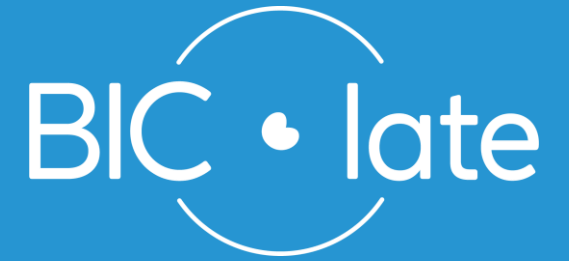




Wittgenstein Centre

FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND  
GLOBAL HUMAN CAPITAL



# Latest late fertility? A demographic approach of late parenthood

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# This talk: Delayed childbearing and implications

- We explore the challenges of delayed fertility
  - How many people have children late / very late?
  - Do people still want children late, do they have them?
  - How are reproductive experiences changing (rise in experience of infertility and of assisted reproduction)
- Definition: **fertility** (to speak of the number of children women have) and **infertility** (issue to conceive)
- Data about women, but men are important actors

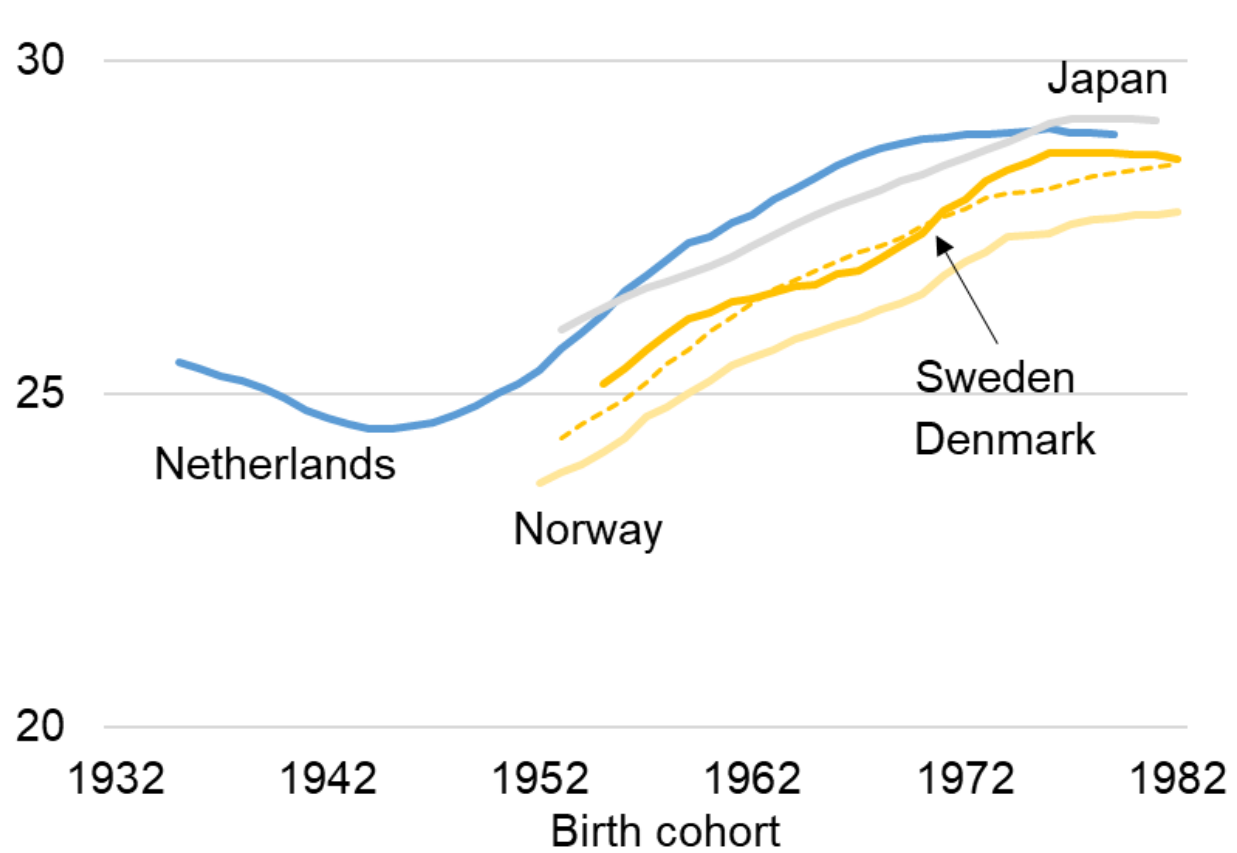
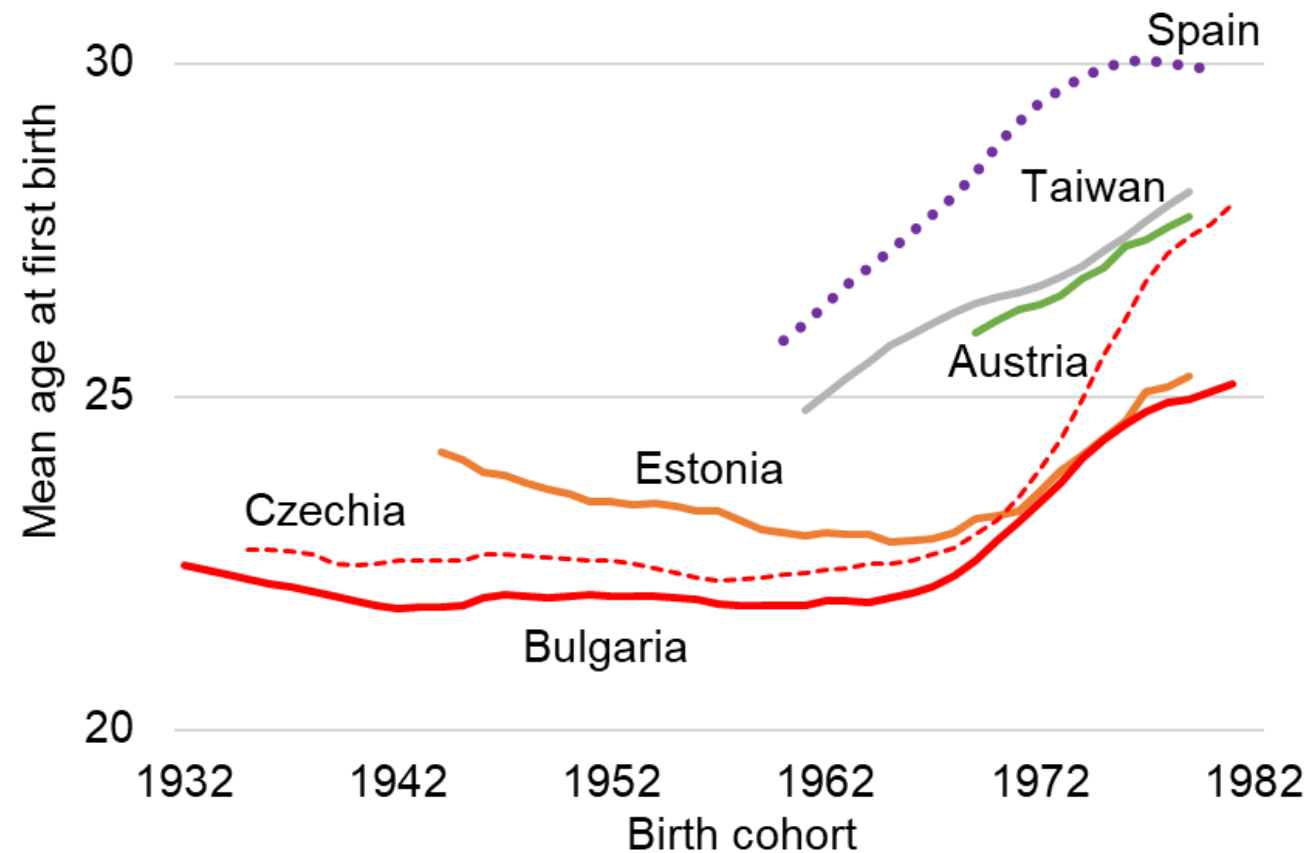
# Data sources

