

Childbearing Preferences and Family Issues in Europe

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CHILDBEARING PREFERENCES AND FAMILY ISSUES IN EUROPE

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Contents

1. Introduction	6
2. Measures to solve potential shortages in the work force	8
3. Ideal, desired, intended and actual family size	9
3.1 General ideal number of children	9
3.2 Personal ideal number of children.....	10
3.2.1 A comparison with the Eurobarometer 2001	11
3.3 Number of children desired at the beginning of the reproductive career.....	12
3.3.1 Fulfilment of childbearing desires formulated at the beginning of the reproductive career	13
3.3.2 Reasons for the non-fulfilment of childbearing desires formulated at the beginning of the reproductive career.....	13
3.4 Actual number of children	14
3.5 Number of future intended children.....	15
3.5.1 Intended number of children by household situation.....	17
3.6 Ultimately intended family size	19
3.7 Differences between ideal, intended and actual fertility	19
4. Timing of ideal and actual childbearing.....	20
4.1 Mean age at the birth of the first child	20
4.2 Ideal age to become a parent	20
4.3 Latest age to become a parent	21
4.4 Differences between ideal and actual age for having the first child	21
5. Attitudes towards childbearing and childrearing.....	22
5.1 The influence of parents, relatives, and friends	22
5.2 Relevant circumstances in the decision to have children.....	24
5.3 Gender roles in family life.....	25
6. Some concluding remarks.....	26
7. Tables	28
8. Figures	62
9. Appendix	91
10. Questionnaire.....	151
11. Technical Specifications.....	160

Index of Tables

Table 1:	Suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force. EU25.	28
Table 2:	Distribution of respondents by suggestions selected as a solution for the potential shortages in the work force, and country.....	29
Table 3:	Mean general ideal number of children by country, sex and age.....	30
Table 4:	Mean personal ideal number of children by country, sex and age.....	31
Table 5:	Women with low and high ideal number of children by country and age group.	32
Table 6:	Mean personal ideal family size by country and sex. Changes across ages between 2001 and 2006 Eurobarometer rounds.....	33
Table 7:	Mean personal ideal family size by country and sex. Changes across cohorts between 2001 and 2006 Eurobarometer rounds.....	35
Table 8:	Mean number of children desired at age 20, by country, sex and age. ...	37
Table 9:	Reasons for not having had all the children desired at age 20. EU25.	38
Table 10:	Mean actual number of children by country, sex, and age.....	39
Table 11:	Mean intended number of additional children by country, sex, and age.	40
Table 12:	Distribution of respondents by number of intended children, country, and sex. Childless people aged 15 to 39.....	41
Table 13:	Distribution of respondents by intention to have at least one child, timing of intentions, confidence on the success in fulfilling their intentions, country, sex, and age.....	42
Table 14:	Fertility plans by future perspective of household situation, country, and sex. Age group 15-39.....	44
Table 15:	Fertility plans by expected changes in the household situation in the next two years, country and sex. Age group 15-39.....	46
Table 16:	Mean actual plus intended number of additional children, by country. Women aged 25 to 39.....	48
Table 17:	Mean actual, ideal, and latest age at the birth of the first child, and distribution of respondents by evaluation of their childbearing time, by country, sex, and age.....	49
Table 18:	Influence of the family size of parents, relatives, and friends on own family size, by sex. EU25. People aged 25 to 39.....	53
Table 19:	Distribution of respondents by influence of parents, relatives or friends on their own family size, parity, and country. People aged 15 to 39.	54
Table 20:	Distribution of respondents by influence of parents, relatives or friends on their own family size, parity, and country. People aged 40 to 65.	55
Table 21:	Distribution of respondents by relevance given to different circumstances in the decision to have children. People aged 15 to 39.....	56
Table 22:	Distribution of respondents by level of agreement to several statements concerning 'child rearing', sex, age, and country.....	58

Index of Figures

Figure 1: Suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force. EU25. (% of mentions)	62
Figure 2: People considering "families with more children", as a solution for the potential shortages in the work force, by country.	63
Figure 3: General ideal number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above. ...	64
Figure 4: Mean general ideal number of children by sex and age.....	64
Figure 5: Mean general ideal number of children by country, sex and age.	65
Figure 6: Personal ideal number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above..	67
Figure 7: Mean personal ideal number of children by sex and age.....	67
Figure 8: Mean personal ideal number of children by country, sex and age.	68
Figure 9: Low and high personal ideal family size, by country. Women aged 15 to 39.	70
Figure 10: Number of children desired at age 20. EU25. People aged 25 and above.	71
Figure 11: Mean number of children desired at age 20, by sex and age.....	71
Figure 12: Mean number of children desired at age 20, by country, sex and age....	72
Figure 13: Fulfilment of childbearing desires as formulated at age 20. Women.....	74
Figure 15: Actual number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above.....	76
Figure 16: Mean actual number of children by sex, and age.	76
Figure 17: Mean actual number of children by country, sex, and age.	77
Figure 18: Intended number of additional children by actual number of children. EU25. People aged 15 to 39.	79
Figure 19: Mean intended number of additional children by sex and age.....	79
Figure 20: Mean intended number of additional children, by country, sex, and age.	80
Figure 21: Childless women, and childless women not intending to have any children, by country. Ages 25-39.....	82
Figure 22: Mean actual plus intended number of additional children by country. Women aged 25 to 39.	83
Figure 23: Mean ideal, actual and intended number of additional children by sex and age. EU25.....	84
Figure 24: Mean actual and ideal number of children, by country. Women aged 25 to 39.	85
Figure 25: Ideal and actual age at birth of first child, and age from which a woman should no longer have a child. EU25. Women aged 25 to 39.	86
Figure 26: Ideal age to become father or mother by sex and age. EU25.....	86
Figure 27: Age from which a man or a woman should no longer have children by sex and age. EU25.....	87

Figure 28: Influence of the family size of parents, relatives, and friends on own personal family size, by parity. EU25. People aged 15 to 65. (% of mentions).....	87
Figure 29: Relevant circumstances in the decision to have children. EU25. People aged 15 to 39.....	88
Figure 30: Level of agreement with several statements concerning "childrearing". EU25. People aged 15 to 39.	89
Figure 31: Distribution of respondents agreeing with several statements concerning "childrearing", by age group. EU25.	90

Index of Tables in Appendix

Table A1: Distribution of respondents by general ideal number of children, country, sex, and age.	91
Table A2: Distribution of respondents by personal ideal number of children, country, sex, and age.	101
Table A3: Distribution of respondents by number of children desired at age 20, country, sex, and age.	111
Table A4: Distribution of people fulfilling their childbearing desires formulated at age 20, by country, sex, and age.	119
Table A5: Distribution of people not fulfilling their childbearing desires formulated at age 20, by reason, country, sex, and age.	127
Table A6: Distribution of respondents by actual number of children, country, sex, and age.....	135
Table A7: Distribution of respondents by number of children intended, country, sex, and age.....	145

1. Introduction

The report analyzes the questions on fertility issues included in the special Eurobarometer N. 253, wave 65.1 and 65.3¹, carried out in 2006 by TNS Opinion & Social, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General Communication, Opinion Polls.

The aim of the report is to show the major trends in childbearing preferences and fertility attitudes by gender and across age groups or generations. The age differences may be interpreted either as a change over the life course of individuals, or as a discrepancy between people at different ages. As we do not have enough information to ascertain whether they are mostly age or cohort changes, we leave the interpretation to the reader, and we use the terms age and cohort in an interchangeable way.

Following the basic distinction between quantum and tempo of fertility, we distinguish between family size preferences and the ideal time to have the first child. We group together at the end of the report all the items concerning childbearing and childrearing attitudes and orientations. A more general question related to the solutions of potential shortages in the work force, does not explicitly concern fertility issues, but is linked to the consequences of low fertility at societal level, i.e., population ageing. This is used as an introductory question to the report.

We examine separately each question by sex and age, and we keep, where possible, the order in which the questions appear in the questionnaire. A more in-depth analysis by other demographic and social backgrounds, although desirable to obtain a greater insight into certain phenomena, is not developed. The only exception in this respect is the analysis of the impact of the family size of parents, relatives, and friends on that of the respondent. This is done by parity, and with the special focus on childless people when describing the number of intended children. In some cases we concentrate only on people of reproductive age for whom fertility issues are more concrete and whose childbearing choices may have stronger implications on future fertility trends.

While the general picture drawn from each question is given in the text, we include in the Appendix more detailed information on the entire distribution of respondents by the characters assumed by the specific item analyzed.

Each fertility item is examined at the aggregate level, EU25 as a whole, and as EU15 plus NMS10, and by country. The 2 acceding and 2 candidate countries that will probably join the European Union in the years to come are also analyzed, but they are separated from the EU25 group, and aggregate EU29 results are not shown.

¹ **The fieldwork was conducted in two stages:** in February-March 2006 in the 25 Member States and in May-June 2006 in the acceding and candidate countries.

Results have to be analysed by taking into account the fact that the size of the sample by country is relatively small, around 1,000 people aged 15 and above for each country, and even smaller for some countries, namely: Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Cyprus, and Germany East (500 people).

The EU15 and EU25 averages, averages for the acceding and candidate countries, as well as averages for Germany (East and West) are weighted according to the population of each country/area. Therefore, these figures do not correspond to averages based on adding up the individual country figures.

2. Measures to solve potential shortages in the work force

Q1 Which of the following suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force do you agree at most?

The section of Eurobarometer 65.1 on fertility issues starts with a contextual question concerning the possible solutions to the future problem of shortages in the work force, due to the ageing population and society. Several options were read out (see Table 1 and questionnaire in Appendix) and respondents were required to choose a maximum of two answers. The percentages given for the EU25 in Table 1 and Figure 1 refer to the total number of answers rather than to the total number of respondents. This is in order to see how much each of the indicated options counts in comparison to the others. Similar percentages referring to the total number of respondents for EU25 are given in Table 2.

The most frequently selected solutions in EU25 are related to the labour market changes, particularly in the increase of full-time workers (around 15% of the answers) and in the higher proportion of women participating in the labour force (14% and 20% of responses among men and women respectively) (Figure 1). There is also some confidence that a higher number of children per family will ease the problem of shortages in the work force (15% of the answers concerns this solution).

The option most frequently selected by men is "encouraging part-time workers to change to full-time work" (17%), while women are more likely to suggest "encouraging non-working women to participate in the labour market" (20%).

'Don't Know' answers are relatively few, 6% among men and 8% among women, while a non-marginal proportion of responses concerns none of the options indicated in the questionnaire, suggesting that the list could be usefully extended to include other measures.

There is not much variation between countries in the preferred solutions to future shortages in the work force (Table 2). If we concentrate on the solution concerning encouraging people to have 'larger families', Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Germany, Greece and Republic of Cyprus are the countries where this measure is the most popular (between 30 and 40% selected it), while in Turkey, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Ireland and Romania it obtains less support (less than 10% of people chose this option) (Figure 2).

The increase in the number of working hours per week is the solution the least frequently mentioned (5% of respondents report it). In addition increasing the legal retirement age or the number of immigrants from non-EU countries are not very popular measures (slightly more than 5% of respondents chose them as an answer).

3. Ideal, desired, intended and actual family size

3.1 General ideal number of children

Q2 Generally speaking, what do you think is the ideal number of children for a family?

The two-child family is the most frequent ideal in the 25 European Union countries (Figure 3 and Table A1), 53% of respondents select this as a general ideal. Large families with three children are the second most popular choice, with 22% of people giving this response (the proportion increases to 26% if we group this category with the one 'four or more children'). The one-child family is the third most frequently mentioned answer, 6% of respondents reported. No-child families were rarely selected, only around 2%. Uncertainty is very low (2%), but around 11% declared that there is no ideal number of children.

The analysis of the mean general ideal family size by sex and age at the aggregate level does not show any relevant differences between males and females, but does reveal some trend across ages. Particularly, in the European Union, either with 15 or 25 countries, there is a U pattern of family size ideals by age, with people aged 25-39 having the lowest ideals, and the younger and older cohorts with higher ideals (Figure 4). In comparison with the European Union people in the 2 acceding and 2 candidate countries prefer, on average, larger families, especially men, and, above all, older men (Figure 4). This is mostly due to the Turkish men aged 55 or more, who have an average ideal family size of 3 children (Table 3 and Figure 5).

If we exclude the Republic of Cyprus, with the largest ideal family size in each age group, the Northern European countries have the highest ideals, and within this group, Ireland has the highest levels, showing ideals of more than 3 children for the oldest people. The German-speaking countries have the lowest ideal number of children, and within this group, ideals are particularly low in Austria, where the family size is on average 1.8 children, and the minimum level, around 1.3 children, is reached by male cohorts aged 25-39 years. With this sole exception, in all countries the mean general ideal number of children is above or close to the replacement level, around 2 children per family (Table 3 and Figure 5).

3.2 Personal ideal number of children

Q3 And for you personally, what would be the ideal number of children you would like to have or would have liked to have had?

The two-child family is also the preferred family size when people are requested to make reference to their own personal ideal. In the European Union, 50% of respondents select this as their personal ideal number of children. Large families with three or more children are the second most popular choice; 30% of people give this response, while only 8% of individuals indicate the one-child family. No-children is a very rare ideal (4%), and uncertainty is very low (2%), while 6% of respondents think that there is no ideal number (Figure 6 and Table A2).

The analysis of the mean general ideal family size by sex and age in the whole of Europe does not show any relevant differences between males and females, but reveals an increasing ideal family size with age, both for men as well as women. Contrary to the general ideal, there are no differences between the European Union and the group of two acceding and two candidate countries for women, while the ideals for men in this latter group are slightly higher as compared to the EU25 (Figure 7).

As regards general ideals, in the Republic of Cyprus where large families are more widespread, the mean preferred family size is between 2.9 and 3.1 children. The Northern European countries have very high personal ideals, and within this group, Ireland has the maximum levels: 2.5 –3.6 children for women, and 2.2 – 3.4 children for men (Table 4 and Figure 8). Turkish and Croatian respondents also have very high family size ideals between 2.2 and 3 children. On the contrary, Austria and Romania have the lowest personal ideal number of children. The scores are particularly low in Austria, where ideals are below replacement levels for each age group among women, and are at the minimum level of 1.2 children among men aged 25-39 years.

For most of the other countries the mean personal ideal number of children is very close to 2 children among people of reproductive age and usually higher in the older generations (Table 4 and Figure 8).

In order to see the changes across generations, we looked at the distribution of women with low (none, or one child) and high ideal family sizes (three or more children), in two broad age groups, 15-39 and 55 and above. The percentage of people with no-child ideals is very small in both age groups, around 2-3%, for each country, denoting no substantial changes in this respect. The only consistent increase for this extreme option is found in Austria and Luxembourg where the proportion of young women indicating a preference for a no-child family is twice that of old women (Table 5).

In general, the ideal of one child is more common among the young cohorts, while the preference for three children is less widespread in young cohorts as compared to the older ones. The changes across ages are more relevant in the Eastern European countries (Table 5).

Among women of reproductive age family ideals with no children are more widespread in Austria, Luxembourg, and Germany, while families with three or more children are more often preferred in Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Ireland and Cyprus (Figure 9).

3.2.1 A comparison with the Eurobarometer 2001

A question on personal ideal family size was also asked in the Eurobarometer 2001 round (standard Eurobarometer 56.2), by using exactly the same wording. A comparison of Eurobarometer 2001 and 2006 shows that the mean ideal family size has increased for both sexes and in all age groups in Germany. This is true both of the country as a whole, and of the East and West taken individually. The increase is evident when we compare the same age groups in the two different surveys (Table 6), but also if we do a cohort analysis - i.e., we follow people born in the same years and compare their ideals as revealed in the 2001 and 2006 surveys (Table 7).

No other country within the EU15 has experienced such a change in the inter-wave period between 2001 and 2006, and this finding needs to be further investigate in a more in depth analysis.

3.3 Number of children desired at the beginning of the reproductive career

Q4 Thinking back to the time when you were around 20 years old, how many children did you want to have at that point for the rest of your life. We are here talking about your own biological children.

In this item people are requested to indicate their childbearing desires at the beginning of their reproductive career, which is approximated at age 20. The question was asked only to people aged 25 and above. The response options, differently from the ideal family sizes questions, were read out, they are: None, One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, More than six, I wished to have children, but I didn't know how many, I didn't think about it/didn't care.

The two-child family is the most desired family size, but the proportion of respondents indicating 2 children is lower as compared to the ideals, only 34% versus 50% for the ideals. The desire for families smaller than 2 children (none, or one child) is as common as the desire for more than 2 children families, 20% and 22% respectively. A non-marginal percentage of people declared that they "did not think about it" (15%) (Figure 10), and this response is selected more often by men (20%) than by women (10%) (Table A3). Another 7% of respondents express a clear desire for children but say that "did not know how many children they desired at that time" (Figure 10 and Table A3).

In the EU25 the average desired family size is higher among older cohorts and is higher for women than men (Figure 11). On the contrary, in the 4 candidate or acceding countries men have higher desired family sizes than women. This is the result of the higher desired fertility of Croatian and Turkish males, since in Romania and Bulgaria there are no relevant gender differences in this respect (Table 8 and Figure 12).

In many countries men have, on average, a desired family size below replacement level, and in the German-speaking countries the levels are particularly low: slightly more than 1 child among respondents aged 25-39. Moreover, in Austria, Romania, Latvia, and Lithuania the desired fertility level is below 2 children, also among women and for each age group (Table 8 and Figure 12).

The average desired family size is lower than the mean ideal family size because of the higher proportion of respondents indicating the option 'No child', that is 10-15% for desires and only 1-2% for ideals, either general or personal in the EU25 (Tables A1, A2, and A3). The differences may be due to the fact that desires contain more constraints than ideals, which are usually further away from the reality. However, it may also be related to the particular wording of the question that obliges people to think back to when they were 20, since many respondents may not have a clear memory of their fertility plans at that time, or may have started to make fertility plans later on in their life. This may explain why 30% of men and 20% of women do not give a numerical answer to this question (Table A3).

3.3.1 Fulfilment of childbearing desires formulated at the beginning of the reproductive career

Q5 Have you had as many children as you wished to have when you were around 20? We are still talking about your own biological children.

The answers to this question were read out (See Appendix for the complete list of the options given). Multiple answers (up to three) were allowed.

Only 43% of all respondents manage to achieve their fertility desires in the EU25 (42% of women and 44% of men). Among those missing their target, there are two main inconsistent groups: a bigger one having fewer children than desired (40% and 41% of women and men respectively), and a smaller one who reported more children than desired (11% and 12% for male and female respondents respectively). There were very few “Don’t know” answers (6% among men and 4% among women) (Table A4).

Of course, the proportion of those satisfying their fertility targets is higher among older people, who have had more time to fulfil their plans, as compared to people who are still of childbearing age and may realize their wishes in future years: 24% of men and 29% of women aged 25-39 have as many children as desired, versus 47% of men or women aged 40-54, and 53% and 52% of male and female older age groups (Table A4)

An analysis of the differences among women from one country to the next reveals that Ireland, Turkey, and Republic of Cyprus are the three countries with the lowest proportion of respondents having as many children as desired, Turkey also has the highest proportion of non-desired fertility (Figure 13).

3.3.2 Reasons for the non-fulfilment of childbearing desires formulated at the beginning of the reproductive career

If we exclude people still intending to have a child, the reasons the most frequently given by respondents for not having fulfilled their childbearing desires are related to the health problems of one of the partners (17% of women and 12% of men selected this reason), and the lack of a right partner (12% of women and 14% of men gave this explanation). People reporting ‘other spontaneous reasons’ are around 15%, indicating that the list of possible reasons included as response options in the questionnaire may not be exhaustive (15%) (Table 9 and Figure 14).

3.4 Actual number of children

Q6 Have you had any children? If yes, how many?

Large families with three or more children are less and less common in Europe. The distribution of respondents by actual family size and age group in the EU25, shows that people with large families, three or four or more children, are a smaller proportion in the 40 to 54 age group as compared to the oldest age group (55+), while the two and one child families are more widespread in the younger cohorts (Figure 15). People in the 25-39 age group are not yet finished with their reproduction career, but even with this in mind, we may see the tendency towards families with fewer children among younger people (Figure 15 and Table A6).

There is a difference of about 0.2 children between EU25 and the candidate and acceding countries in the mean actual family size. The precise mean values are: 1.4 among men and 1.7 among women in the European Union 25, while it is 1.6 for males and 1.9 for females in the group including two acceding and two candidate countries (Figure 16). If we consider the oldest people, 55 and above, the differences between the two groups of countries become even more pronounced: 2.1 and 2.3 children among men and women respectively in the EU25, and 3.1 and 2.9 children among men and women respectively in the AC+CC countries. The higher levels of this latter group are driven by the larger families of the Turkish people (Table 10 and Figure 17).

Families with an average size of 2 children are common only among the oldest generations who have already ended their reproductive career, while people in the 25-39 age group have a mean number of children between 1 and 1.5. Austria, Italy, Greece, and Spain in particular have the lowest mean values among men: between 0.5 and 0.7 children, while Austria, Italy, Spain, and Romania have the lowest averages for women: between 0.8 and 1 child (Table 10 and Figure 17).

3.5 Number of future intended children

Q9a How many children do you (still) intend to have?

All respondents were asked whether they intend to have another child. However, we have restricted our analysis of this question to people of reproductive age. This is because, although there are still individuals outside this age range who are interested in building up or enlarge their families, they are only very few cases and these are not very relevant in the statistical analysis.

The predominance of the preference for two-child families emerges clearly from an examination of fertility intentions. In the EU25 more than 40% of respondents without any children plan to have two children, another 17% intend to have larger families, and around 10% prefer either no children or only one child (Figure 18), while 17% do not have a clear idea. Among respondents with one child the most frequently selected option is the intention to have another child (39%), which is very close to the intention to remain with only one child (34%), while the plan to have two or more children is relatively rare (17%). Uncertainty is lower as compared to the childless group (10%). Finally, among respondents with 2 children or at higher parities, 80% do not intend to have another child, and only a small minority still have fertility plans (15%), while those who are uncertain represent only a tiny proportion (5%) (Figure 18). Distribution of respondents by number of additional intended children, country, sex and age, without considering parity, is given in Table A7.

The mean intended family size for the youngest generations, aged 15-24, is around 2 children in the EU25, and 1.5 children in the group of 2 candidate and acceding countries (Figure 19). The difference of about 0.5 children is related to the more prevalent postponing of childbearing and the lower actual fertility of EU25 as compared to the other group. Indeed, at these young ages in the European Union more people have not yet fulfilled their fertility plans, while in the other group of countries many respondents have already realized part of their fertility projects and this explains the lower future childbearing plans (Figure 19 and Table 11).

In the main reproductive ages, 20-39, the intended number of children is, on average, higher for men (1 child) as compared to women (0.7 children) (Table 11 and Figure 20). This is because men usually start their reproductive career later, as evidenced also by their lower actual family size at these ages compared with that of women of the same ages.

At the aggregate level, the explicit intention not to have any children is relatively rare: it is around 11% among women and men in the EU25, and even lower if we consider only the 10 new Member States (4% among

females and 7% among males). The higher proportions of those intending to remain childless in the two acceding and two candidate countries, 25% among women and 17% among men have to be analysed taking into account the lower proportion of people who are still childless in this group of countries, and especially in Turkey (Table 12).

Interestingly, uncertainty about future fertility plans is usually higher among childless men as compared to childless women: 20% for men and 14% for women in the EU25 (Table 12).

If we concentrate only on female, childless respondents aged 25-39, the highest proportion not intending to have any children is found in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and Turkey where more than one third of women of childbearing age indicate that they do not have any childbearing plans (Table 12 and Figure 21). The explanation for Turkey may be related to the self-selection process: women who have not yet had children are those who do not want them, since women usually become mothers relatively early in this country. In Austria, on the contrary, this result may reveal a stronger appreciation of childlessness that may be supported also by the lower ideal and desired family sizes characterizing this country.

Q9b How sure are you that you will be successful in having the number you mentioned?
Q9c Do you intend to have another child in the next three years?

The item on fertility intentions was complemented with other two more specific questions focusing on personal confidence in realizing the previously stated childbearing plans, and on the intentions to have children in the short-term, i.e., in the next three years. These two questions are analyzed in combination with the more general intentions and by focusing only on childless people.

In EU25 in the youngest childless cohorts, 15-24 year olds, respectively 95% and 86% of the male and female population, almost all intend to have children (81% among women and 72% among men), but only a small percentage of them in the next three years (15% among women and 10% among men) (Table 13). In line with the childbearing postponement that characterizes these countries, young people rarely have short-term fertility plans. Younger childless respondents tend to be confident that they will realize their intentions; almost half of those intending to have children answered that they are sure to have the planned number of children (47%).

Among the older cohorts, 25-39 year olds, the childless proportion decreases notably, 31% of women and 51% of men, and the intention to start a family is still relatively high, around 66% of respondents intend to become a parent. Moreover, short-term fertility plans become more common, almost half of their intentions (43%) refer to the next three years, but confidence in fulfilling the stated plans is lower (37%) (Table 13).

3.5.1 Intended number of children by household situation

Q14a Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?

Q14b Do you think that in the next two years, your household situation will be...?

Answers to these two questions were read out and in both cases only one answer was possible (See questionnaire in the Appendix for the complete list of the options given).

In the first question people were asked to make an assessment of their perspectives on their household situation. Here, the three response options distinguish between those who cannot make any plan for the future, those who are able to make a plan for the next six months, and those who have a perspective of what will happen in the household in the next one or two years.

In the second question people were asked to foresee their household situation in the next two years and to evaluate whether improvements or a worsening in the situation are more likely to occur. The response options provided in the questionnaire allow us to distinguish those who forecast a better household situation, those who do not expect any change, and those who believe that things will become worse.

The questions are analyzed together with fertility intentions by selecting only respondents of reproductive ages (15-39 years). Table 14 shows that in most of the countries (19 out of 29) the mean additional intended family size tends to be larger for women having clear long-term perspectives of their household situation as compared to those living day by day.

Amongst men this kind of relationship does not always hold true and long-term future perspectives are positively associated with additional intended fertility in only half of the countries. The positive association between these two variables is particularly strong in the group of two acceding and candidate countries where the mean value of additional intended childbearing increases from 1 to 1.4 for men and from 0.7 to 1.1 for women among people with no future perspective or with a long-term perspective respectively. In contrast, the same correlation becomes often negative in the 10 new member states (Table 14).

The results should be interpreted by taking into account the fact that the size of the three categories with no perspective, short-term perspectives or long-term future perspectives of their household situation may be rather different. Moreover, the intended family size is not referred to a temporal frame and it may well be that people are expressing long term fertility plans which are not particularly influenced by the perspectives of their household situation in the next two years. Indeed, if we consider intention to have a child within the next three years we notice that this variable is much more sensitive to the expected household situation than the general intended family size. In particular, people who are able to better foresee their household situation, are also more likely to formulate short-term fertility plans. Some exceptions are: Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey among males; and Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Turkey among females.

In general, respondents expecting improvements in their household situation show a larger intended family size when compared to the group of those thinking that the situation will remain the same as it is at the time of the interview, or those foreseeing a worsening of it (Table 15). The two latter groups are put together in one category because of the limited number of respondents who think that their household situation will become worse in the close future.

The differences in intended family size are much more pronounced among the group of the acceding and candidate countries as compared to EU25, here the mean values of this variable are 1.5 among optimistic men and 0.9 among pessimistic or more neutral men, while the values for the analogous categories in the EU25 are 1.5 and 1.3 respectively. The differences between optimists and pessimists are smaller among women: they intend to have, on average, 1.2 children if they foresee improvements in their household situation, and 1.1 otherwise (Table 15, first panel). Consistently, amongst those more optimistic about what their household situation will be in the next two years a higher proportion of people do make positive short-term fertility plans (Table 15, second panel).

3.6 Ultimately intended family size

If we add up the actual and intended number of children we obtain a measure that may be called 'ultimately intended family size'. Among women aged 25 to 39, the ultimately intended family is highest and equal to 2.5 children in Ireland, Finland, and Republic of Cyprus, while it is below replacement level in Austria, Romania, Spain, Italy, Slovakia, Germany, Malta and Czech Republic (Table 16 and Figure 22).

In the other countries the ultimately intended family size is, on average, between 2 and 2.5 children. At the aggregate level, the total intended family size is close to 2 children: 2.1 in the EU25, and 2.3 in the 2 candidate and acceding countries. Italy is the only country where women aged 25-39 have a mean actual family size lower than the mean number of children that they still intend to have in the future. Turkey, Germany and Luxembourg are the countries with the lowest means of additional intended children (Table 16 and Figure 22).

3.7 Differences between ideal, intended and actual fertility

In the EU25 the mean ideal family size, either general or personal, is above 2 children in each broad age group, for men as well as for women (Figure 23).

The intended family size is 2 children for young people who are at the beginning of their childbearing career, and it decreases in the older cohorts that have already realized part of their fertility intentions. The actual family size increases with age up to two children for cohorts of 55 or older.

The two curves of intended and actual fertility cross in the age group 25 to 39, where the level of intended as well as actual family size is equal to 1 child (Figure 23). We do not know whether they will manage to achieve the two-child target. However it is evident that the 2-child family is not only an ideal but also the size that most of Europeans would like and tend to realize.

The difference between the mean ideal and the mean actual family size is highest, around one child or slightly more, in the Mediterranean countries, characterized by very low fertility levels, as well as in countries with relatively high fertility: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Ireland. This is because in the latter group of countries there are also larger ideal family sizes, 2.5 children or more (Figure 24).

4. Timing of ideal and actual childbearing

4.1 Mean age at the birth of the first child

Q7 How old were you when you had your first child?

In the Eurobarometer 65.1 several questions on the timing of actual and ideal start of childbearing were asked. We group them in this section.

The first question concerns the age at the birth of the first child.

The mean age for having the first child in the EU25 is 24.3 for women who have already ended their reproductive career, and 24.6 for women aged 25-39 (Table 17). In this group 50% have their first child before the age of 25 and almost 90% have had the first baby before the age of 30 (Figure 25). However, the mean age for having the first child may be considered as a definitive indicator only for women aged 40-65 who have already passed their reproduction period. Meanwhile, in the young age group (25-39), there are most likely respondents who have not given birth yet and are therefore not included in the calculation of the mean age for having the first child.

Men have their first child, on average, three years later than women, the precise values are: 26.7 years for those aged 25-39, and 27.4 for those aged 40-65 (Table 17).

4.2 Ideal age to become a parent

Q11a In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a woman to have her first child?
Q11b In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a man to have his first child?

The ideal age to become a mother is, on average, higher than the mean observed first childbearing age, for both male and female respondents and for each age group considered. The differences are more pronounced among young women who would ideally like to become mothers one year later than they actually do (Figure 26). Interestingly, female respondents of childbearing age think that men should ideally become fathers around 2 years later than they do, while among the older female cohorts the ideal age for becoming a father almost coincides with the actual age at which men become parents. Similarly, young male respondents would ideally like to start a family almost one year later than they do, on average. While among older men the perceived ideal age to become a father is lower than the actual mean age: they would have liked to have had their first child almost one year earlier (Figure 26).

4.3 Latest age to become a parent

Q12a And from what age should a woman no longer have children?
Q12b And from what age should a man no longer have children?

The age from which a man, or a woman, should no longer have children does not vary much between ages in the EU25: it is around 46 for men, among both male and female respondents, and around 41 years for women, according to the male or female population. Older women declare, on average, younger ages (Figure 27).

The country with the lowest limit age for becoming a father is Turkey (41 years), while the countries with the highest age limits for men to become a parent are: Estonia (51 years) among the youngest male cohorts, and Austria, the Czech Republic and Latvia (49 years) among the older male cohorts (Table 17). The corresponding age range for becoming a mother is between 37 (among the old women in Turkey and the young women in Cyprus), and 44 years (among the young women in Finland) (Table 17).

4.4 Differences between ideal and actual age for having the first child

Among young men, the difference between actual and ideal age for starting a family is positive in only 7 countries, meaning that young male cohorts would like to become a parent earlier than they do. In Turkey there are no differences between actual and ideal age at first child, while all the other countries have negative differences ranging from -0.1 (Croatia and Spain) to -3.1 (Latvia). The results may be related to the circumstance that by selecting people aged 20 to 39, we may overestimate, among this group, those who have children at earlier ages. Indeed, in the older cohorts half of the countries reveal actual ages higher than ideal ages. In the EU25 as a whole the differences are very small (Table 17).

Among women, the difference between actual and ideal age for having their first child is around 6 months in both age groups, ranging from -1.9 (United Kingdom) and 1.3 (Denmark) in the young cohorts, and between -1.8 (Czech Republic) and 1.0 (Netherlands) in the old cohorts (Table 17). There are no differences between actual and ideal age at the first child among young female cohorts in Malta and Slovenia, and among the old female cohorts in Ireland and Lithuania.

Q8 Looking back, what do you now think of the timing of your first child?

