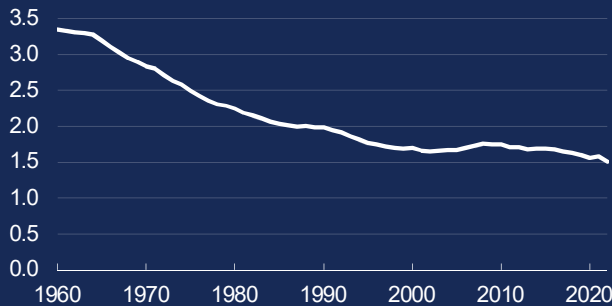


**Infographic 1. Key facts and figures**

**Fertility rates have dropped considerably in recent decades**

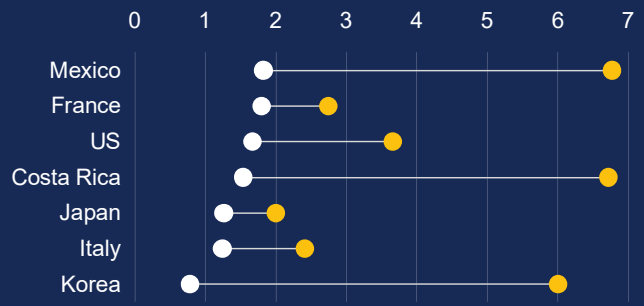
Number of children per woman, 1960-2022, OECD average



On average across the OECD, the total fertility rate has halved from more than 3.3 children per woman in 1960 to 1.5 in 2022.

**Almost all OECD countries have seen fertility rates decline**

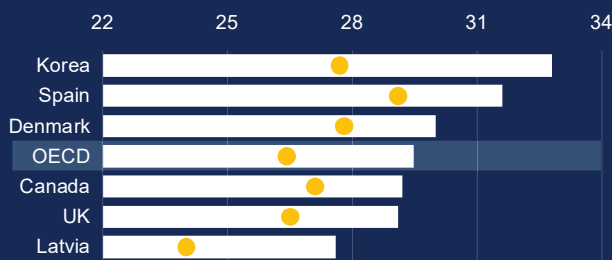
Number of children per woman | 2022 | 1960



In many countries there was a temporary halt in the decline of fertility rates during the 2000s, but it has since trended downwards again after the great financial crisis of 2007-08.

**Women are having children much later than two decades ago**

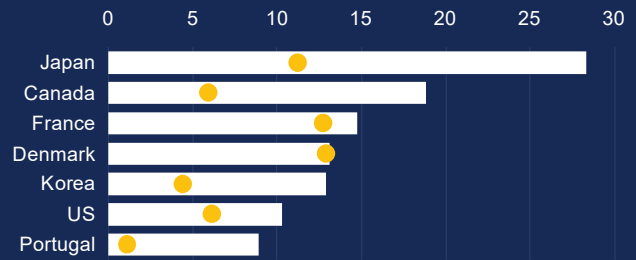
Average age of mothers at first childbirth OECD average | 2022 | 2000



Births increasingly occur at later ages, with an average age at first childbirth of 29 years-old in 2022, compared to 26 years-old in 2000.

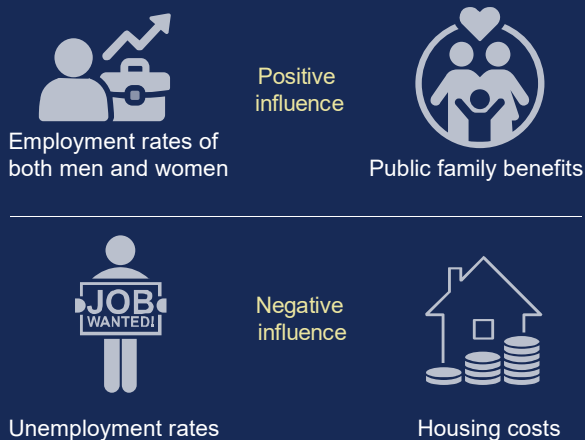
**Childlessness has increased in many countries**

% of women remaining permanently childless | 1975 cohort | 1935 cohort



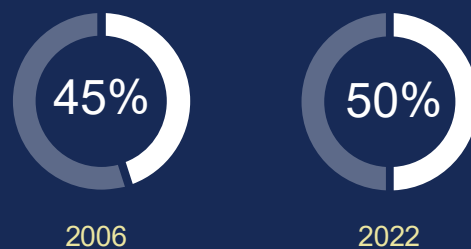
Comparing the fertility of women born in 1935 and 1975, childlessness at least doubled in Estonia, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, and Spain.

**Many factors affect fertility choices**



**Many young people are not financially independent**

Share of young adults aged 20-29 living with their parents, OECD average



The share of young adults living with their parents has increased in many OECD countries.





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