

# Use and success of assisted reproductive technology by education in Spain, and their link to delayed transitions to adulthood

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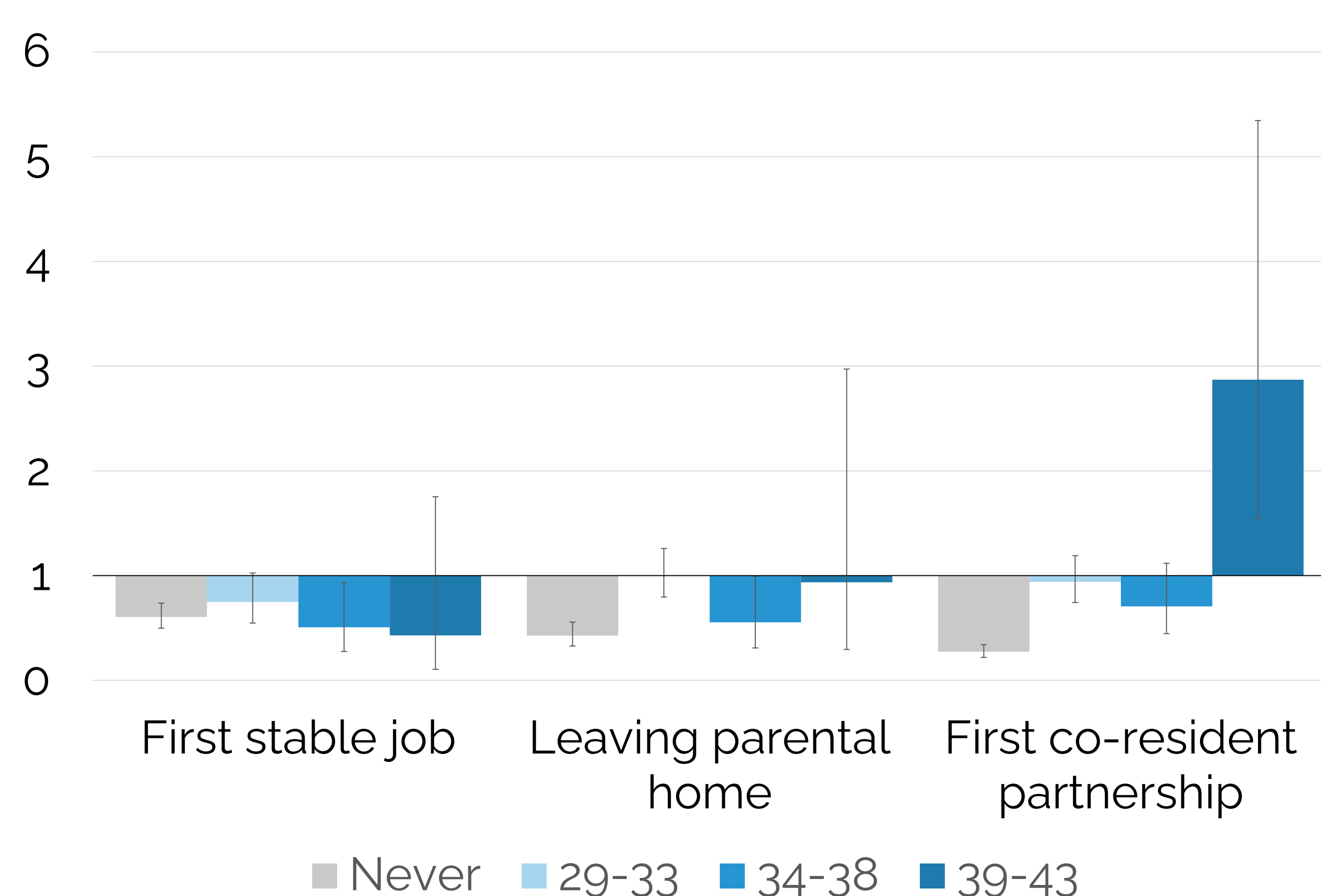
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## MOTIVATION

1. Delayed transitions to adulthood in Europe.
2. Increasing use of assisted reproductive technologies (ART).
3. Both are particularly salient in Spain [e.g., average age at leaving the parental home at 30 y.o. and first motherhood at 31 y.o.].
4. Highly educated women tend to use ART more often and later than the lower educated.

### 1. Are individuals delaying transitions to adulthood more likely to use ART?

HR of using ART by age at experiencing events. Ref: 24-28



Controls: country of birth, cohort and parity.

### 2. Do delays in transitions to adulthood explain the educational gradients in ART use?

Not all educational differences in ART use are explained by delays in transitions to adulthood.