The vast majority of respondents are satisfied with their own childbearing timing, and more than 70% of them consider that the age at which they started a family was the right age. Moreover, such a proportion is not correlated with the mean age at childbearing (Table 17).

5. Attitudes towards childbearing and childrearing

5.1 The influence of parents, relatives, and friends

Q13 Please tell me which of the following statements applies to your situation.

The question is related to the pressure and, more generally, the influence exerted by parents, relatives or friends, on the respondents' childbearing.

The response options to this item were read out (see Table 18 and Appendix for the complete list of options), with multiple answers being possible. The analysis is restricted to two main groups contrasting people in childbearing ages with those who have presumably ended their reproduction: 15 to 39 years old, and 40 to 65 years old respectively.

The percentages given in Table 18 and Figure 28 refer to the total number of answers in order to see which response option is most relevant.

Almost 70% of the answers chosen by childless people reveal the absence of this sort of influence in the EU25; the corresponding response is: "none of the statements concerns my situation". The same statement is also most important among people with one child, but here there is also a non marginal proportion of responses related to the influence of parents, in the form of pressure to have a second child (14%), and friends who have the same number of children (13%). Among people with two children the pressure to have another child is very weak, while the answers concerning parents, relatives or friends having the same number of children are equally important (around 20%) (Table 18 and Figure 28).

The predominance of the two-child family emerges also from the analysis of the social pressure, and this is evident among both young and older respondents.

Among people of childbearing age, the pressure, which is more frequently exerted by parents, becomes stronger at parity one (Table 19). Individuals of reproductive age at parity one are those who feel most often under pressure to have another child (27% of them in the EU25). This pressure is exerted in 27% of cases by parents and in 15-16% of cases by relatives or friends (Table 19).

The countries with the highest proportions of respondents who declare that their parents think they should have a second child are Greece, Republic of Cyprus, and Bulgaria (around 50%). When the influence of friends on having a second child is considered, France, Sweden, Estonia and Slovakia, are the countries where this is the most widespread (around 30% of respondents). Irrespective of the source of the pressure to have more children, it is higher in the 10 new Member States, and the two acceding and two candidate countries, than in the old EU15.

Among older people aged 40 to 65 and with a family of 2 children, around one third declared that they have the same number of children as their parents, relatives or friends in EU25. Almost nobody without children has the same family size as their parents, relatives, or friends. However, the proportion of those having one child is also very low (around 10% regardless of whom) (Table 20).

5.2 Relevant circumstances in the decision to have children

Q10 According to you, how important is each of the following in the decision on whether to have or not to have a\another child?

A card with several conditions was shown to the people interviewed (see the questionnaire in the Appendix) and the possible response options, which were read out, are intended to ascertain the level of relevance that each of the situations has for the respondent, i.e. very relevant, fairly relevant, not very relevant, not at all relevant, Don't Know. We restrict the analysis of this item to people who are still in the reproductive period, aged 15 to 39.

Most respondents in the EU25 consider each of the circumstances listed as relevant to their decision to have children (Figure 29). The proportion of those indicating the different conditions as very important is always higher than that of people considering them only fairly important (Figure 29). The most important requisites in the EU 25 are the presence of a healthy mother, and a supportive partner, 70% or more think they are very important for having children. However, many respondents, between 55% and 65%, give greater importance to the health of the father, the working situation of the father, financial or housing conditions. The cost of children, the opportunity to go on parental leave, and the availability of childcare provision, and the work situation of the mother are less crucial in the childbearing decision-making process (Figure 29).

In general people in the 10 new Member States, as well as respondents in the two acceding and two candidate countries, attribute greater importance to each of the circumstances indicated and the differences in comparison to EU15 are particularly high for economic related situations, i.e., financial situation, housing conditions and the cost of children (Table 21).

There are no significant differences between male and female respondents, even as regards the presence of a supportive partner; this is equally important for men and women (72% of men and 72% of women selected it). The only non-marginal gender differences concern the work of the mother that men consider a less important circumstance than women (34% of male against 43% of female respondents consider it very important), and the opportunity to go on parental leave is very important for 55% of women and 46% of men (Table 21).

5.3 Gender roles in family life

Q15 Here is a list of statements relating to the role of men and women when it comes to raising children. Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of them.

Several statements related to the issue of raising children are considered in this item (see the Figure 30 and the questionnaire in the Appendix for the complete list of them). They were read out, and respondents were requested to indicate the level of their agreement with each statement: totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, totally disagree, and Don't Know. Our analysis of this question focuses on people aged 15 to 39.

Most respondents believe that men and women should have an equal role in family life and particularly as regards childrearing. Specifically, more than 80% of people in EU25 agree with the statement that both men and women should contribute to the household income, and almost 60% disagree with an ideal situation where the woman stays at home to look after the children while the man goes out to work (Figure 30). However, both fathers and mothers should not be over involved in their career because family life would suffer if men concentrate too much on their work (almost 80% of respondents agree with this), or if women work full time (more than 50% agree with it). Women who work are considered as being capable of establishing as warm and secure a relationship with their children as mothers who do not work (around 70% agree with this statement). However, somewhat in contradiction with this general agreement, more than half of respondents are convinced that children are more likely to suffer if their mother works (Figure 30).

The differences between the two main age groups, 15-39 year olds, and 40-65 year olds are not very relevant, and highlight more conservative approach among older people. For example, they are more likely to think that woman should stay at home to look after the children while the man goes out to work (20% against 15% of the younger respondents); they are less often convinced that the both partners should contribute to the household income (37% against 43% of younger people); and they tend to be more in agreement with the statement that family life would suffer if the woman has a full time job (Figure 31).

There are no relevant differences between the EU15 and the new 10 Member States, but a more conservative view emerges in the group of the two acceding plus the two candidate countries (Table 22). The only exception to this is that in these latter countries a higher proportion of respondents completely agree with the statement that both men and women should contribute to the household income; this may be related to the poorer economic conditions of some of these wage countries, which may enhance the importance of having a family with two wage-earners.

6. Some concluding remarks

In general European people have a positive attitude towards childbearing. Indeed, one of the three most frequently selected measures for solving potential shortages in the work force is the “encouragement of people to have more children” (around 15% of responses in the EU25).

The two-child family is the most pervasive general family size ideal in Europe. The mean ideal number of children is, on average, 2 or slightly higher, both for men and women, as well as for each age group. Austria and Romania are the only European countries with ideals below replacement level among the young female and male cohorts. This picture remains substantially unchanged when we look at the ideals that people adopt for their own family size, rather than general ideals. However, as expected, ideals are somewhat removed from reality, and when we add up the number of children already had with those people still intend to have in the future for women in the prime reproductive ages, many countries have average levels of less than 2 children, namely Austria, Romania, Spain, Italy, Slovakia, Germany, Malta, and Czech Republic.

Childbearing desires formulated at the beginning of the reproduction period appear particularly low. In Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania, for example, the mean values for men and for women are below the replacement level in each age group considered. When interpreting this result, it is necessary to take account of the fact that it is somewhat problematic to ask respondents for retrospective information on fertility desires at the start of childbearing, as evidenced by the fact that a huge proportion of respondents did not give a numerical answer to the item (30% of men and 20% of women), and the relatively high percentage of reported no-child desires (15% of men and 10% of women). For those who had fertility plans but did not manage to fulfil their ambitions, the reasons most frequently given for this are related to health problems or the lack of a suitable partner.

Women would not only like to have more children than they actually have, but would also prefer to start with childbearing and childrearing later in life than they actually do, half a year later on average. The older age considered as ideal for the start of childbearing, combined with the ages indicated as the latest ages to start having children, 41 for a woman and 46 for a man, may make future anticipation of fertility very unlikely.

The large preference for families with two children is evidenced also in the analysis of the pressure exerted by parents, relatives or friends on the childbearing plans of respondents. Among people of reproductive age with one child already, around 27% feel the pressure from parents to have another child, and the same proportion declines to 5% if they have already had 2 children. Analogously, among people who have ended their reproductive period with 2 children, slightly less than 30% declared that they have the same number of children as their parents, relatives, or friends. Among people with only one child the same percentage goes down to 13% when compared with parents, 10% when compared with relatives and 14% when compared with friends.

The most relevant conditions considered as a pre-requisite for having children for people of reproductive age are good health of the two partners (75% for the mother's health and 68% the father's health among men, and 77% for the mother's health and 66% the father's health among women), the presence of a supportive partner (72%), a good working situation of the father (61% and 62% among female and male respondents respectively), the financial situation (60%), and the availability of appropriate housing conditions (55% among men and 59% among women).

The importance of both partners for a good family life and particularly, for raising children, is recognized, but the role of mothers is considered crucial. Indeed, the predominant opinion is that men and women should both contribute to the household income. Fathers should not concentrate too much on their job according to almost 80% of respondents of childbearing age in the EU 25, because family life would suffer, while mothers should not have a full-time job, since family life as a whole would suffer according to more than 50% of respondents.

In addition, the large majority of Europeans, around 70%, think that a working mother is able to establish just as warm a relationship with her children as a non-working mother, while more than half of them are convinced that children of pre-school age would suffer if their mother went out to work.

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7. Tables

**Table 1:
Suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force. EU25.**

SUGGESTIONS	Men	Women	All
	% of mentions		
Discouraging early retirement	13	12	12
Raising the legal retirement age	6	5	6
Encouraging people to have more children	15	15	15
Encouraging immigration of workers from outside the EU	7	6	7
Encouraging part-time workers to change to full-time work	17	15	16
Increasing the number of legal weekly working hours	6	5	5
Encouraging non-working women to participate in the labour market	14	20	17
None	13	13	13
Other	3	2	2
Don't Know	6	8	7
Total number of answers	16,871	18,038	34,909
Total number of respondents	11,939	12,811	24,750

Table 2:
Distribution of respondents by suggestions selected as a solution for the potential shortages in the work force, and country.

COUNTRIES	No early retirement	Higher retirement age	More children	More immigration	From part to full-time work	More working h. per week	More working women	None	Other	DK
Austria	29	11	20	8	31	9	20	13	4	9
Belgium	23	13	13	10	25	9	28	19	9	1
Bulgaria	12	8	26	9	33	6	22	10	1	21
Croatia	25	7	20	3	24	5	28	13	3	14
Czech Rep.	10	8	39	13	25	3	27	16	2	3
Denmark	32	23	16	24	19	7	18	9	5	4
Estonia	12	6	30	6	23	3	34	17	7	9
Finland	18	6	18	15	46	5	29	11	3	3
France	11	7	16	8	29	18	24	20	4	7
Germany	19	3	34	7	19	6	24	25	2	6
Germany E.	13	2	41	6	20	4	27	25	3	4
Germany W.	20	4	32	7	18	7	23	25	2	7
Greece	18	3	34	5	42	5	43	11	0	2
Hungary	8	4	28	6	15	2	24	23	5	14
Ireland	31	23	6	15	29	11	25	5	2	14
Italy	17	10	23	8	18	5	21	18	3	12
Latvia	5	4	16	5	14	4	17	31	14	7
Lithuania	23	5	18	7	17	4	27	20	4	11
Luxembourg	16	10	17	6	18	5	22	22	5	13
Malta	12	16	7	4	28	5	33	13	1	19
Netherlands	25	12	6	12	24	10	46	11	5	3
Poland	14	11	17	12	25	6	24	15	1	15
Portugal	15	8	19	9	21	7	14	18	3	22
Cyprus	23	11	32	5	25	4	49	8	0	9
Romania	27	8	9	9	24	4	28	10	6	21
Slovakia	19	7	36	12	21	4	28	14	3	8
Slovenia	20	9	34	7	29	7	27	11	8	6
Spain	9	5	28	10	19	3	21	12	5	19
Sweden	26	5	12	21	35	2	26	13	4	8
Turkey	16	4	2	9	25	8	25	9	1	26
U. Kingdom	23	12	4	11	18	7	20	24	3	9
EU15	18	8	21	9	22	8	24	19	3	9
NMS10	13	9	24	11	23	4	25	17	3	12
EU25	17	8	21	10	22	7	24	19	3	10
2 CC+2 AC	19	6	7	9	25	7	26	10	3	24

Table 3:
Mean general ideal number of children by country, sex and age.

COUNTRIES	Males					Females				
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total
Austria	1.88	1.29	2.11	1.95	1.79	1.65	1.63	1.88	1.96	1.81
Belgium	2.19	2.25	2.24	2.28	2.25	2.41	2.23	2.23	2.25	2.26
Bulgaria	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.17	2.15	2.12	2.20	2.11	2.22	2.17
Croatia	2.50	2.34	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.35	2.25	2.37	2.57	2.41
Czech Rep.	1.77	1.87	2.08	2.18	1.98	2.08	1.98	2.04	2.09	2.05
Denmark	2.47	2.37	2.39	2.55	2.45	2.61	2.40	2.62	2.67	2.58
Estonia	2.33	2.43	2.63	2.72	2.54	2.43	2.48	2.73	2.70	2.61
Finland	2.56	2.52	2.51	2.53	2.53	2.89	2.67	2.68	2.83	2.76
France	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.44	2.40	2.67	2.38	2.49	2.49	2.49
Germany	2.24	2.17	2.13	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.16	2.12	2.21	2.18
Germany East	2.31	1.77	2.12	2.03	2.04	2.13	1.99	2.09	2.13	2.09
Germany West	2.22	2.27	2.14	2.31	2.24	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.24	2.21
Greece	2.47	2.39	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.36	2.48	2.43	2.89	2.59
Hungary	2.20	2.03	2.14	2.29	2.17	2.19	2.23	2.21	2.27	2.23
Ireland	2.91	2.65	2.91	3.19	2.89	2.91	2.72	2.93	3.34	2.95
Italy	2.18	1.94	2.02	1.98	2.00	2.21	1.96	1.98	2.08	2.04
Latvia	2.27	2.44	2.54	2.74	2.49	2.28	2.40	2.41	2.61	2.44
Lithuania	2.11	2.23	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.32	2.19	2.33	2.66	2.40
Luxembourg	2.23	2.31	2.30	2.18	2.26	2.27	2.19	2.17	2.28	2.23
Malta	2.01	1.99	2.12	2.19	2.08	2.15	1.93	2.17	2.42	2.17
Netherlands	2.41	2.14	2.32	2.41	2.31	2.51	2.33	2.42	2.50	2.43
Poland	2.41	2.24	2.31	2.43	2.34	2.15	2.20	2.27	2.57	2.32
Portugal	2.04	1.95	2.08	2.18	2.06	2.13	2.31	2.15	2.20	2.20
Rep. of Cyprus	2.89	2.78	2.93	3.20	2.95	2.76	2.91	3.05	3.37	3.04
Romania	1.81	1.89	1.87	2.18	1.95	1.99	1.86	1.99	2.36	2.06
Slovakia	2.01	2.11	2.12	2.39	2.15	2.01	2.10	2.24	2.42	2.21
Slovenia	2.16	2.26	2.47	2.54	2.38	2.34	2.38	2.45	2.60	2.46
Spain	2.27	2.05	2.04	2.25	2.14	2.25	2.09	2.20	2.43	2.25
Sweden	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.40	2.39	2.63	2.41	2.52	2.41	2.47
Turkey	2.39	2.48	2.65	3.05	2.58	2.56	2.47	2.57	2.68	2.55
United Kingdom	2.48	2.49	2.43	2.32	2.42	2.64	2.49	2.31	2.33	2.42
EU15	2.33	2.20	2.22	2.28	2.25	2.41	2.23	2.25	2.32	2.30
NMS10	2.25	2.16	2.26	2.39	2.26	2.16	2.19	2.25	2.45	2.28
EU25	2.31	2.19	2.22	2.29	2.25	2.36	2.23	2.25	2.34	2.29
2 CC+2 AC	2.30	2.33	2.41	2.65	2.40	2.44	2.32	2.37	2.51	2.40

Table 4:
Mean personal ideal number of children by country, sex and age.

COUNTRIES	Males					Females				
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total
Austria	1.68	1.22	1.88	1.91	1.66	1.59	1.69	1.86	2.00	1.82
Belgium	2.06	2.30	2.43	2.39	2.32	2.41	2.23	2.56	2.33	2.38
Bulgaria	2.06	2.09	2.13	2.09	2.09	1.99	2.11	2.06	2.12	2.08
Croatia	2.32	2.57	2.64	2.67	2.58	2.34	2.35	2.44	2.69	2.49
Czech Rep.	1.75	1.89	2.09	2.10	1.98	2.21	2.04	2.25	2.15	2.16
Denmark	2.37	2.40	2.33	2.66	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.56	2.83	2.64
Estonia	2.21	2.41	2.51	2.62	2.45	2.12	2.33	2.57	2.49	2.41
Finland	2.48	2.34	2.37	2.48	2.41	2.51	2.61	2.82	2.69	2.68
France	2.50	2.38	2.45	2.47	2.45	2.58	2.48	2.86	2.47	2.59
Germany	2.17	2.04	2.07	2.34	2.17	1.96	2.11	2.18	2.43	2.24
Germany East	2.30	1.77	2.22	2.06	2.07	1.91	2.08	2.12	2.13	2.09
Germany West	2.13	2.10	2.03	2.41	2.19	1.98	2.12	2.20	2.51	2.28
Greece	2.33	2.49	2.63	2.87	2.61	2.28	2.31	2.58	2.89	2.57
Hungary	2.13	2.00	2.11	2.09	2.08	1.99	2.16	2.20	2.25	2.17
Ireland	2.18	2.54	2.89	3.41	2.76	2.47	2.78	3.13	3.59	3.00
Italy	2.04	1.92	2.06	2.14	2.05	2.12	2.02	2.01	2.28	2.13
Latvia	1.98	2.45	2.35	2.35	2.29	2.04	2.20	2.26	2.38	2.23
Lithuania	2.07	2.19	2.28	2.45	2.25	2.20	2.05	2.31	2.56	2.31
Luxembourg	2.03	2.25	2.20	2.26	2.21	2.10	2.14	2.27	2.25	2.21
Malta	1.88	2.24	2.21	2.49	2.23	1.90	2.00	2.24	2.70	2.26
Netherlands	2.10	1.90	2.24	2.44	2.18	2.32	2.37	2.32	2.81	2.49
Poland	2.41	2.21	2.18	2.62	2.34	2.05	2.23	2.36	2.63	2.35
Portugal	2.00	2.00	2.21	2.47	2.19	1.71	2.23	2.22	2.40	2.20
Rep. of Cyprus	2.87	2.70	3.20	3.43	3.07	2.65	2.84	3.12	3.47	3.05
Romania	1.76	1.88	1.90	2.13	1.93	1.92	1.81	1.95	2.24	2.00
Slovakia	1.92	2.13	2.14	2.34	2.13	1.95	2.08	2.29	2.60	2.25
Slovenia	2.19	2.22	2.39	2.33	2.29	2.30	2.33	2.43	2.47	2.40
Spain	2.26	2.04	2.14	2.49	2.23	2.09	2.04	2.28	2.75	2.34
Sweden	2.22	2.40	2.33	2.5	2.39	2.66	2.59	2.78	2.57	2.64
Turkey	2.26	2.48	2.64	3.17	2.55	2.28	2.43	2.58	2.80	2.48
United Kingdom	2.45	2.30	2.29	2.38	2.34	2.42	2.43	2.46	2.67	2.52
EU15	2.26	2.13	2.22	2.38	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.37	2.52	2.38
NMS10	2.22	2.14	2.18	2.43	2.24	2.07	2.18	2.32	2.48	2.29
EU25	2.25	2.13	2.21	2.39	2.25	2.21	2.23	2.36	2.51	2.36
2 CC + 2 AC	2.18	2.34	2.41	2.70	2.39	2.21	2.28	2.36	2.52	2.34

Table 5:
Women with low and high ideal number of children by country and age group.

COUNTRIES	Age 15-39			Age 55+		
	No child	One child	Three or more	No child	One child	Three or more
Austria	11	19	8	5	15	17
Belgium	6	11	36	6	11	33
Bulgaria	0	12	16	0	12	16
Croatia	1	9	33	1	3	38
Czech Rep.	0	14	17	2	11	23
Denmark	4	4	41	2	5	58
Estonia	0	9	25	1	5	42
Finland	7	4	45	0	6	48
France	3	9	45	2	7	43
Germany	7	9	18	2	6	32
Germany East	4	14	16	3	13	20
Germany West	8	7	19	2	4	35
Greece	2	7	35	0	2	62
Hungary	4	10	18	2	10	29
Ireland	5	4	45	3	0	56
Italy	3	14	19	1	12	30
Latvia	2	10	24	2	6	33
Lithuania	0	12	21	2	4	42
Luxembourg	10	5	25	5	13	33
Malta	3	20	16	5	5	41
Netherlands	5	2	30	4	1	45
Poland	1	12	24	2	4	48
Portugal	4	13	16	2	11	30
Rep. of Cyprus	1	3	57	1	0	79
Romania	1	22	7	3	16	11
Slovakia	1	18	19	1	3	43
Slovenia	1	8	32	2	7	37
Spain	5	13	21	4	6	48
Sweden	1	4	46	2	2	45
Turkey	3	8	35	1	6	46
United Kingdom	3	11	36	3	3	37
EU15	4	10	29	2	7	38
NMS10	1	12	23	2	6	40
EU25	4	11	28	2	6	38
2 AC + 2 CC	2	11	28	2	7	37

Table 6:
Mean personal ideal family size by country and sex. Changes across ages between 2001 and 2006 Eurobarometer rounds.

COUNTRIES	15-24			25-39			40-54			55+			Total		
	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff
<u>Males</u>															
Austria	1.95	1.68	-0.27	1.67	1.22	-0.45	1.83	1.88	0.05	2.16	1.91	-0.25	1.89	1.66	-0.23
Belgium	2.05	2.06	0.01	1.82	2.30	0.48	1.99	2.43	0.44	1.97	2.39	0.42	1.94	2.32	0.38
Denmark	2.31	2.37	0.06	2.33	2.40	0.07	2.13	2.33	0.20	2.55	2.66	0.11	2.33	2.46	0.13
Finland	2.19	2.48	0.29	2.15	2.34	0.19	2.25	2.37	0.12	2.48	2.48	0.00	2.28	2.41	0.13
France	2.21	2.50	0.29	2.25	2.38	0.13	2.26	2.45	0.19	2.46	2.47	0.01	2.31	2.45	0.14
Germany	1.42	2.17	0.75	1.37	2.04	0.67	1.69	2.07	0.38	2.00	2.34	0.34	1.66	2.17	0.51
Germany East	1.51	2.30	0.79	1.47	1.77	0.30	1.55	2.22	0.67	1.98	2.06	0.08	1.65	2.07	0.42
Germany West	1.39	2.13	0.74	1.34	2.10	0.76	1.74	2.03	0.29	2.01	2.41	0.40	1.67	2.19	0.52
Greece	2.19	2.33	0.14	2.49	2.49	0.00	2.58	2.63	0.05	3.08	2.87	-0.21	2.64	2.61	-0.03
Ireland	2.18	2.18	0.00	2.59	2.54	-0.05	2.72	2.89	0.17	3.39	3.41	0.02	2.79	2.76	-0.03
Italy	2.34	2.04	-0.30	2.12	1.92	-0.20	2.14	2.06	-0.08	2.33	2.14	-0.19	2.23	2.05	-0.18
Luxembourg	2.01	2.03	0.02	2.10	2.25	0.15	2.35	2.20	-0.15	2.09	2.26	0.17	2.15	2.21	0.06
Netherlands	1.91	2.10	0.19	2.09	1.90	-0.19	2.24	2.24	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.20	2.18	-0.02
Portugal	2.10	2.00	-0.10	2.11	2.00	-0.11	2.39	2.21	-0.18	2.52	2.47	-0.05	2.31	2.19	-0.12
Spain	2.11	2.26	0.15	1.96	2.04	0.08	2.24	2.14	-0.10	2.55	2.49	-0.06	2.23	2.23	0.00
Sweden	2.30	2.22	-0.08	2.30	2.40	0.10	2.53	2.33	-0.20	2.38	2.50	0.12	2.39	2.39	0.00
United Kingdom	2.36	2.45	0.09	2.40	2.30	-0.10	2.22	2.29	0.07	2.53	2.38	-0.15	2.39	2.34	-0.05
EU15	2.08	2.26	0.18	2.00	2.13	0.13	2.10	2.22	0.12	2.35	2.38	0.03	2.14	2.25	0.11

Table 6 continued

COUNTRIES	15-24			25-39			40-54			55+			Total		
	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff
<u>Females</u>															
Austria	1.58	1.59	0.01	1.75	1.69	-0.06	2.05	1.86	-0.19	2.41	2.00	-0.41	2.03	1.82	-0.21
Belgium	2.11	2.41	0.30	2.25	2.23	-0.02	2.22	2.56	0.34	2.43	2.33	-0.10	2.29	2.38	0.09
Denmark	2.42	2.48	0.06	2.43	2.50	0.07	2.38	2.56	0.18	2.58	2.83	0.25	2.46	2.64	0.18
Finland	2.36	2.51	0.15	2.49	2.61	0.12	2.53	2.82	0.29	2.87	2.69	-0.18	2.61	2.68	0.07
France	2.60	2.58	-0.02	2.51	2.48	-0.03	2.58	2.86	0.28	2.47	2.47	0.00	2.52	2.59	0.07
Germany	1.78	1.96	0.18	1.73	2.11	0.38	2.06	2.18	0.12	2.13	2.43	0.30	1.96	2.24	0.28
Germany East	1.53	1.91	0.38	1.74	2.08	0.34	1.89	2.12	0.23	2.01	2.13	0.12	1.86	2.09	0.23
Germany West	1.85	1.98	0.13	1.73	2.12	0.39	2.10	2.20	0.10	2.16	2.51	0.35	1.99	2.28	0.29
Greece	2.15	2.28	0.13	2.36	2.31	-0.05	2.70	2.58	-0.12	3.04	2.89	-0.15	2.64	2.57	-0.07
Ireland	2.55	2.47	-0.08	2.65	2.78	0.13	2.89	3.13	0.24	3.71	3.59	-0.12	3.01	3.00	-0.01
Italy	2.20	2.12	-0.08	2.11	2.02	-0.09	2.29	2.01	-0.28	2.64	2.28	-0.36	2.36	2.13	-0.23
Luxembourg	1.84	2.10	0.26	2.27	2.14	-0.13	2.35	2.27	-0.08	2.33	2.25	-0.08	2.26	2.21	-0.05
Netherlands	2.12	2.32	0.20	2.08	2.37	0.29	2.33	2.32	-0.01	2.60	2.81	0.21	2.31	2.49	0.18
Portugal	2.12	1.71	-0.41	2.10	2.23	0.13	2.60	2.22	-0.38	2.58	2.40	-0.18	2.37	2.20	-0.17
Spain	2.09	2.09	0.00	2.21	2.04	-0.17	2.31	2.28	-0.03	2.61	2.75	0.14	2.35	2.34	-0.01
Sweden	2.28	2.66	0.38	2.52	2.59	0.07	2.53	2.78	0.25	2.51	2.57	0.06	2.49	2.64	0.15
United Kingdom	2.39	2.42	0.03	2.43	2.43	0.00	2.52	2.46	-0.06	2.68	2.67	-0.01	2.53	2.52	-0.01
EU15	2.21	2.24	0.03	2.16	2.24	0.08	2.34	2.37	0.03	2.48	2.52	0.04	2.32	2.38	0.06

Table 7:
Mean personal ideal family size by country and sex. Changes across cohorts between 2001 and 2006 Eurobarometer rounds.

COUNTRIES	1977-86			1962-76			1947-61			before 1947			Total		
	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff
<u>Males</u>															
Austria	1.95	1.46	-0.49	1.67	1.43	-0.24	1.83	1.78	-0.05	2.16	1.98	-0.18	1.89	1.65	-0.24
Belgium	2.05	2.15	0.10	1.82	2.40	0.58	1.99	2.29	0.30	1.97	2.44	0.47	1.94	2.34	0.40
Denmark	2.31	2.31	0.00	2.33	2.50	0.17	2.13	2.38	0.25	2.55	2.64	0.09	2.33	2.47	0.14
Finland	2.19	2.44	0.25	2.15	2.29	0.14	2.25	2.44	0.19	2.48	2.46	-0.02	2.28	2.41	0.13
France	2.21	2.49	0.28	2.25	2.37	0.12	2.26	2.49	0.23	2.46	2.46	0.00	2.31	2.44	0.13
Germany	1.42	2.21	0.79	1.37	2.02	0.65	1.69	2.10	0.41	2.00	2.36	0.36	1.66	2.17	0.51
Germany East	1.51	2.06	0.55	1.47	1.90	0.43	1.55	2.13	0.58	1.98	2.13	0.15	1.65	2.06	0.41
Germany West	1.39	2.25	0.86	1.34	2.05	0.71	1.74	2.09	0.35	2.01	2.41	0.40	1.67	2.20	0.53
Greece	2.19	2.55	0.36	2.49	2.41	-0.08	2.58	2.65	0.07	3.08	2.97	-0.11	2.64	2.64	0.00
Ireland	2.18	2.40	0.22	2.59	2.66	0.07	2.72	3.04	0.32	3.39	3.50	0.11	2.79	2.82	0.03
Italy	2.34	2.01	-0.33	2.12	1.98	-0.14	2.14	2.14	0.00	2.33	2.10	-0.23	2.23	2.06	-0.17
Luxembourg	2.01	1.73	-0.28	2.10	2.33	0.23	2.35	2.24	-0.11	2.09	2.31	0.22	2.15	2.24	0.09
Netherlands	1.91	1.94	0.03	2.09	2.00	-0.09	2.24	2.33	0.09	2.44	2.45	0.01	2.20	2.19	-0.01
Portugal	2.10	2.02	-0.08	2.11	2.14	0.03	2.39	2.18	-0.21	2.52	2.50	-0.02	2.31	2.21	-0.10
Spain	2.11	2.16	0.05	1.96	2.03	0.07	2.24	2.22	-0.02	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.23	2.23	0.00
Sweden	2.30	2.44	0.14	2.30	2.32	0.02	2.53	2.47	-0.06	2.38	2.50	0.12	2.39	2.43	0.04
United Kingdom	2.36	2.24	-0.12	2.40	2.30	-0.10	2.22	2.23	0.01	2.53	2.42	-0.11	2.39	2.31	-0.08
EU15	2.08	2.22	0.14	2.00	2.15	0.15	2.10	2.25	0.15	2.35	2.40	0.05	2.14	2.25	0.11

Table 7 continued

COUNTRIES	1977-86			1962-76			1947-61			before 1947			Total		
	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff	2001	2006	Diff
<u>Females</u>															
Austria	1.58	1.70	0.12	1.75	1.75	0.00	2.05	1.91	-0.14	2.41	2.01	-0.40	2.03	1.85	-0.18
Belgium	2.11	2.47	0.36	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.22	2.54	0.32	2.43	2.34	-0.09	2.29	2.39	0.10
Denmark	2.42	2.42	0.00	2.43	2.63	0.20	2.38	2.53	0.15	2.58	2.89	0.31	2.46	2.66	0.20
Finland	2.36	2.62	0.26	2.49	2.50	0.01	2.53	2.94	0.41	2.87	2.67	-0.20	2.61	2.69	0.08
France	2.60	2.52	-0.08	2.51	2.66	0.15	2.58	2.70	0.12	2.47	2.47	0.00	2.52	2.59	0.07
Germany	1.78	1.93	0.15	1.73	2.13	0.40	2.06	2.21	0.15	2.13	2.49	0.36	1.96	2.25	0.29
Germany East	1.53	2.10	0.57	1.74	2.23	0.49	1.89	2.01	0.12	2.01	2.16	0.15	1.86	2.12	0.26
Germany West	1.85	1.88	0.03	1.73	2.12	0.39	2.10	2.27	0.17	2.16	2.58	0.42	1.99	2.28	0.29
Greece	2.15	2.19	0.04	2.36	2.42	0.06	2.70	2.65	-0.05	3.04	2.93	-0.11	2.64	2.58	-0.06
Ireland	2.55	2.58	0.03	2.65	2.80	0.15	2.89	3.32	0.43	3.71	3.68	-0.03	3.01	3.03	0.02
Italy	2.20	2.14	-0.06	2.11	1.99	-0.12	2.29	2.17	-0.12	2.64	2.25	-0.39	2.36	2.13	-0.23
Luxembourg	1.84	2.18	0.34	2.27	2.28	0.01	2.35	2.22	-0.13	2.33	2.21	-0.12	2.26	2.23	-0.03
Netherlands	2.12	2.48	0.36	2.08	2.32	0.24	2.33	2.31	-0.02	2.60	2.97	0.37	2.31	2.50	0.19
Portugal	2.12	1.93	-0.19	2.10	2.32	0.22	2.60	2.22	-0.38	2.58	2.40	-0.18	2.37	2.25	-0.12
Spain	2.09	1.96	-0.13	2.21	2.16	-0.05	2.31	2.41	0.10	2.61	2.78	0.17	2.35	2.36	0.01
Sweden	2.28	2.73	0.45	2.52	2.53	0.01	2.53	2.79	0.26	2.51	2.61	0.10	2.49	2.65	0.16
United Kingdom	2.39	2.37	-0.02	2.43	2.42	-0.01	2.52	2.44	-0.08	2.68	2.74	0.06	2.53	2.52	-0.01
EU15	2.21	2.21	0.00	2.16	2.29	0.13	2.34	2.39	0.05	2.48	2.55	0.07	2.32	2.38	0.06

Table 8:
Mean number of children desired at age 20, by country, sex and age.

