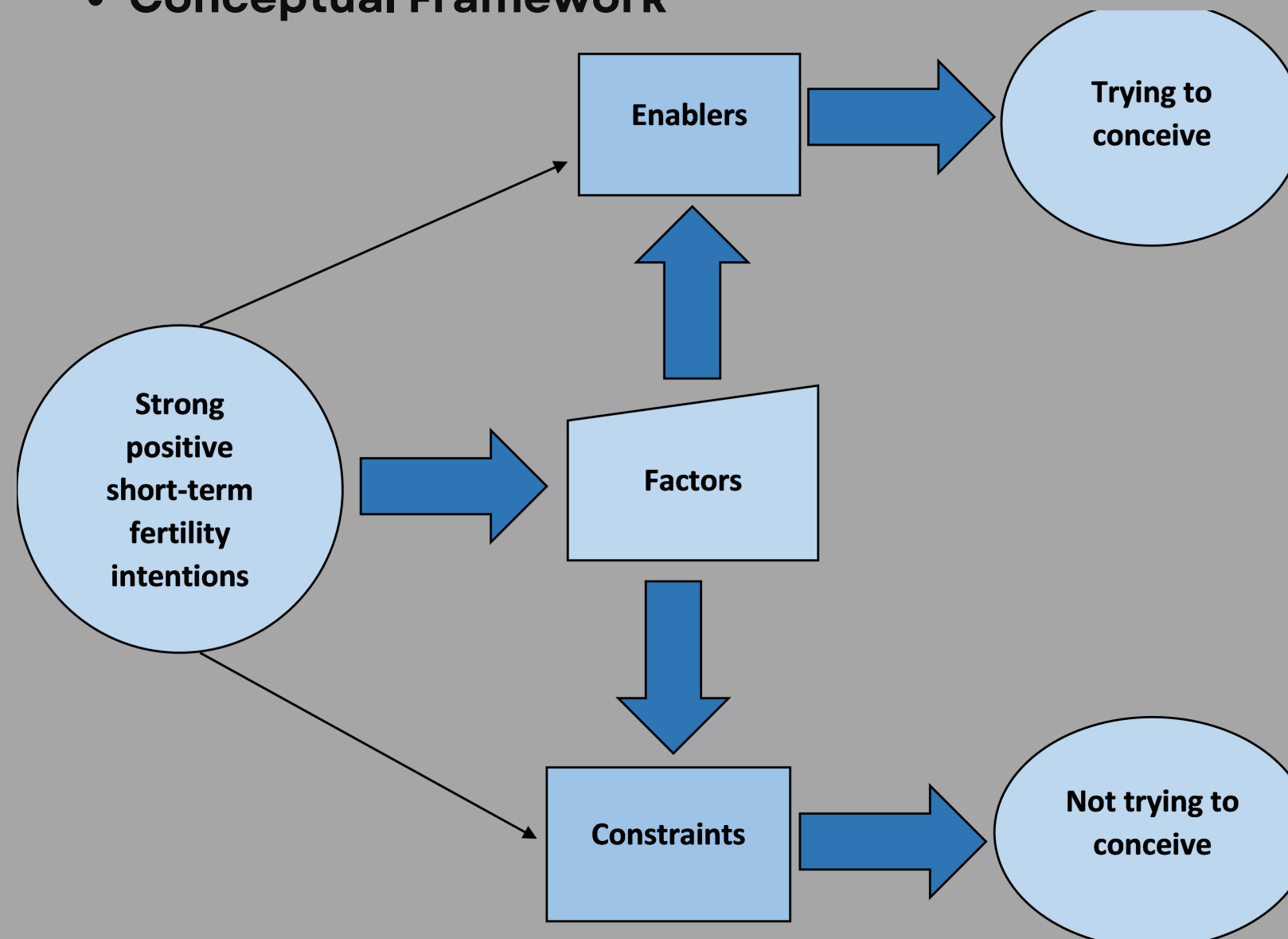
• DATA

2nd round of the Generations & Gender Survey (GGS 2020) for Norway and Denmark.

• STUDY POPULATION

Men and women aged between 15 to 45 years, who have a partner and strong short-term fertility intentions. Such respondents have been excluded who are expecting a child and are sterilized/partners are sterilized.

• Conceptual Framework



• Methodology

Separate binary logistic regression models are employed to analyze factors related to the conversion of strong short-term fertility desire into trying to conceive for men and women. In our regression model, Trying to get pregnant (Yes/No) is our outcome variable.