- Human Fertility Database
  - Aggregate data on fertility across countries
- Generations and Gender Surveys
  - Detailed (individual) data on reproductive intentions and on past experience of infertility
  - 7 countries, 2020s
- Country surveys
  - Austrian microcensus (series of 7 surveys)
  - Others

# Delayed fertility



# Trends in mean age at first birth, 1932-1982 birth cohorts



# The changing context of fertility in the high income countries

- Reasons to postpone

- Longer studies, more demanding jobs (Ni Bhrolchain & Beaujouan 2012)
- Economic uncertainty, youth unemployment (Adsera 2017; Kreyenfeld & Pailhe 2015)
- Competing activities (Testa 2017)
- Perceived responsibility to provide economic and emotional support to prospective children (Hayford 2024)

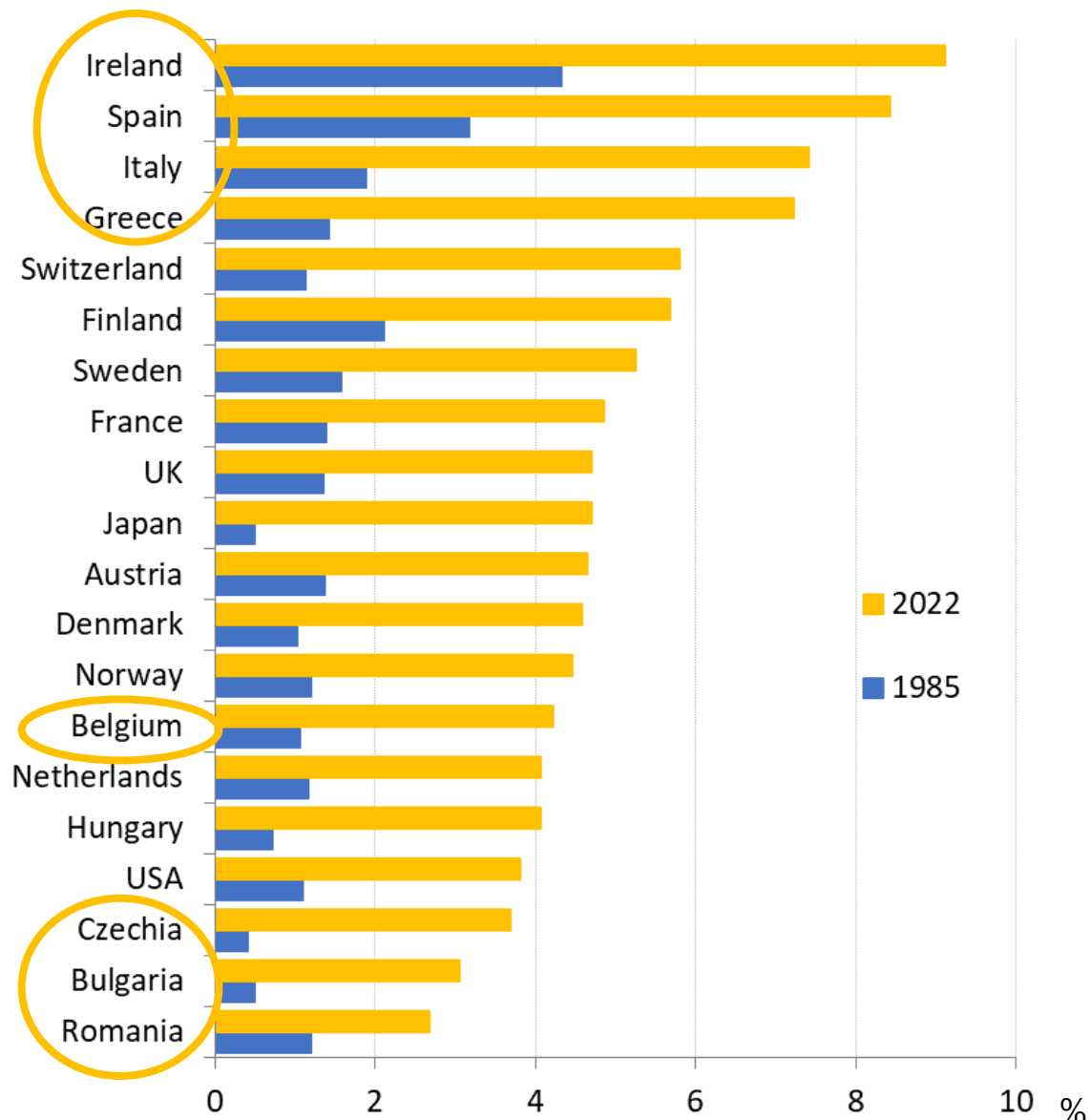
- New reasons to have children late

- Change in partnership and repartnering (Van Bavel et al. 2012)
- Change in values and attitudes (Lesthaeghe 2010)

➤ All these contribute to later, and sometimes forgone, parenthood

# Remarkable increase in childbearing from age 40 across Europe, the US and Japan

Figure. Share of fertility rates at ages 40+ in total fertility; selected European countries, 1985 and 2018