COUNTRIES	Males				Females			
	25-39	40-54	55+	Total	25-39	40-54	55+	Total
Austria	1.05	1.63	1.83	1.47	1.50	1.88	1.84	1.75
Belgium	2.24	2.27	2.29	2.27	2.17	2.57	2.37	2.37
Bulgaria	2.04	2.09	2.20	2.12	2.09	1.97	2.05	2.04
Croatia	2.36	2.43	2.65	2.49	2.21	2.34	2.49	2.36
Czech Rep.	1.64	1.97	1.93	1.84	2.00	2.15	2.05	2.07
Denmark	1.94	2.06	2.16	2.05	2.13	2.23	2.45	2.29
Estonia	2.09	2.13	2.14	2.12	1.95	2.09	2.25	2.11
Finland	1.68	1.61	1.94	1.74	2.22	2.50	2.47	2.40
France	2.20	2.08	2.12	2.13	2.25	2.87	2.25	2.44
Germany	1.29	1.92	1.84	1.72	1.95	2.02	2.28	2.11
Germany East	1.19	1.97	1.63	1.65	1.70	2.09	1.72	1.83
Germany West	1.32	1.90	1.90	1.74	2.00	2.00	2.44	2.19
Greece	1.78	2.42	2.36	2.19	2.04	2.42	2.69	2.42
Hungary	1.89	2.06	2.03	1.99	2.09	2.11	2.22	2.15
Ireland	1.32	1.99	3.03	1.98	2.54	3.27	3.28	2.98
Italy	1.59	1.92	1.72	1.74	1.99	2.04	2.03	2.02
Latvia	1.80	1.68	1.56	1.70	1.71	1.80	1.73	1.74
Lithuania	1.56	1.82	1.51	1.64	1.74	1.90	1.98	1.87
Luxembourg	1.62	1.63	2.00	1.72	1.84	2.18	2.24	2.08
Malta	2.23	2.50	2.46	2.40	2.20	2.46	2.99	2.56
Netherlands	1.64	1.62	1.93	1.71	2.31	2.63	3.13	2.69
Poland	1.87	2.12	2.21	2.06	2.07	2.15	2.33	2.19
Portugal	1.62	2.27	2.15	1.98	2.10	2.09	2.24	2.15
Rep. of Cyprus	2.46	2.84	3.43	2.87	2.89	2.71	3.07	2.89
Romania	1.58	1.62	1.88	1.68	1.43	1.81	1.84	1.70
Slovakia	1.89	2.11	2.31	2.08	2.08	2.22	2.42	2.24
Slovenia	2.05	2.40	2.02	2.16	2.13	2.34	2.54	2.35
Spain	1.41	1.98	2.28	1.84	1.99	1.91	2.55	2.16
Sweden	2.15	1.62	2.07	1.98	1.97	2.55	2.27	2.25
Turkey	2.34	2.70	3.30	2.64	2.07	2.49	2.79	2.35
United Kingdom	1.99	1.62	1.84	1.82	2.33	2.08	2.40	2.28
EU15	1.72	1.90	1.95	1.86	2.11	2.25	2.32	2.23
CC10	1.85	2.09	2.12	2.01	2.05	2.14	2.26	2.15
EU25	1.74	1.94	1.98	1.88	2.10	2.23	2.31	2.07
2 AC +2 CC	2.18	2.37	2.72	2.37	1.95	2.33	2.51	2.15

Table 9:
Reasons for not having had all the children desired at age 20. EU25.

REASONS	Men	Women	All
	% of mentions		
Health problems in the couple	12	17	15
Lack of partner, or problems with partner	14	12	13
Financial problems within the couple	7	7	7
Difficulties in combining work and family	5	7	6
Housing difficulties	3	3	3
Cost of children too high	4	7	6
Lack of right time	12	9	10
Changes of priorities	8	10	9
Still intend to have a child	19	14	17
Other	16	15	15
Total number of answers	4722	5157	9879
Total number of respondents	4786	4821	9608

Table 10:
Mean actual number of children by country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Males					Females				
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total
Austria	0.07	0.67	1.53	1.74	1.11	0.16	0.97	1.57	2.05	1.37
Belgium	0.09	1.09	2.01	2.28	1.56	0.07	1.52	2.04	2.12	1.66
Bulgaria	0.23	1.13	1.85	1.99	1.43	0.35	1.40	1.81	1.92	1.54
Croatia	0.07	0.96	1.91	2.02	1.37	0.11	1.24	1.95	2.05	1.53
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.92	1.94	2.03	1.33	0.08	1.49	2.03	2.02	1.57
Denmark	0.02	0.98	1.71	2.24	1.44	0.03	1.11	1.78	2.22	1.54
Estonia	0.03	1.02	1.87	1.81	1.24	0.34	1.53	2.12	1.92	1.62
Finland	0.07	1.22	1.98	2.10	1.52	0.11	1.61	2.36	2.28	1.84
France	0.09	1.19	1.70	2.23	1.46	0.21	1.64	2.25	2.50	1.87
Germany	0.01	0.83	1.81	2.06	1.41	0.19	1.48	2.01	2.04	1.68
Germany East	0.07	0.94	1.95	1.93	1.42	0.27	1.31	2.02	1.85	1.58
Germany West	0.00	0.80	1.78	2.09	1.40	0.17	1.51	2.01	2.08	1.70
Greece	0.00	0.45	1.66	2.13	1.16	0.04	1.15	1.93	2.03	1.46
Hungary	0.00	1.25	1.78	1.80	1.31	0.28	1.59	2.09	1.83	1.59
Ireland	0.09	0.94	2.65	2.70	1.60	0.27	1.74	2.78	3.44	2.16
Italy	0.00	0.46	1.37	2.00	1.12	0.04	0.75	1.49	2.12	1.35
Latvia	0.16	1.35	2.09	1.74	1.35	0.26	1.40	1.83	1.81	1.39
Lithuania	0.01	1.01	1.71	2.01	1.24	0.21	1.36	1.85	2.07	1.54
Luxembourg	0.00	1.15	1.79	1.64	1.30	0.09	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.53
Malta	0.00	0.84	1.83	2.63	1.45	0.21	1.42	2.19	2.65	1.81
Netherlands	0.00	0.88	1.88	2.23	1.40	0.11	1.48	1.77	2.21	1.60
Poland	0.05	1.12	1.81	2.21	1.34	0.09	1.34	2.29	2.41	1.68
Portugal	0.06	0.85	1.86	2.36	1.41	0.18	1.28	1.95	2.62	1.73
Rep. of Cyprus	0.00	1.29	2.68	2.75	1.78	0.15	1.84	2.48	2.73	1.94
Romania	0.02	0.87	1.59	1.99	1.17	0.09	1.06	1.55	1.98	1.30
Slovakia	0.02	1.13	1.90	2.25	1.34	0.20	1.37	1.99	2.41	1.59
Slovenia	0.01	0.80	1.72	1.78	1.20	0.02	1.15	2.03	2.07	1.52
Spain	0.00	0.61	1.68	2.35	1.29	0.13	1.05	1.84	2.70	1.68
Sweden	0.00	1.27	1.91	2.22	1.56	0.05	1.51	2.27	2.04	1.69
Turkey	0.02	1.50	3.05	4.16	1.80	0.39	2.13	3.07	4.16	2.18
United Kingdom	0.15	1.20	1.95	1.92	1.44	0.45	1.64	1.90	2.34	1.77
EU15	0.05	0.86	1.75	2.11	1.36	0.19	1.32	1.92	2.27	1.66
CC10	0.04	1.10	1.84	2.09	1.33	0.14	1.40	2.17	2.22	1.63
EU25	0.05	0.90	1.76	2.11	1.35	0.18	1.34	1.97	2.26	1.65
2 CC + 2 AC	0.03	1.32	2.50	3.06	1.60	0.32	1.81	2.48	2.96	1.88

Table 11:
Mean intended number of additional children by country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Males					Females				
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Total
Austria	1.44	0.62	0.17	0.06	0.38	1.48	0.57	0.06	0.05	0.36
Belgium	1.94	1.14	0.19	0.02	0.65	2.26	0.65	0.02	0.01	0.48
Bulgaria	1.93	1.03	0.07	0.01	0.55	1.78	0.77	0.04	0.00	0.41
Croatia	2.15	1.28	0.09	0.01	0.68	2.03	0.89	0.01	0.00	0.45
Czech Rep.	1.66	0.93	0.04	0.01	0.55	2.03	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.46
Denmark	2.23	1.33	0.18	0.08	0.70	2.54	1.13	0.13	0.02	0.63
Estonia	2.00	1.28	0.11	0.00	0.73	1.67	0.67	0.03	0.01	0.39
Finland	2.20	1.10	0.10	0.09	0.64	2.11	1.01	0.02	0.09	0.54
France	2.39	1.04	0.24	0.09	0.77	2.24	0.72	0.20	0.15	0.63
Germany	1.95	0.96	0.04	0.01	0.46	1.71	0.43	0.07	0.00	0.31
Germany East	2.11	0.68	0.07	0.00	0.42	1.45	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.31
Germany West	1.91	1.03	0.03	0.01	0.47	1.79	0.39	0.09	0.00	0.32
Greece	2.25	1.69	0.31	0.00	0.94	2.12	0.94	0.08	0.00	0.59
Hungary	1.99	0.83	0.13	0.10	0.63	1.76	0.83	0.20	0.14	0.58
Ireland	1.96	1.27	0.12	0.06	0.65	1.88	1.02	0.20	0.00	0.61
Italy	1.76	1.31	0.24	0.07	0.61	1.88	1.01	0.09	0.01	0.45
Latvia	1.72	1.00	0.14	0.00	0.68	1.69	0.74	0.12	0.00	0.57
Lithuania	1.91	1.11	0.10	0.00	0.70	1.90	0.75	0.02	0.01	0.49
Luxembourg	2.16	0.89	0.13	0.00	0.54	1.94	0.42	0.02	0.01	0.36
Malta	1.55	1.02	0.10	0.00	0.52	1.62	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.36
Netherlands	2.15	0.78	0.06	0.06	0.54	2.27	0.82	0.01	0.05	0.51
Poland	2.14	1.02	0.06	0.00	0.68	1.92	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.52
Portugal	1.87	0.82	0.13	0.06	0.56	1.56	0.78	0.09	0.00	0.45
Rep. of Cyprus	2.68	1.35	0.08	0.00	0.78	2.38	0.76	0.01	0.00	0.64
Romania	1.50	0.89	0.16	0.25	0.60	1.50	0.65	0.26	0.30	0.57
Slovakia	1.82	0.79	0.08	0.02	0.61	1.68	0.51	0.01	0.00	0.45
Slovenia	2.06	1.37	0.02	0.00	0.62	2.13	0.93	0.00	0.05	0.52
Spain	1.91	1.11	0.06	0.00	0.57	1.78	0.68	0.04	0.01	0.40
Sweden	2.08	0.99	0.12	0.01	0.50	2.50	0.76	0.05	0.00	0.48
Turkey	1.44	0.96	0.13	0.00	0.73	1.29	0.32	0.05	0.00	0.47
United Kingdom	2.06	1.03	0.22	0.05	0.66	2.01	0.74	0.11	0.04	0.50
EU15	2.04	1.07	0.15	0.04	0.61	1.96	0.73	0.09	0.03	0.46
NMS10	2.00	0.98	0.07	0.02	0.65	1.89	0.72	0.03	0.03	0.51
EU25	2.03	1.06	0.14	0.04	0.61	1.95	0.73	0.08	0.03	0.47
2 AC+ 2 CC	1.50	0.96	0.13	0.07	0.69	1.37	0.44	0.10	0.09	0.49

Table 12:
Distribution of respondents by number of intended children, country, and sex.
Childless people aged 15 to 39.

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases							N cases						
								None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK							
							Females							Males						
Austria	29	18	30	5	0	17	123	34	11	23	2	0	31	152						
Belgium	16	12	42	18	8	4	104	9	13	52	22	2	2	128						
Bulgaria	2	9	60	8	1	20	78	2	10	49	8	3	28	119						
Croatia	1	12	44	13	4	26	113	5	7	41	18	5	24	137						
Czech Rep.	5	20	53	13	5	5	109	11	17	55	3	1	12	148						
Denmark	8	10	42	21	8	11	119	9	2	45	25	2	19	133						
Estonia	5	9	44	16	1	25	87	8	9	44	15	0	24	142						
Finland	21	5	32	25	7	11	91	6	6	50	18	6	15	124						
France	11	8	39	30	7	5	100	8	7	43	29	6	8	120						
Germany	18	10	50	8	2	11	123	13	11	41	10	3	22	198						
Germany E.	19	19	51	9	0	2	43	8	8	42	15	2	26	62						
Germany W.	17	7	50	7	2	15	82	13	12	41	10	3	21	135						
Greece	4	11	61	18	2	3	131	3	9	60	20	5	3	184						
Hungary	8	19	54	13	2	3	96	7	14	55	12	2	12	130						
Ireland	14	2	21	13	10	40	115	11	3	18	8	8	53	177						
Italy	11	15	36	14	1	24	135	9	16	39	5	2	30	167						
Latvia	14	12	54	10	2	8	120	16	11	41	13	1	16	135						
Lithuania	3	16	53	19	3	6	102	4	15	49	10	3	18	138						
Luxembourg	20	10	44	10	6	10	50	9	12	36	18	0	24	67						
Malta	7	15	46	11	0	19	54	14	12	46	2	0	25	84						
Netherlands	10	5	47	14	6	17	110	19	6	35	16	3	20	156						
Poland	2	15	58	10	4	12	124	5	3	52	17	1	21	145						
Portugal	6	22	54	4	3	12	113	14	11	50	9	1	16	140						
Cyprus	3	7	46	17	15	12	59	8	4	21	27	10	32	73						
Romania	14	23	38	3	2	20	127	10	17	33	4	0	36	149						
Slovakia	12	19	47	12	2	9	129	10	14	47	8	3	18	175						
Slovenia	5	9	48	16	3	17	128	4	7	49	9	4	27	152						
Spain	15	15	38	13	2	18	117	13	8	39	12	1	26	167						
Sweden	4	6	39	24	7	23	106	6	3	45	14	1	31	122						
Turkey	33	9	32	10	3	14	136	21	8	43	7	1	19	202						
U. Kingdom	11	9	42	19	7	13	111	18	4	46	12	6	13	173						
EU15	13	11	42	16	4	15	1596	12	9	42	13	3	20	2193						
NMS10	4	16	55	11	3	10	1059	7	8	51	13	2	19	1317						
EU25	11	12	44	15	4	14	2594	11	9	43	13	3	20	3503						
2 AC+2 CC	25	12	36	8	3	16	513	17	10	41	7	1	23	720						

Table 13:
Distribution of respondents by intention to have at least one child, timing of intentions, confidence on the success in fulfilling their intentions, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Proportion childless	Proportion intending	of which:		Proportion childless	Proportion intending	of which:	
			in the next three years	sure to be successful			in the next three years	sure to be successful
<u>Females</u>			Age 15-24			Age 25-39		
Austria	88	65	13	51	37	40	24	21
Belgium	93	97	23	53	28	47	33	28
Bulgaria	71	80	31	52	17	72	56	45
Croatia	90	74	20	58	33	73	42	42
Czech Rep.	93	92	20	45	19	86	65	47
Denmark	95	85	13	68	42	78	53	57
Estonia	73	72	26	56	15	64	53	43
Finland	90	69	13	51	21	70	60	51
France	84	93	37	47	24	65	44	41
Germany	82	83	11	45	24	46	27	34
Germany East	76	81	13	55	30	79	66	52
Germany West	84	84	11	42	23	37	18	29
Greece	97	94	7	59	40	92	64	57
Hungary	83	88	19	39	20	89	64	39
Ireland	80	44	2	17	23	49	29	14
Italy	95	66	5	36	56	65	39	34
Latvia	81	81	25	56	20	68	55	48
Lithuania	83	93	30	68	21	85	70	52
Luxembourg	95	75	15	42	24	62	47	37
Malta	82	72	3	18	29	75	35	7
Netherlands	94	78	6	36	24	62	43	24
Poland	92	87	17	60	27	86	75	67
Portugal	88	90	26	46	29	64	35	35
Rep. of Cyprus	90	91	7	51	20	69	52	41
Romania	93	68	25	49	30	61	48	37
Slovakia	85	85	16	29	23	66	39	27
Slovenia	98	79	9	67	36	77	59	63
Spain	89	67	3	24	37	66	35	28
Sweden	98	77	9	60	30	67	41	33
Turkey	78	57	24	32	15	37	20	13
United Kingdom	68	79	11	55	24	73	50	33
EU15	85	79	13	44	32	63	40	34
NMS10	90	87	18	53	24	84	68	56
EU25	86	81	15	46	31	66	43	37
2 AC+2 CC	80	61	24	37	19	50	33	25

Table 13 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Proportion childless	Proportion intending	of which:		Proportion childless	Proportion intending	of which:	
			in the next three years	sure to be successful			of which in the next three years	of which sure to be successful
<u>Males</u>			Age 15-24		Age 25-39			
Austria	90	42	2	19	55	31	17	51
Belgium	93	92	11	43	45	83	51	53
Bulgaria	86	69	12	31	34	70	36	52
Croatia	95	71	19	52	46	73	45	58
Czech Rep.	95	76	6	20	42	77	43	45
Denmark	98	74	7	59	48	71	47	68
Estonia	96	75	18	49	44	57	40	56
Finland	93	81	13	70	43	78	48	51
France	85	87	20	50	36	80	53	47
Germany	97	72	8	52	55	58	30	46
Germany East	88	68	10	46	48	61	41	55
Germany West	100	73	7	54	57	57	28	42
Greece	100	95	2	59	70	94	40	59
Hungary	97	81	10	23	34	81	44	39
Ireland	96	39	3	21	51	34	14	17
Italy	100	58	8	31	69	64	21	36
Latvia	85	67	21	43	29	68	50	56
Lithuania	99	73	14	61	37	87	72	68
Luxembourg	100	67	5	42	43	65	37	42
Malta	100	74	0	0	60	45	23	18
Netherlands	100	75	12	34	53	48	30	36
Poland	97	70	11	40	35	81	41	60
Portugal	94	70	5	42	44	72	53	46
Rep. of Cyprus	97	54	8	35	36	74	38	51
Romania	98	52	9	33	39	57	47	49
Slovakia	98	76	7	24	40	66	43	29
Slovenia	99	65	7	53	49	74	45	67
Spain	99	61	6	28	61	61	32	24
Sweden	100	57	0	40	38	73	43	60
Turkey	98	58	14	43	33	63	38	32
United Kingdom	89	75	18	50	47	63	44	55
EU15	94	71	10	43	53	64	30	44
NMS10	97	73	10	35	37	78	43	53
EU25	95	72	10	41	51	66	35	46
2 AC+2 CC	97	58	13	41	35	63	40	37

Table 14:
Fertility plans by future perspective of household situation, country, and sex. Age group 15-39.

COUNTRIES	Future perspective in household situation:					
	none	short-term	long-term	none	short-term	long-term
	Mean intended family size			Intending a child within 3 years (%)		
<u>Males</u>						
Austria	1.50	0.79	0.67	19	53	53
Belgium	1.61	1.58	1.08	45	43	46
Bulgaria	1.21	1.40	1.56	42	51	35
Croatia	1.42	1.70	1.58	34	49	66
Czech Rep.	1.30	1.18	1.22	29	44	42
Denmark	1.80	1.37	1.77	58	50	52
Estonia	1.47	1.50	1.82	60	39	63
Finland	1.55	1.71	1.29	47	40	53
France	1.53	1.62	1.41	47	49	58
Germany	1.19	1.42	1.16	28	37	41
Germany East	1.07	1.70	0.86	15	42	59
Germany West	1.24	1.35	1.23	33	35	38
Greece	1.89	1.83	2.01	34	34	32
Hungary	1.16	1.28	1.37	23	41	44
Ireland	1.06	1.83	1.57	36	11	46
Italy	1.39	1.42	1.49	26	22	50
Latvia	1.12	1.33	1.39	47	54	58
Lithuania	1.13	1.50	1.54	41	56	61
Luxembourg	1.37	1.47	1.18	30	55	45
Malta	1.38	1.34	1.20	23	16	58
Netherlands	1.72	1.32	0.84	29	38	63
Poland	1.51	1.34	1.44	36	35	57
Portugal	1.08	1.02	1.31	58	68	35
Rep. of Cyprus	1.75	1.89	1.66	28	45	53
Romania	0.86	1.15	1.24	55	47	46
Slovakia	1.28	1.17	1.19	33	37	32
Slovenia	1.65	1.58	1.55	36	57	59
Spain	1.37	1.28	1.56	30	52	47
Sweden	0.95	1.38	1.29	14	25	57
Turkey	0.97	1.24	1.50	46	44	45
United Kingdom	0.97	1.27	1.79	33	37	62
EU15	1.34	1.42	1.41	34	39	50
NMS10	1.39	1.31	1.38	34	39	51
EU25	1.35	1.39	1.41	34	39	50
2 CC+2 AC	0.99	1.25	1.43	46	45	46

Table 14 continued

COUNTRIES	Future perspective in household situation:					
	none	short-term	long-term	none	short-term	long-term
	Mean intended family size			Intending a child within 3 years (%)		
<u>Females</u>						
Austria	0.72	0.81	0.89	22	57	52
Belgium	0.98	1.27	1.39	32	45	64
Bulgaria	0.79	1.32	1.51	51	40	56
Croatia	0.82	1.46	1.63	45	45	57
Czech Rep.	1.35	1.18	0.88	37	43	57
Denmark	0.74	1.57	1.80	-	63	44
Estonia	0.89	0.92	1.40	54	59	52
Finland	1.57	1.25	1.47	41	57	75
France	1.38	1.24	1.18	59	36	75
Germany	0.87	0.93	0.74	27	22	64
Germany East	0.98	1.17	0.85	48	30	73
Germany West	0.84	0.84	0.72	19	19	62
Greece	1.26	1.67	1.25	21	36	59
Hungary	0.95	1.24	1.35	37	41	59
Ireland	1.33	1.00	1.46	43	54	49
Italy	1.32	1.22	1.12	43	29	75
Latvia	1.01	1.13	1.41	54	53	57
Lithuania	1.03	1.20	1.31	57	50	47
Luxembourg	0.77	1.04	0.71	82	61	22
Malta	0.91	0.98	0.88	12	30	38
Netherlands	1.52	1.34	0.97	33	45	74
Poland	1.01	1.40	1.23	38	56	31
Portugal	0.86	1.20	1.13	46	42	81
Rep. of Cyprus	0.57	1.60	1.63	65	53	43
Romania	0.64	0.91	1.13	37	68	63
Slovakia	0.72	1.11	1.19	39	31	50
Slovenia	1.39	1.38	1.34	34	42	64
Spain	1.07	0.83	1.10	29	56	53
Sweden	1.25	1.47	1.21	24	34	53
Turkey	0.65	0.78	1.05	63	53	62
United Kingdom	0.95	1.50	1.11	37	41	54
EU15	1.15	1.20	1.05	40	39	63
NMS10	1.03	1.30	1.21	40	50	44
EU25	1.16	1.23	1.08	40	42	60
2 CC+2 AC	0.65	0.90	1.14	60	54	62

Note. The proportions of those intending a child within three years are computed over the total number of people intending a child. Danish women with none perspective of their future household situation are not show because there are too few cases.

Table 15:
Fertility plans by expected changes in the household situation in the next two years,
country and sex. Age group 15-39.

COUNTRIES	Expected changes in the household situation within the next two years			
	Better	Same or worse	Better	Same or worse
	Mean intended family size		Intending a child within 3 years (%)	
<u>Males</u>				
Austria	0.88	0.74	33	60
Belgium	1.51	1.35	54	28
Bulgaria	1.54	1.20	42	40
Croatia	1.83	1.24	58	40
Czech Rep.	1.38	1.04	40	38
Denmark	1.69	1.40	53	37
Estonia	1.68	1.32	54	46
Finland	1.69	1.36	44	49
France	1.69	1.28	58	36
Germany	1.52	1.16	43	31
Germany East	1.51	0.86	41	31
Germany West	1.52	1.22	44	31
Greece	2.05	1.77	38	28
Hungary	1.45	1.17	40	33
Ireland	1.61	1.34	27	35
Italy	1.57	1.34	34	31
Latvia	1.45	0.99	58	38
Lithuania	1.50	1.14	55	47
Luxembourg	1.17	1.34	77	18
Malta	1.42	1.19	21	35
Netherlands	1.07	1.38	51	31
Poland	1.54	1.37	50	26
Portugal	1.36	0.94	46	43
Rep. of Cyprus	1.80	1.76	49	45
Romania	1.27	0.86	48	42
Slovakia	1.24	1.19	42	25
Slovenia	1.71	1.48	55	44
Spain	1.37	1.33	44	37
Sweden	1.39	1.19	34	47
Turkey	1.49	0.84	42	49
United Kingdom	1.51	1.12	50	39
EU15	1.51	1.26	46	34
NMS10	1.49	1.26	48	31
EU25	1.51	1.26	47	33
2 CC+2 AC	1.46	0.88	44	47

Table 15 continued

COUNTRIES	Expected changes in the household situation within the next two years			
	Better	Same or worse	Better	Same or worse
	Mean intended family size		Intending a child within 3 years (%)	
<u>Females</u>				
Austria	0.89	0.81	51	50
Belgium	1.23	1.26	63	32
Bulgaria	1.29	1.04	41	58
Croatia	1.45	1.14	50	43
Czech Rep.	1.15	1.08	45	43
Denmark	1.64	1.44	61	36
Estonia	1.05	1.08	57	53
Finland	1.34	1.48	68	59
France	1.31	1.27	63	42
Germany	0.91	0.90	37	46
Germany East	1.19	0.81	64	44
Germany West	0.84	0.92	27	47
Greece	1.63	1.10	45	35
Hungary	1.27	1.16	50	39
Ireland	1.47	1.04	51	39
Italy	1.42	1.11	53	32
Latvia	1.35	0.80	55	48
Lithuania	1.26	1.02	48	55
Luxembourg	0.61	1.01	73	30
Malta	0.99	0.93	36	14
Netherlands	1.44	1.11	60	39
Poland	1.44	1.10	45	36
Portugal	1.29	0.78	57	39
Rep. of Cyprus	1.73	1.04	46	46
Romania	1.15	0.68	54	52
Slovakia	1.37	0.77	41	37
Slovenia	1.51	1.27	62	35
Spain	0.97	1.13	47	35
Sweden	1.56	1.12	44	31
Turkey	0.89	0.66	54	65
United Kingdom	1.16	1.19	50	34
EU15	1.21	1.09	52	39
NMS10	1.36	1.07	47	38
EU25	1.24	1.08	51	39
2 CC+2 AC	1.00	0.70	53	62

Note: The proportions of those intending a child within three years are *computed* over the total number of people intending a child.

Table 16:
Mean actual plus intended number of additional children, by country. Women aged 25 to 39.

COUNTRIES	Actual	Intended	Actual + Intended	N.cases
Austria	0.97	0.57	1.54	153
Belgium	1.52	0.65	2.17	128
Bulgaria	1.40	0.77	2.17	126
Croatia	1.24	0.89	2.13	123
Czech Rep.	1.49	0.49	1.98	133
Denmark	1.11	1.13	2.24	132
Estonia	1.53	0.67	2.20	134
Finland	1.61	1.01	2.62	117
France	1.64	0.72	2.36	137
Germany	1.48	0.43	1.91	169
Germany East	1.31	0.58	1.89	50
Germany West	1.51	0.39	1.90	116
Greece	1.15	0.94	2.09	133
Hungary	1.59	0.83	2.42	123
Ireland	1.74	1.02	2.76	147
Italy	0.75	1.01	1.76	140
Latvia	1.40	0.74	2.14	143
Lithuania	1.36	0.75	2.11	139
Luxembourg	1.76	0.42	2.18	72
Malta	1.42	0.52	1.94	60
Netherlands	1.48	0.82	2.30	158
Poland	1.34	0.78	2.12	124
Portugal	1.28	0.78	2.06	136
Rep. of Cyprus	1.84	0.76	2.60	73
Romania	1.06	0.65	1.71	136
Slovakia	1.37	0.51	1.88	146
Slovenia	1.15	0.93	2.08	135
Spain	1.05	0.68	1.73	146
Sweden	1.51	0.76	2.27	122
Turkey	2.13	0.32	2.45	164
United Kingdom	1.64	0.74	2.38	183
EU15	1.32	0.73	2.05	2055
NMS10	1.40	0.72	2.12	1166
EU25	1.34	0.73	2.07	3252
2 AC+2 CC	1.81	0.44	2.25	612

Table 17:
Mean actual, ideal, and latest age at the birth of the first child, and distribution of respondents by evaluation of their childbearing time, by country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Mean age at the birth of first child	Mean ideal age to become father	Difference (actual-ideal)	Evaluation about timing (%):			Limit age to become father
				better earlier	better later	right time	
<u>Males</u>							
Age 25-39							
Austria	26.4	26.8	-0.4	9	8	83	49.0
Belgium	27.6	26.8	0.8	20	11	69	47.2
Bulgaria	24.7	26.4	-1.7	15	12	73	45.2
Croatia	26.9	27.0	-0.1	25	8	68	44.4
Czech Rep.	25.6	26.6	-1.0	9	25	68	48.8
Denmark	27.1	27.5	-0.4	9	13	77	45.1
Estonia	24.3	26.4	-2.1	11	27	63	51.2
Finland	26.4	27.3	-0.9	10	10	79	48.1
France	26.9	27.4	-0.5	12	5	83	46.9
Germany	26.3	26.6	-0.3	14	14	71	47.5
Germany East	24.9	23.9	1.0	14	25	61	46.5
Germany West	26.7	27.1	-0.4	14	12	73	47.7
Greece	29.2	30.2	-1.0	34	10	56	46.6
Hungary	25.5	26.7	-1.2	4	16	80	46.9
Ireland	26.1	28.0	-1.9	8	25	68	44.7
Italy	29.3	29.2	0.1	20	7	73	47.3
Latvia	23.4	26.5	-3.1	2	20	78	49.0
Lithuania	24.4	25.3	-0.9	6	4	90	48.4
Luxembourg	27.2	26.7	0.5	17	7	76	47.3
Malta	27.9	26.7	1.2	28	0	76	43.0
Netherlands	29.4	28.7	0.7	20	14	65	45.6
Poland	25.1	25.9	-0.8	10	14	77	45.9
Portugal	26.0	25.4	0.6	14	14	73	42.6
Rep. of Cyprus	26.0	28.3	-2.3	5	20	76	42.8
Romania	24.9	25.3	-0.4	16	15	69	43.1
Slovakia	25.3	26.4	-1.1	7	14	79	48.4
Slovenia	26.3	26.8	-0.5	15	10	75	46.2
Spain	26.9	27.0	-0.1	2	10	88	43.5
Sweden	27.7	27.9	-0.2	15	5	79	46.7
Turkey	24.4	24.4	0.0	11	11	79	41.2
United Kingdom	25.9	26.6	-0.7	16	15	70	45.2
EU15	27.0	27.4	-0.4	14	11	75	46.1
NMS10	25.2	26.2	-1.0	9	15	76	46.8
EU25	26.7	27.1	-0.4	13	12	75	46.3
2 AC+2 CC	24.6	24.8	-0.2	12	12	76	41.9

