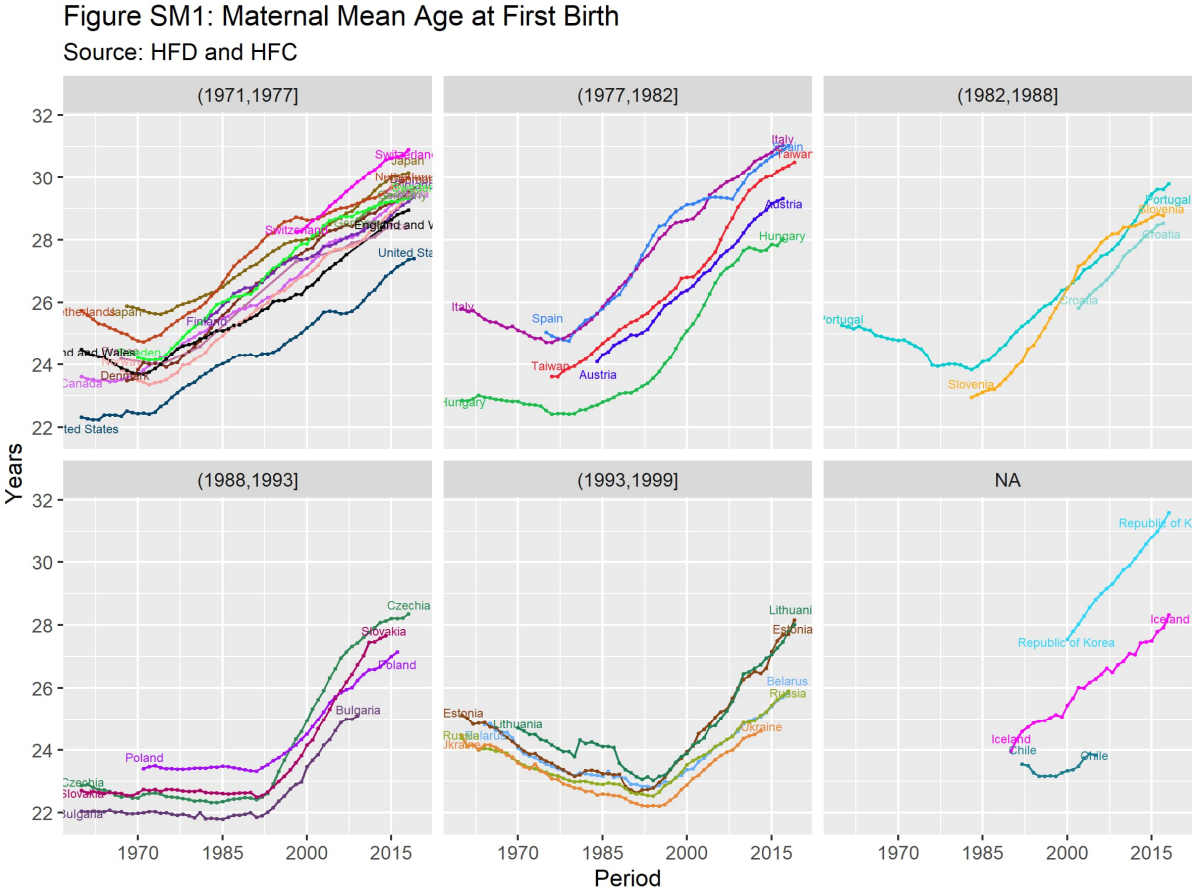


Supplemental Material to ‘How Much Time Is Left? International Trends in Parenthood Expectancy’

While in the main article, we show only the mean age at first birth (MAFB) for those 16 countries where, in addition to parity-specific information on female fertility, male time series can be reconstructed, Figure SM1 shows trends in female MAFB in all 37 countries available from the Human Fertility Database (HFD). For better comparability, we grouped them by onset of fertility postponement following Sobotka (2004, 53).



The most visible pattern is the general increase in MAFB for women in all countries. However, the timing of the onset of this upward trend varies by region. For countries in Western and Northern Europe (where time series reach back far enough), as well as Italy and Spain, we see

MAFB starting to increase already beginning in the 1970ies, whereas Central and Eastern Europe follow with some delay in the late 1980s and 1990s (for further details on East-West differences in fertility postponement see Mynarska 2010; Billingsley and Duntava 2015; Sobotka 2016).

