Postponement of childbearing and low fertility in Europe
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"Is Lowest-Low Fertility in Europe Explained by the Postponement of Childbearing?,” Population and Development Review, The Population Council, Inc., vol. 30(2), pages 195-220. José A. Ortega & Hans-Peter Kohler, 2002. "Measuring low fertility: rethinking demographic methods," MPIDR Working Papers WP-2002-001, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany. Siv Gustafsson, 2001. "Optimal age at motherhood. Theoretical and empirical considerations on postponement of maternity in Europe," Journal of Population Economics, Springer; European Society Diversity of childbearing behaviour within population in the context of below replacement fertility in Brazil. Overview. Total Fertility Rates, Brazil, 1940 to 2008. A the lowest-low fertility is due the momentum (quantum vs timing of fertility) there is a postponement of birth cohort fertility will be at replacement level or around it at the end of reproductive life. A the postponement will cause a shorten in time and women will not have as many children as they would have if started childbearing earlier. Changing fertility conditions in Europe, postponement of childbearing and lengthening periods of lowest-low fertility (Kohler et al., 2002) have motivated scholars to understand the processes involved. Research on intentions intensified when, after an accurate description of processes at the societal (macro) level, interest then focused on describing and understanding individual (micro) level behaviour and fertility decision-making. The findings of these approaches help us to understand the extent to which actual levels of fertility are intended and whether intentions are signalling possible f