Table 17 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Mean age at the birth of first child	Mean ideal age to become father	Difference (actual-ideal)	Evaluation about timing (%):			Limit age to become father
				better earlier	better later	right time	
<u>Males</u>							
<i>Age 40-65</i>							
Austria	26.3	26.6	-0.3	11	19	70	49.0
Belgium	27.5	27.1	0.4	13	5	82	46.0
Bulgaria	25.1	26.2	-1.1	9	12	79	43.7
Croatia	26.6	26.1	0.5	15	4	81	43.0
Czech Rep.	25.1	27.0	-1.9	7	24	69	49.1
Denmark	27.5	27.1	0.4	13	11	75	45.5
Estonia	25.2	25.8	-0.6	15	9	77	47.7
Finland	26.1	26.7	-0.6	7	10	83	49.0
France	27.0	27.2	-0.2	13	12	75	48.0
Germany	27.6	27.0	0.6	13	10	78	47.2
Germany East	24.7	24.8	-0.1	4	13	83	45.8
Germany West	28.3	27.5	0.8	15	9	77	47.6
Greece	29.1	29.0	0.1	20	9	71	46.2
Hungary	26.0	26.2	-0.2	13	13	74	45.9
Ireland	27.7	28.1	-0.4	8	8	83	45.1
Italy	28.9	28.8	0.1	14	17	69	48.0
Latvia	25.0	25.9	-0.9	7	10	84	49.1
Lithuania	25.7	25.8	-0.1	9	6	85	47.1
Luxembourg	29.8	27.7	2.1	16	11	74	45.9
Malta	28.0	26.6	1.4	18	0	83	41.2
Netherlands	29.4	28.4	1.0	12	5	83	45.6
Poland	26.1	25.9	0.2	11	10	79	45.8
Portugal	26.4	25.1	1.3	13	10	76	43.9
Rep. of Cyprus	27.0	27.0	0.0	23	6	70	42.7
Romania	25.7	25.0	0.7	17	8	75	43.9
Slovakia	25.5	26.4	-0.9	11	15	73	47.4
Slovenia	25.8	26.8	-1.0	9	13	78	45.7
Spain	28.0	27.2	0.8	12	13	76	43.2
Sweden	27.8	28.1	-0.3	13	10	76	46.3
Turkey	24.7	24.6	0.1	14	15	71	41.1
United Kingdom	26.8	27.0	-0.2	14	14	72	44.4
EU15	27.7	27.4	0.3	13	12	75	46.4
NMS10	25.8	26.2	-0.4	11	13	76	46.5
EU25	27.4	27.2	0.2	13	12	75	46.4
2 AC+2 CC	25.1	25.0	0.1	14	12	73	42.1

Table 17 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Mean age at the birth of first child	Mean ideal age to become mother	Difference (actual-ideal)	Evaluation about timing (%):			Limit age to become mother
				better earlier	better later	right time	
<u>Females</u>							
Age 25-39							
Austria	23.6	24.1	-0.5	8	21	72	42.3
Belgium	25.9	25.6	0.3	9	16	74	41.9
Bulgaria	22.3	22.9	-0.6	8	26	67	40.0
Croatia	23.6	24.3	-0.7	11	19	70	39.7
Czech Rep.	23.0	24.1	-1.1	6	31	64	41.2
Denmark	26.8	25.5	1.3	17	9	74	41.6
Estonia	23.0	22.7	0.3	8	13	79	42.5
Finland	25.5	24.9	0.6	9	4	87	44.0
France	24.9	25.2	-0.3	10	13	77	42.4
Germany	25.0	24.5	0.5	8	20	72	40.8
Germany East	22.7	24.1	-1.4	6	23	71	41.2
Germany West	25.4	24.6	0.8	8	19	73	40.6
Greece	25.4	25.9	-0.5	21	20	59	40.3
Hungary	22.9	24.6	-1.7	10	28	62	41.0
Ireland	24.9	25.6	-0.7	5	15	81	39.3
Italy	25.7	26.1	-0.4	18	18	64	42.3
Latvia	22.7	22.8	-0.1	6	21	73	43.3
Lithuania	23.2	22.9	0.3	10	17	72	42.9
Luxembourg	25.9	25.9	0.0	7	20	73	40.7
Malta	24.3	24.4	-0.1	7	12	79	37.5
Netherlands	27.2	26.3	0.9	9	6	85	40.8
Poland	23.1	23.6	-0.5	7	18	76	41.3
Portugal	23.0	22.7	0.3	12	11	77	39.0
Rep. of Cyprus	22.9	24.6	-1.7	0	38	64	37.3
Romania	23.4	22.7	0.7	22	16	62	38.6
Slovakia	22.7	23.5	-0.8	11	23	66	41.0
Slovenia	24.5	24.5	0.0	15	15	70	40.3
Spain	24.9	25.5	-0.6	14	25	60	39.9
Sweden	25.7	25.5	0.2	10	10	81	42.4
Turkey	21.2	22.6	-1.4	14	29	57	38.1
United Kingdom	23.5	25.4	-1.9	13	25	62	41.7
EU15	24.9	25.2	-0.3	11	19	70	41.4
NMS10	23.1	23.8	-0.7	7	22	71	41.3
EU25	24.6	25.0	-0.4	11	19	70	41.3
2 AC+2 CC	21.7	22.7	-1.0	14	26	59	38.4

Table 17 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Mean age at the birth of first child	Mean ideal age to become mother	Difference (actual-ideal)	Evaluation about timing (%):			Limit age to become mother
				better earlier	better later	right time	
<u>Females</u>							
<i>Age 40-65</i>							
Austria	23.6	23.8	-0.2	7	24	69	41.9
Belgium	25.2	24.9	0.3	16	7	77	39.8
Bulgaria	21.9	22.5	-0.6	7	18	76	38.8
Croatia	23.1	23.6	-0.5	13	16	72	39.3
Czech Rep.	22.5	24.3	-1.8	9	28	64	40.9
Denmark	24.6	25.0	-0.4	9	13	78	40.0
Estonia	23.0	23.5	-0.5	11	14	75	41.6
Finland	24.3	24.2	0.1	8	10	82	42.9
France	24.4	25.1	-0.7	13	13	73	41.6
Germany	24.7	24.4	0.3	10	13	76	41.1
Germany East	22.8	23.0	-0.2	8	12	81	40.2
Germany West	25.1	24.9	0.2	11	14	75	41.4
Greece	23.8	25.2	-1.4	14	21	65	40.3
Hungary	22.8	23.8	-1.0	9	16	75	40.3
Ireland	25.6	25.6	0.0	12	16	72	39.3
Italy	24.8	25.9	-1.1	9	17	74	42.2
Latvia	23.3	22.8	0.5	9	12	79	41.1
Lithuania	23.2	23.2	0.0	7	13	80	41.7
Luxembourg	25.9	26.0	-0.1	10	8	81	40.8
Malta	25.1	24.2	0.9	15	7	79	37.7
Netherlands	27.8	26.8	1.0	15	9	76	40.3
Poland	22.7	23.3	-0.6	6	11	83	39.4
Portugal	23.1	23.0	0.1	9	12	78	38.0
Rep. of Cyprus	23.2	24.3	-1.1	15	19	67	37.4
Romania	22.6	23.0	-0.4	16	20	64	39.5
Slovakia	22.7	23.6	-0.9	11	18	70	40.0
Slovenia	22.8	24.0	-1.2	6	15	80	39.1
Spain	24.6	25.6	-1.0	6	17	77	39.3
Sweden	25.3	26.0	-0.7	10	14	76	41.6
Turkey	21.1	22.6	-1.5	11	32	58	37.1
United Kingdom	24.4	24.7	-0.3	6	16	77	41.6
EU15	24.7	25.1	-0.4	10	15	75	41.1
NMS10	22.7	23.6	-0.9	8	15	77	39.9
EU25	24.3	24.8	-0.5	9	15	76	40.9
2 AC+2 CC	21.7	22.8	-1.1	12	26	62	38.0

Table 18:
Influence of the family size of parents, relatives, and friends on own family size, by sex.
EU25. People aged 25 to 39.

STATEMENTS	Parity 0	Parity 1	Parity 2
	% of mentions		
You have the same number of children as in your own parents	1	10	24
Your parents think that you should have a(nother) child	10	14	2
Most of your relatives have the same number of children as you do	1	9	22
Most of your relatives think that you should have a(another) child	6	7	2
Most of your friends have the same number of children as you do	5	13	23
Most of your friends think that you should have a(nother) child	6	8	1
None of these statements applies to my situation	68	37	24
Don't know	3	3	1
Total number of answers	8239	4232	7290
Total number of respondents	7469	3516	5893

Table 19:
Distribution of respondents by influence of parents, relatives or friends on their own family size, parity, and country. People aged 15 to 39.

COUNTRIES	Proportion of respondents whose parents, relatives or friends think they should have a(nother) child								
	Parents			Relatives			Friends		
Parity	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
Belgium	19	20	4	6	7	2	8	9	2
Denmark	24	22	9	8	17	11	6	14	9
Germany	16	24	4	11	14	3	10	17	6
Germany West	15	24	5	11	11	4	11	17	5
Germany East	22	23	0	12	22	0	8	17	7
Greece	13	55	14	9	23	3	6	16	1
Spain	7	23	0	4	8	2	3	5	2
Finland	11	20	7	9	11	6	11	18	13
France	18	29	3	19	27	6	13	28	5
Ireland	4	16	6	3	4	4	2	11	9
Italy	6	27	7	3	7	5	2	8	1
Luxembourg	11	30	2	9	11	5	7	9	5
Netherlands	10	18	0	4	5	0	7	2	1
Austria	20	18	8	5	9	3	5	9	3
Portugal	5	22	9	2	13	5	4	15	2
Sweden	15	41	8	12	33	5	12	32	7
United Kingdom	10	28	6	7	15	9	4	18	3
Rep. of Cyprus	0	50	29	0	12	14	0	17	3
Czech Rep.	5	42	5	3	17	1	5	17	2
Estonia	19	31	11	11	19	7	12	30	3
Hungary	17	38	6	7	25	2	9	18	4
Latvia	7	22	10	7	26	5	5	21	2
Lithuania	16	26	3	12	15	7	14	13	3
Malta	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	12	4
Poland	17	31	9	8	15	8	8	19	1
Slovakia	14	39	8	10	24	5	7	30	5
Slovenia	9	40	23	8	16	9	5	19	6
Bulgaria	11	53	15	6	23	2	8	16	4
Romania	12	36	13	3	10	5	4	15	3
Turkey	11	22	9	8	18	5	6	16	7
Croatia	13	40	16	6	21	10	7	23	5
EU15	12	26	4	8	14	5	6	15	4
NMS10	14	34	8	7	18	6	7	19	2
EU25	12	27	5	8	15	5	6	16	3
2 CC+2 AC	11	31	10	7	16	5	5	16	7

Table 20:
Distribution of respondents by influence of parents, relatives or friends on their own family size, parity, and country. People aged 40 to 65.

COUNTRIES	Proportion of respondents with the same number of children as their:								
	Parents			Relatives			Friends		
Parity	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
Belgium	2	8	24	2	17	41	2	17	37
Denmark	0	3	26	2	8	36	3	16	40
Germany	3	17	31	2	12	22	8	17	26
Germany West	2	17	27	1	10	21	7	17	25
Germany East	4	17	44	5	21	28	12	19	30
Greece	0	17	39	0	8	35	0	8	43
Spain	1	2	20	2	11	21	0	8	23
Finland	0	6	22	0	10	28	2	13	38
France	0	6	20	2	11	38	0	17	35
Ireland	0	0	9	2	5	21	2	18	25
Italy	0	18	30	0	8	21	3	14	16
Luxembourg	0	17	33	3	16	40	12	27	41
Netherlands	0	9	21	2	6	45	6	10	36
Austria	6	28	36	2	7	19	0	8	9
Portugal	0	9	18	0	9	19	0	22	22
Sweden	0	15	30	0	10	31	6	10	50
United Kingdom	1	9	26	0	6	25	0	7	34
Rep. Of Cyprus	0	0	10	0	12	42	0	12	45
Czech Rep.	5	24	49	0	6	39	0	8	36
Estonia	1	17	35	2	7	45	0	19	47
Hungary	0	20	45	0	7	19	0	4	17
Latvia	4	22	38	0	8	30	0	20	32
Lithuania	3	8	35	0	11	42	0	20	33
Malta	0	4	9	0	26	47	0	32	54
Poland	0	9	23	0	14	42	0	21	34
Slovakia	8	14	30	8	10	33	7	21	31
Slovenia	0	10	36	2	8	38	2	15	37
Bulgaria	5	19	55	5	15	40	5	17	39
Romania	10	18	35	0	6	20	0	10	22
Turkey	0	8	28	0	15	31	0	23	31
Croatia	0	20	30	0	10	36	0	17	34
EU15	1	12	26	1	10	27	3	14	28
NMS10	1	14	33	1	11	37	1	16	32
EU25	1	13	28	1	10	28	2	14	29
2 CC+2 AC	5	16	36	0	10	30	0	15	30

Table 21:
Distribution of respondents by relevance given to different circumstances in the decision to have children. People aged 15 to 39.

COUNTRIES	Financial situation	Mother's work	Housing conditions	Mother's health	Supportive partner	Father's work	Father's health	Childcare provision	Parental leave	Costs of children
<u>Males</u>										
Austria	69	46	61	78	65	70	69	47	63	59
Belgium	45	25	48	68	70	45	58	33	32	35
Bulgaria	81	52	78	85	78	83	83	63	74	86
Croatia	63	46	63	86	76	80	81	57	67	64
Czech Rep.	69	35	83	87	85	82	76	64	72	61
Denmark	27	17	38	64	78	28	53	25	36	16
Estonia	52	26	67	77	66	63	69	56	48	53
Finland	30	17	40	75	71	36	59	30	41	14
France	50	15	48	62	58	49	54	29	37	35
Germany	66	26	45	75	75	60	60	49	35	43
Germany E.	77	28	38	72	72	70	61	57	39	55
Germany W.	63	25	47	76	75	58	60	47	35	40
Greece	82	38	69	91	85	87	91	54	50	74
Hungary	76	50	81	89	77	62	78	45	61	66
Ireland	55	29	58	70	62	59	68	41	41	50
Italy	60	42	46	73	67	72	74	43	47	48
Latvia	74	33	65	83	63	71	79	74	60	68
Lithuania	76	44	77	81	75	78	75	59	63	66
Luxembourg	61	34	53	78	64	62	63	46	47	43
Malta	60	31	36	84	52	72	72	27	41	58
Netherlands	43	20	46	80	67	47	67	26	35	25
Poland	72	37	72	80	77	65	70	31	52	60
Portugal	71	58	70	77	67	75	73	60	55	64
Cyprus	60	44	74	92	81	80	88	64	51	60
Romania	83	53	84	80	77	78	83	69	69	77
Slovakia	74	39	75	82	69	73	79	45	49	62
Slovenia	65	50	69	87	77	68	72	52	53	51
Spain	58	54	54	71	73	63	69	56	48	58
Sweden	36	30	40	79	75	41	60	48	47	18
Turkey	83	55	68	85	79	82	85	83	59	77
U. Kingdom	53	30	59	79	82	66	77	45	51	50
EU15	57	33	51	74	71	61	67	44	44	45
NMS10	72	39	75	82	77	69	73	42	56	61
EU25	60	34	55	75	72	62	68	43	46	48
2 CC+2 AC	82	54	71	84	78	82	84	78	62	77

Note. Proportion answering "very important" to a given item.

Table 21 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Financial situation	Mother's work	Housing conditions	Mother's health	Supportive partner	Father's work	Father's health	Childcare provision	Parental leave	Costs of children
<u>Females</u>										
Austria	65	55	65	79	67	67	66	56	68	51
Belgium	45	29	43	73	69	46	65	35	43	37
Bulgaria	84	61	76	88	80	84	81	63	79	85
Croatia	69	58	71	85	80	82	79	66	75	68
Czech Rep.	62	41	81	89	82	79	73	65	79	62
Denmark	28	27	33	71	75	24	57	37	59	20
Estonia	62	43	71	81	75	69	76	63	72	59
Finland	21	11	35	68	73	34	54	25	57	13
France	53	25	59	66	70	50	61	39	46	44
Germany	54	35	47	73	75	62	60	47	40	40
Germany E.	56	37	45	76	65	52	59	66	44	45
Germany W.	54	35	47	72	77	65	60	42	39	39
Greece	89	57	78	95	91	90	92	64	66	78
Hungary	73	52	87	90	86	68	85	48	64	68
Ireland	54	44	61	79	69	62	71	48	58	56
Italy	55	47	50	75	73	71	69	50	57	49
Latvia	79	59	78	86	77	82	81	81	78	80
Lithuania	77	60	76	82	85	77	76	68	77	72
Luxembourg	54	29	55	76	76	64	67	54	54	46
Malta	80	49	55	91	72	76	81	43	69	79
Netherlands	40	25	40	76	65	39	67	32	43	33
Poland	75	49	70	79	77	69	70	42	63	63
Portugal	74	68	79	84	76	74	77	72	69	75
Cyprus	75	63	76	92	87	76	88	71	62	72
Romania	83	56	88	85	81	80	86	65	74	80
Slovakia	81	45	79	89	87	82	84	42	60	67
Slovenia	71	63	76	88	79	67	70	63	63	50
Spain	65	63	54	78	65	61	67	60	51	63
Sweden	44	34	43	80	78	39	63	43	81	32
Turkey	86	49	69	85	79	85	84	84	60	82
U. Kingdom	65	43	70	80	66	53	60	49	62	56
EU15	57	41	55	75	71	58	65	48	53	49
NMS10	73	49	75	83	80	72	75	49	66	64
EU25	60	43	59	77	72	61	66	48	55	52
2 CC+2 AC	85	51	73	86	80	84	84	79	64	81

Note. Proportion answering "very important" to a given item.

Table 22:
Distribution of respondents by level of agreement to several statements concerning 'child rearing', sex, age, and country.

COUNTRIES	A working mother can establish as warm relationship with her children as a non working mother	A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works	All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full time job	Both men and women should contribute to the household income	Ideally, the woman should stay at home to look after the children	Family life suffers when men concentrate too much on their work
<i>Males</i>						
<i>Age group 15-39</i>						
Austria	32	20	22	31	24	28
Belgium	36	13	8	40	9	18
Bulgaria	28	30	17	47	16	17
Croatia	29	14	17	50	21	29
Czech Rep.	19	11	11	39	23	23
Denmark	42	6	4	61	2	37
Estonia	35	24	24	41	37	38
Finland	35	13	3	22	10	15
France	40	12	8	50	6	33
Germany	42	12	24	34	13	14
Germany East	63	3	9	57	2	15
Germany W.	36	15	28	28	16	14
Greece	28	31	29	55	30	37
Hungary	29	39	42	47	43	24
Ireland	19	10	16	21	10	20
Italy	16	17	17	32	14	22
Latvia	23	23	20	49	28	29
Lithuania	21	18	22	46	23	23
Luxembourg	36	33	27	32	18	25
Malta	10	17	15	23	21	26
Netherlands	34	31	31	29	18	35
Poland	24	10	7	36	23	22
Portugal	15	20	18	42	18	23
Cyprus	18	36	36	59	30	37
Romania	31	12	17	56	20	31
Slovakia	34	9	14	35	17	21
Slovenia	28	10	13	47	19	26
Spain	35	13	14	40	9	23
Sweden	46	9	12	76	7	38
Turkey	25	46	50	44	36	44
U.Kingdom	28	12	12	40	12	29
EU15	32	15	16	40	12	25
NMS10	25	15	14	39	25	23
EU25	31	15	16	39	14	25
2 CC+2 AC	26	37	40	46	31	39

Table 22 (continued)

COUNTRIES	A working mother can establish as warm relationship with her children as a non working mother	A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works	All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full time job	Both men and women should contribute to the household income	Ideally, the woman should stay at home to look after the children	Family life suffers when men concentrate too much on their work
<i>Age group 40-65</i>						
Austria	24	27	27	22	31	24
Belgium	30	19	17	32	13	30
Bulgaria	22	28	20	47	20	22
Croatia	31	26	29	44	37	31
Czech Rep.	24	23	17	45	41	24
Denmark	34	8	8	49	5	34
Estonia	46	36	38	60	53	46
Finland	27	13	5	26	24	27
France	30	20	15	40	10	30
Germany	44	21	32	31	20	24
Germany East	25	7	10	52	9	25
Germany West	24	24	37	26	22	24
Greece	34	40	31	47	33	34
Hungary	30	50	55	33	39	30
Ireland	27	19	23	20	18	27
Italy	25	27	32	33	20	25
Latvia	31	33	30	47	36	31
Lithuania	21	24	26	52	28	21
Luxembourg	44	35	36	28	29	44
Malta	23	33	25	22	33	23
Netherlands	42	24	30	32	20	42
Poland	27	20	15	37	43	27
Portugal	22	23	25	29	20	22
Rep. of Cyprus	49	44	48	64	30	49
Romania	28	20	18	58	26	28
Slovakia	26	11	12	42	21	26
Slovenia	27	15	12	47	26	27
Spain	22	24	26	39	17	22
Sweden	49	10	13	60	17	49
Turkey	47	51	47	41	41	47
U.Kingdom	20	17	22	27	20	31
EU15	31	22	25	34	19	28
NMS10	23	25	22	40	39	27
EU25	30	22	25	35	22	28
2 CC+2 AC	30	39	35	46	34	38

Note. Proportion answering: "totally agree" to a given statement.

Table 22 (continued)

COUNTRIES	A working mother can establish as warm relationship with her children as a non working mother	A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works	All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full time job	Both men and women should contribute to the household income	Ideally, the woman should stay at home to look after the children	Family life suffers when men concentrate too much on their work
<i>Females</i>						
<i>Age group 15-39</i>						
Austria	41	23	25	35	24	35
Belgium	47	10	14	46	8	17
Bulgaria	43	31	24	53	18	26
Croatia	50	10	17	63	17	25
Czech Rep.	28	16	12	45	30	30
Denmark	58	6	5	67	2	25
Estonia	44	28	34	55	30	42
Finland	48	7	2	27	20	20
France	47	14	13	52	8	31
Germany	55	18	23	36	15	21
Germany E.	72	6	9	51	7	9
Germany W.	52	21	27	32	17	23
Greece	47	35	19	65	24	43
Hungary	33	44	57	45	44	35
Ireland	26	9	13	35	10	26
Italy	21	19	24	42	13	32
Latvia	33	26	23	62	26	27
Lithuania	33	13	18	66	15	28
Luxembourg	45	21	26	39	14	28
Malta	13	25	14	44	33	41
Netherlands	48	23	26	45	11	37
Poland	39	15	14	51	28	31
Portugal	23	26	23	52	14	27
Cyprus	39	29	31	70	19	49
Romania	48	16	17	63	20	28
Slovakia	41	11	11	47	15	27
Slovenia	43	11	12	62	21	34
Spain	37	21	23	47	8	32
Sweden	63	9	13	75	3	41
Turkey	31	47	46	49	30	50
U. Kingdom	38	10	16	44	14	31
EU15	41	17	19	45	12	30
NMS10	37	19	20	51	28	31
EU25	40	17	20	46	15	30
2 CC+2 AC	36	39	38	52	27	43

Table 22 (continued)

COUNTRIES	A working mother can establish as warm relationship with her children as a non working mother	A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works	All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full time job	Both men and women should contribute to the household income	Ideally, the woman should stay at home to look after the children	Family life suffers when men concentrate too much on their work
<i>Age group 40-65</i>						
Austria	38	23	25	35	24	26
Belgium	44	18	20	50	11	21
Bulgaria	39	35	27	54	11	27
Croatia	37	24	28	54	37	31
Czech Rep.	30	15	12	44	33	30
Denmark	60	10	11	58	5	36
Estonia	39	36	35	60	40	45
Finland	54	9	7	29	28	22
France	43	13	17	43	10	30
Germany	57	12	25	38	17	18
Germany E.	77	6	9	67	5	12
Germany W.	52	13	29	30	21	19
Greece	31	41	31	57	36	37
Hungary	25	50	52	40	47	29
Ireland	22	19	18	29	19	34
Italy	22	23	21	37	14	32
Latvia	28	35	37	63	34	34
Lithuania	28	26	29	61	24	24
Luxembourg	51	30	36	29	26	37
Malta	16	21	16	22	25	27
Netherlands	53	20	34	35	14	37
Poland	33	17	18	52	37	30
Portugal	21	26	26	48	22	29
Cyprus	34	32	50	70	31	46
Romania	41	11	15	58	21	28
Slovakia	42	8	11	44	19	25
Slovenia	32	17	17	57	23	32
Spain	32	21	24	34	14	24
Sweden	67	9	14	69	14	41
Turkey	23	50	51	47	27	44
U. Kingdom	25	14	24	40	17	30
EU15	39	17	23	40	16	27
NMS10	32	22	23	49	35	30
EU25	38	18	23	42	19	28
2 CC+2 AC	30	37	38	51	24	37

Note. Proportion answering: "totally agree" to a given statement.

8. Figures

Figure1:
Suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force. EU25. (% of mentions)

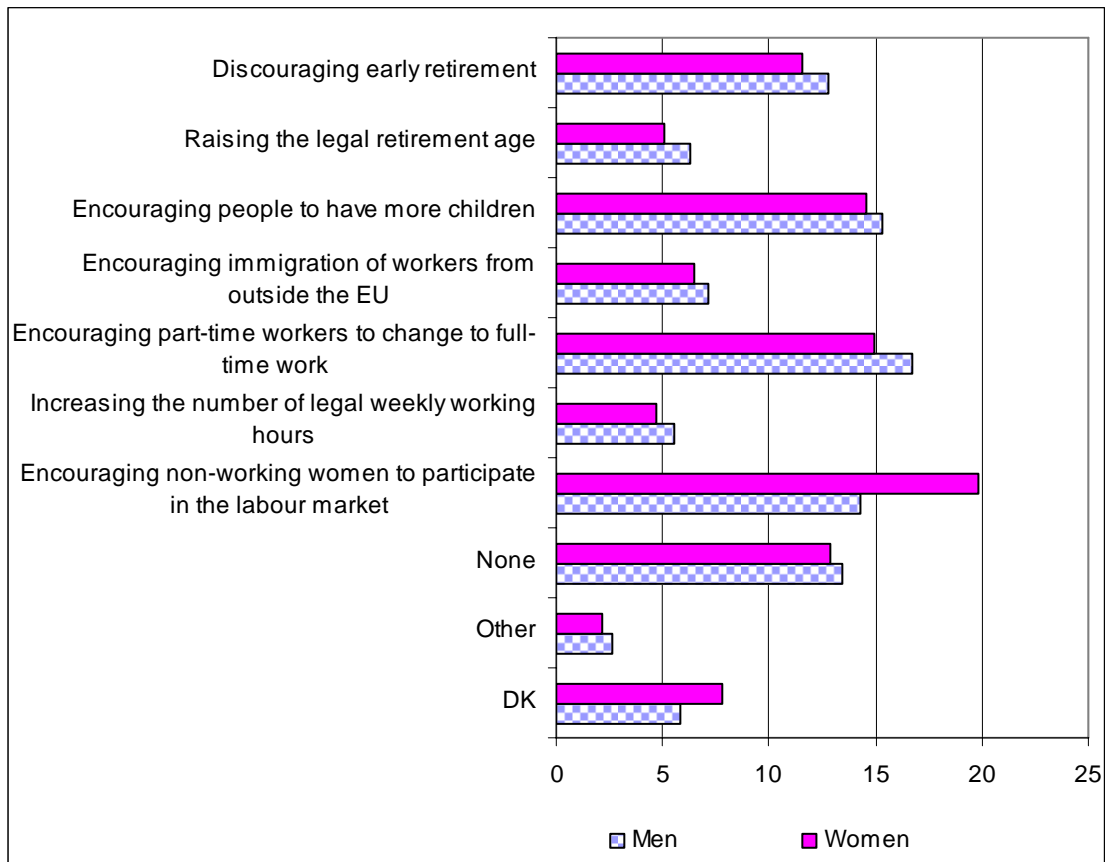


Figure 2:
People considering "families with more children", as a solution for the potential shortages in the work force, by country.

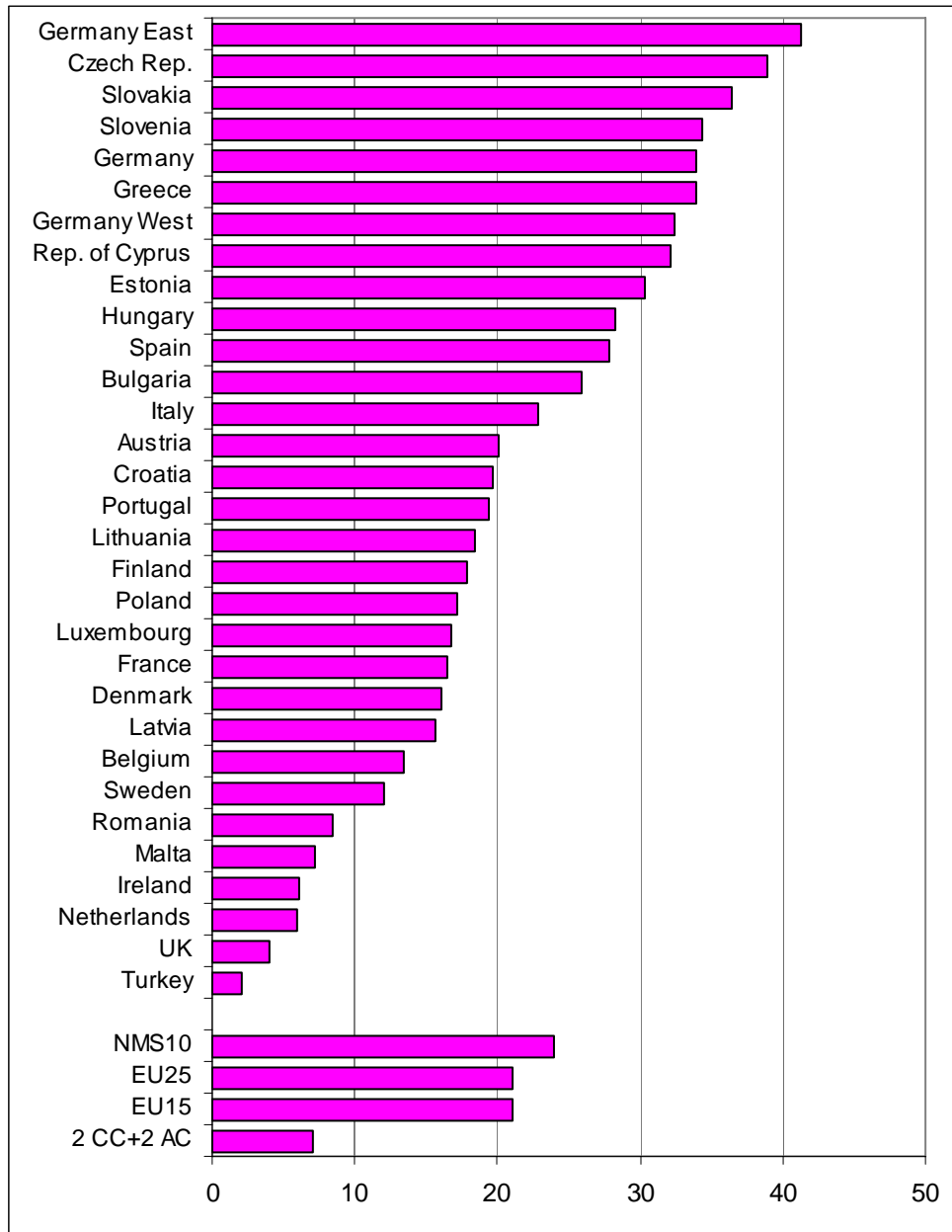


Figure 3:
General ideal number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above.

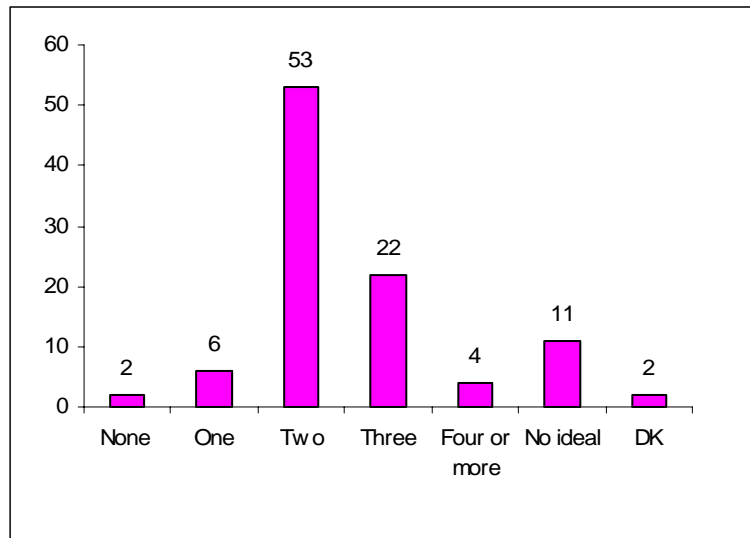


Figure 4:
Mean general ideal number of children by sex and age.