Source: Beaujouan and Sobotka  
Data: EUROSTAT + Human Fertility database

# Increase in very late first births, example of Sweden

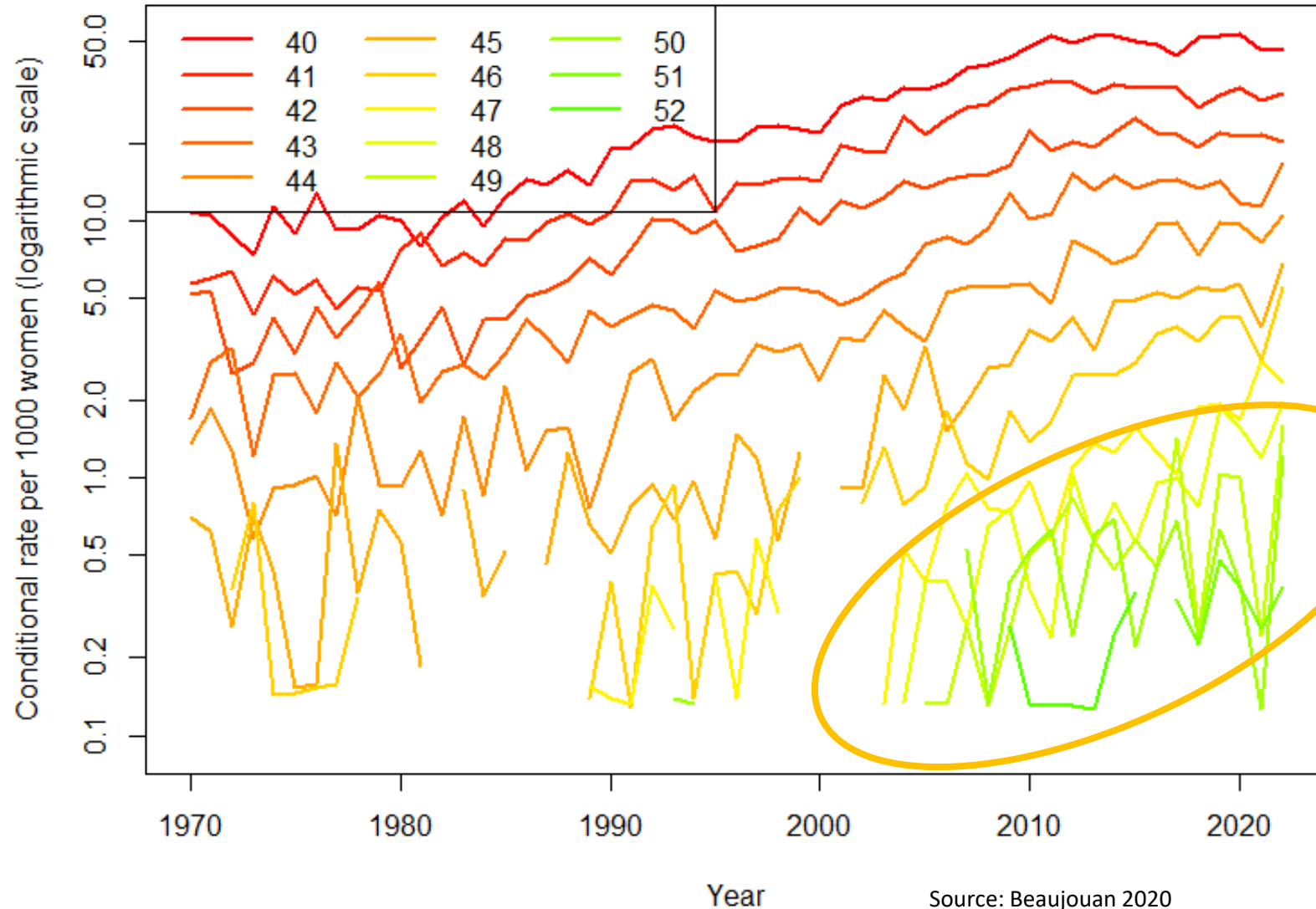


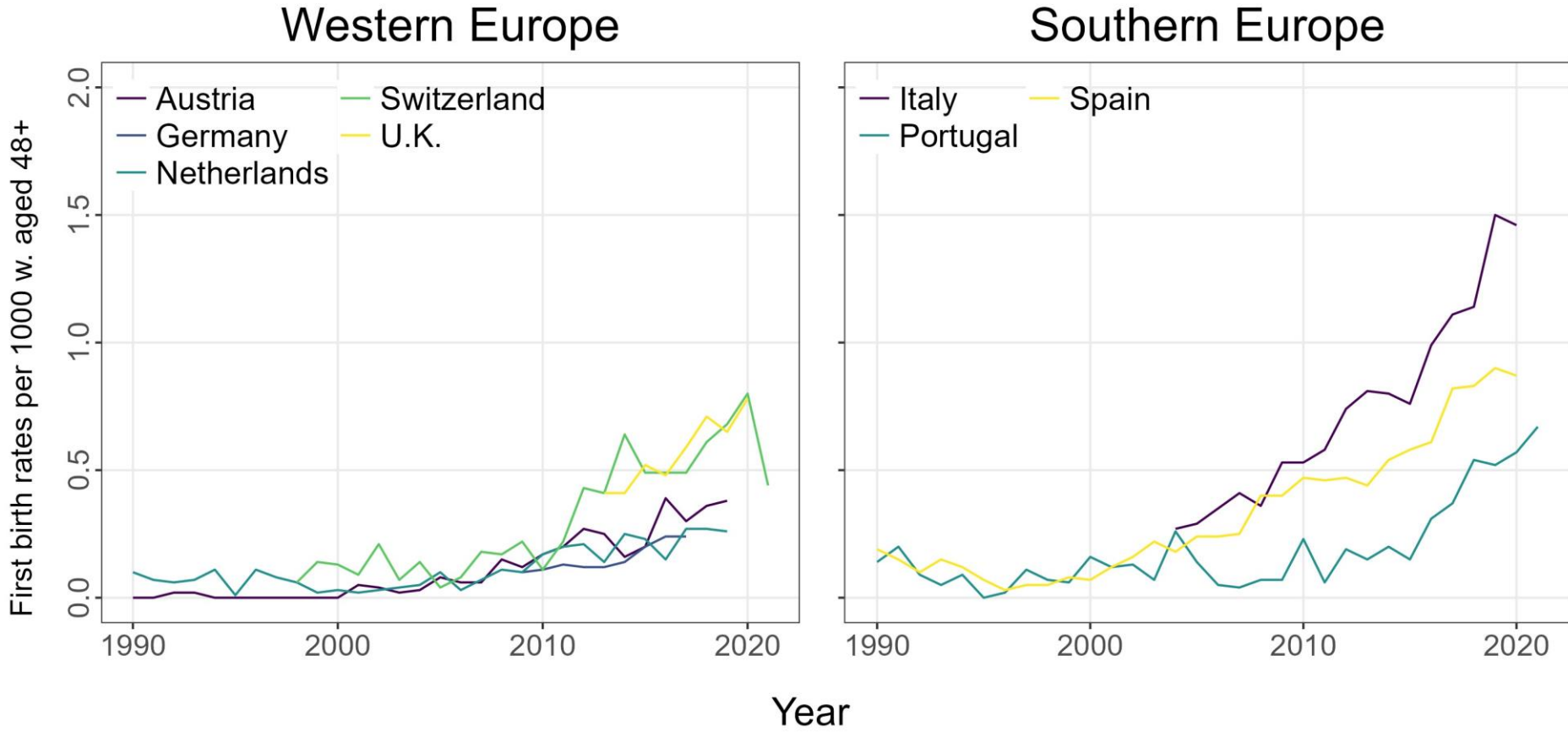
Figure. First birth rate by age for 1000 childless women, ages 40-52, Sweden

