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Eva Beaujouan and Tomas Sobotka

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Population & Societies

Late childbearing continues to increase in developed countries

Version
française

Éva Beaujouan* and Tomáš Sobotka**

Delayed childbearing represents a profound change in reproductive behaviour and concerns all developed countries. One of its consequences is a growing number of births to women aged 40 and over. Éva Beaujouan and Tomáš Sobotka compare the situation today in different countries, situate it in the context of historical trends, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having children later in life.

The “biological clock” ticks louder for many women from age 40 onwards. Infertility rates increase sharply, and the share of women unable to conceive jumps from 17% at age 40 to 56% at age 45 [1]. Pregnancy complications become more frequent, with more than half of initiated pregnancies ending in miscarriage among women aged 42 or older [2]. *In vitro* fertilization (IVF) using women’s own eggs is ineffective after age 40, and the share of IVF cycles resulting in live-birth delivery drops below 10% among women aged 41–42 [3]. In addition, age 40 is often regarded as a normative age limit for childbearing. In a survey conducted in 2006–2007, a majority of Europeans indicated that by age 40 women are too old to consider having children [4].

Yet late childbearing was frequent until the mid-twentieth century. Large families were common, and many women continued to bear children until becoming infertile. But with the rapid decrease in family size, late childbearing fell throughout most of the twentieth century in highly developed countries. For instance, in France, almost one in four women born in 1930 had four or more children, dropping to one in ten women born around 1965 [5].

Box: Data

Most of the data presented here were computed from the Human Fertility Database (HFD). We used the number of births by age, the age-specific fertility rates, and the period total fertility rates. When available, we also used information on births and fertility rates by birth order, especially for first births. The HFD data are mostly based on vital statistics records and population registers. As of December 2018, the HFD covered 30 European countries, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. In addition to the HFD, we used Eurostat (2018) data on births and fertility rates in the EU countries, and the data on fertility rates by age and birth order in South Korea computed by Yoo and Sobotka (2018).

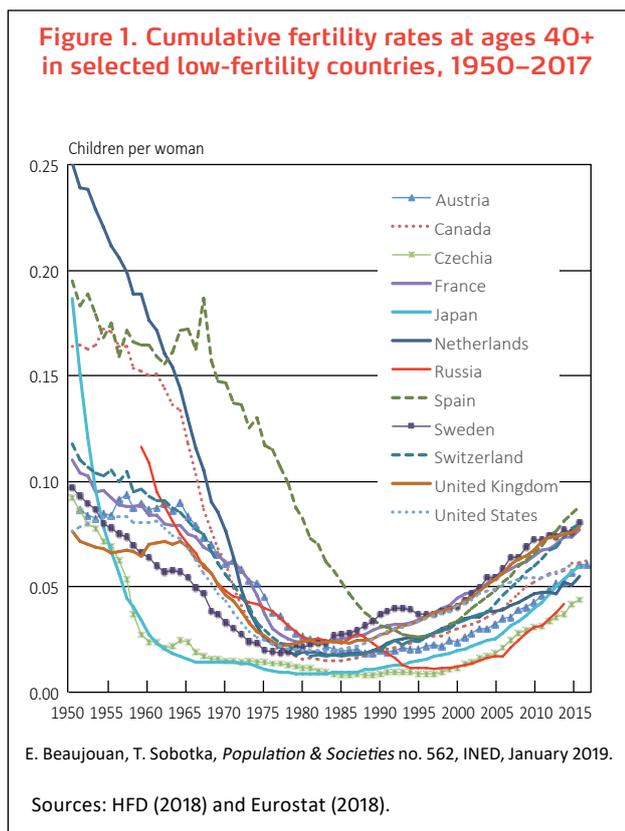
Sources

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- HFD, 2018, data on births and fertility rates retrieved in October 2018 from the Human Fertility Database; www.humanfertility.org.
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* Vienna University of Economics and Business (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital).

** Vienna Institute of Demography (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, Austrian Academy of Sciences).

Figure 1. Cumulative fertility rates at ages 40+ in selected low-fertility countries, 1950–2017



The fall and subsequent rise in fertility rates above age 40

In the mid-twentieth century, as larger families were becoming less common, cumulative fertility rates at ages 40 and above decreased to around 0.1–0.2 births per woman in most European countries, Canada, the United States, and Japan. By the 1980s, they plummeted to a low of 0.01–0.03 births per woman (Figure 1). A similar but later fall also took place in East Asian countries. Effective birth control contributed significantly to the sharp decline in childbearing at higher reproductive ages in the 1960s–1970s [6]. As the first generation of women postponing motherhood was reaching their forties, fertility trends at late reproductive ages reversed. In most of the analysed countries, the cumulative fertility rates at ages 40 and over gradually climbed to a range between 0.03 (in South Korea and Ukraine) and 0.09 (in Italy and Spain) births per woman in 2016 – still very low as measured from a long-term perspective, but three to four times above their lowest levels. In Ireland, where late fertility is most common, the cumulated fertility for women aged 40 and over rose to 0.12 births per woman. In 2014, fertility rates among women aged 40 and over accounted for 2% of the total fertility rate in some countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe and in South Korea, 3–4% in most Western European countries, United States, and Japan, and 6% in Italy and Spain (Table). First births at later reproductive ages remain