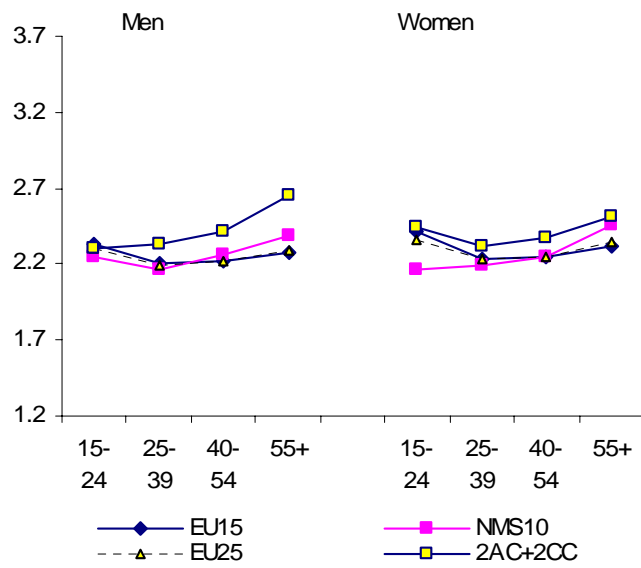
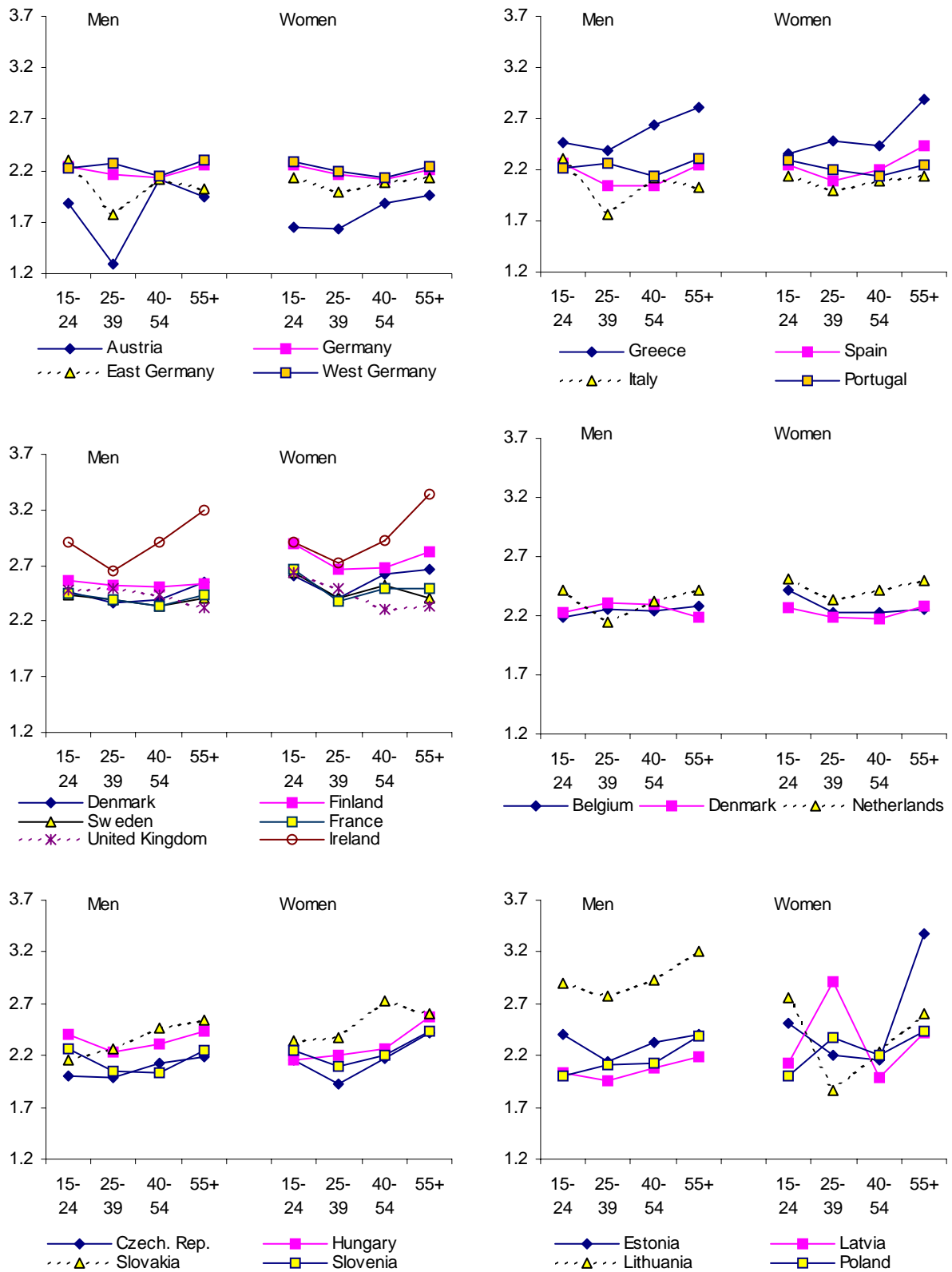


Figure 5:
Mean general ideal number of children by country, sex and age.



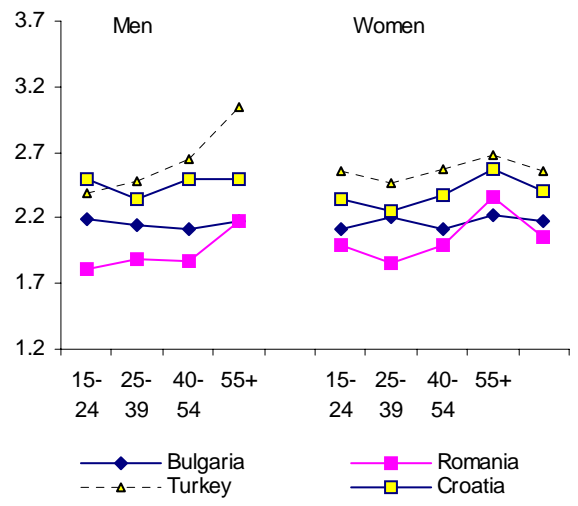
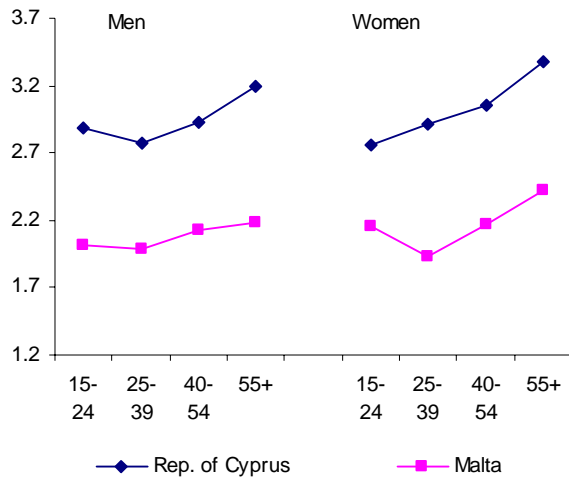


Figure 6:
Personal ideal number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above.

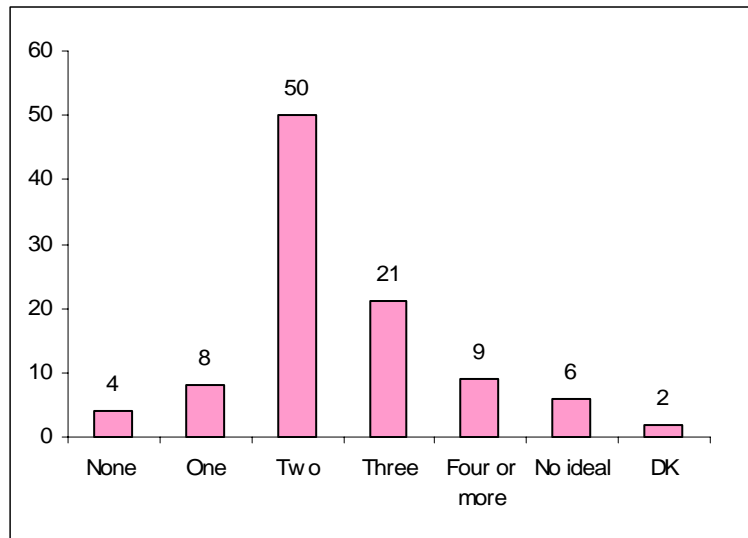


Figure 7:
Mean personal ideal number of children by sex and age.

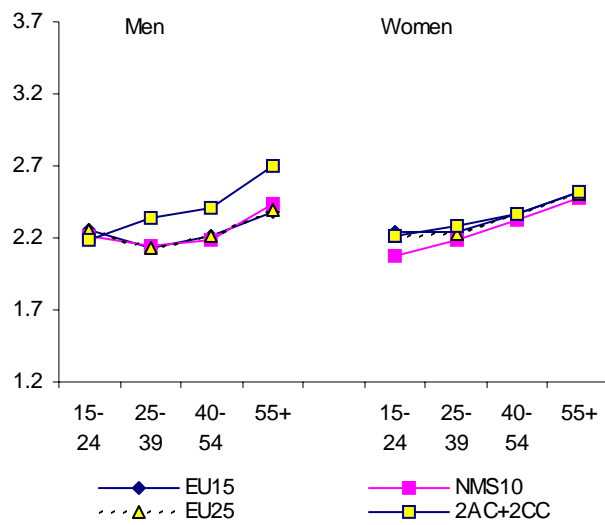
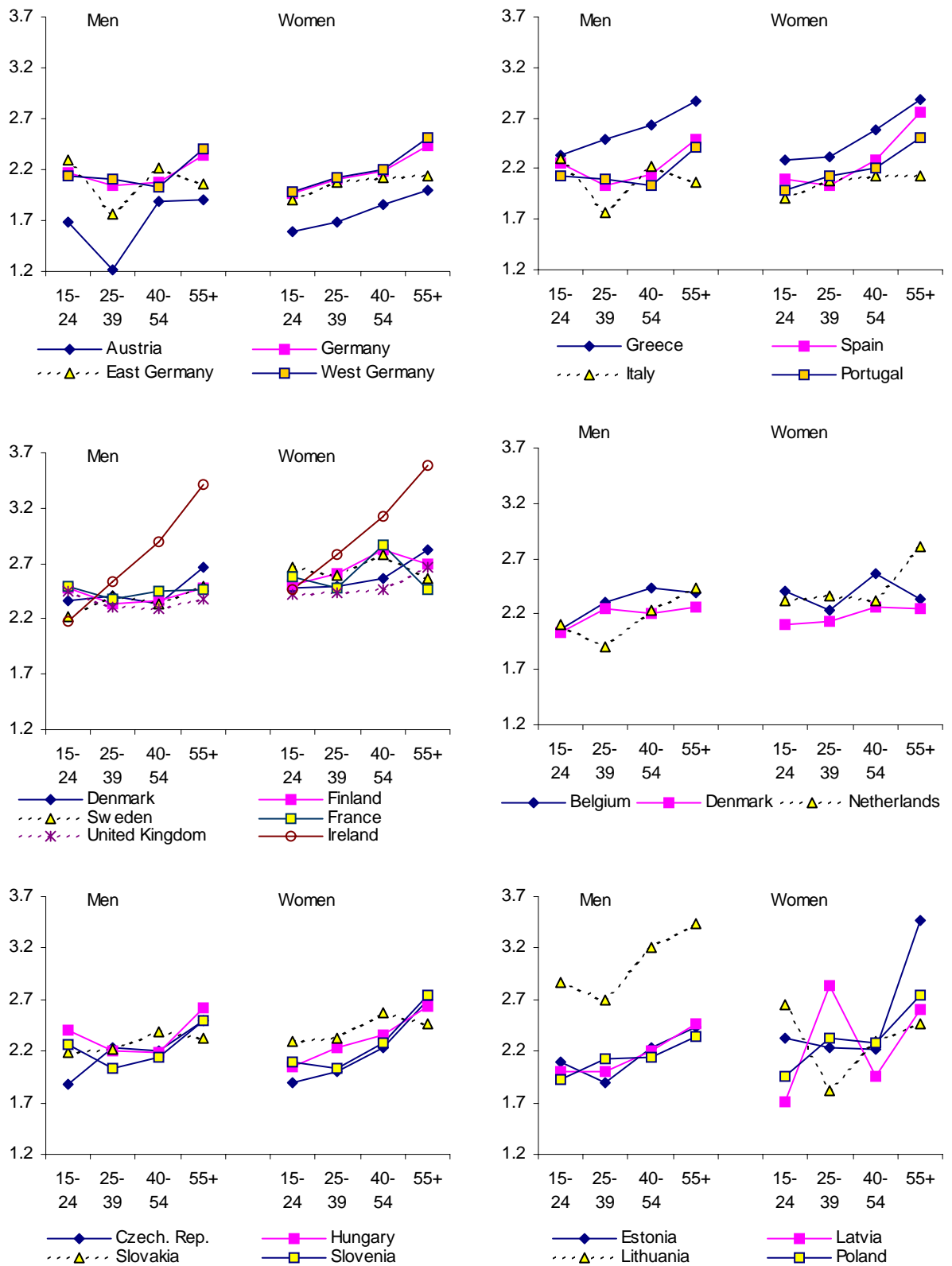


Figure 8:
Mean personal ideal number of children by country, sex and age.



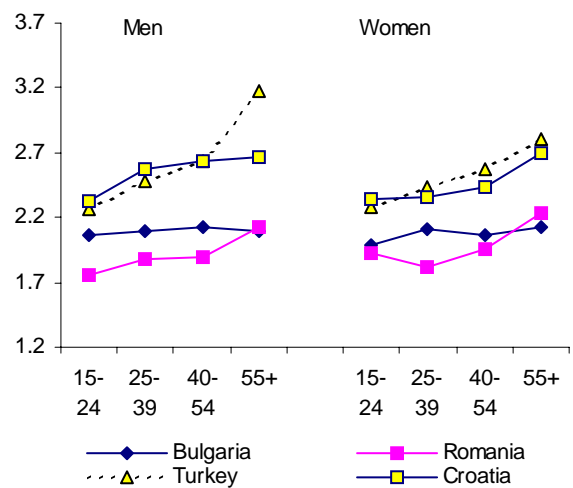
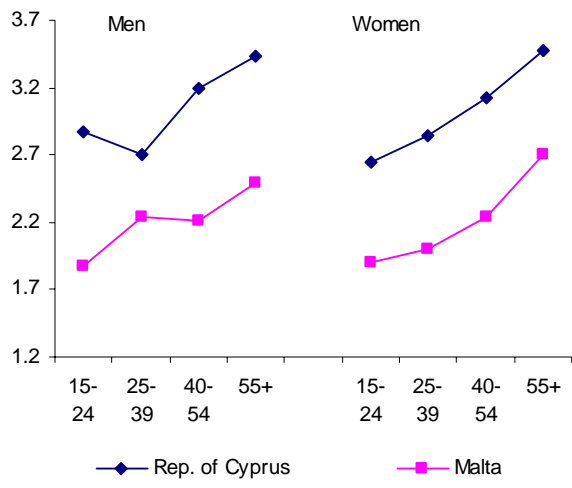


Figure 9:
Low and high personal ideal family size, by country. Women aged 15 to 39.

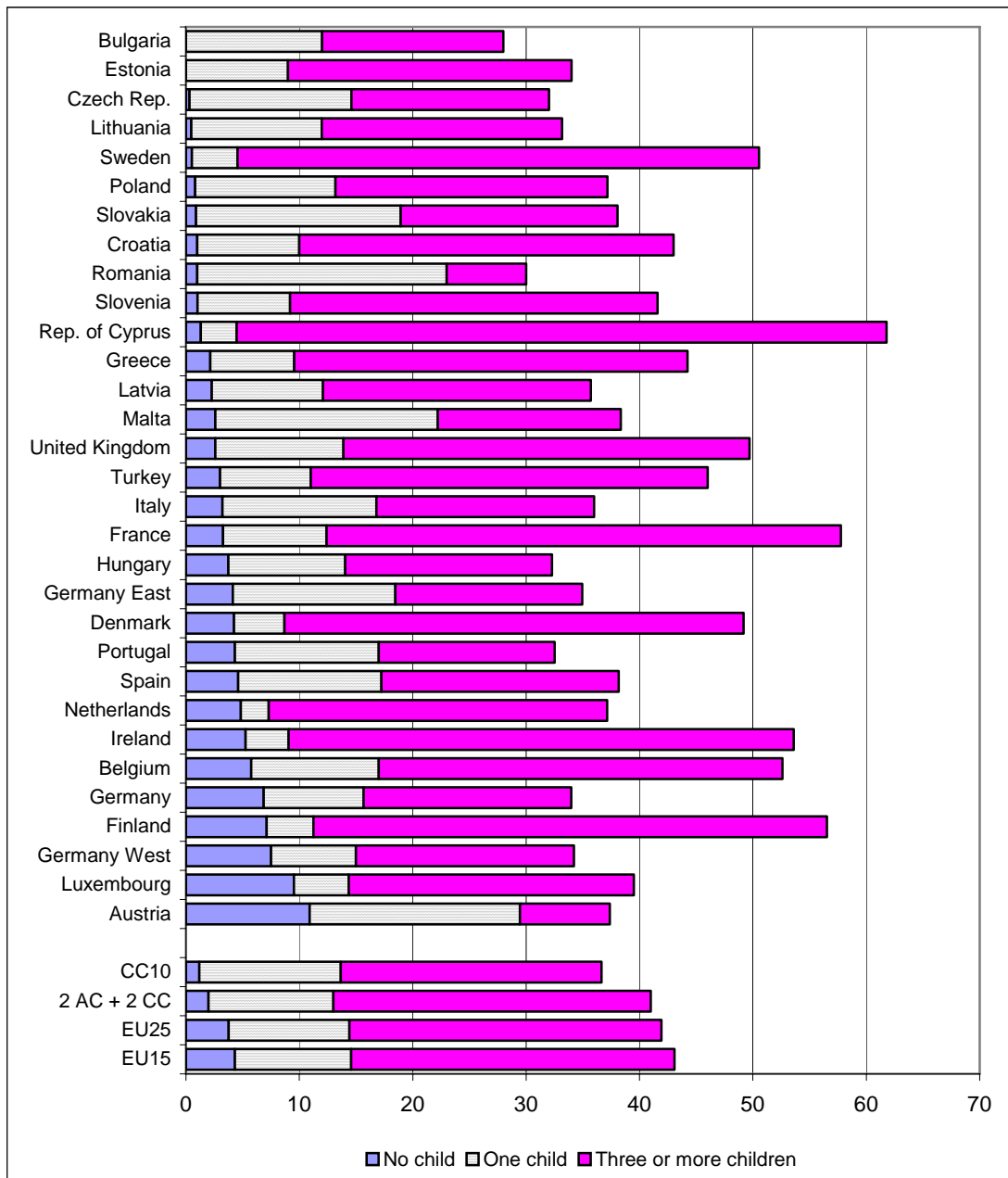


Figure 10:
Number of children desired at age 20. EU25. People aged 25 and above.

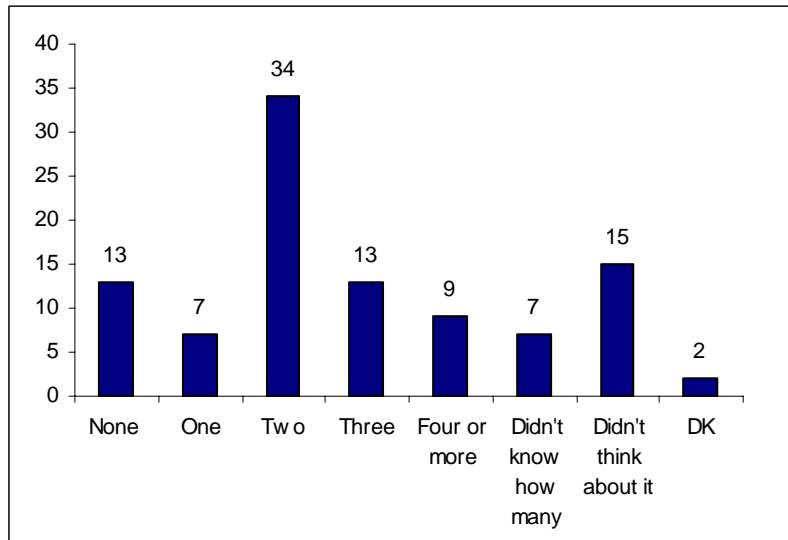


Figure 11:
Mean number of children desired at age 20, by sex and age.

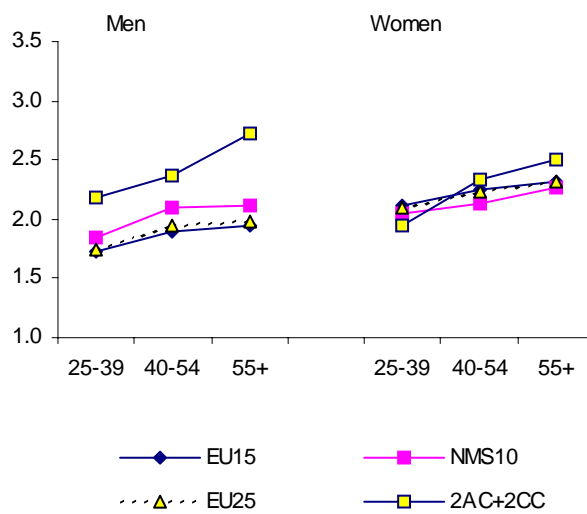
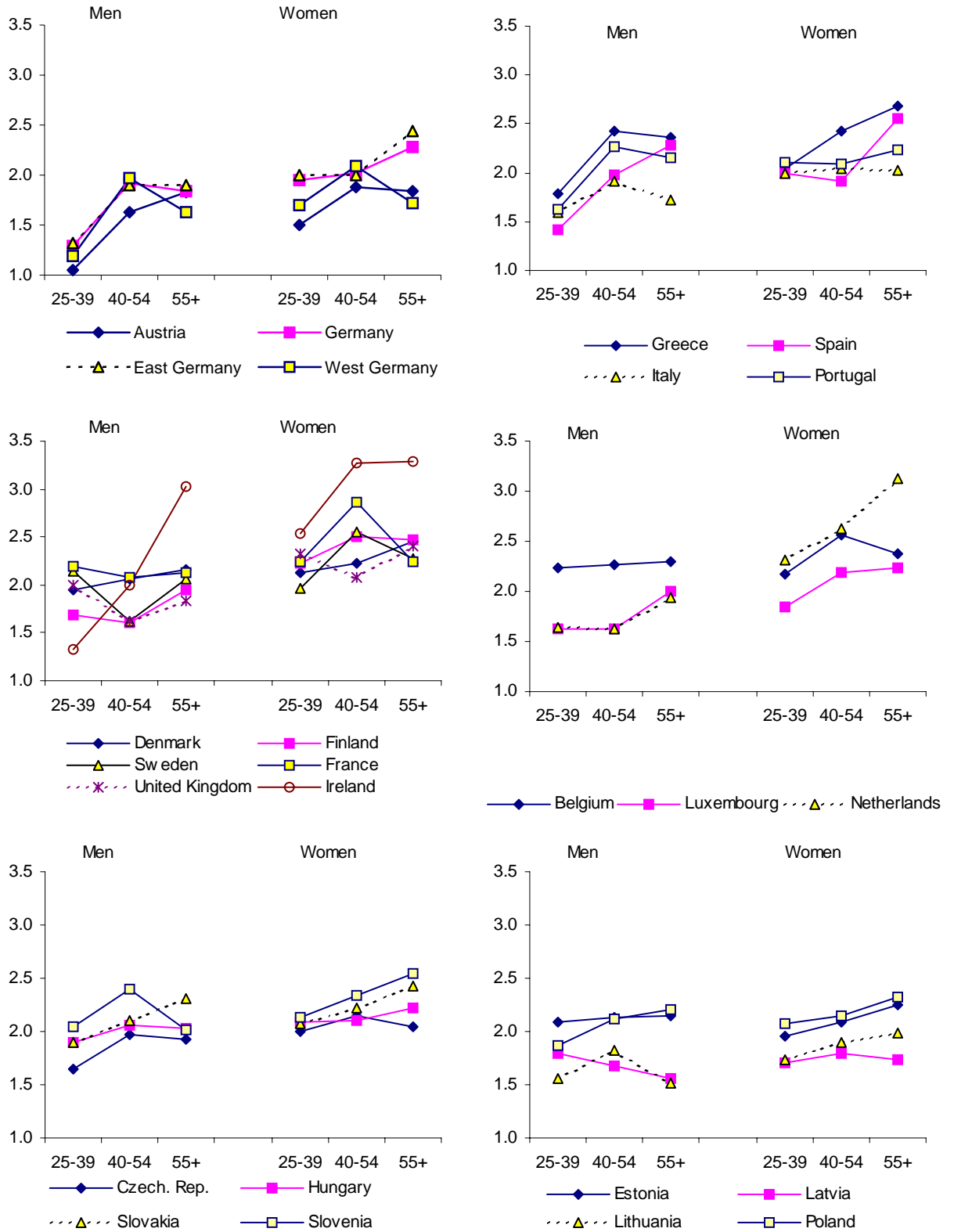


Figure 12:
Mean number of children desired at age 20, by country, sex and age.



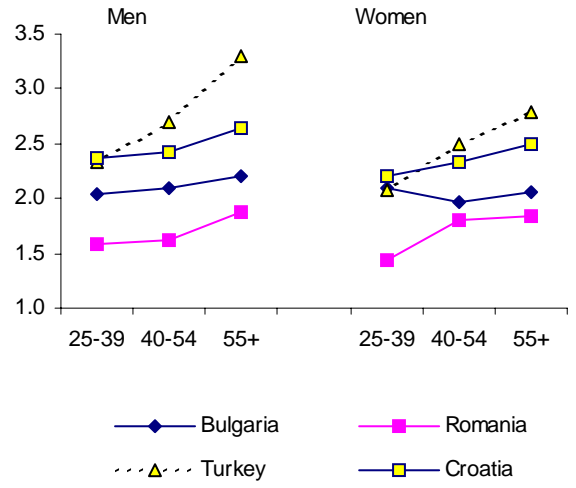
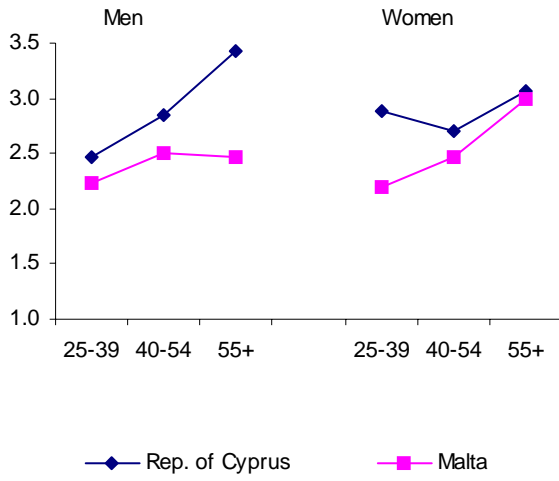


Figure 13:
Fulfilment of childbearing desires as formulated at age 20. Women.

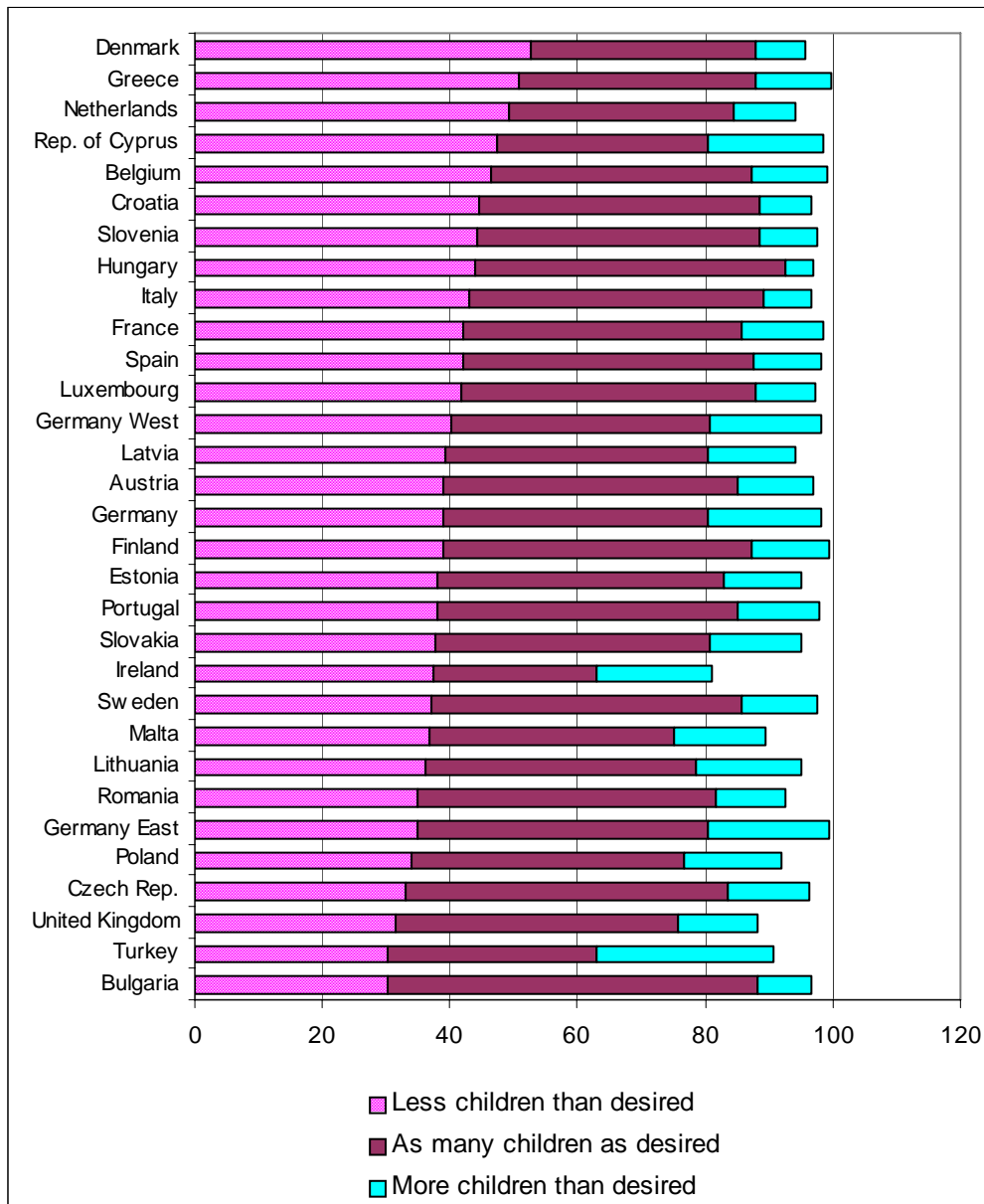


Figure 14:
Reasons for not having had all the children desired at age 20. EU25. (% of mentions)

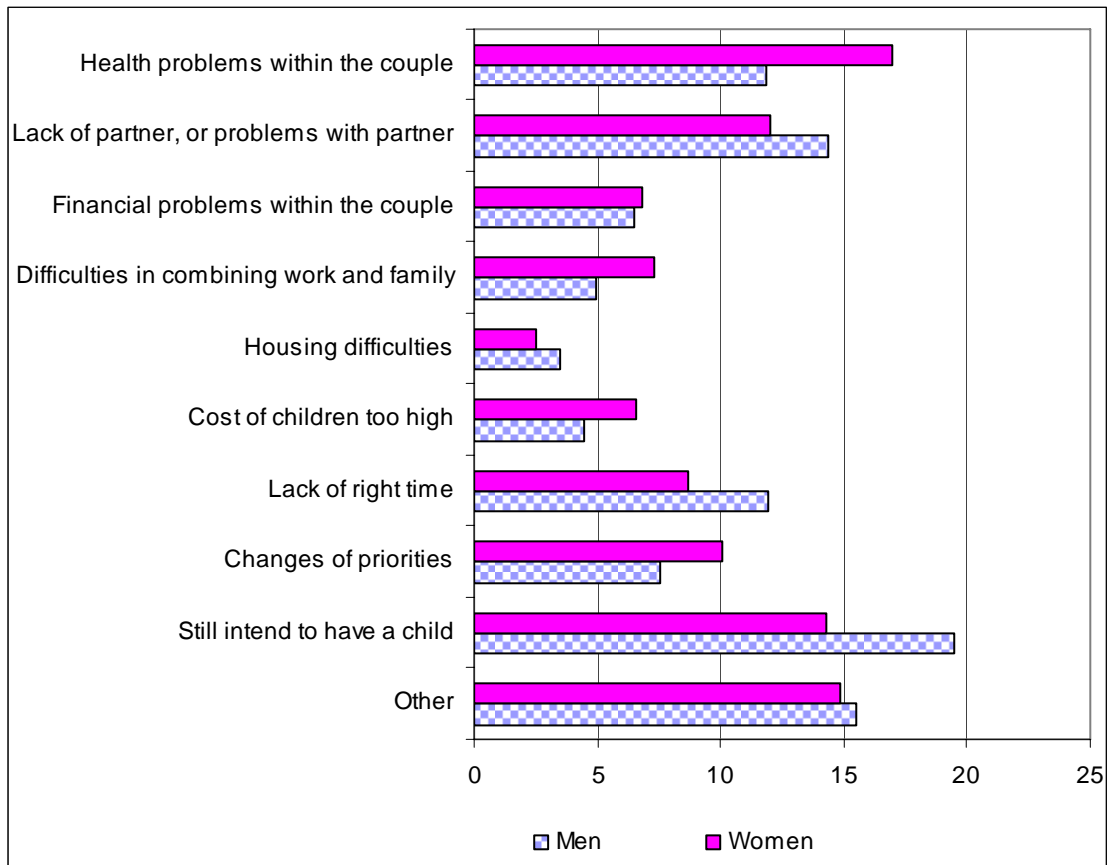


Figure 15:
Actual number of children. EU25. People aged 15 and above.