Ages 47-52:  
Represents 40 children in 2022, i.e. very few



# More and more births beyond the biological limits (mostly linked to Medically Assisted Reproduction)

Figure. First birth rate for all women ages 48+, selected European countries



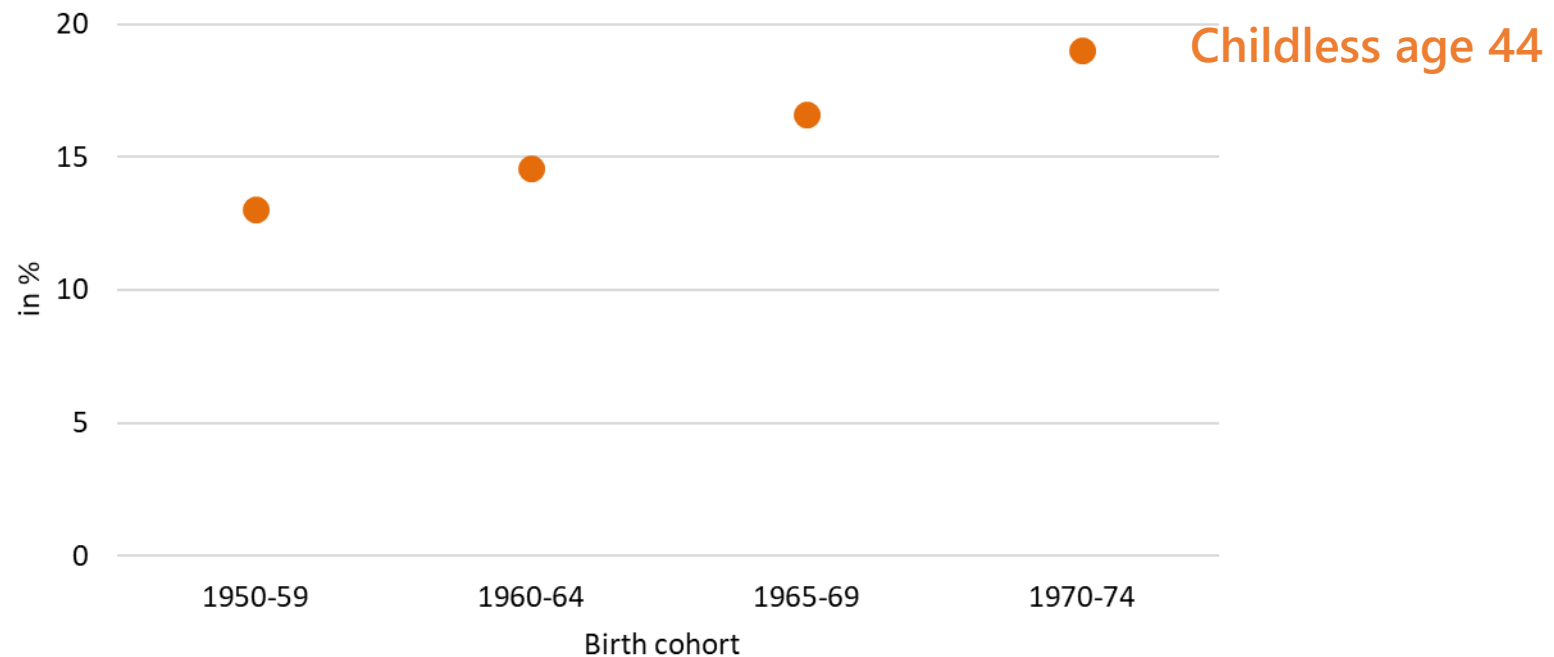
Data: HFD, <https://www.humanfertility.org/>