### 3. Are there any differences in the relationship between delaying transitions and ART usage by educational level?

Delays in first partnership only significantly influence the probability of using ART among highly educated women.

## DATA AND METHODS

2018 Spanish Fertility Survey (INE).

Women aged 24+ -> n = 12,930

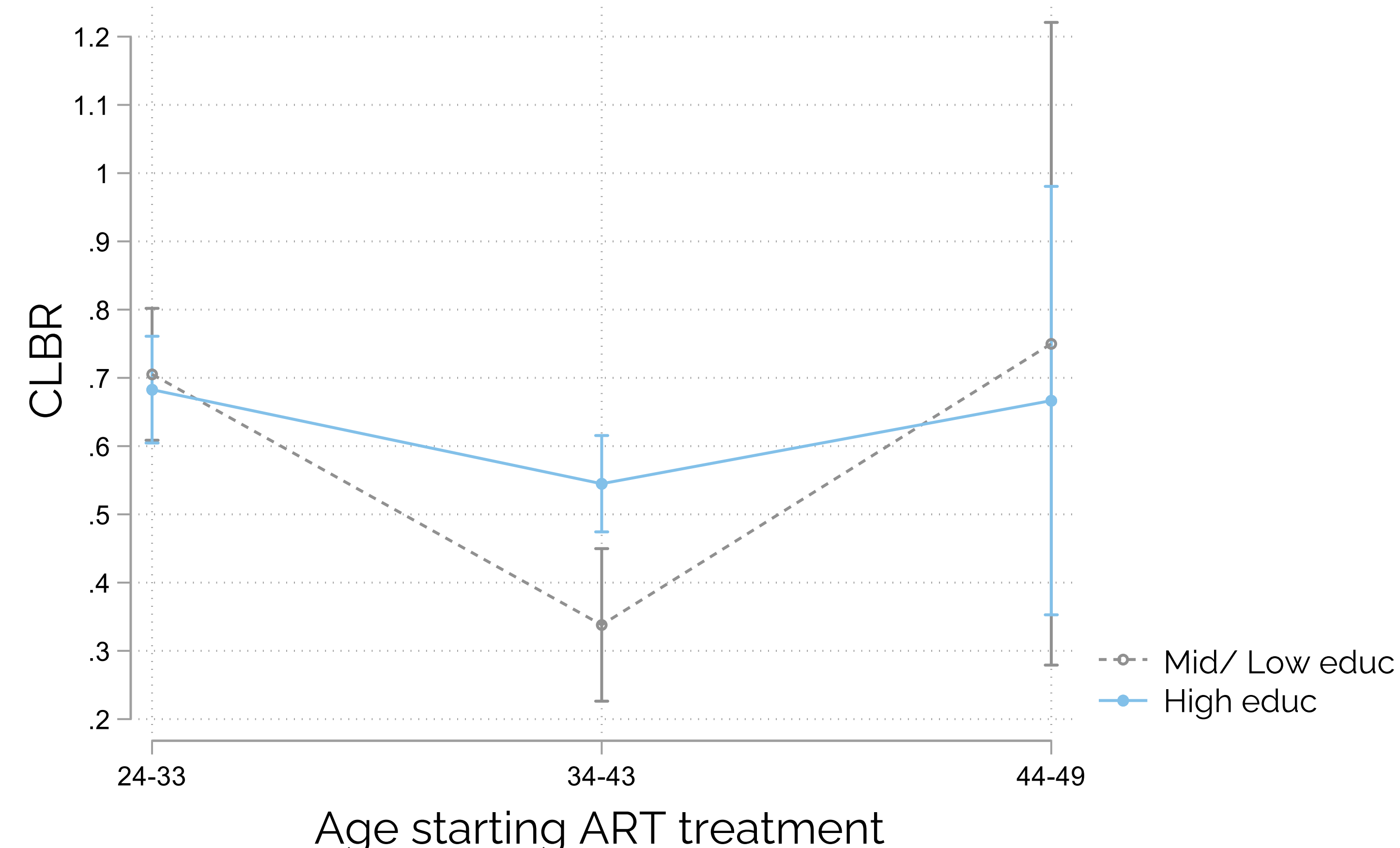
Women 24+ using ART -> n = 498.

Event history analysis -> piece-wise models and cox regression models.

Linear probability models to compute cumulative live birth rates.

### 3. Are highly educated women more likely to achieve a live birth than low educated women?

Cumulative live birth rates by educational level and age at starting treatment



Controls: country of birth, cohort, parity and type of clinic (private/public).

## TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

1. Women who experience their first partnership later in life are three times more likely to use ART.
2. Educational gradients in ART use are not fully explained by delays in life transitions.
3. Among women using ART at ages 34-43, highly educated women are more likely to achieve a live birth.

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