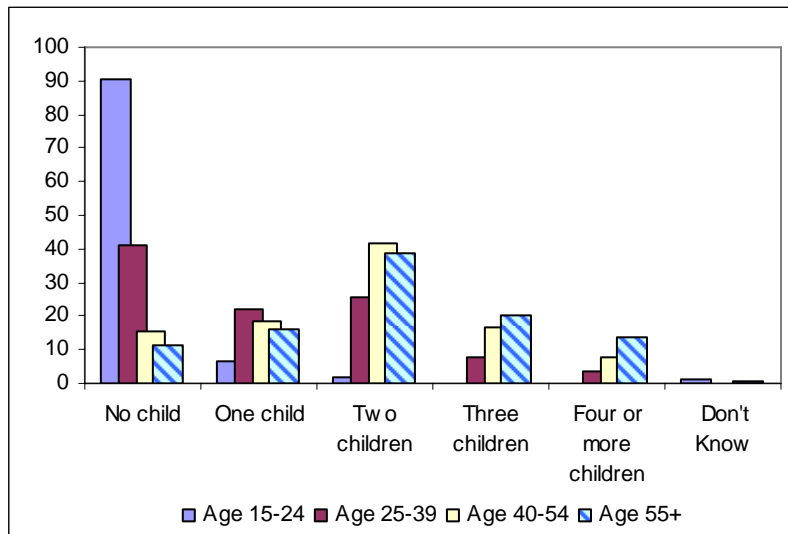


Figure 16:
Mean actual number of children by sex, and age.

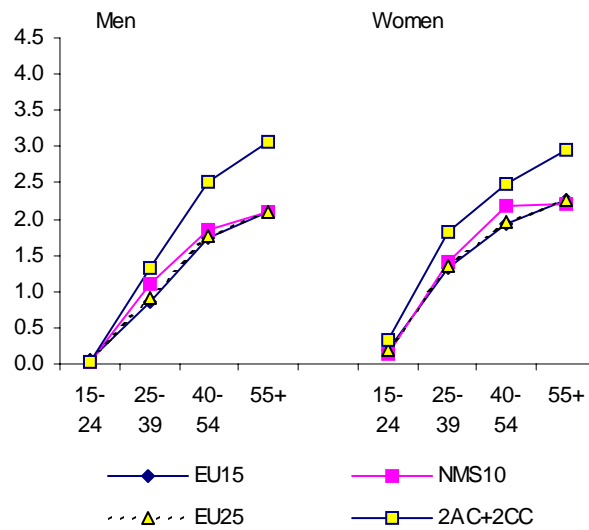
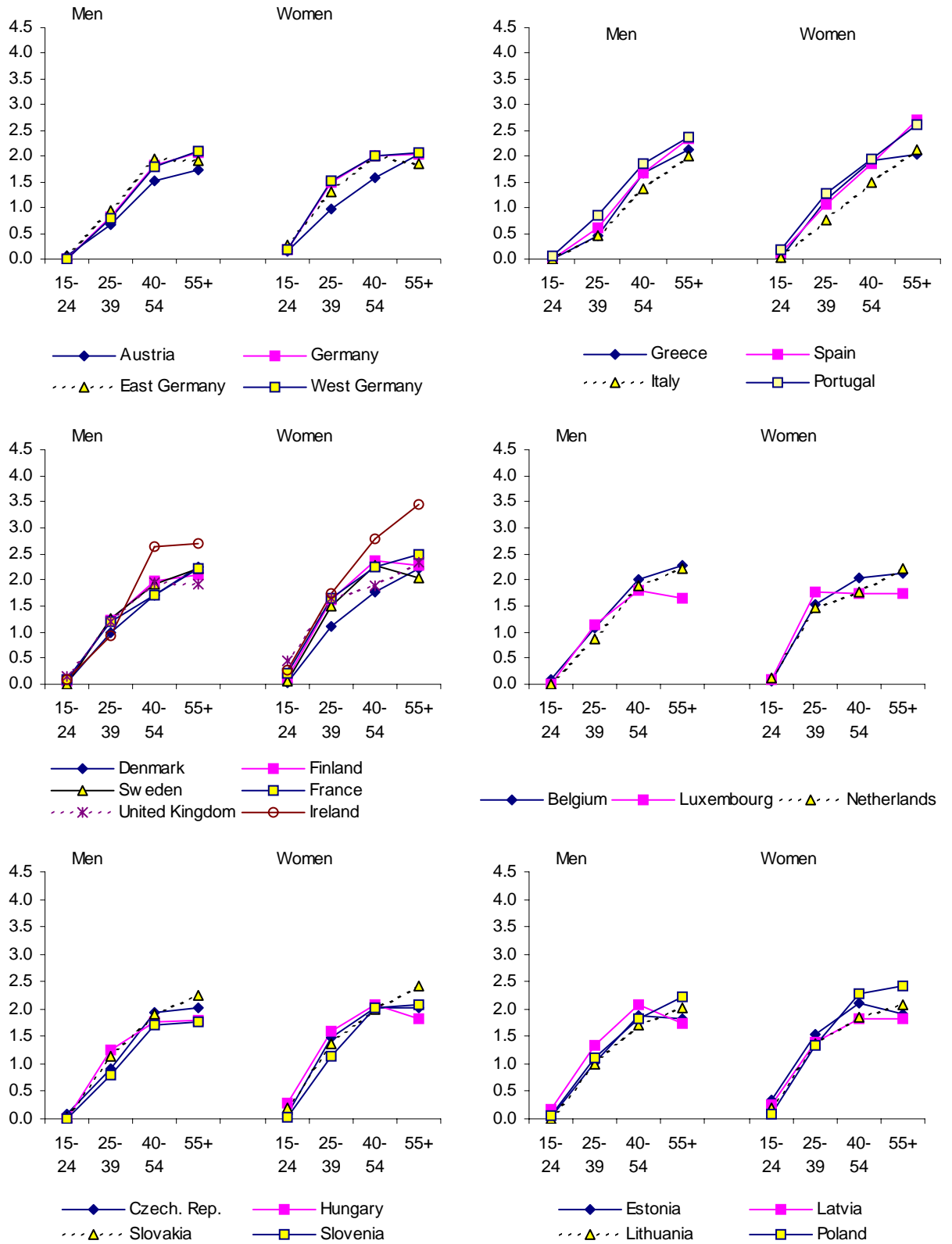


Figure 17:
Mean actual number of children by country, sex, and age.



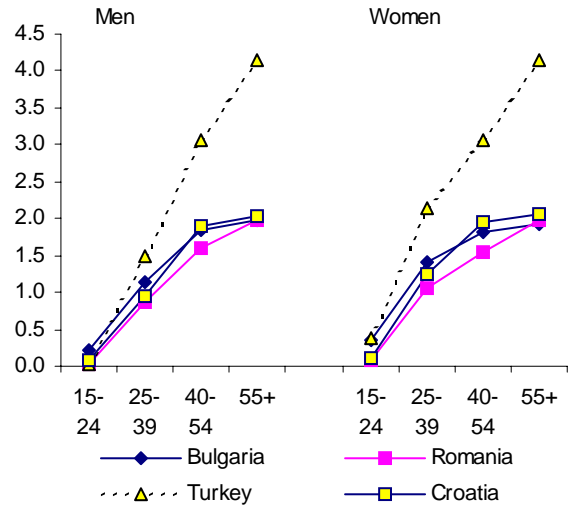
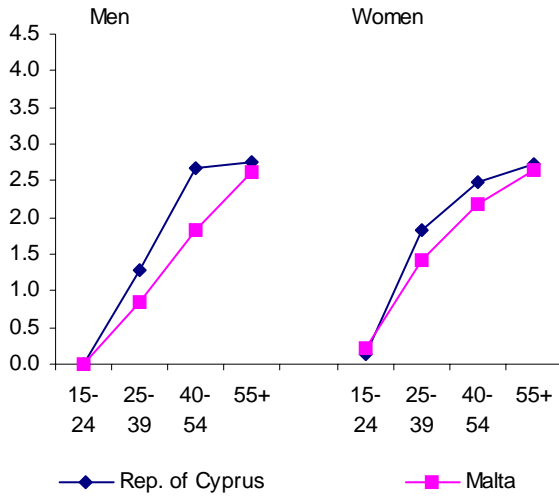


Figure 18:
Intended number of additional children by actual number of children. EU25. People aged 15 to 39.

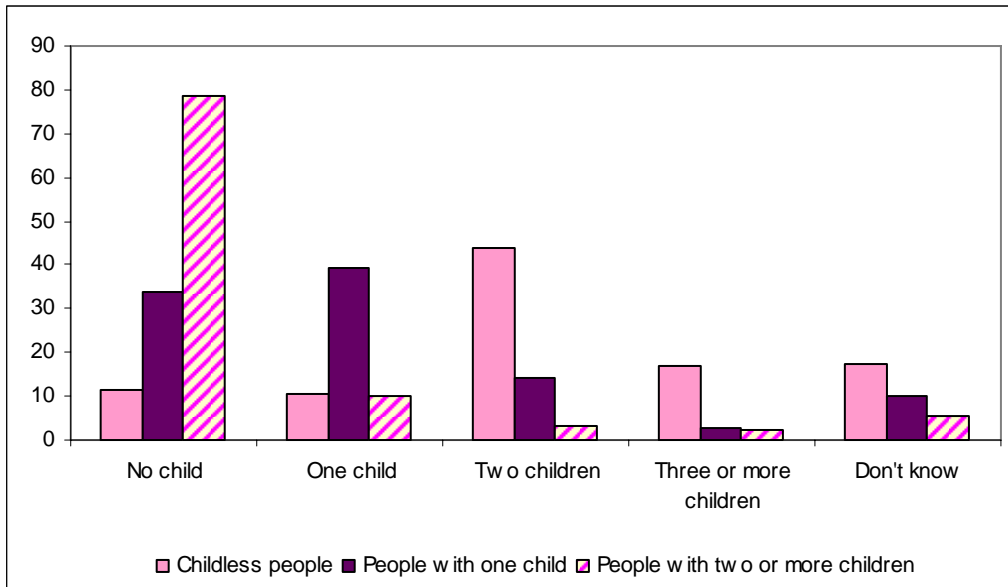


Figure 19:
Mean intended number of additional children by sex and age.

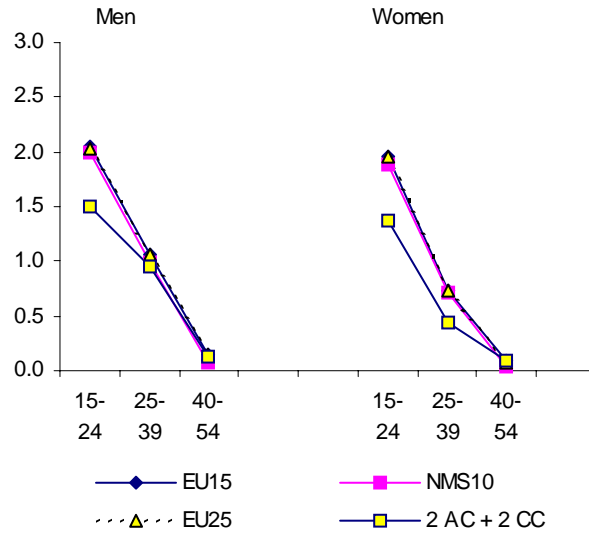
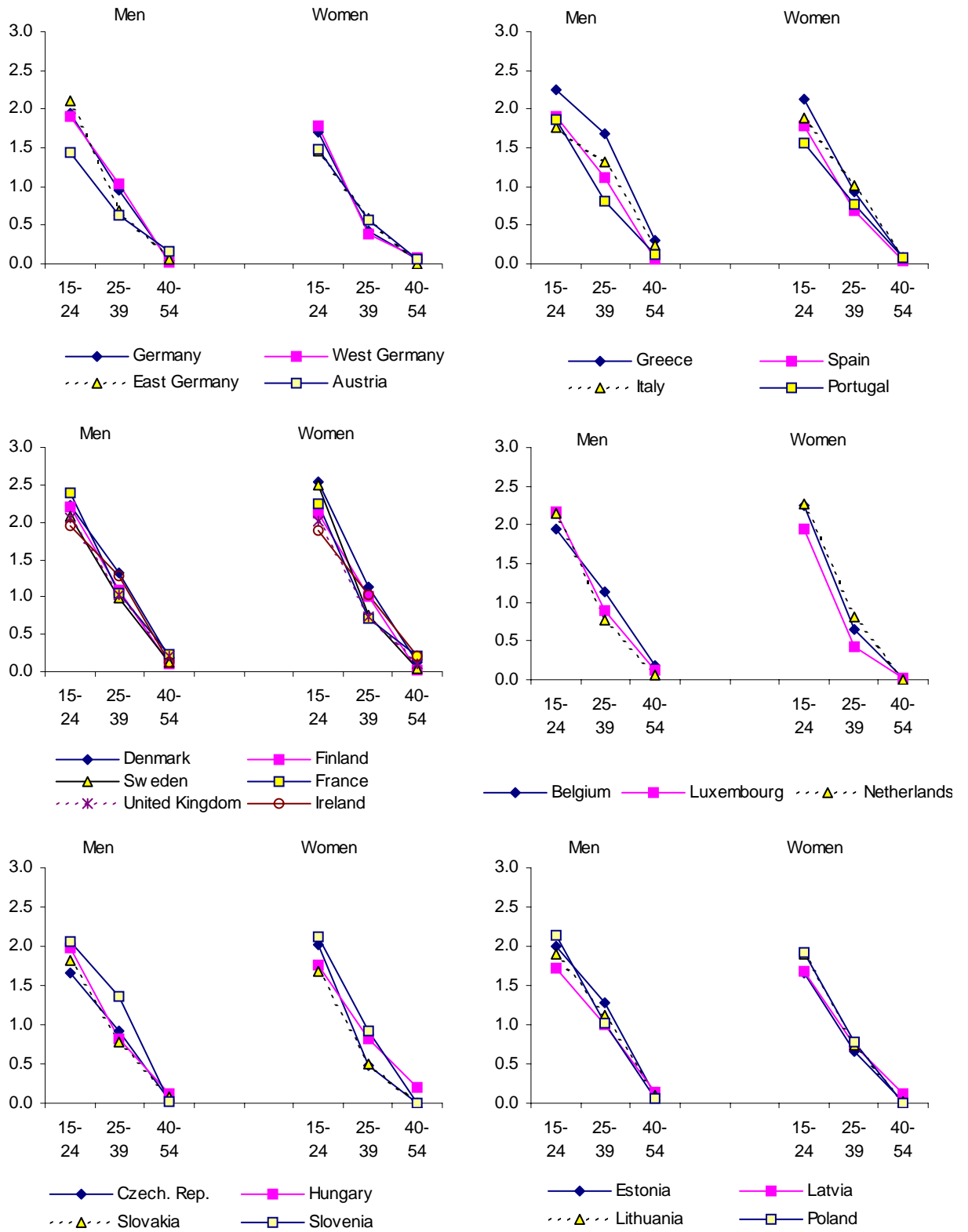


Figure 20:
Mean intended number of additional children, by country, sex, and age.



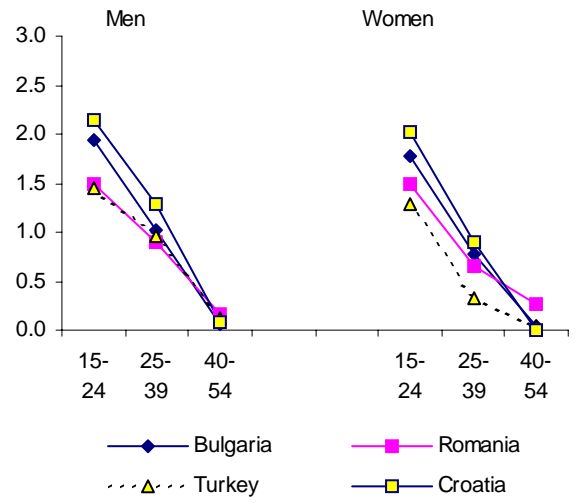
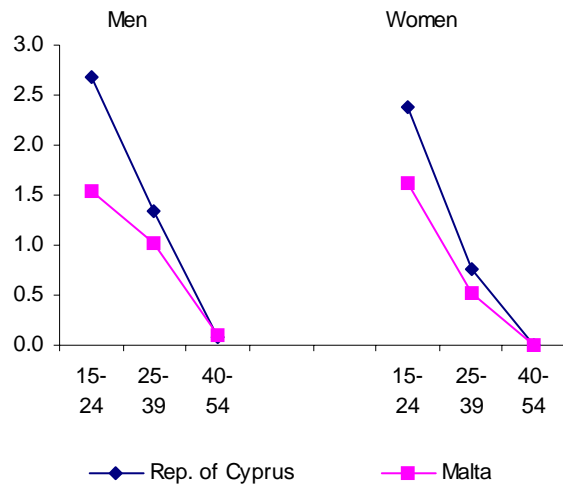


Figure 21:
Childless women, and childless women not intending to have any children, by country.
Ages 25-39.

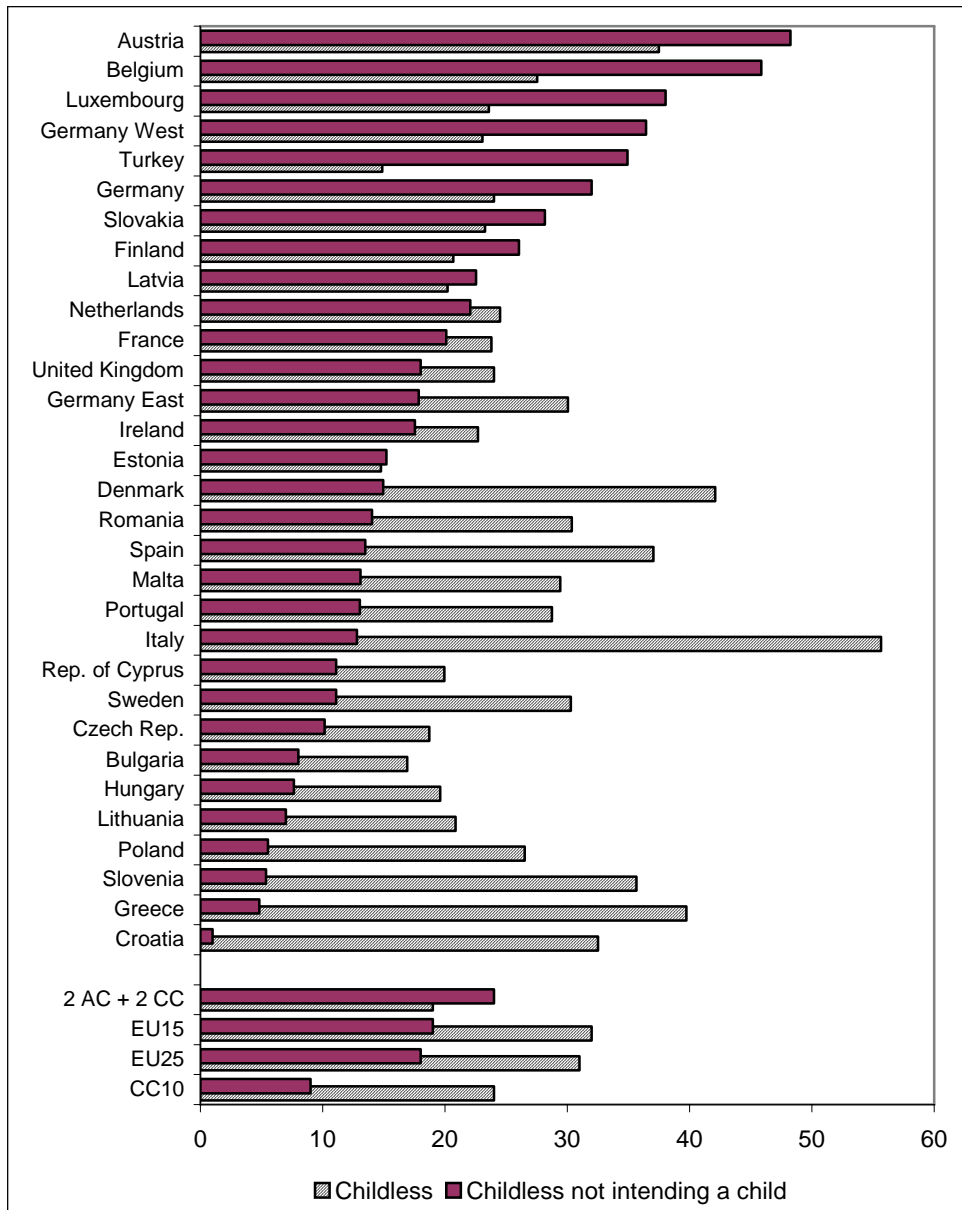


Figure 22:
Mean actual plus intended number of additional children by country. Women aged 25 to 39.

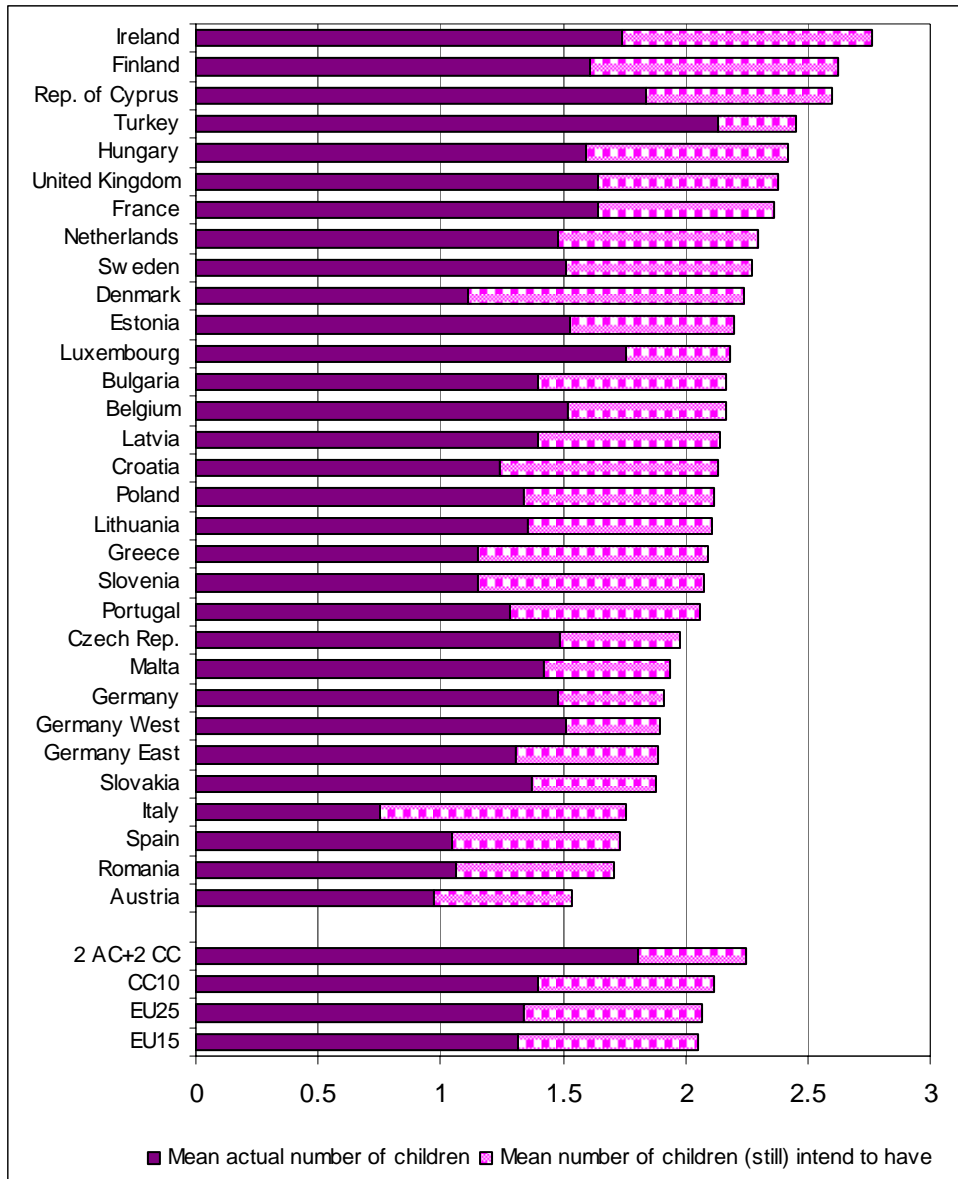


Figure 23:
Mean ideal, actual and intended number of additional children by sex and age. EU25.

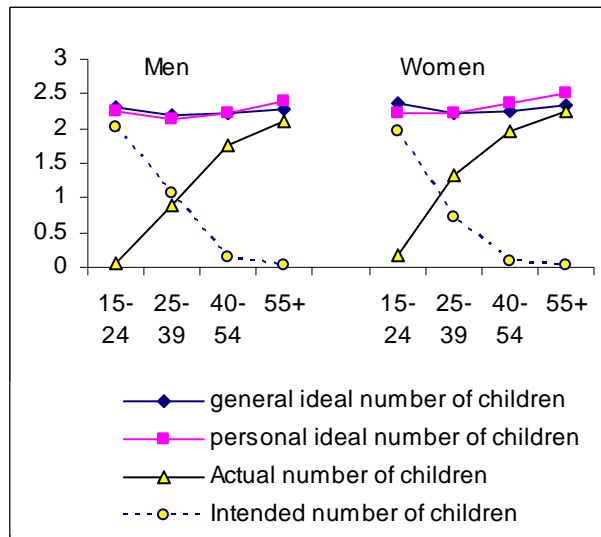


Figure 24:
Mean actual and ideal number of children, by country. Women aged 25 to 39.

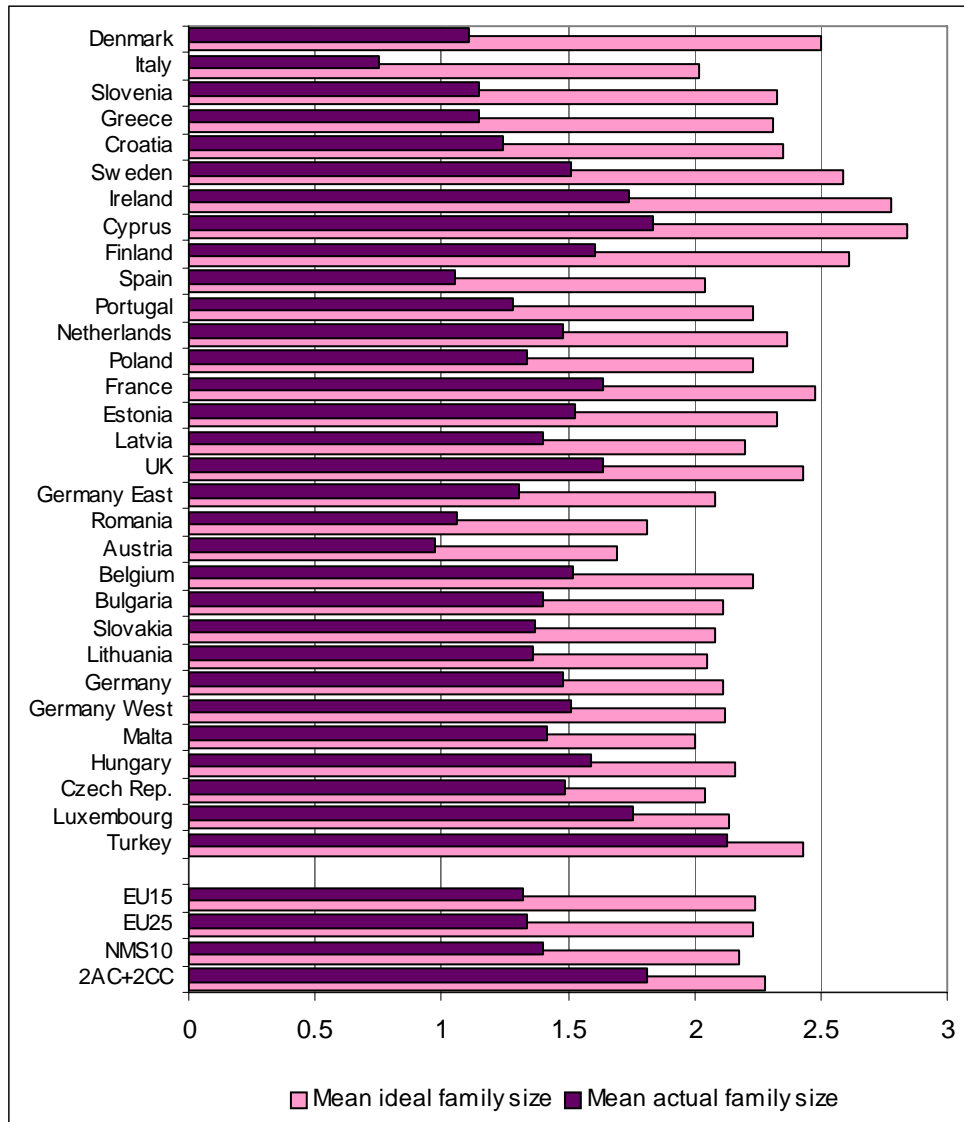


Figure 25:
Ideal and actual age at birth of first child, and age from which a woman should no longer have a child. EU25. Women aged 25 to 39.

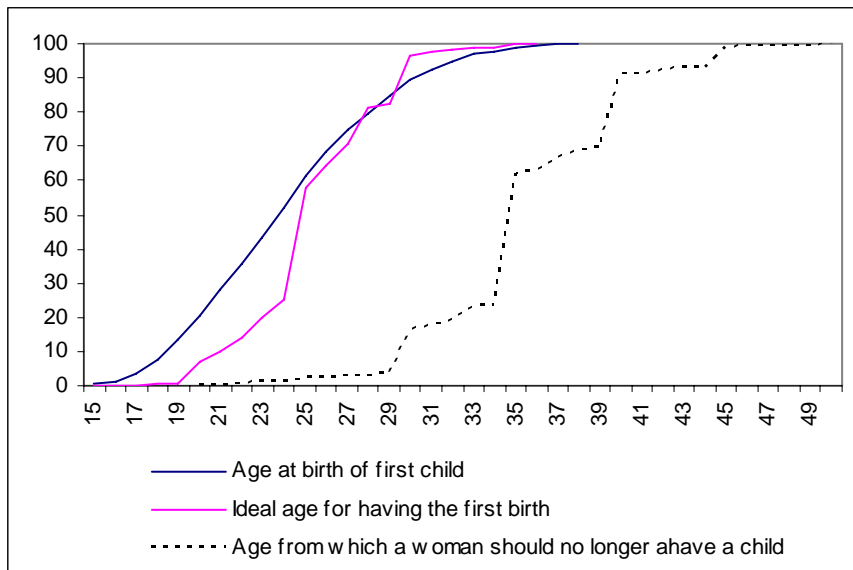


Figure 26:
Ideal age to become father or mother by sex and age. EU25.

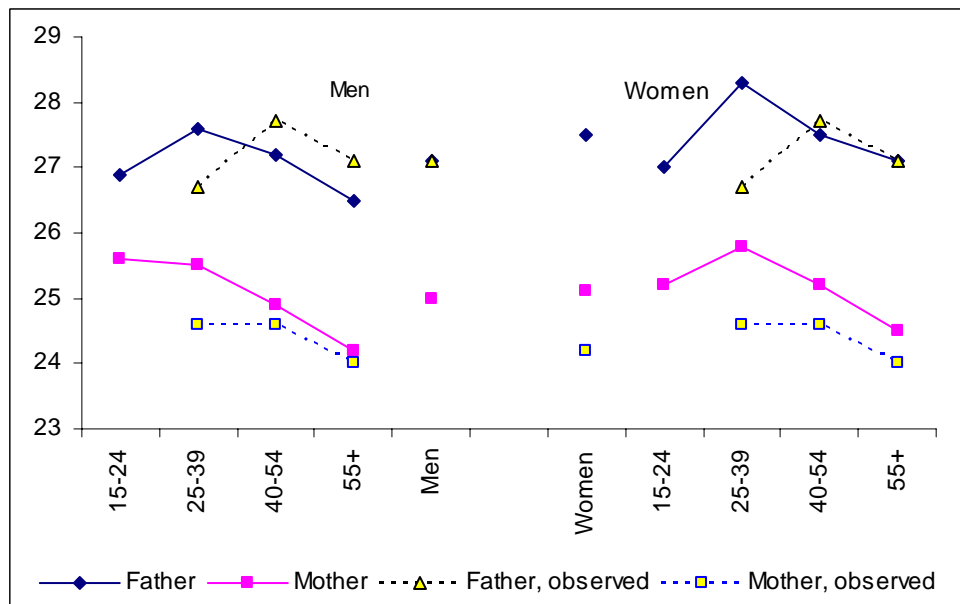


Figure 27:
Age from which a man or a woman should no longer have children by sex and age.
EU25.