# Having children at later ages (or not)



# Increase in childlessness over time: maybe people no longer want to have children? Example of Austria

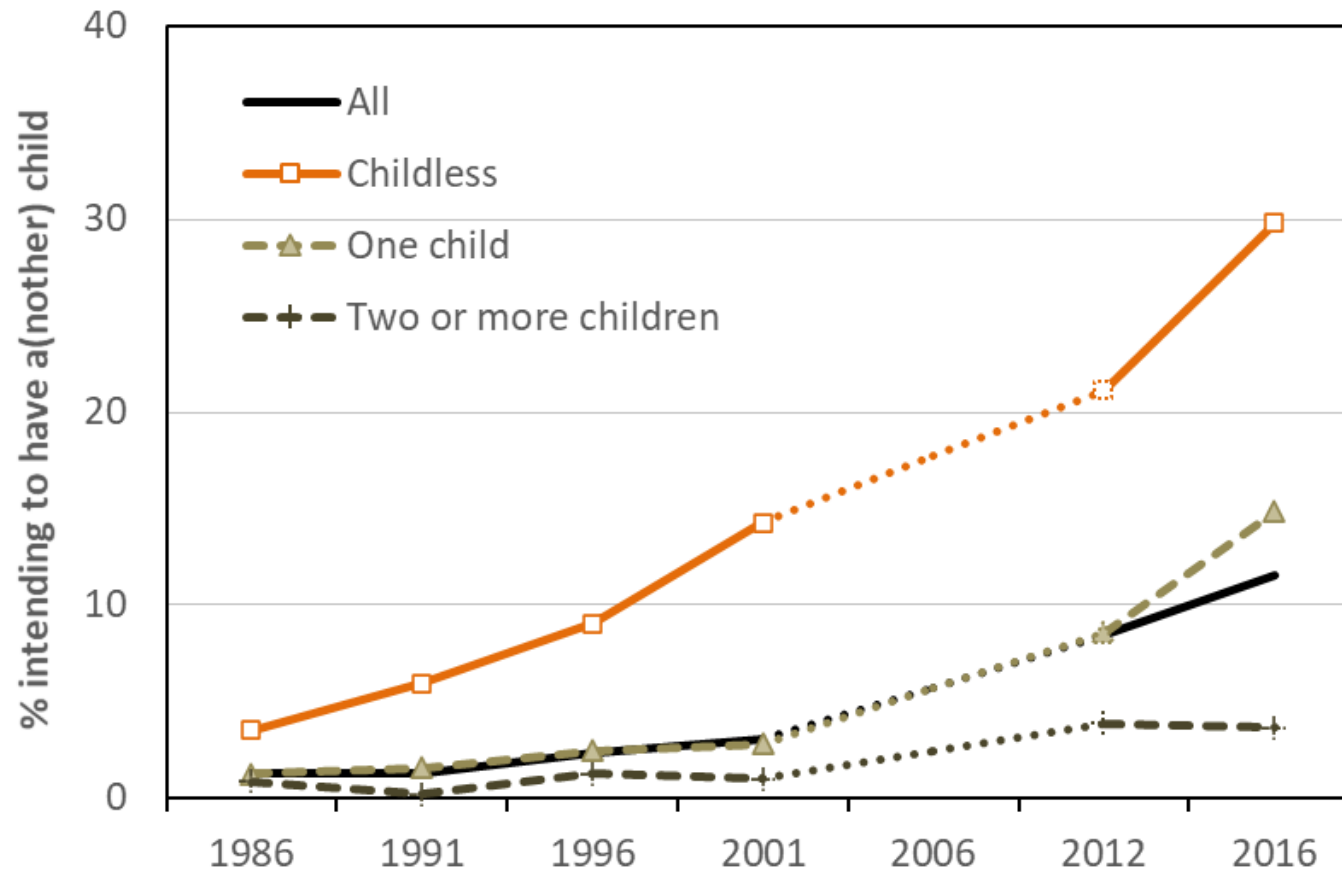
Figure. share childless  
at age 44,  
by birth cohort, Austria,  
all women



Source: Beaujouan 2018  
Data: Austrian micro-census 1986-2016

# Intentions to have children are postponed: Increase in the share of women aged 40-42 who wish to have a child in Austria

Figure. Share of women aged 40-42 who wish to have a child, by year and parity, Austria, 1986-2016

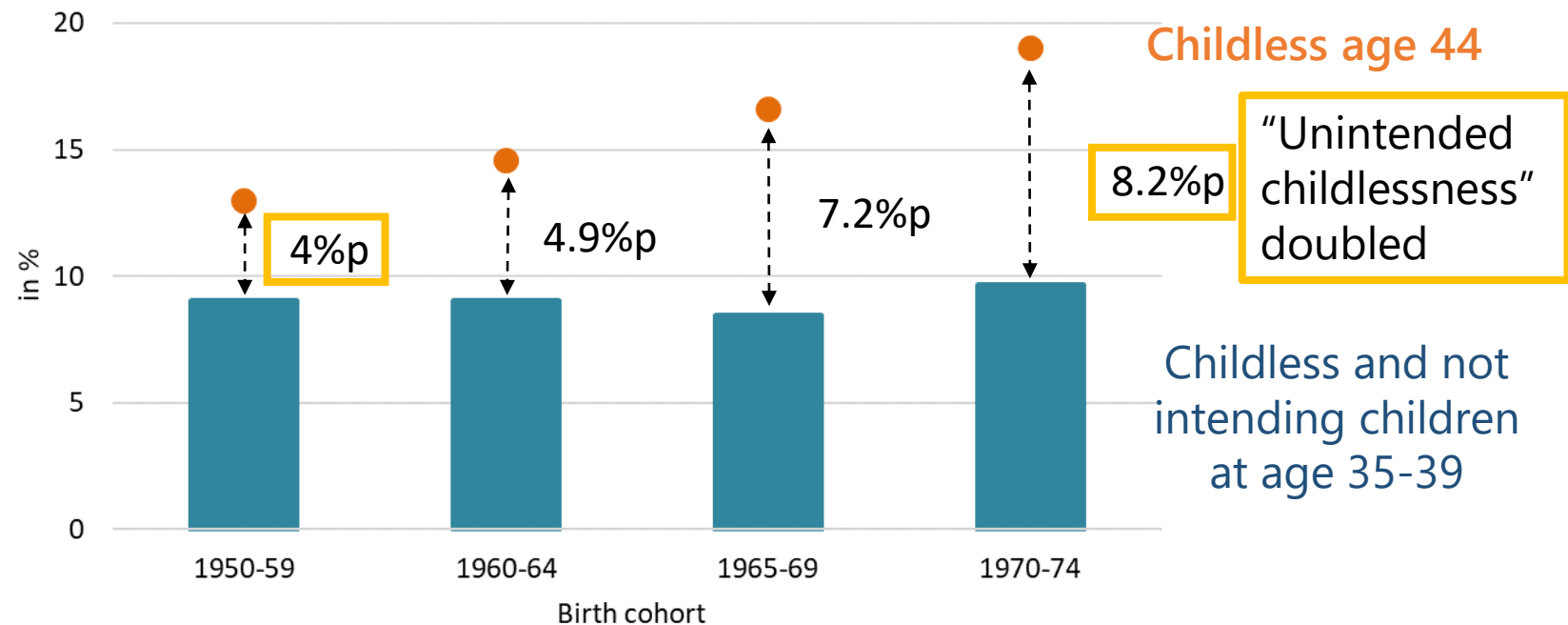


Source: Beaujouan 2018  
Data: Austrian Micro-Census

Q: "Do you wish to have one or several (additional) children ...?"

# Childlessness increases quickly, but in fact the proportion of all women who are childless and want no child at age 35-39 is stable

Figure. Share childless and not intending a child at age 35-39 versus share childless at age 44, by birth cohort, Austria, all women



Source: Beaujouan 2018  
Data: Austrian micro-census 1986-2016

Touching the  
(biological) limits?