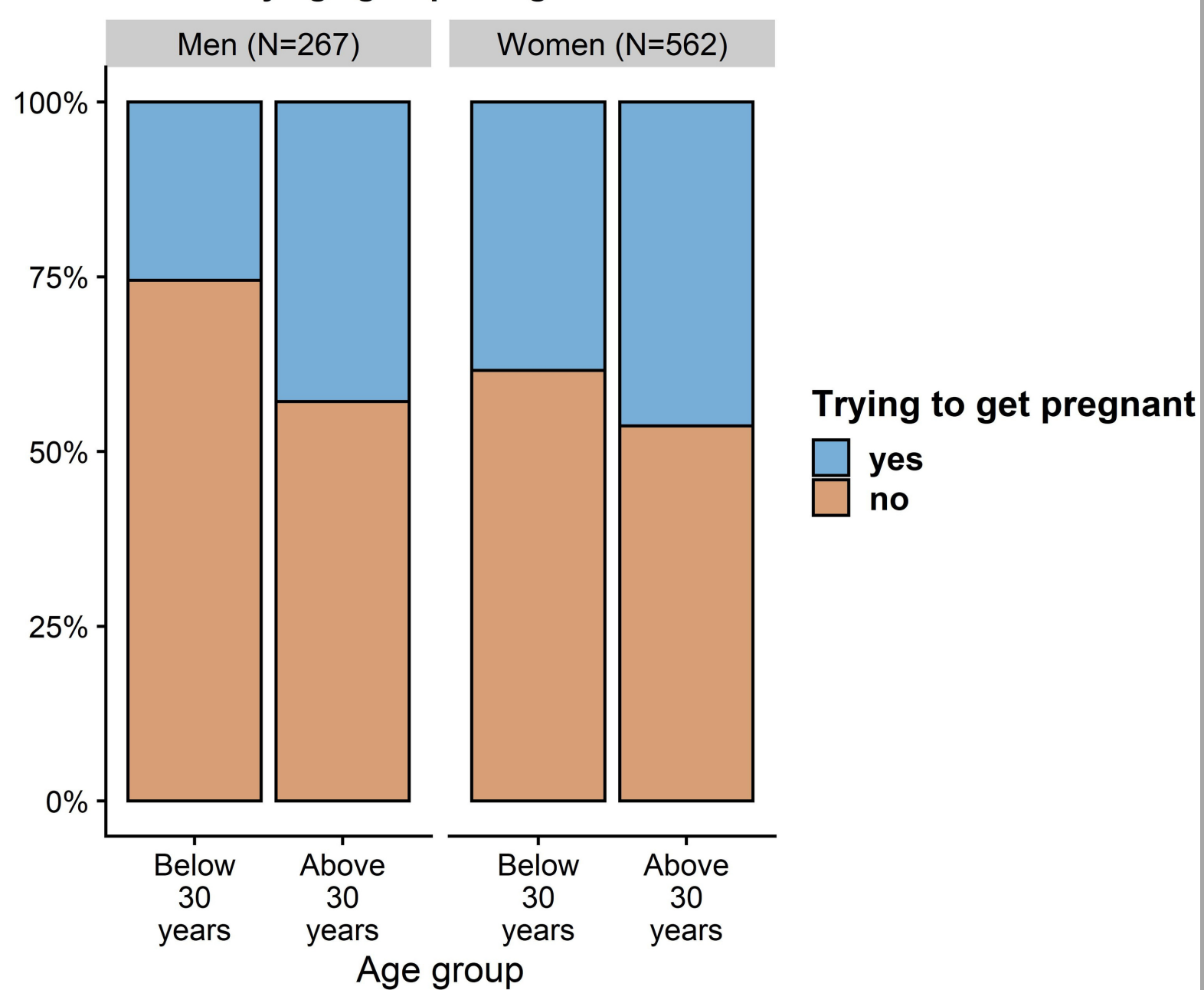
3. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

- Due to the observed similar behavior of men and women in Norway and Denmark, we merged the dataset of both countries in order to have a larger sample size.
- The table below describes the proportion of men and women trying/not trying to get pregnant and the graph shows the same by age group.

GENDER	Trying to get pregnant	Not trying to get pregnant
Male (N= 267)	37%	63%
Female (N= 562)	41.2%	58.8%

Note - Sample includes men and women aged between 15 to 45 years, who have a partner and strong short-term fertility intentions

Percentage of respondents trying/not trying to get pregnant by age group and gender



4. ANALYSIS

BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL FOR TRYING TO CONCEIVE. (FOR MEN)

Predictors	Odds Ratio	p-value
Age : Above 30 years	2.44	<0.05
Country: Norway	1.16	0.77
Low education	0.21	0.23
High Education	0.54	0.32
Unemployed	0.62	0.57
Partner education < respondent	2.93	0.14
Partner education > respondent	1.6	0.51
Partner Unemployed	0.43	0.07
Type of union : LAT	0.34	0.27
Type of union : Married	1.5	0.32
Frequent Sexual intercourse:Yes	0.48	0.24
Parity : 1+	0.47	0.10

Reference category of Dependent variable - Not Trying to conceive.

Reference categories of Independent variables - Age : Below 30 years, Country : Denmark, Medium Education, Employed, Partner education = Respondent, Partner employed, Type of union : Cohabiting, Frequent sexual intercourse : No, Parity : 0

BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL FOR TRYING TO CONCEIVE. (FOR WOMEN)

Predictors	Odds Ratio	p-value
Age : Above 30 years	1.45	0.18
Country: Norway	0.97	0.91
Low education	1.15	0.88
High Education	0.39	<0.01
Unemployed	0.94	0.84
Partner education < respondent	1.57	0.13
Partner education > respondent	0.14	<0.01
Partner Unemployed	0.9	0.73
Type of union : LAT	0.65	0.46
Type of union : Married	1.89	<0.05
Frequent Sexual intercourse:Yes	2.26	<0.05
Parity : 1+	0.57	<0.05

5. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

- There is a significant difference between age groups as men and women aged above 30 years are trying to conceive in a larger proportion as compared to those aged below 30.
- The probability of trying for pregnancy for those with strong short-term fertility intentions is highest for married, sexually active, and childless women while highly educated women are less likely to try for pregnancy.
- Future cross-country studies are recommended to examine the combined effect of individual and contextual factors on childbearing decision-making w.r.t fertility intentions for a better understanding of pregnancy and fertility realizations.



Key References

- Berrington, A. (2004). Perpetual postponers? Women's, men's and couple's fertility intentions and subsequent fertility behaviour. *Population Trends*, 117, 9–19.
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- Martínez-García, G., Carter-Pokras, O., Atkinson, N., Portnoy, B., & Lee, S. (2014). Do Latino Youth Really Want to Get Pregnant?: Assessing Pregnancy Wantedness. *American Journal of Sexuality Education*, 9(3), 329–346.