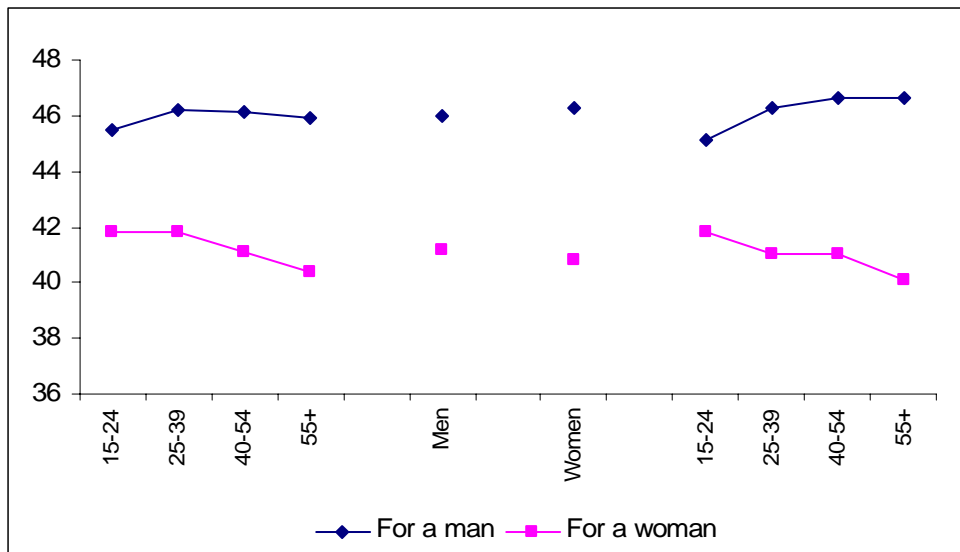


Figure 28:
Influence of the family size of parents, relatives, and friends on own personal family size, by parity. EU25. People aged 15 to 65. (% of mentions)

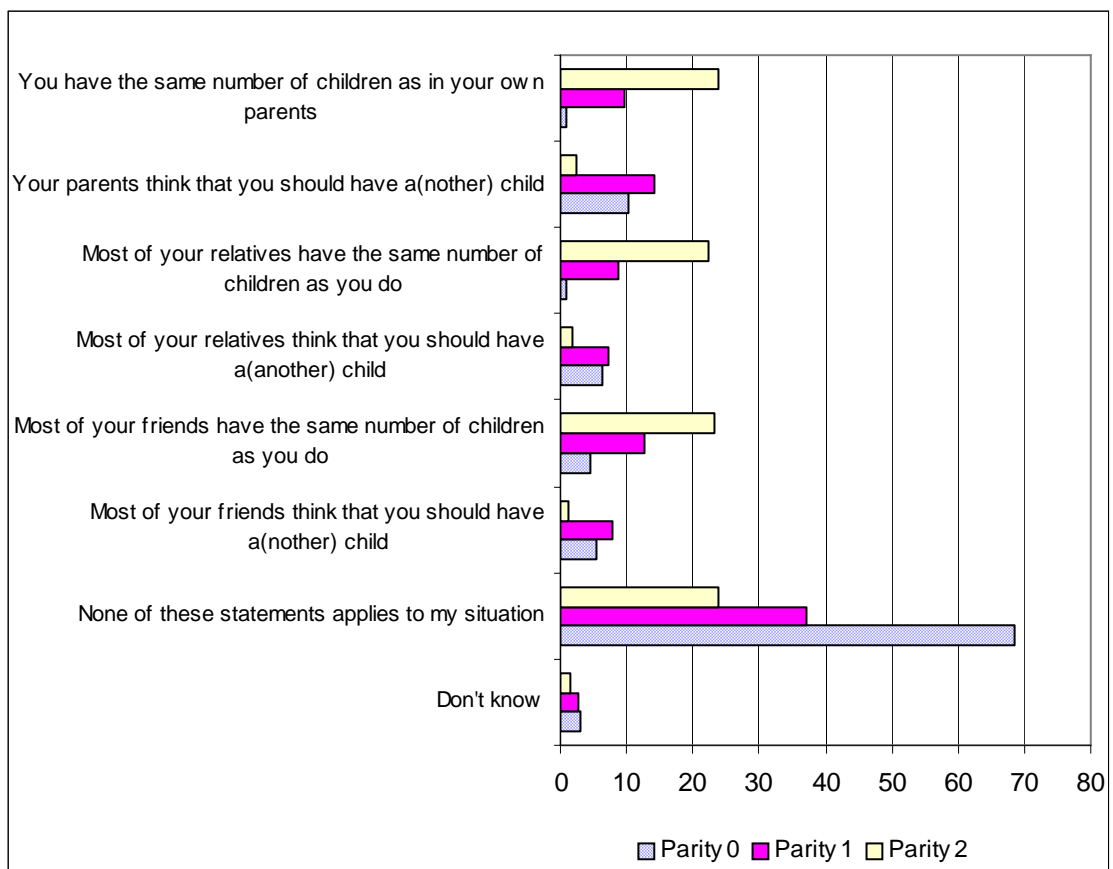


Figure 29:
Relevant circumstances in the decision to have children. EU25. People aged 15 to 39.

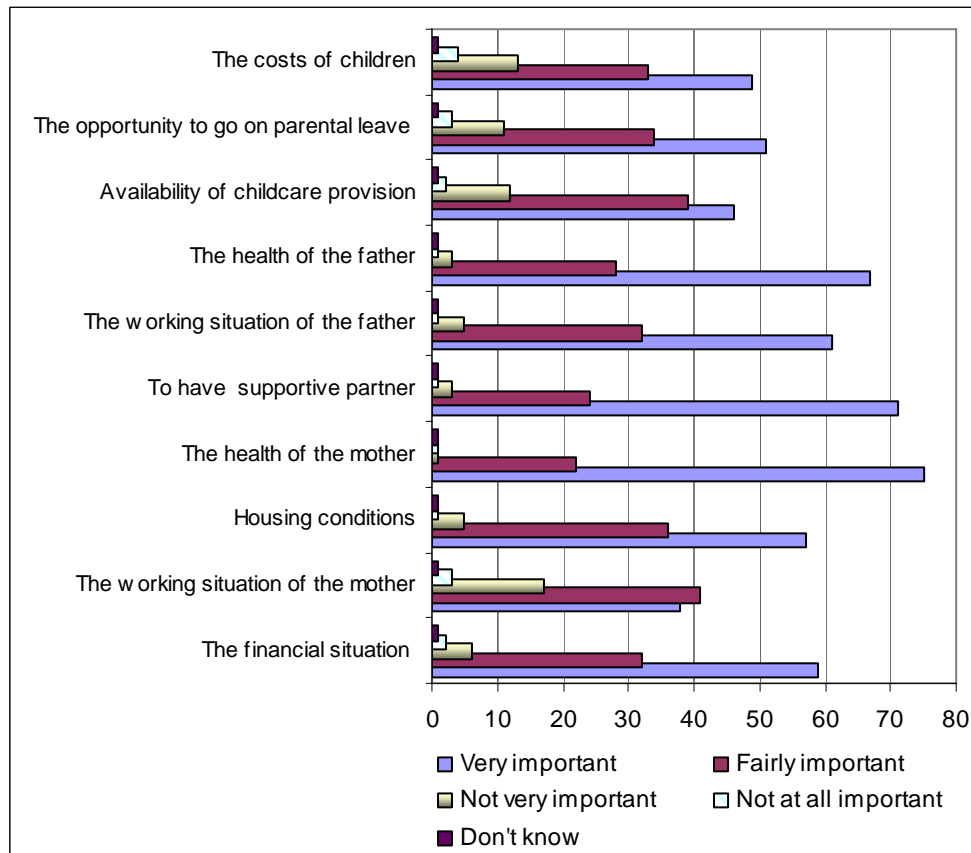


Figure 30:
Level of agreement with several statements concerning "childrearing". EU25. People aged 15 to 39.

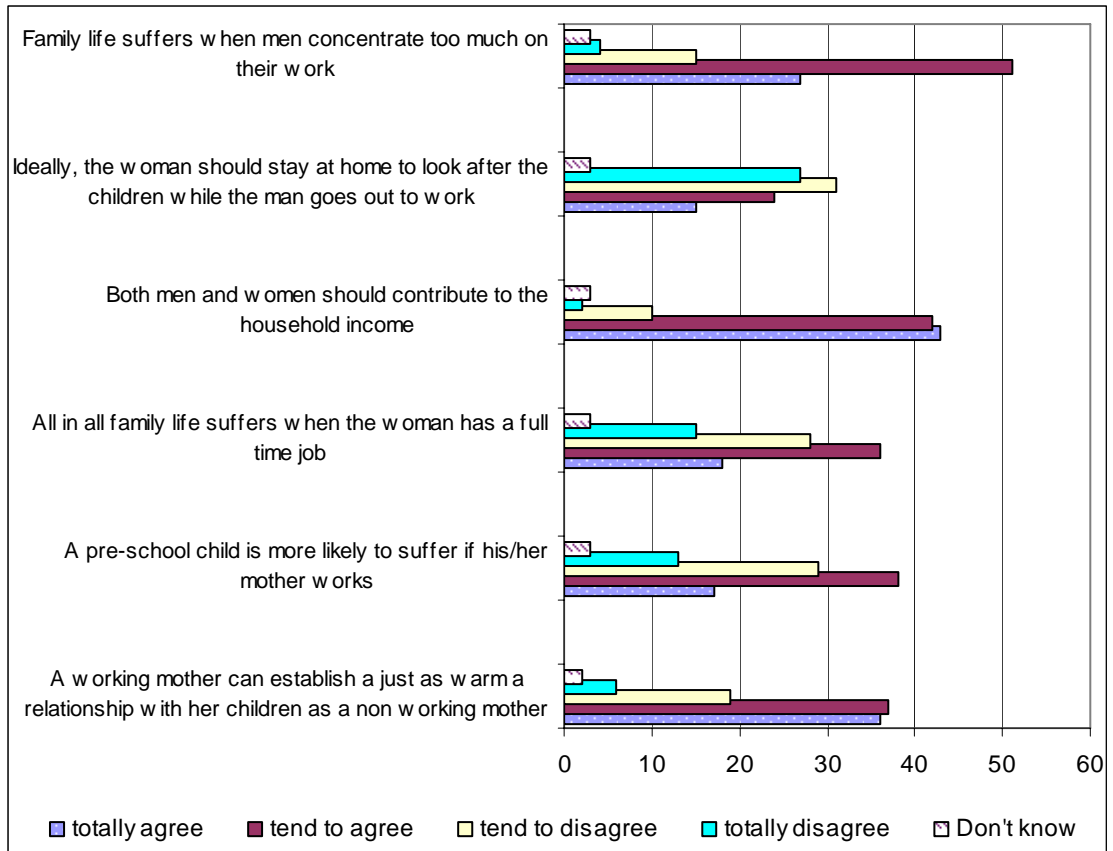
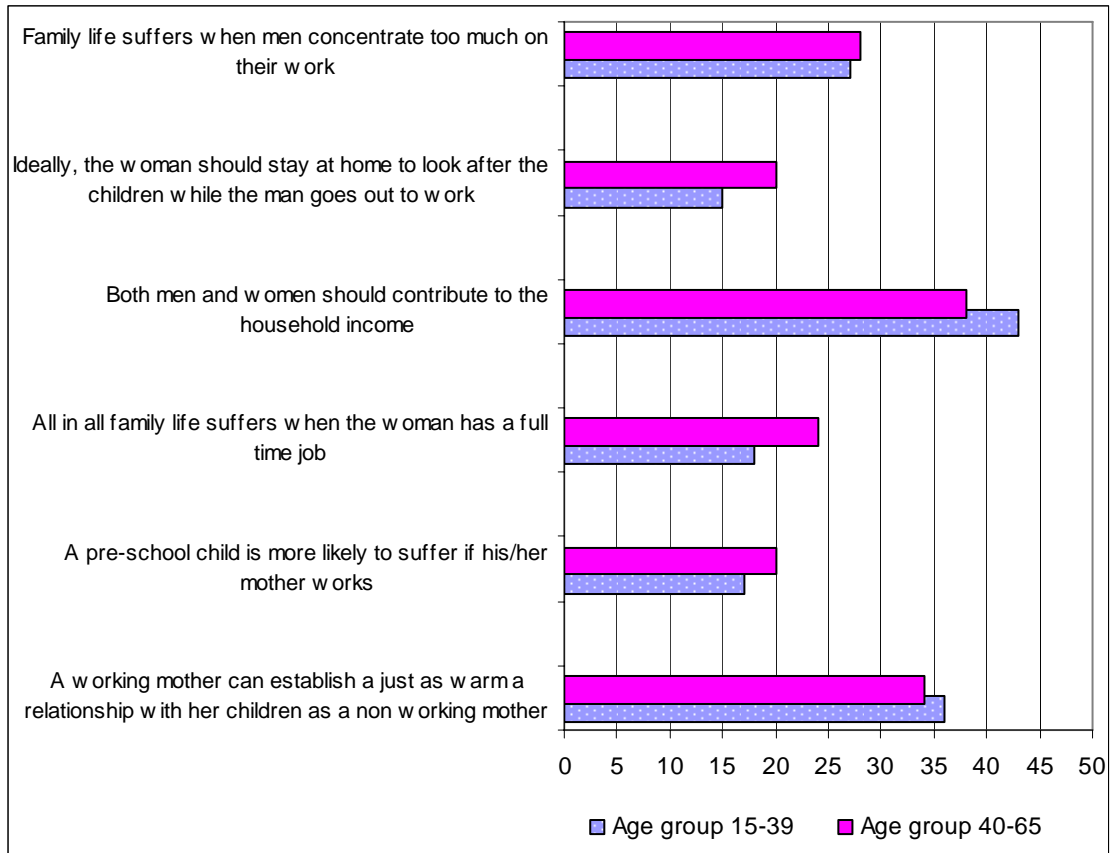


Figure 31:
Distribution of respondents agreeing with several statements concerning "childrearing", by age group. EU25.



9. Appendix

Table A1:
Distribution of respondents by general ideal number of children, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>								
Austria	0	9	39	4	0	21	26	76
Belgium	0	4	71	18	1	5	0	76
Bulgaria	0	3	57	13	1	11	16	86
Croatia	0	4	58	26	9	2	2	84
Czech Rep.	11	11	68	10	0	1	1	94
Denmark	0	0	48	35	3	12	3	69
Estonia	0	8	47	35	1	0	10	92
Finland	0	0	54	29	9	5	3	76
France	2	1	46	33	6	10	2	83
Germany	2	4	58	20	5	10	1	104
Germany East	5	3	40	38	3	5	5	40
Germany West	1	4	63	15	6	10	0	67
Greece	0	3	58	31	5	1	0	88
Hungary	0	8	56	26	0	8	2	90
Ireland	0	1	26	27	13	21	12	106
Italy	0	9	56	13	3	11	9	70
Latvia	0	9	57	27	1	4	3	111
Lithuania	1	5	71	16	1	3	0	91
Luxembourg	6	0	58	25	3	11	0	36
Malta	0	13	62	13	0	11	2	47
Netherlands	0	0	60	27	5	5	3	75
Poland	0	3	58	29	7	3	0	103
Portugal	0	8	67	12	0	6	6	86
Rep. of Cyprus	0	4	18	67	8	0	4	51
Romania	0	21	51	6	0	14	9	97
Slovakia	3	11	56	13	3	11	2	117
Slovenia	0	2	69	13	1	8	6	84
Spain	0	8	50	18	4	12	7	74
Sweden	0	0	49	29	3	9	9	75
Turkey	0	4	62	23	10	0	2	150
United Kingdom	2	2	35	26	6	28	2	101
EU15	1	4	51	22	5	13	4	1152
NMS10	2	6	59	24	4	4	1	907
EU25	1	4	52	23	5	11	4	1936
2 CC + 2 AC	0	7	59	19	7	3	4	517

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>								
Austria	23	11	29	5	1	25	6	152
Belgium	1	10	56	21	5	6	0	131
Bulgaria	0	9	66	15	4	1	5	130
Croatia	2	3	49	28	3	13	0	124
Czech Rep.	5	12	67	4	3	9	1	139
Denmark	0	3	52	22	6	16	1	135
Estonia	0	4	41	39	1	13	2	123
Finland	0	1	53	30	7	7	1	122
France	0	1	53	31	2	8	3	135
Germany	3	10	47	12	8	18	2	176
Germany East	7	13	55	7	0	18	0	56
Germany West	3	10	45	13	10	18	3	119
Greece	1	7	53	27	7	5	0	137
Hungary	3	12	60	19	1	4	2	126
Ireland	3	4	28	19	19	20	6	147
Italy	4	16	51	13	2	9	4	140
Latvia	1	7	38	43	3	7	1	138
Lithuania	0	7	60	22	4	8	1	134
Luxembourg	1	0	51	25	1	18	1	72
Malta	0	13	65	13	0	10	0	63
Netherlands	3	2	58	17	1	14	6	152
Poland	0	4	68	19	4	5	1	128
Portugal	4	7	73	10	0	4	1	135
Rep. of Cyprus	0	6	36	39	15	3	0	66
Romania	3	11	66	7	0	8	5	141
Slovakia	3	13	54	21	3	5	0	151
Slovenia	0	6	61	18	4	9	1	141
Spain	3	9	56	17	1	11	3	153
Sweden	0	0	60	24	5	10	1	127
Turkey	2	8	49	27	12	1	1	168
United Kingdom	1	1	51	22	7	15	2	177
EU15	3	7	52	19	4	12	3	2067
NMS10	1	7	63	18	3	6	1	1196
EU25	2	7	54	19	4	11	2	3281
2 CC + 2 AC	2	8	54	22	9	3	2	627

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>C. Age 40-54 years</i>								
Austria	2	10	51	11	4	20	2	126
Belgium	2	4	60	16	7	11	0	136
Bulgaria	0	9	60	17	1	7	5	126
Croatia	1	3	52	21	12	7	5	132
Czech Rep.	1	9	62	14	1	9	1	138
Denmark	0	2	49	30	2	15	2	130
Estonia	0	0	40	49	4	3	5	108
Finland	0	2	48	31	5	12	1	141
France	1	2	52	25	3	16	1	131
Germany	3	6	61	18	2	8	1	208
Germany East	3	9	64	17	3	6	0	70
Germany West	4	5	60	18	2	9	1	138
Greece	0	3	45	38	10	3	0	117
Hungary	2	9	60	23	1	2	3	129
Ireland	2	1	22	26	16	24	8	122
Italy	2	17	49	15	3	11	3	120
Latvia	0	3	40	40	4	8	3	119
Lithuania	2	3	54	24	1	16	0	114
Luxembourg	1	3	63	14	9	9	1	70
Malta	0	7	64	14	1	9	4	69
Netherlands	1	4	47	20	6	18	3	147
Poland	0	4	61	28	3	4	0	136
Portugal	3	3	73	13	1	8	0	116
Rep. of Cyprus	2	2	26	49	18	2	0	65
Romania	3	18	56	6	3	7	7	122
Slovakia	1	17	51	21	3	7	1	144
Slovenia	0	4	49	30	7	7	3	146
Spain	4	5	59	17	0	14	1	121
Sweden	1	1	55	25	2	12	3	122
Turkey	0	4	47	33	14	2	1	108
United Kingdom	1	2	43	19	6	26	4	164
EU15	2	6	53	20	4	14	2	1967
NMS10	1	7	59	25	3	5	1	1220
EU25	2	6	54	21	3	13	2	3158
2 CC + 2 AC	1	8	51	24	10	4	3	458

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>D. Age 55+ years</i>								
Austria	8	8	38	12	3	28	3	144
Belgium	2	7	57	21	8	5	0	154
Bulgaria	1	6	59	20	1	10	3	155
Croatia	3	3	42	29	10	12	1	135
Czech Rep.	1	8	58	24	0	10	0	128
Denmark	0	0	45	41	4	9	1	158
Estonia	0	1	31	53	6	8	2	117
Finland	1	3	42	38	8	4	3	146
France	0	1	52	37	2	6	1	140
Germany	3	2	59	22	4	10	1	247
Germany East	3	6	66	14	0	10	1	79
Germany West	3	1	57	24	5	10	1	167
Greece	2	1	30	43	15	9	0	149
Hungary	2	6	53	26	5	5	1	129
Ireland	0	0	19	20	25	26	9	118
Italy	5	11	52	14	1	16	2	160
Latvia	0	1	29	49	7	14	2	103
Lithuania	1	4	37	40	8	10	0	118
Luxembourg	3	6	51	28	0	10	3	67
Malta	0	4	58	21	0	13	1	67
Netherlands	1	4	49	23	7	12	5	137
Poland	1	5	47	30	6	8	2	112
Portugal	1	8	58	15	6	10	3	145
Rep. of Cyprus	2	0	14	55	27	3	0	64
Romania	1	11	50	15	6	12	4	127
Slovakia	0	4	56	28	6	7	0	112
Slovenia	0	3	50	35	7	6	0	138
Spain	2	3	61	19	5	8	1	144
Sweden	1	1	55	31	4	7	1	169
Turkey	0	1	33	34	27	2	3	77
United Kingdom	1	4	60	11	8	14	3	193
EU15	2	4	55	22	4	11	2	2322
NMS10	1	5	49	30	6	8	1	1071
EU25	2	4	54	23	5	11	2	3564
2 CC + 2 AC	1	5	42	26	16	7	3	395

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
	<i>E. Total</i>							
Austria	10	10	39	8	2	24	7	498
Belgium	1	7	60	20	6	7	0	496
Bulgaria	0	7	61	17	1	7	6	496
Croatia	2	3	50	26	9	9	2	475
Czech Rep.	4	10	64	13	1	8	1	499
Denmark	0	1	48	32	4	13	2	491
Estonia	0	3	39	44	3	7	4	441
Finland	0	2	49	33	7	7	2	484
France	1	2	51	32	3	10	2	489
Germany	3	5	56	18	4	11	1	735
Germany East	4	7	59	18	1	10	1	245
Germany West	3	5	56	19	5	11	1	491
Greece	1	4	45	35	10	5	0	491
Hungary	2	9	58	23	2	4	2	473
Ireland	1	2	24	23	18	23	9	493
Italy	3	13	52	14	2	12	4	491
Latvia	0	5	41	40	4	8	2	470
Lithuania	1	5	55	26	4	10	0	456
Luxembourg	3	2	55	23	3	12	2	246
Malta	0	9	62	15	0	11	2	246
Netherlands	1	3	53	21	5	13	4	511
Poland	0	4	59	26	5	5	1	479
Portugal	2	6	68	12	2	7	2	482
Rep. of Cyprus	1	3	24	52	17	2	1	246
Romania	2	15	56	9	2	10	6	487
Slovakia	2	12	54	20	4	7	1	524
Slovenia	0	4	56	25	5	7	2	510
Spain	3	6	57	18	3	11	2	492
Sweden	0	0	55	28	3	10	3	492
Turkey	1	5	50	28	14	1	1	503
United Kingdom	1	2	49	18	7	20	3	635
EU15	2	5	53	20	4	12	2	7508
NMS10	1	6	58	24	4	6	1	4392
EU25	2	6	54	21	4	11	2	11939
2 CC + 2 AC	1	7	52	23	10	4	3	1997

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>								
Austria	0	12	63	17	4	5	0	84
Belgium	0	10	47	32	8	4	0	73
Bulgaria	0	7	68	9	4	6	5	80
Croatia	0	6	51	37	1	5	0	81
Czech Rep.	0	11	63	19	0	3	3	90
Denmark	0	1	39	34	10	15	0	67
Estonia	0	5	46	34	4	4	5	91
Finland	0	3	38	45	8	5	3	80
France	3	1	29	25	23	13	8	102
Germany	1	5	58	21	4	12	0	99
Germany East	0	5	53	40	0	2	0	81
Germany West	0	14	50	17	3	17	0	36
Greece	1	4	59	27	1	6	1	71
Hungary	1	10	65	12	6	5	0	86
Ireland	2	8	53	20	3	10	3	60
Italy	0	6	51	29	0	14	0	35
Latvia	0	7	57	28	2	4	2	113
Lithuania	0	2	67	27	3	1	0	88
Luxembourg	0	0	44	24	5	28	0	75
Malta	0	11	66	20	2	0	0	44
Netherlands	7	15	43	4	0	18	14	74
Poland	0	8	68	17	3	3	1	99
Portugal	0	3	48	31	13	4	3	71
Rep. of Cyprus	0	2	31	55	12	0	0	49
Romania	0	12	66	7	2	9	5	93
Slovakia	2	16	59	17	2	4	2	112
Slovenia	1	2	57	29	4	7	1	82
Spain	0	0	44	33	17	4	0	75
Sweden	0	4	39	32	11	11	4	75
Turkey	1	3	57	19	17	0	2	143
United Kingdom	0	5	38	32	11	11	3	99
EU15	1	5	48	29	6	10	2	1093
NMS10	0	9	65	18	3	3	1	873
EU25	1	6	52	26	5	8	2	1842
2 CC + 2 AC	1	5	59	17	13	2	3	492

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>								
Austria	7	16	38	3	1	30	5	153
Belgium	2	5	59	18	6	9	0	128
Bulgaria	0	3	67	15	3	6	5	126
Croatia	1	5	61	20	4	9	0	123
Czech Rep.	1	11	67	9	1	11	1	133
Denmark	0	2	52	22	5	20	1	132
Estonia	0	3	50	36	5	5	1	134
Finland	1	2	38	48	8	3	1	117
France	1	2	54	28	6	7	2	137
Germany	3	10	47	12	8	18	2	176
Germany East	2	6	80	8	2	2	0	50
Germany West	3	6	52	17	6	16	0	116
Greece	1	5	48	35	6	4	0	133
Hungary	1	8	63	20	4	3	1	123
Ireland	1	3	28	31	14	22	3	147
Italy	2	15	53	14	1	11	4	140
Latvia	2	3	48	36	4	6	0	143
Lithuania	1	7	64	25	1	1	0	139
Luxembourg	1	6	54	18	4	17	0	72
Malta	0	18	70	7	2	3	2	60
Netherlands	1	2	51	20	4	20	3	158
Poland	0	10	58	24	2	5	2	124
Portugal	0	7	59	17	8	9	1	136
Rep. of Cyprus	0	1	22	55	18	4	0	73
Romania	0	21	65	5	1	5	4	136
Slovakia	1	11	65	14	3	7	0	146
Slovenia	1	5	51	34	4	5	1	135
Spain	1	8	66	11	2	8	3	146
Sweden	2	2	43	25	4	23	1	122
Turkey	1	5	50	27	12	3	2	164
United Kingdom	2	3	38	25	9	25	0	183
EU15	2	6	52	19	5	13	2	2055
NMS10	0	9	60	22	2	5	1	1166
EU25	2	7	53	20	4	12	2	3252
2 CC + 2 AC	1	8	55	21	9	4	2	612

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>C. Age 40-54 years</i>								
Austria	2	16	36	12	1	29	4	129
Belgium	2	5	59	22	5	7	0	133
Bulgaria	0	12	63	15	2	7	1	76
Croatia	1	3	56	30	5	6	0	69
Czech Rep.	2	6	71	12	1	6	0	139
Denmark	0	0	32	28	7	31	1	127
Estonia	1	1	32	53	7	5	2	133
Finland	0	4	36	36	14	9	1	138
France	0	0	54	33	5	7	1	135
Germany	2	4	64	13	3	13	0	204
Germany East	4	4	68	9	6	9	0	68
Germany West	1	4	63	15	2	14	0	136
Greece	0	8	46	34	7	4	0	119
Hungary	1	7	61	26	2	3	1	137
Ireland	1	2	25	16	22	31	5	122
Italy	3	14	53	13	3	15	1	120
Latvia	1	4	51	36	3	4	0	135
Lithuania	1	7	50	34	3	5	0	129
Luxembourg	0	6	61	16	1	15	1	67
Malta	1	9	57	19	3	12	1	68
Netherlands	1	3	42	19	8	24	3	148
Poland	0	9	58	23	4	6	1	140
Portugal	2	7	69	15	5	3	0	123
Rep. of Cyprus	0	1	18	54	24	3	0	67
Romania	1	12	68	8	3	6	3	68
Slovakia	1	5	59	19	5	11	0	147
Slovenia	1	4	56	26	9	5	0	141
Spain	2	7	59	20	3	9	1	122
Sweden	0	3	47	28	9	12	2	119
Turkey	2	5	43	32	15	3	0	51
United Kingdom	1	2	50	12	7	25	4	167
EU15	1	5	55	19	5	14	1	1974
NMS10	0	7	59	23	4	6	1	1265
EU25	1	6	55	19	4	13	1	3188
2 CC + 2 AC	1	8	53	24	10	4	1	456

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>D. Age 55+ years</i>								
Austria	2	16	45	13	2	20	3	186
Belgium	1	7	60	26	3	3	0	191
Bulgaria	0	4	64	20	3	5	4	91
Croatia	1	4	39	35	10	11	0	57
Czech Rep.	1	10	63	18	2	6	0	175
Denmark	1	3	32	46	9	8	3	185
Estonia	1	2	28	56	6	8	1	205
Finland	0	1	34	42	14	7	1	190
France	1	1	49	40	3	5	1	182
Germany	1	4	60	17	3	15	0	319
Germany East	1	4	62	18	0	14	0	105
Germany West	0	4	59	17	4	15	0	213
Greece	0	1	30	49	17	3	0	176
Hungary	2	5	57	28	3	5	1	191
Ireland	1	0	13	18	28	36	4	136
Italy	4	14	52	21	4	5	1	191
Latvia	1	1	38	49	5	7	1	154
Lithuania	0	3	38	42	7	10	1	192
Luxembourg	1	4	61	26	4	2	1	82
Malta	0	2	46	21	6	18	6	82
Netherlands	1	3	44	25	8	18	2	170
Poland	1	2	42	36	8	11	1	158
Portugal	1	8	58	18	4	9	3	185
Rep. of Cyprus	0	0	7	52	38	4	0	73
Romania	0	9	47	15	9	16	4	64
Slovakia	0	4	50	34	4	7	0	162
Slovenia	1	5	40	37	10	7	0	188
Spain	2	4	48	28	7	11	1	178
Sweden	2	2	46	35	3	11	2	197
Turkey	0	2	41	34	13	6	5	25
United Kingdom	1	1	54	13	8	18	4	238
EU15	1	5	52	24	5	11	1	2894
NMS10	1	4	47	33	6	9	0	1529
EU25	1	5	51	25	5	11	1	4529
2 CC + 2 AC	0	5	46	26	10	10	4	483

Table A1 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
	<i>D. Total</i>							
Austria	4	16	41	9	1	24	5	543
Belgium	2	7	58	24	5	6	0	524
Bulgaria	0	6	65	16	3	6	4	535
Croatia	1	4	50	30	6	8	0	525
Czech Rep.	1	10	66	15	1	7	1	537
Denmark	0	2	38	34	7	17	2	511
Estonia	1	2	37	46	6	6	2	564
Finland	0	2	37	40	13	6	1	519
France	1	1	50	36	5	6	1	533
Germany	2	4	60	16	3	14	0	791
Germany East	2	6	65	13	3	11	0	260
Germany West	2	4	59	17	4	15	0	530
Greece	0	5	42	40	9	4	0	509
Hungary	1	7	61	23	3	4	1	536
Ireland	1	2	23	22	21	26	5	507
Italy	3	13	53	17	3	9	2	512
Latvia	1	4	48	38	3	6	1	546
Lithuania	0	5	52	34	4	5	0	548
Luxembourg	1	5	58	21	3	11	1	256
Malta	0	9	59	17	4	10	2	254
Netherlands	1	2	45	22	6	22	2	551
Poland	0	7	55	26	5	7	1	521
Portugal	1	8	62	17	5	7	1	529
Rep. of Cyprus	0	1	18	53	24	3	0	262
Romania	0	13	60	9	4	9	4	521
Slovakia	1	8	58	22	4	8	0	568
Slovenia	1	4	49	32	7	6	0	546
Spain	1	6	57	21	4	9	2	517
Sweden	1	2	46	30	6	13	2	509
Turkey	1	4	49	27	14	3	2	499
United Kingdom	1	2	46	19	8	20	3	687
EU15	1	5	52	22	5	12	1	8017
NMS10	1	7	56	25	4	6	1	4832
EU25	1	6	53	23	5	11	1	12811
2 CC + 2 AC	1	6	53	22	10	5	3	2044