# Linking later fertility and infertility

- At the individual level, capacity to have a child decreases with age
  - Hence, women who start trying to have a child late are less likely to have children by the end of their reproductive life (e.g., Leridon 2004)
- But little way to assess directly whether more childlessness in a country or at a given time is due to delayed fertility
  - Because in most surveys, we don't know at what age **childless** people started trying to have a child
- Do more people struggle to have a child in countries where births are more delayed?

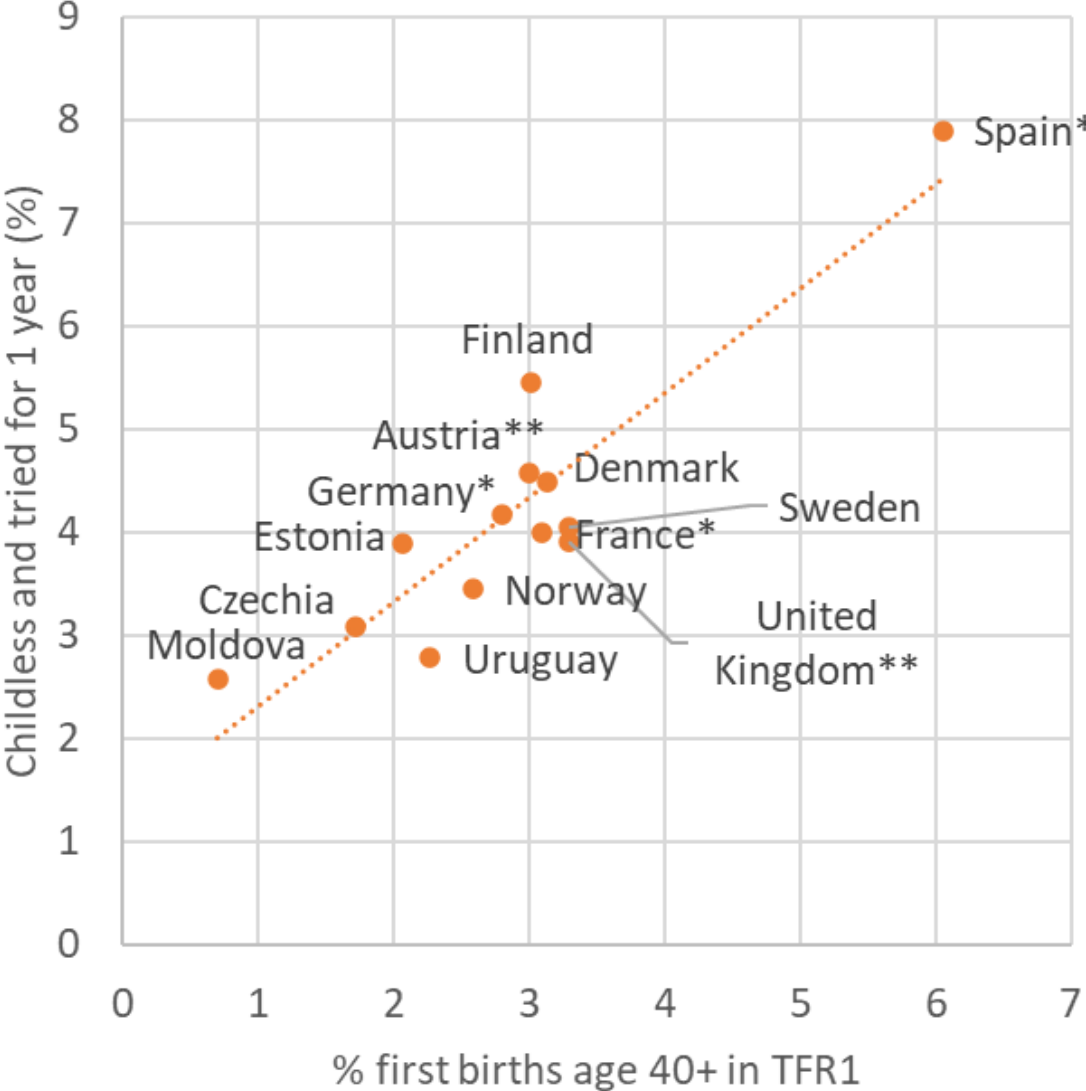
# Data sources for biologically childless

- Generation and Gender Surveys II
  - Nine countries so far (checked by Leocádio et al. 2023)
  - Question on experience of infertility asked up to age 59
    - Was there ever a time when you and a partner were trying to get pregnant but did not conceive within at least 12 months?
    - Allows to identify infertility experience and “biological childlessness”
  - Parity at age 40-59 (0 child = childless)
- Spanish fertility survey 2018; pairfam (Germany); Fecond (France)



# More women end up childless with declared infertility in countries with later fertility

Figure. Proportion of women biologically childless at age 40-59 versus share of late first births, across countries, 2020s



- Between 2.1 and 8% of women are childless and declare infertility issues
- Between 1.3 and 3.4% of men
- ART already available

Data. GGP II, \* Spanish fert survey, pairfam, Fecond. HFD, Cabella et al. 2023  
Field. All respondents, weighted  
Ackn. Shalini Singh, MC Companys, Ester Laz:

An illustration of a woman with long, wavy blonde hair, wearing a pink jacket over a light-colored top and brown pants. She is pushing a shopping cart filled with items, including a red bag and a green book with the letters 'A.R.T.' and a small icon of a baby. The setting is an airport terminal with large windows in the background showing an airplane taking off. Other people are visible in the background, including a woman with a child on her shoulders.