Table. Share of births among women aged 40+ (first births and total births)*

	1984		2014	
	First births	All births	First births	All births
Western Europe				
Austria	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.6
Finland	0.6	2.1	2.0	3.9
France	n/a	1.4	n/a	3.7
Germany	n/a	1.0	2.2	3.9
Ireland	n/a	2.6	n/a	6.2
Netherlands	0.4	1.2	1.9	3.0
Norway	0.4	1.2	1.9	3.4
Sweden	0.4	1.6	2.4	4.1
Switzerland	n/a	1.2	3.6	4.8
UK	0.4	1.4	2.6	4.1
Southern Europe				
Italy	0.7	1.9	4.7	6.0
Portugal	0.7	2.8	2.3	4.2
Spain	1.5	3.4	4.5	6.1
Central and Eastern Europe				
Belarus	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.7
Czechia	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4
Hungary	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.2
Lithuania	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.5
Poland	0.3	1.6	0.8	2.5
Russia	0.3	1.1	0.7	2.4
Slovenia	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.5
Ukraine	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.9
East Asia				
Japan	0.3	0.5	3.0	3.8
South Korea	0.3	1.1	1.4	2.3
Taiwan	0.3	0.6	1.8	3.0
North America, Australia				
Australia	n/a	1.3	n/a	4.3
Canada	0.4	0.9	n/a	3.6
United States	0.3	1.1	1.8	3.1

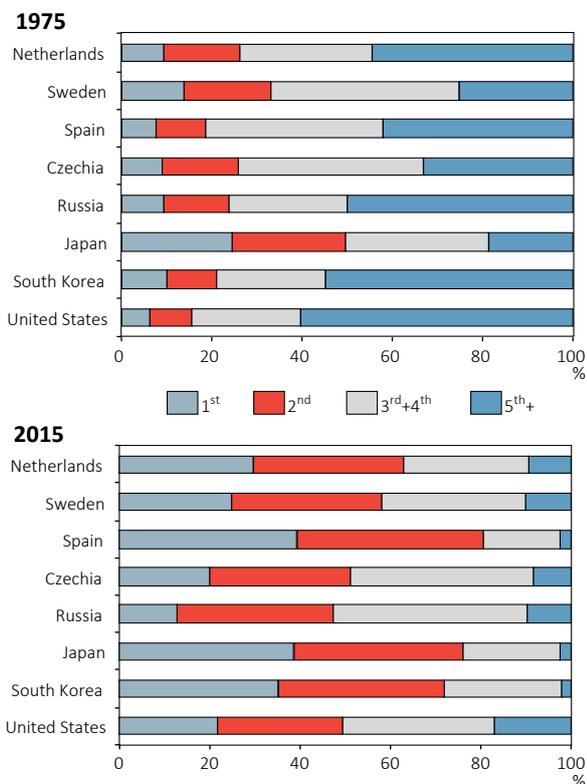
Source: HFD (2018), Eurostat (2018), national statistical offices and Yoo and Sobotka (2018) for South Korea (data based on Statistics Korea database). n/a: data not available.
*Computed from the distribution of fertility rates by age, calendar year, and birth order

infrequent, but their increase over time has been impressive. In 1984, women aged 40 and over contributed fewer than 0.5% of first-birth rates in most low-fertility countries. By 2014, this share had reached around 2% or higher in most countries, with Spain reporting 4.5% and Italy 4.7%.

Late fertility increasingly dominated by first and second births

The fall in family size and the continuing shift to later parenthood have transformed the profile of late births. In the

Figure 2. Births among women aged 40+ by birth order (in %) in selected low-fertility countries representing broader regions, 1975 and 2015



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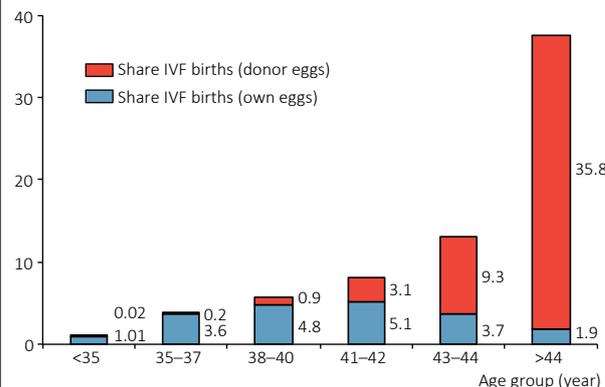
Source: HFD (2018). For South Korea, Yoo and Sobotka (2018). Data for Russia refer to 2014 instead of 2015. Data for South Korea refer to 1981 instead of 1975.

past, few women had their first or second child at age 40 or over. Most “older mothers” would give birth to their fourth, fifth, or later child (Figure 2). In the mid-1970s, first and second births typically accounted for about one out of five births to mothers aged 40 and over (except in Japan, where their share was much higher). Today, however, the majority of births to older mothers in most countries are first and second births (Figure 2). The transformation was especially rapid in Spain, where the share of fifth and later births to women aged 40+ plunged from 42% to below 3% between 1975 and 2015. Similarly low shares of fifth and later births are found in South Korea and Japan.