To support Figure 3 of the main text showing gender-differences in parenthood expectancy (PEX), Figures SM2a and SM2b show gender-differences in MAFB and life expectancy at age 20 for the 16 countries where PEX can be derived for both women and men. The male MAFB values are of course constructed using the formula described in the main text and not empirically validated. We are showing differences in life expectancy at age 20 rather than e.g. differences in life expectancy at birth because this is closer to MAFB in all countries and more likely to reflect what is relevant for our indicator.

Figure SM2a: Gender Difference (Female - Male) in MAFB

Sources: HFC and HFD

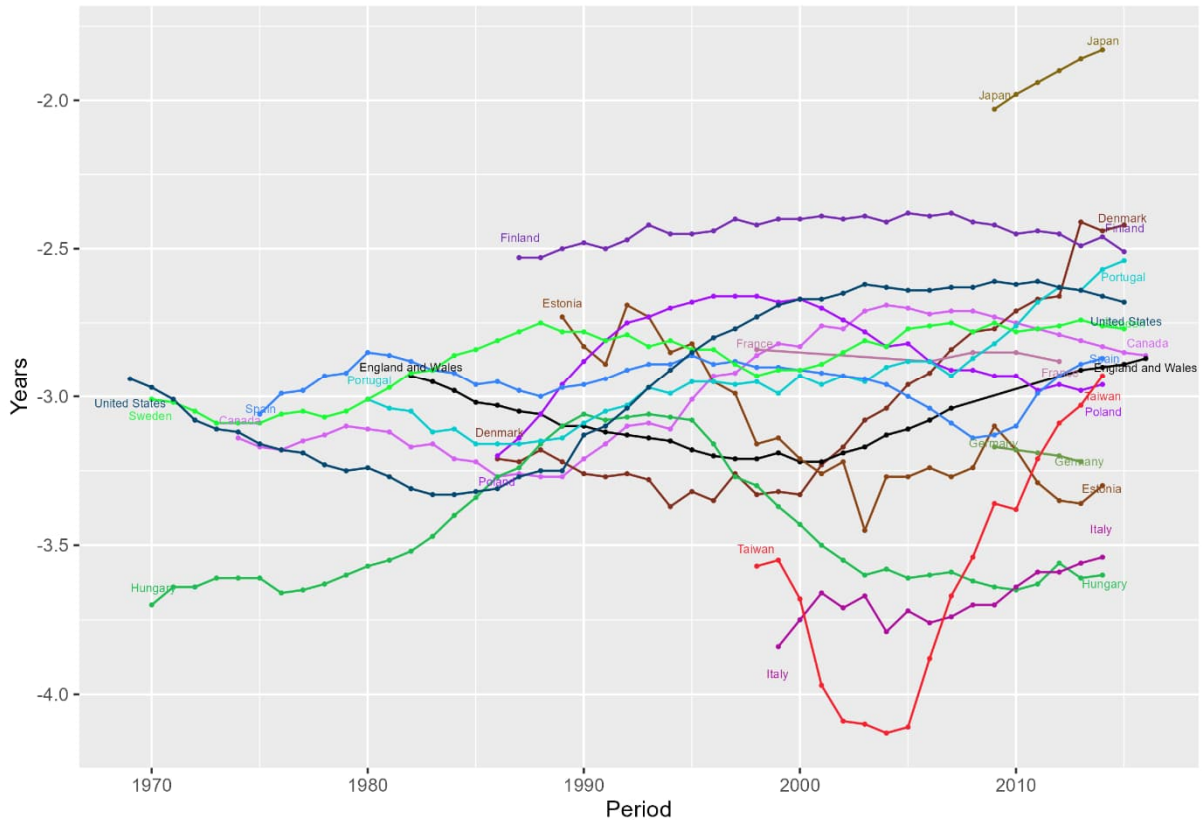
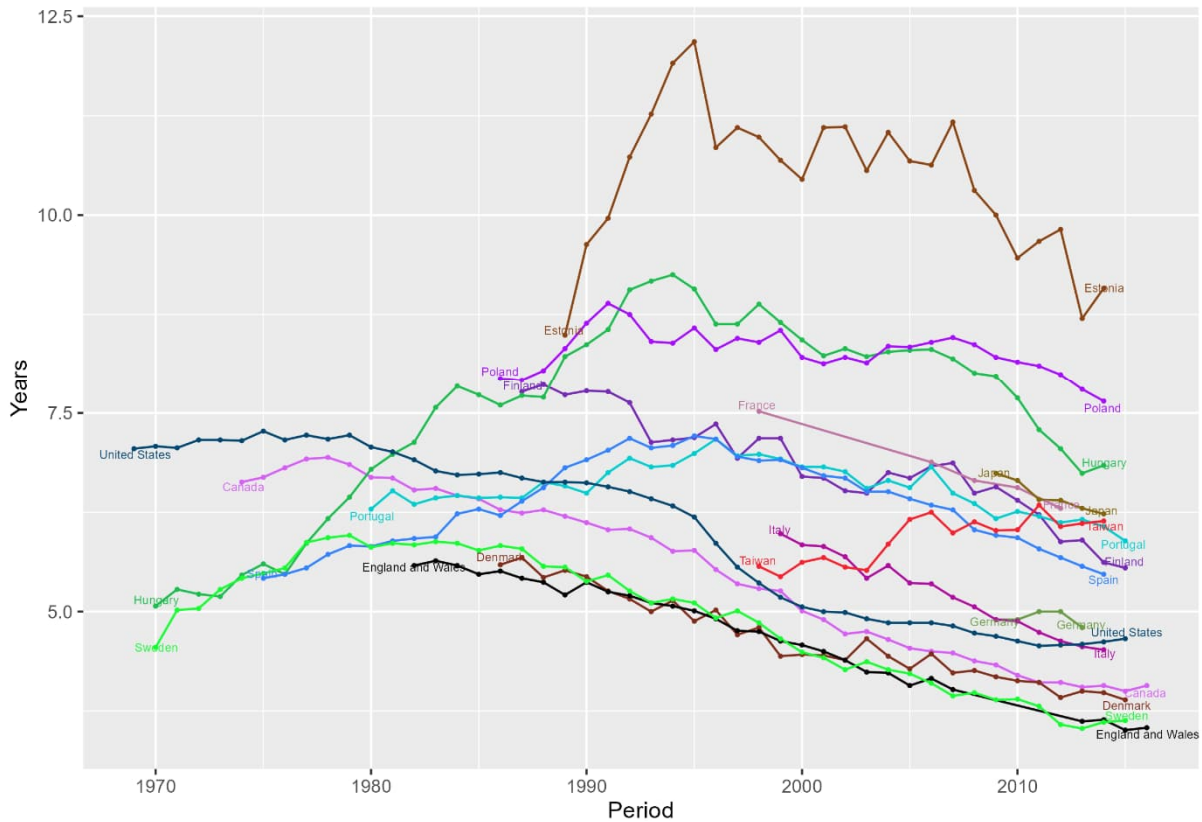