Use of medically  
assisted reproduction  
at later ages

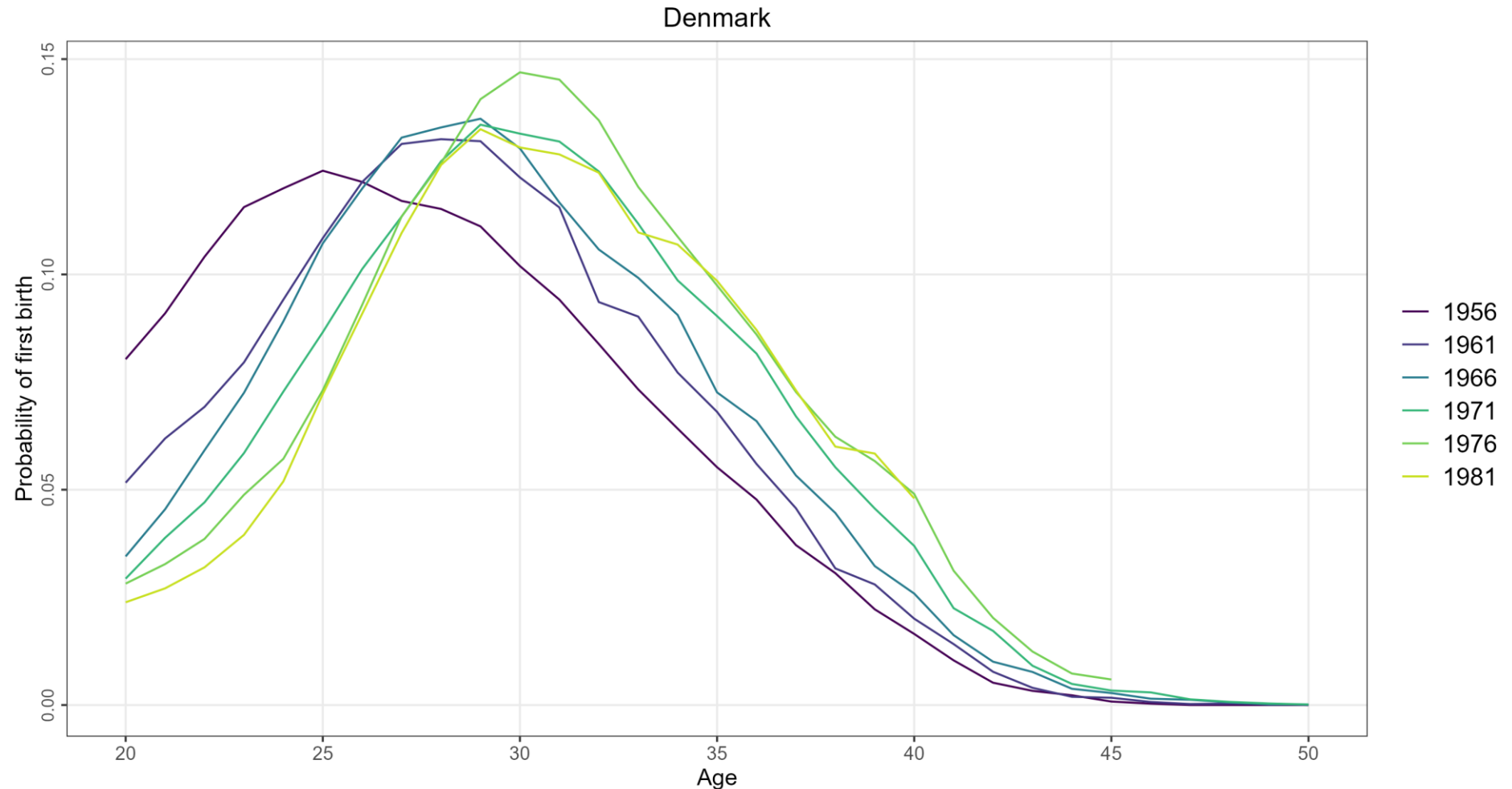
# ART births contribute much to fertility at older ages (Australian example, including donor eggs)

Figure. Contribution of ART births to cohort fertility rates, for the 1968 (observed) birth cohort and the 1986 (projected) birth cohort, Australia

	Contribution of ART to fertility	Contr. ART 30-39 to fert 30-39	Contr. ART 40+ to fert 40+
Cohort 1968	2%	3.9%	10.4%
Projected cohort 1986			
Constant success and treatment rates	4.2%	5.8%	20%
Extrapolated success and treatment rates	4.8%	6.4%	25%

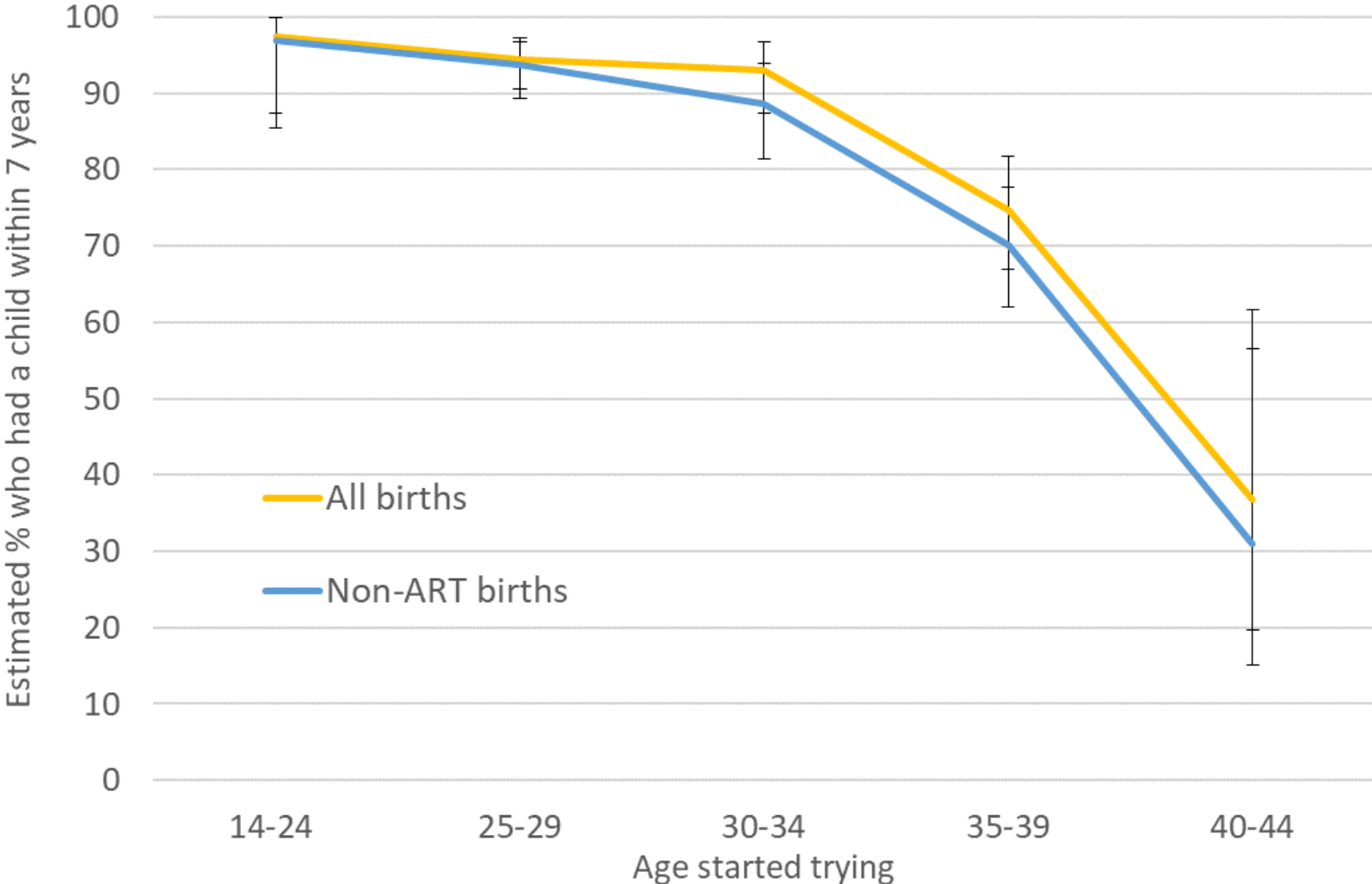
# Probability to have a first child in the 35-40s increases only very little despite access to assisted reproduction

Figure. Probability of first birth among childless women by age (q1x) in Denmark, birth cohorts 1946-1981.