Assisted reproduction’s contribution to fertility rates at advanced ages

Part of the increase in late childbearing is due to the spread of *in vitro* fertilization. But women at later reproductive ages who use IVF face a number of challenges, including the low effectiveness of IVF and its high costs, as IVF cycles are not usually covered by

Figure 3. Percentage of live births conceived through IVF by age of mother, United States, 2015



E. Beaujouan, T. Sobotka, *Population & Societies* no. 562, INED, January 2019.

Sources: Live births following IVF treatments: authors’ calculations from CDC report (2017). Live births by age of mother: HFD (2018).

medical insurance among women aged 40 and over [7]. In addition, legal regulation of IVF varies widely, with some countries specifying a maximum age for its use, prohibiting egg or sperm donation, and limiting IVF to heterosexual women living with a partner (or even to married women only). A survey of IVF regulations in 13 European countries in 2009 showed that Austria, Germany, and Italy considerably restrict access to IVF, whereas Belgium, Finland, Greece, and the United Kingdom allowed wide access to assisted reproductive technologies [7]. The United States also has liberal legislation on IVF use.

Despite these limitations, IVF among women aged 40 and over has been rising across developed countries. Many women past age 40 opt to use donor eggs from younger women, which results in high rates of pregnancies and live-birth deliveries, even at very late reproductive and post-reproductive ages. In the United States, IVF accounted for 11% of all live births among women aged 40 and over in 2015, and 1.8% of all live births. The contribution of assisted reproduction was especially large among women aged 44 and over, with most IVF live births having been conceived using donor eggs (Figure 3). IVF use with donor eggs also allows pregnancies and births at post-reproductive ages, challenging the “traditional” boundaries of the reproductive span imposed by infertility and menopause. The media often cover births among women past age 50. While pregnancies and births remain rare at these ages, their numbers have been soaring. EU countries recorded 1,293 births to women aged 50 and over in 2016, up from 287 in 2002 (Eurostat, 2018). In the United States, the number of “very late” births jumped from 144 in 1997 to 786 in 2016 (HFD, 2018).

The future of late and very late childbearing

The postponement of parenthood has become a defining feature of fertility trends in the more developed countries over the past four decades. It has been driven by a number of interrelated forces, including greater access to and longer pursuit of education, gender “revolution”, changes in partnership formation and dissolution (delayed unions, higher dissolution rates, and higher numbers of second unions later in life) and by growing economic uncertainty among young adults. The representation of parenthood at older ages is also changing, as its visibility and acceptance become more widespread. In research and in the media, multifaceted debates on delayed motherhood reveal both its advantages and disadvantages. Some view late parenthood as a positive experience. Older parents may provide children with higher living standards and greater family stability, thus improving their life chances. However, delayed parenthood is also often portrayed as risky, potentially endangering the mother’s or child(ren)’s health, or leading to involuntary childlessness.

Late parenthood is likely to continue its upward trend thanks to socioeconomic and cultural change. Women who postpone childbearing tend to have more education and work experience than those who have children earlier in life, with more sustained career progress and lower wage loss due to motherhood [8]. The share of women in their late 30s and early 40s who are childless or who have one child has been increasing in most countries, and many of them still desire to have a child in the future [9]. Furthermore, the technology of egg freezing (cryopreservation) for potential future use has progressed from an experimental stage and has become more widely available over the last decade. In the United States, 46,000 assisted reproduction cycles were performed for “egg banking” purposes in 2015, up from around 1,000 in 2006 (CDC, 2017). Most women undergoing egg or embryo cryopreservation are in their mid- or late-thirties, and many plan to use their eggs in their forties or even fifties. As childbearing past age 40 becomes ever more common, it is important for women and men to be better informed about the advantages and disadvantages involved in having children later in life.

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Abstract

Broad societal and cultural changes since the 1970s have provided incentives for young people to postpone parenthood. The greater access to and longer pursuit of higher education, the greater involvement of women in the labour market, and changes in family behaviour have contributed to a long-term increase in age at parenthood. The spread of effective contraception and wider access to abortion have also played a part, helping women and couples better plan the timing of births. Using data from the Human Fertility Database, we document a rise in fertility rates among women aged 40 and older in low-fertility countries of Europe, East Asia, North America, and Australia.

Keywords

late childbearing, fertility, birth order, assisted reproductive technology, IVF, developed countries.