Figure SM2b: Gender Difference (Female - Male) in e(20)

Sources: Eurostat and HMD



In the case of MAFB (Figure SM2a), subtracting male from female values always yields negative values, given that men's MAFB is higher than women's in all countries. The largest gender-differences over the observation period can be found in Taiwan during the early 2000s, where men tended to have their first child more than four years later on average than women. This difference has, however, declined sharply since 2005. The lowest value, on the other hand, is found in Japan with less than two years according to most recent observations.

Subtracting female from male life expectancy at age 20 (Figure SM2b), on the other hand, yields positive values in all countries, given that women can expect to have more years left to live at age 20 compared to men. As indicated by our results in terms of PEX, the maximum gender-difference in life expectancy can be found in Estonia. But even in Estonia, the general trend is one of decreasing gender-differences in mortality. The only country that runs against this trend is Taiwan, where men are indeed falling further behind rather than catching up in recent years.

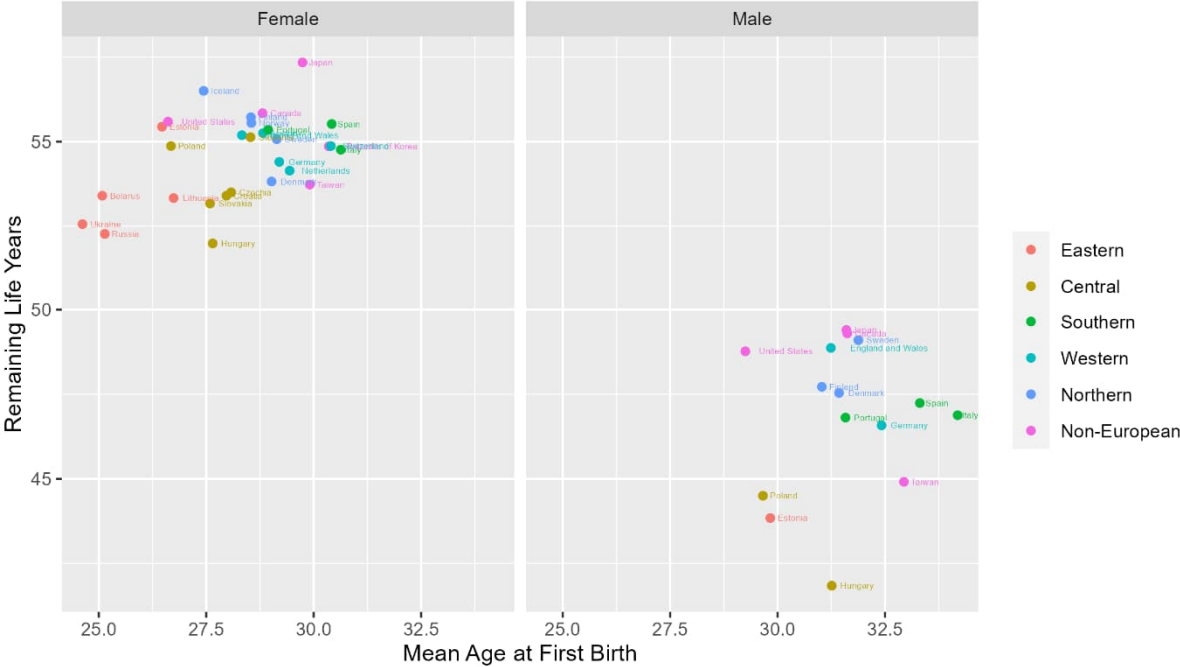
Figure SM3: Paternal Life Expectancy at Mean Age of First Birth
 Sources: HFC, HFD, Eurostat and HMD



While in the main text we focus more on female PEX, because data on women is available for a larger number of countries from HFD, Figure SM3 shows PEX for men in the 16 countries where data is available from the Human Fertility Collection (HFC). As described already in the main text, these trends for men mostly mirror the trends in female PEX. However, some notable differences exist. For example, while female PEX has been stagnant in the US and Canada since the 1980ies, male PEX continues to increase until well into the 2000s. Also, while Danish women still lag behind Finnish and Swedish women in terms of PEX, Danish men have been gradually catching up with men in Finland. The apparent difference between Taiwanese men and women, on the other hand, is mostly due to the different length in available time series. Since the late 90ies, when fertility information for men becomes available, PEX has mostly been stagnating also for women.

Figure SM4 shows how countries rank in terms of their combination of life expectancy and MAFB in 2013 (year when fertility information is available for the largest number of countries). Central and Eastern European countries are characterized by a relatively early transition to parenthood, but remaining life expectancy at those earlier ages is still lower than life expectancy at higher MAFB in other industrialized countries, e.g., Japan or France. Figure SM4 also highlights the fact that people living in different countries might provide equally long PEX, but the ages at which prospective parents can expect to have those many years left to live with their first-born offspring can vary widely. For example, men in the US can expect to live as many years as fathers as men in Sweden, Japan, or England and Wales. Yet they have lived far fewer years at onset of parenthood than men in those other countries.

Figure SM4: Mean Age vs. Life Expectancy at First Birth, 2013
 Sources: Eurostat, HMD, HFD and HFC