# Probability to “ever” have a child when trying decreases with age with or without ART

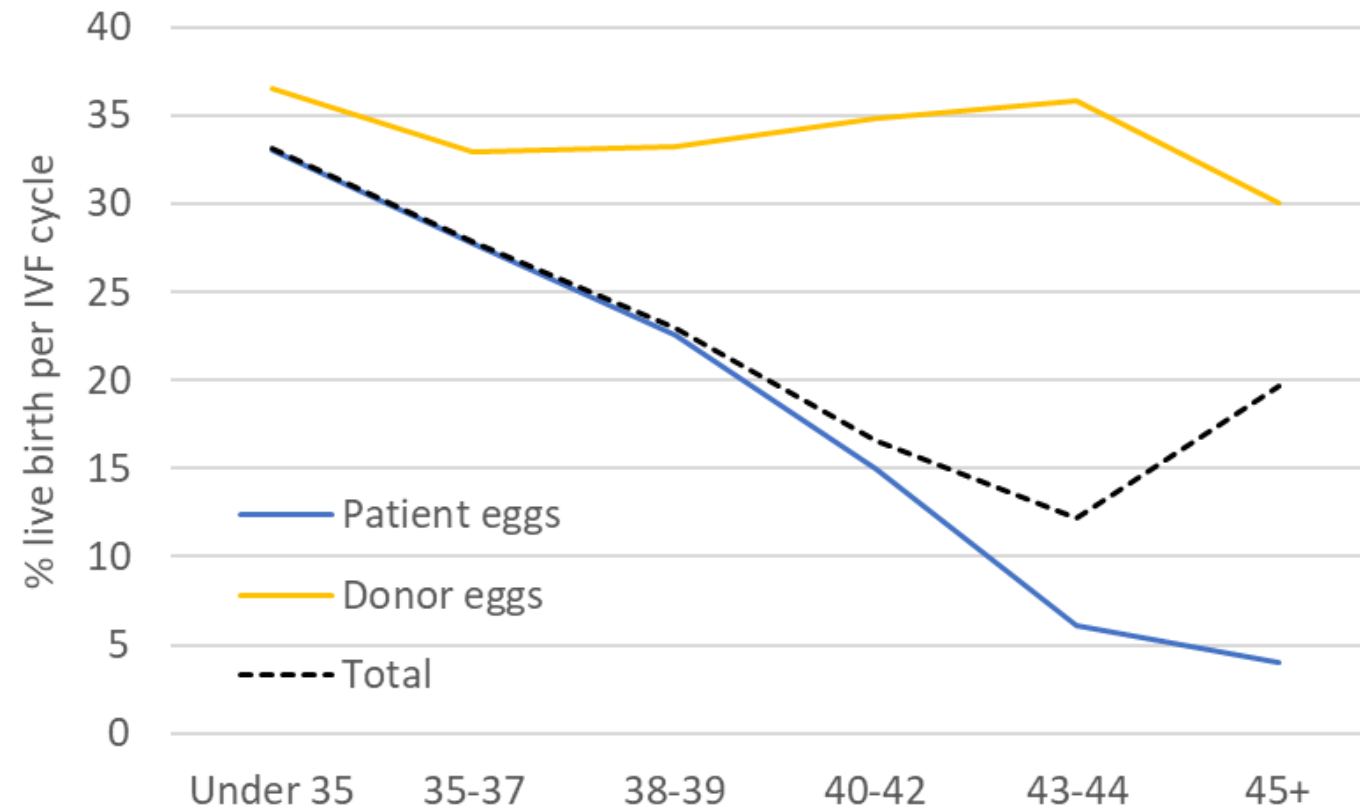
Figure. Probability to have a child within 7 years from starting trying, all births *versus* non-ART births, Germany, 2010s



Source: Beaujouan, Köppen & Hagley (in progress)  
Data: pairfam

# Success rate of In Vitro Fertilisation decreases strongly with age, except with donor eggs

Figure. Live births per IVF treatment by age, UK, 2018



Source: Beaujouan and Sobotka (2018)  
Data: HFEA

# Discussion



# Summary

- People are having their children later and later in most high-income countries
- In Austria, we observed that an increasing number of women are not having the children they wish at later ages
  - In particular, the proportion of childless people wanting a child late but not having it increased strongly
- Eventually, 2-8% of people tried to have a first child but did not manage
  - This share was larger in countries where fertility was postponed most
  - A growing proportion of people may be reaching biological reproductive limits
- Assisted reproduction is increasingly used at later ages
  - Its contribution to fertility rates is projected to increase
  - But it is subject to age constraints, like biological infertility



# Concluding remarks (1)

## Implications of late fertility

- For family size
  - In large part, the fertility decline remains linked to change in fertility behavior and not to biological constraints
  - But variation across contexts, extreme cases of Italy and Spain
  - **Decreasing room for further fertility delay**
- For individuals
  - In non-extreme cases, many people may still manage to have the first child they wish, but less often further children because they will be starting “too late”
  - More frequent use of IVF and donor eggs, also prone to fail
  - More complex and distressing reproductive experience
- Overall, biological limits will certainly become increasingly important in the future reproduction landscape

## Concluding remarks (2)

### Questions that raise from this in link to the conference

- The decrease in fecundity with age can be exacerbated by the increase in health issues with age (diabetes...)
  - Postponement + cumulation of burden of risk?
  - Leading to overall even less chances to have children at later ages
- Infertility prevalence and indicators of preconception health could be correlated between countries
  - Possibly there is also a correlation at the macro level?
- To try to ensure that people have the children they want, it would be important to
  - Encourage governments to create a generally family-friendly environment (childcare, male time for the family...), so that people feel supported in their childbearing plans early on
  - Improve individual knowledge about the biological limits of reproduction so that people can make informed decisions about their family plans



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