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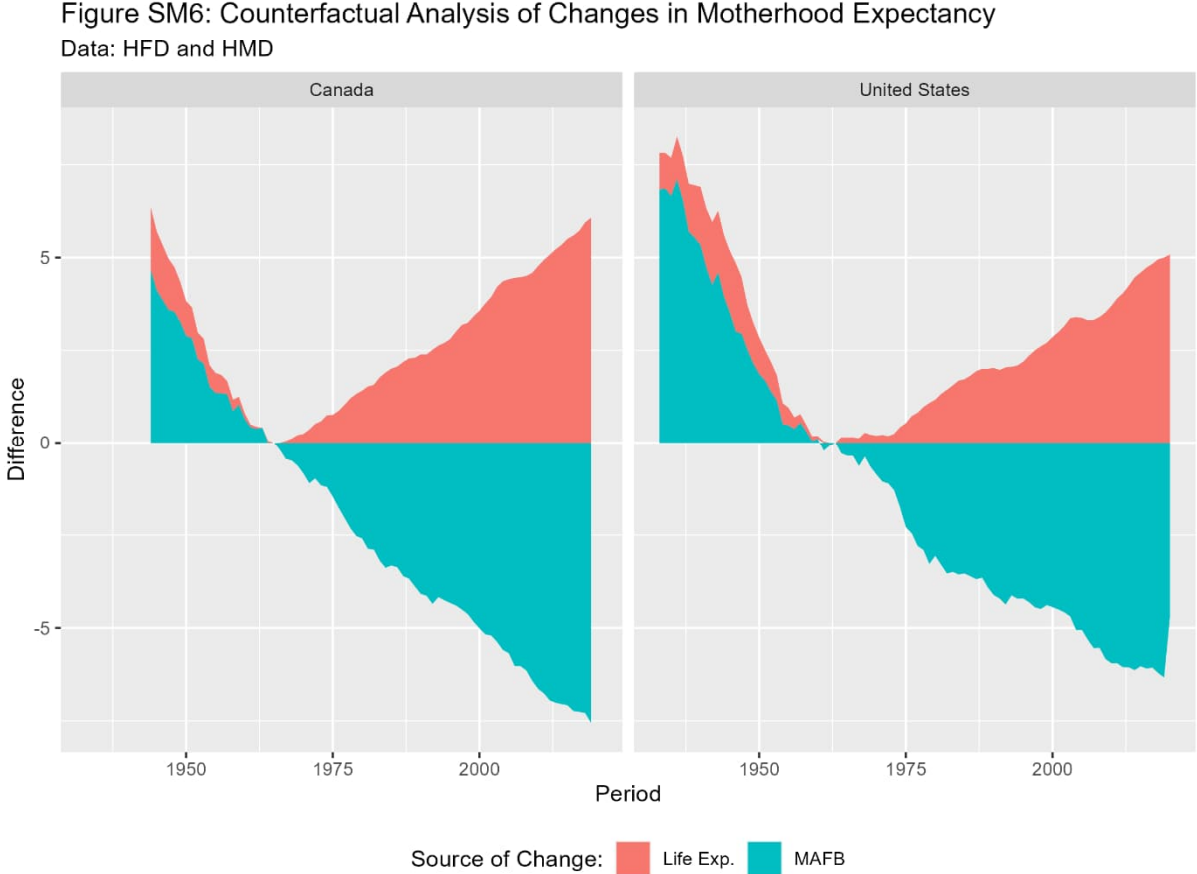
As described in the main text, available time series from HFD and HFC do not have equal length, neither for all countries, nor for men and women within the same country. Therefore, we have to define a common standard to compare our two counterfactual analyses shown in Figure 4 of the main text. This common standard was chosen to be the year when MAFB reached its minimum according to the *available* data, which does not have to coincide with the actual year when MAFB reached its minimum. Table SM1 below lists those years for all available countries for male and female time series.

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Table SMI. Years when MAFB reached its minimum according to available time series data by country and sex.

| Country | Female | Male |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| Austria | 1984 | NA |
| Belarus | 1994 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1985 | NA |
| Canada | 1965 | 1974 |
| Chile | 1995 | NA |
| Croatia | 2002 | NA |
| Czechia | 1983 | NA |
| Denmark | 1968 | 1986 |
| England and Wales | 1970 | 1982 |
| Estonia | 1991 | 1992 |
| Finland | 1982 | 1987 |
| France | 1974 | 1998 |
| Germany | 2009 | 2009 |
| Hungary | 1976 | 1980 |
| Iceland | 1990 | NA |
| Italy | 1975 | 2001 |
| Japan | 1974 | 2009 |
| Lithuania | 1994 | NA |
| Netherlands | 1971 | NA |
| Northern Ireland | 1997 | NA |
| Norway | 1972 | NA |
| Poland | 1991 | 1991 |
| Portugal | 1983 | 1982 |
| Republic of Korea | 2003 | NA |
| Russia | 1994 | NA |
| Scotland | 2013 | NA |
| Slovakia | 1991 | NA |
| Slovenia | 1983 | NA |
| Spain | 1979 | 1979 |
| Sweden | 1972 | 1972 |
| Switzerland | 1998 | NA |
| Taiwan | 1977 | 1998 |
| Ukraine | 1993 | NA |
| United Kingdom | 2013 | NA |
| United States | 1962 | 1969 |

Finally, Figure SM6 provides results from the counterfactual analyses for maternal PEX for two countries where age-specific fertility information is available from HFD already from the first half of the 20th century. Both in the US and in Canada at that time, MAFB was declining rather than increasing over time. Hence, since both changes in MAFB and life expectancy were contributing positively to PEX, both the turquoise and the red area are to be found above the zero line.



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