Table A2:
Distribution of respondents by personal ideal number of children, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>								
Austria	3	11	30	1	0	22	33	76
Belgium	4	8	63	22	0	1	0	76
Bulgaria	1	11	58	12	2	4	13	86
Croatia	4	7	58	18	7	7	0	84
Czech Rep.	6	17	63	7	0	3	4	94
Denmark	0	1	42	29	0	19	9	69
Estonia	0	8	50	22	1	5	14	92
Finland	0	3	49	29	7	5	8	76
France	5	6	36	39	8	4	4	83
Germany	2	5	57	17	2	11	6	104
Germany East	0	5	40	25	0	15	15	40
Germany West	3	4	63	15	3	9	3	67
Greece	1	3	64	23	6	1	0	88
Hungary	2	8	46	18	2	18	6	90
Ireland	10	3	28	18	8	16	17	106
Italy	0	13	54	6	3	10	14	70
Latvia	4	11	63	10	1	5	5	111
Lithuania	4	4	71	10	4	3	1	91
Luxembourg	8	3	47	22	0	11	6	36
Malta	0	19	64	9	0	0	6	47
Netherlands	7	5	56	21	3	1	8	75
Poland	0	0	53	29	3	3	11	103
Portugal	5	8	65	12	2	2	6	86
Rep. of Cyprus	4	0	18	43	10	0	25	51
Romania	0	19	50	2	0	17	12	97
Slovakia	3	14	55	9	3	13	3	117
Slovenia	1	2	55	13	2	12	13	84
Spain	5	1	51	20	7	8	7	74
Sweden	0	3	52	19	0	12	12	75
Turkey	1	8	60	22	6	1	2	150
United Kingdom	4	6	48	22	8	10	4	101
EU15	3	6	50	20	5	8	7	1152
NMS10	2	5	55	21	3	6	8	907
EU25	3	6	51	21	4	8	7	1936
2 AC + 2 CC	1	10	58	18	5	4	4	517

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<i>Males</i>								
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>								
Austria	27	13	34	4	1	16	6	152
Belgium	2	12	50	23	8	2	0	131
Bulgaria	2	13	60	16	4	3	3	130
Croatia	0	7	45	31	11	3	3	124
Czech Rep.	4	15	64	6	4	5	1	139
Denmark	4	6	42	28	12	6	1	135
Estonia	5	6	44	28	10	3	4	123
Finland	1	5	54	25	6	5	3	122
France	3	2	52	28	7	4	2	135
Germany	5	16	47	13	7	9	3	176
Germany East	7	20	54	4	4	9	2	56
Germany West	4	16	45	15	8	8	3	119
Greece	1	5	50	29	8	6	0	137
Hungary	4	13	59	17	2	2	3	126
Ireland	5	4	29	21	16	13	12	147
Italy	4	14	56	11	2	6	8	140
Latvia	3	5	42	36	5	8	1	138
Lithuania	0	11	63	18	4	4	0	134
Luxembourg	6	10	42	26	7	6	4	72
Malta	5	5	52	3	14	11	10	63
Netherlands	11	13	45	20	3	4	5	152
Poland	0	5	69	16	5	3	2	128
Portugal	4	14	60	13	4	4	1	135
Rep. of Cyprus	3	5	30	44	12	3	3	66
Romania	3	18	56	6	2	4	11	141
Slovakia	4	11	58	17	5	5	0	151
Slovenia	1	8	60	14	6	6	5	141
Spain	5	9	56	16	3	7	5	153
Sweden	2	2	58	22	10	1	4	127
Turkey	1	11	47	31	10	0	0	168
United Kingdom	8	2	54	19	8	8	2	177
EU15	6	9	51	17	6	7	4	2067
NMS10	2	9	64	16	4	4	2	1196
EU25	5	9	53	17	6	6	4	3281
2 AC + 2 CC	2	12	50	24	8	1	3	627

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<i>Males</i>								
<i>C. Age 40-54 years</i>								
Austria	10	10	48	13	2	13	4	126
Belgium	4	6	54	20	11	5	0	136
Bulgaria	0	9	67	16	1	4	4	126
Croatia	1	5	47	27	16	2	4	132
Czech Rep.	2	12	66	11	5	4	1	138
Denmark	5	2	52	30	5	2	3	130
Estonia	0	3	47	33	6	6	6	108
Finland	4	11	45	23	10	7	0	141
France	5	4	48	26	10	8	0	131
Germany	7	8	58	15	7	5	0	208
Germany East	3	6	63	16	7	7	0	70
Germany West	9	9	57	14	7	5	0	138
Greece	1	3	51	30	14	1	0	117
Hungary	3	5	62	20	1	5	3	129
Ireland	3	1	30	20	18	18	11	122
Italy	4	13	58	16	4	3	1	120
Latvia	5	5	48	32	5	5	1	119
Lithuania	2	7	59	17	7	4	5	114
Luxembourg	6	11	53	16	11	3	0	70
Malta	4	12	59	9	9	4	3	69
Netherlands	10	5	45	24	9	2	5	147
Poland	4	10	56	24	4	1	1	136
Portugal	3	3	71	10	4	8	2	116
Rep. of Cyprus	0	0	23	49	29	0	0	65
Romania	5	22	54	9	5	4	3	122
Slovakia	1	12	56	21	3	6	1	144
Slovenia	1	7	51	22	8	8	4	146
Spain	9	5	56	19	5	5	1	121
Sweden	6	2	52	21	11	8	0	122
Turkey	1	4	47	31	15	1	0	108
United Kingdom	8	8	40	21	12	8	3	164
EU15	6	7	52	19	8	6	1	1967
NMS10	3	9	58	22	4	3	2	1220
EU25	6	8	53	20	7	5	1	3158
2 AC + 2 CC	2	9	51	24	11	2	1	458

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>D. Age 55+ years</i>								
Austria	9	10	42	10	5	20	3	144
Belgium	7	12	39	23	15	3	1	154
Bulgaria	0	6	71	12	1	6	2	155
Croatia	2	3	56	23	15	2	0	135
Czech Rep.	2	9	62	21	1	5	1	128
Denmark	1	4	42	36	11	4	3	158
Estonia	0	3	41	36	9	3	9	117
Finland	1	6	50	27	11	1	3	146
France	2	4	49	30	10	4	1	140
Germany	2	5	56	23	7	6	1	247
Germany East	1	13	63	11	4	6	0	79
Germany West	2	3	54	26	8	6	1	167
Greece	1	2	33	42	16	6	0	149
Hungary	5	12	59	16	6	2	2	129
Ireland	3	1	12	22	31	18	13	118
Italy	4	11	51	15	6	9	5	160
Latvia	3	5	46	33	4	6	5	103
Lithuania	1	6	47	28	8	9	3	118
Luxembourg	3	12	48	30	4	4	0	67
Malta	1	12	33	28	12	10	3	67
Netherlands	4	7	46	26	12	3	2	137
Poland	2	6	42	29	14	4	3	112
Portugal	2	6	52	15	12	9	3	145
Rep. of Cyprus	0	2	19	41	38	3	0	64
Romania	2	15	49	11	8	13	2	127
Slovakia	1	4	57	22	5	11	1	112
Slovenia	1	5	55	25	6	8	1	138
Spain	2	3	53	22	10	8	1	144
Sweden	2	2	50	29	11	4	1	169
Turkey	0	1	27	38	29	3	1	77
United Kingdom	4	4	51	18	11	10	2	193
EU15	3	6	50	22	9	7	2	2322
NMS10	2	7	49	25	10	5	2	1071
EU25	3	6	50	23	9	7	2	3564
2 AC + 2 CC	1	6	42	25	18	6	1	395

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>								
<i>E. Total</i>								
Austria	14	11	39	8	2	17	9	498
Belgium	4	10	50	22	10	3	0	496
Bulgaria	1	10	65	14	2	4	4	496
Croatia	1	5	51	25	13	3	2	475
Czech Rep.	4	13	64	11	3	4	1	499
Denmark	3	4	45	32	8	6	3	491
Estonia	1	5	45	30	7	4	8	441
Finland	2	6	50	26	9	5	3	484
France	3	4	47	30	9	5	1	489
Germany	4	9	54	17	6	7	2	735
Germany East	2	11	57	13	4	9	3	245
Germany West	4	8	54	19	7	7	2	491
Greece	1	4	48	32	11	4	0	491
Hungary	4	10	57	18	3	6	3	473
Ireland	5	2	25	20	18	16	13	493
Italy	3	12	54	13	4	7	6	491
Latvia	3	6	49	28	4	6	3	470
Lithuania	1	7	59	19	6	5	2	456
Luxembourg	5	10	48	24	7	6	2	246
Malta	3	11	51	13	9	7	6	246
Netherlands	8	8	47	23	7	3	4	511
Poland	1	6	56	24	6	3	4	479
Portugal	3	8	61	13	6	6	3	482
Rep. of Cyprus	2	1	23	44	23	2	7	246
Romania	3	19	52	7	4	9	7	487
Slovakia	3	10	57	17	4	8	1	524
Slovenia	1	6	55	19	6	8	5	510
Spain	5	5	54	19	6	7	3	492
Sweden	3	2	53	24	9	6	3	492
Turkey	1	7	48	29	13	1	1	503
United Kingdom	6	5	48	20	10	9	3	635
EU15	2	5	53	20	3	12	2	7508
NMS10	1	6	58	24	3	6	1	4392
EU25	2	6	54	21	3	11	2	11939
2 AC + 2 CC	1	10	50	23	10	3	3	1997

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>								
Austria	11	20	41	9	0	11	8	74
Belgium	0	14	47	23	14	1	1	73
Bulgaria	0	13	69	9	2	6	1	80
Croatia	2	8	54	24	8	2	1	81
Czech Rep.	0	13	57	16	6	2	8	90
Denmark	4	1	42	30	10	7	4	67
Estonia	0	11	57	14	3	4	9	91
Finland	12	5	37	23	17	5	0	75
France	5	11	33	38	13	3	0	80
Germany	7	9	59	10	4	8	4	99
Germany East	8	14	53	14	3	8	0	36
Germany West	6	8	58	9	3	8	5	65
Greece	1	6	58	26	5	1	1	81
Hungary	7	12	63	12	3	0	3	86
Ireland	9	6	24	22	17	16	8	102
Italy	3	12	43	22	2	12	7	60
Latvia	2	11	68	13	2	3	1	113
Lithuania	0	9	64	25	1	2	0	88
Luxembourg	9	3	54	6	14	11	6	35
Malta	5	20	55	14	2	0	5	44
Netherlands	3	4	55	16	9	9	5	75
Poland	0	15	56	13	3	4	9	99
Portugal	8	17	62	6	0	2	5	84
Rep. of Cyprus	0	6	41	41	14	0	0	49
Romania	2	16	55	5	3	6	12	93
Slovakia	2	21	62	12	4	0	2	112
Slovenia	1	7	54	21	9	7	1	82
Spain	7	7	49	23	3	4	7	71
Sweden	0	3	42	35	14	3	4	71
Turkey	4	7	57	17	11	1	2	143
United Kingdom	3	8	45	27	7	6	2	99
EU15	5	9	47	23	6	6	4	1093
NMS10	1	14	58	14	3	3	7	873
EU25	4	10	49	21	6	6	4	1842
2 AC + 2 CC	3	9	57	15	9	2	4	492

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>								
Austria	10	18	43	5	3	16	5	153
Belgium	9	10	45	23	13	1	0	128
Bulgaria	0	11	64	18	1	4	2	126
Croatia	0	10	54	24	9	3	1	123
Czech Rep.	1	15	67	12	3	2	1	133
Denmark	5	6	41	25	15	5	4	132
Estonia	0	7	59	24	6	3	1	134
Finland	4	3	42	35	14	3	0	117
France	3	8	43	30	12	3	1	137
Germany	7	9	57	14	8	7	0	169
Germany East	2	16	66	10	6	2	0	50
Germany West	8	7	55	15	9	8	0	116
Greece	2	8	51	31	6	2	0	133
Hungary	2	10	67	18	2	1	1	123
Ireland	3	2	33	29	20	10	4	147
Italy	4	14	50	14	3	11	5	140
Latvia	3	9	53	27	3	6	0	143
Lithuania	1	13	67	17	1	1	0	139
Luxembourg	10	6	51	19	8	4	0	72
Malta	2	20	62	10	7	2	0	60
Netherlands	6	2	54	17	15	6	1	158
Poland	2	10	54	26	4	3	1	124
Portugal	2	10	63	11	10	4	1	136
Rep. of Cyprus	3	1	36	40	19	3	0	73
Romania	1	25	58	5	2	4	4	136
Slovakia	1	16	56	20	3	5	0	146
Slovenia	1	9	50	30	5	3	2	135
Spain	3	15	56	14	5	2	3	146
Sweden	1	5	45	30	14	5	0	122
Turkey	2	8	46	29	13	2	1	164
United Kingdom	2	13	40	21	15	8	1	183
EU15	4	11	49	19	9	6	2	2055
NMS10	1	11	58	22	4	3	1	1166
EU25	4	11	50	19	9	6	2	3252
2 AC + 2 CC	2	12	50	23	9	3	1	612

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>C. Age 40-54 years</i>								
Austria	6	18	50	9	4	12	2	129
Belgium	8	5	39	25	22	2	0	133
Bulgaria	0	12	68	14	2	2	3	130
Croatia	1	3	54	30	8	3	0	132
Czech Rep.	0	10	62	20	6	1	0	139
Denmark	6	4	44	19	22	5	1	127
Estonia	2	2	45	37	9	2	2	133
Finland	3	7	38	25	23	4	0	138
France	1	3	39	35	19	4	1	135
Germany	6	7	56	18	8	5	0	204
Germany East	7	7	56	19	9	1	0	68
Germany West	5	7	57	18	8	6	0	136
Greece	0	4	55	27	12	3	0	119
Hungary	2	7	58	28	1	4	0	137
Ireland	1	1	27	17	27	24	4	122
Italy	5	14	56	14	4	7	1	120
Latvia	1	11	58	25	4	1	0	135
Lithuania	1	8	54	29	5	2	1	129
Luxembourg	1	10	54	18	9	4	1	67
Malta	1	12	53	21	9	3	1	68
Netherlands	8	11	39	22	16	3	1	148
Poland	1	11	50	26	9	1	2	140
Portugal	3	13	51	20	9	2	1	123
Rep. of Cyprus	0	4	13	52	27	1	0	67
Romania	3	16	62	6	5	5	4	126
Slovakia	1	6	60	22	5	5	1	147
Slovenia	0	8	55	26	10	2	0	141
Spain	4	7	52	26	6	2	2	122
Sweden	3	3	46	24	23	3	0	119
Turkey	1	6	46	32	14	3	0	105
United Kingdom	5	8	42	20	16	7	1	167
EU15	4	8	48	22	12	5	1	1974
NMS10	1	10	53	25	7	2	1	1265
EU25	4	8	49	22	11	4	1	3188
2 AC + 2 CC	1	9	53	23	10	3	1	456

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
<i>D. Age 55+ years</i>								
Austria	5	15	45	11	7	15	4	186
Belgium	6	11	46	21	13	4	0	191
Bulgaria	1	7	70	15	3	3	1	199
Croatia	0	7	41	29	15	5	2	189
Czech Rep.	2	11	59	19	3	5	1	175
Denmark	2	5	33	36	23	2	1	185
Estonia	1	5	43	35	7	4	4	205
Finland	1	6	40	31	17	4	1	190
France	2	7	45	35	8	3	1	182
Germany	2	6	55	21	11	5	1	319
Germany East	4	13	62	12	8	2	0	105
Germany West	2	4	54	23	12	5	0	213
Greece	0	2	35	40	22	1	0	176
Hungary	2	10	54	25	5	3	1	191
Ireland	4	0	14	19	37	18	8	136
Italy	1	12	47	24	7	8	2	191
Latvia	1	6	54	27	6	4	1	154
Lithuania	2	4	44	32	9	7	2	192
Luxembourg	5	13	49	22	12	0	0	82
Malta	5	5	37	21	21	11	1	82
Netherlands	5	1	43	22	23	5	2	170
Poland	2	4	36	36	12	8	3	158
Portugal	2	11	46	20	10	9	3	185
Rep. of Cyprus	1	0	16	38	41	3	1	73
Romania	0	14	48	16	8	8	5	166
Slovakia	1	4	44	33	10	8	1	162
Slovenia	2	7	48	26	11	4	1	188
Spain	4	6	31	29	20	9	1	178
Sweden	3	2	44	34	11	5	3	197
Turkey	5	2	34	29	22	3	4	87
United Kingdom	3	3	49	16	20	5	3	238
EU15	2	7	46	24	13	6	2	2894
NMS10	2	6	44	31	9	7	2	1529
EU25	2	6	46	25	13	6	2	4529
2 AC + 2 CC	2	7	44	23	14	5	4	483

Table A2 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	No ideal	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>								
	<i>E. Total</i>							
Austria	8	17	45	8	4	14	4	543
Belgium	6	10	44	23	15	2	0	524
Bulgaria	0	10	68	14	2	3	2	535
Croatia	1	7	49	28	11	4	1	525
Czech Rep.	1	12	61	17	4	3	2	537
Denmark	4	5	39	28	19	4	2	511
Estonia	1	6	50	29	7	4	4	564
Finland	3	6	40	29	18	4	0	519
France	2	7	41	34	13	3	1	533
Germany	5	7	56	17	9	5	1	791
Germany East	5	12	60	14	7	3	0	260
Germany West	5	6	55	18	9	6	1	530
Greece	1	5	48	32	13	2	0	509
Hungary	3	9	60	22	3	2	1	536
Ireland	4	2	25	22	26	17	6	507
Italy	3	13	49	19	4	9	3	512
Latvia	2	9	58	24	4	3	1	546
Lithuania	1	8	55	26	5	3	1	548
Luxembourg	6	9	52	18	11	4	1	256
Malta	3	13	50	17	11	5	2	254
Netherlands	6	5	47	20	17	5	2	551
Poland	1	9	48	26	7	5	3	521
Portugal	3	12	54	16	8	5	2	529
Rep. of Cyprus	1	3	25	42	26	2	0	262
Romania	1	18	55	9	5	6	6	521
Slovakia	1	11	55	23	6	5	1	568
Slovenia	1	8	51	26	9	4	1	546
Spain	4	9	45	23	10	5	3	517
Sweden	2	3	44	30	15	4	2	509
Turkey	3	6	47	26	14	2	2	499
United Kingdom	4	8	44	20	16	6	2	687
EU15	1	5	52	22	4	12	1	8017
NMS10	1	7	56	25	3	6	1	4832
EU25	1	6	53	23	4	11	1	12811
2 AC + 2 CC	2	10	51	21	11	3	3	2044

Table A3:
Distribution of respondents by number of children desired at age 20, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>									
<i>A. Age 25-39 years</i>									
Austria	32	11	20	3	3	10	19	1	152
Belgium	15	9	33	18	12	4	8	0	131
Bulgaria	3	8	39	10	3	8	23	6	130
Croatia	3	3	34	15	5	9	28	3	124
Czech Rep.	15	8	45	5	3	9	14	0	139
Denmark	13	2	40	11	6	11	15	2	135
Estonia	14	3	33	19	6	6	11	7	123
Finland	20	4	31	9	3	13	17	4	122
France	11	6	36	18	8	3	14	7	135
Germany	29	10	17	5	5	7	26	1	176
Germany East	29	15	21	7	2	8	14	0	56
Germany West	29	9	16	5	6	7	29	3	119
Greece	20	2	30	11	6	4	27	2	137
Hungary	8	12	52	17	1	2	4	4	126
Ireland	23	4	9	6	4	5	41	8	147
Italy	17	6	34	7	1	4	21	4	140
Latvia	12	12	33	11	3	3	26	1	138
Lithuania	14	9	30	7	1	2	34	3	134
Luxembourg	27	2	21	20	4	10	12	2	72
Malta	5	4	33	6	9	7	32	4	63
Netherlands	25	6	30	7	10	6	14	2	152
Poland	12	8	48	9	4	7	9	3	128
Portugal	12	14	32	7	2	3	28	3	135
Rep. of Cyprus	17	6	6	30	13	3	25	0	66
Romania	16	10	40	2	4	6	11	11	141
Slovakia	12	10	44	15	4	5	10	1	151
Slovenia	5	6	42	8	4	4	29	2	141
Spain	23	7	23	7	3	7	28	3	153
Sweden	10	1	42	14	7	3	20	3	127
Turkey	8	9	41	23	11	0	7	1	168
United Kingdom	20	4	32	12	9	3	16	3	177
EU15	20	7	29	10	6	5	21	3	2067
NMS10	12	9	46	10	3	6	12	3	1957
EU25	19	7	31	10	5	5	19	3	3281
2 AC +2 CC	9	9	40	17	9	2	10	4	627

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>									
<i>B. Age 40-54</i>									
Austria	16	8	34	7	2	11	16	5	126
Belgium	15	5	34	20	11	6	9	0	136
Bulgaria	2	9	55	15	1	6	8	4	126
Croatia	5	6	39	12	14	6	17	1	132
Czech Rep.	5	12	42	6	5	7	20	0	138
Denmark	12	1	35	8	6	12	23	2	130
Estonia	6	7	41	17	6	2	19	3	108
Finland	18	5	23	9	3	13	29	1	141
France	10	3	35	17	4	10	17	4	131
Germany	13	9	35	8	8	10	17	1	208
Germany East	8	10	53	4	10	10	5	0	70
Germany West	14	8	30	8	7	10	20	1	138
Greece	12	1	37	19	14	4	12	0	117
Hungary	7	5	55	19	2	3	9	3	129
Ireland	13	1	12	5	8	12	43	5	122
Italy	19	8	36	8	10	5	12	2	120
Latvia	12	7	31	7	2	3	36	0	119
Lithuania	11	8	31	5	5	5	34	1	114
Luxembourg	23	3	32	2	8	8	23	1	70
Malta	5	7	30	8	12	11	24	1	69
Netherlands	28	2	24	10	9	9	15	3	147
Poland	6	5	49	18	3	5	13	2	136
Portugal	3	5	42	5	5	7	33	0	116
Rep. of Cyprus	8	0	20	25	22	3	22	0	65
Romania	13	18	44	6	3	7	6	3	122
Slovakia	9	7	40	19	7	5	10	1	144
Slovenia	2	4	44	17	7	3	21	3	146
Spain	18	2	26	10	7	5	30	2	121
Sweden	19	0	30	4	5	7	33	1	122
Turkey	4	5	38	22	20	1	8	0	108
United Kingdom	28	3	29	10	9	2	18	2	164
EU15	17	5	32	10	8	7	19	2	1967
NMS10	6	6	47	16	4	5	15	1	1220
EU25	15	5	35	11	7	7	18	2	3158
2 AC +2 CC	6	9	41	17	14	4	8	1	458

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>									
C. Age 55+									
Austria	10	10	29	5	7	15	20	4	144
Belgium	9	11	30	16	12	7	15	0	154
Bulgaria	0	4	50	13	2	6	20	5	155
Croatia	1	3	46	13	15	3	16	4	135
Czech Rep.	6	8	44	11	1	8	19	3	128
Denmark	6	3	27	13	4	13	32	3	158
Estonia	7	5	25	16	3	12	29	3	117
Finland	13	2	25	10	6	6	34	4	146
France	8	3	33	16	4	6	26	4	140
Germany	14	7	32	7	5	13	20	2	247
Germany East	11	14	44	8	0	9	15	0	79
Germany West	14	5	29	7	6	14	22	3	167
Greece	10	1	28	23	10	7	21	0	149
Hungary	7	11	49	16	5	6	5	0	129
Ireland	6	1	10	4	15	14	43	7	118
Italy	16	12	33	11	4	5	15	5	160
Latvia	17	5	21	7	3	2	40	6	103
Lithuania	14	2	17	4	3	4	53	2	118
Luxembourg	10	1	26	14	2	12	32	3	67
Malta	4	4	28	15	10	13	24	3	67
Netherlands	15	4	26	7	8	8	26	7	137
Poland	4	5	36	20	4	13	15	2	112
Portugal	7	4	28	8	6	10	35	2	145
Rep. of Cyprus	7	1	7	15	28	10	32	0	64
Romania	9	10	34	8	5	13	16	5	127
Slovakia	3	4	47	21	5	11	8	1	112
Slovenia	7	6	40	14	3	10	20	0	138
Spain	10	1	22	10	9	15	31	3	144
Sweden	7	1	33	12	3	4	38	1	169
Turkey	1	3	24	21	31	6	13	2	77
United Kingdom	15	4	27	6	7	7	28	6	193
EU15	12	6	29	10	6	9	24	4	2322
NMS10	6	6	38	17	4	10	17	2	1071
EU25	11	6	31	11	6	9	23	3	3564
2 AC +2 CC	3	5	32	15	18	8	15	3	395

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>									
<i>D. Total</i>									
Austria	20	10	27	5	4	12	19	4	422
Belgium	13	8	32	18	12	6	11	0	420
Bulgaria	1	7	48	13	2	7	17	5	410
Croatia	3	4	40	14	11	6	20	3	391
Czech Rep.	9	9	44	7	3	8	18	2	405
Denmark	10	2	34	11	5	12	24	2	422
Estonia	9	5	33	17	5	7	20	5	349
Finland	17	4	26	9	4	10	27	3	408
France	10	4	34	17	6	7	19	4	406
Germany	18	8	29	7	6	10	21	1	631
Germany East	15	13	41	7	4	9	11	1	205
Germany West	18	7	26	7	7	11	23	2	424
Greece	14	1	32	18	10	5	20	0	403
Hungary	7	9	52	17	3	4	6	2	383
Ireland	15	2	10	5	9	10	42	6	387
Italy	17	9	34	9	5	5	16	5	421
Latvia	13	8	29	9	3	3	33	3	360
Lithuania	13	6	26	5	3	4	40	2	366
Luxembourg	20	2	26	12	5	10	22	3	210
Malta	5	5	30	10	10	10	27	3	199
Netherlands	23	4	27	8	9	7	18	4	435
Poland	8	6	45	16	4	8	13	2	376
Portugal	8	8	34	7	5	7	32	1	396
Rep. of Cyprus	11	2	11	24	21	5	26	0	195
Romania	13	13	39	5	4	9	11	7	390
Slovakia	8	7	44	18	5	7	10	1	407
Slovenia	5	5	42	13	5	6	23	1	425
Spain	17	3	24	9	6	9	29	2	418
Sweden	11	1	35	10	5	5	31	1	418
Turkey	5	7	36	22	18	2	9	1	353
United Kingdom	21	4	29	9	8	4	21	4	534
EU15	16	6	30	10	6	7	21	3	6356
NMS10	8	7	44	14	4	7	14	2	3486
EU25	15	6	32	11	6	7	20	3	10003
2 AC +2 CC	7	8	38	16	13	4	11	3	1480

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>									
<i>A. Age 25-39 years</i>									
Austria	14	17	32	5	2	10	17	2	153
Belgium	15	8	34	22	14	5	2	0	128
Bulgaria	1	10	59	15	2	3	9	1	126
Croatia	4	5	50	17	5	5	12	2	123
Czech Rep.	3	12	60	10	3	9	2	0	133
Denmark	16	4	34	16	12	9	7	1	132
Estonia	8	8	49	16	2	6	9	0	134
Finland	15	4	32	28	9	4	7	0	117
France	12	8	37	23	13	3	3	1	137
Germany	17	7	36	13	10	9	7	0	169
Germany E.	13	17	44	16	0	5	6	0	50
Germany W.	19	5	35	13	12	10	8	0	116
Greece	17	3	32	21	7	3	17	0	133
Hungary	3	11	58	15	3	3	5	2	123
Ireland	9	4	23	10	17	14	18	5	147
Italy	11	10	37	17	5	4	11	5	140
Latvia	14	16	44	14	1	2	9	0	143
Lithuania	8	18	51	11	0	2	10	1	139
Luxembourg	18	10	37	18	6	4	7	0	72
Malta	5	10	49	11	11	1	9	3	60
Netherlands	13	0	36	13	18	5	14	1	158
Poland	7	10	48	19	4	5	7	0	124
Portugal	8	6	47	8	8	8	14	1	136
Cyprus	7	4	26	31	25	0	7	0	73
Romania	18	15	46	3	1	5	7	5	136
Slovakia	6	13	48	17	7	3	5	1	146
Slovenia	7	11	39	24	5	3	10	1	135
Spain	12	8	35	9	9	2	17	6	146
Sweden	18	5	42	14	9	7	5	0	122
Turkey	7	14	43	20	6	4	5	1	164
U. Kingdom	17	10	26	13	21	1	9	3	183
EU15	14	8	35	15	11	5	10	2	2055
NMS10	6	11	51	17	4	5	6	0	1166
EU25	13	9	37	15	10	5	9	2	3252
2 AC +2 CC	9	13	45	16	5	4	6	2	612

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<i>Females</i>									
<i>B. Age 40-54</i>									
Austria	10	12	35	13	5	15	7	3	129
Belgium	7	7	37	19	22	5	3	0	133
Bulgaria	2	12	65	10	2	4	4	1	130
Croatia	1	5	51	20	7	3	12	1	132
Czech Rep.	3	15	50	19	7	6	2	0	139
Denmark	18	4	25	13	17	8	13	2	127
Estonia	8	8	48	16	5	9	5	1	133
Finland	11	5	31	13	17	5	18	0	138
France	4	6	34	25	21	5	3	2	135
Germany	14	7	42	11	10	9	6	0	204
Germany E.	8	6	59	10	7	8	2	0	68
Germany W.	16	7	38	12	11	9	7	0	136
Greece	7	6	43	17	13	5	7	0	119
Hungary	4	10	52	26	1	3	3	0	137
Ireland	6	2	10	14	25	16	22	4	122
Italy	7	13	43	11	7	5	9	4	120
Latvia	10	16	41	15	2	3	11	2	135
Lithuania	6	13	44	12	2	4	17	1	129
Luxembourg	9	9	40	16	10	4	11	1	67
Malta	3	7	44	16	15	6	7	3	68
Netherlands	18	2	24	15	28	6	6	1	148
Poland	6	13	42	23	5	4	5	1	140
Portugal	6	7	40	20	3	7	16	1	123
Cyprus	6	11	14	28	20	6	15		67
Romania	8	18	45	9	4	7	5	4	126
Slovakia	2	6	56	20	4	7	4	0	147
Slovenia	3	7	53	18	10	4	6	0	141
Spain	14	11	25	16	7	8	16	2	122
Sweden	14	2	31	18	19	9	6	0	119
Turkey	3	10	37	25	14	3	5	2	105
U. Kingdom	20	5	33	14	14	3	9	3	167
EU15	12	7	36	15	13	7	8	2	1974
NMS10	5	12	46	22	5	5	5	1	1265
EU25	11	8	37	17	12	6	8	2	3188
2 AC +2 CC	4	12	43	19	10	4	5	3	456

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<i>Females</i>									
<i>C. Age 55+</i>									
Austria	6	17	41	10	3	11	8	3	186
Belgium	9	12	34	17	16	4	8	0	191
Bulgaria	3	7	58	15	1	9	5	2	199
Croatia	3	5	37	20	10	9	14	2	189
Czech Rep.	3	12	54	14	4	6	5	2	175
Denmark	10	5	26	16	16	10	16	1	185
Estonia	4	6	39	18	5	8	20	1	205
Finland	8	5	23	17	12	13	21	1	190
France	6	9	35	20	8	7	15	1	182
Germany	9	6	39	10	11	11	13	0	319
Germany E.	13	21	36	10	6	9	6	0	105
Germany W.	8	3	40	10	13	12	14	0	213
Greece	5	5	31	24	19	6	11	0	176
Hungary	3	7	55	23	5	4	3	1	191
Ireland	7	0	9	6	22	21	30	4	136
Italy	9	13	43	8	10	10	5	2	191
Latvia	17	9	38	11	3	6	16	2	154
Lithuania	9	5	34	8	5	3	33	2	192
Luxembourg	8	13	31	15	14	6	12	1	82
Malta	4	1	26	21	18	13	16	1	82
Netherlands	9	4	20	9	32	7	17	2	170
Poland	5	6	33	20	9	16	8	3	158
Portugal	5	5	34	12	7	12	23	2	185
Cyprus	6	1	17	25	28	6	17	0	73
Romania	5	19	40	9	3	10	9	5	166
Slovakia	4	4	43	28	8	10	3	0	162
Slovenia	2	8	40	18	14	11	7	0	188
Spain	7	3	21	19	10	17	22	2	178
Sweden	8	3	36	15	9	8	20	2	197
Turkey	6	3	29	12	21	5	20	4	87
U. Kingdom	10	3	35	7	17	5	17	5	238
EU15	8	7	35	12	12	10	14	2	2894
NMS10	5	7	40	19	8	11	8	2	1529
EU25	8	7	35	13	12	10	13	2	4529
2 AC +2 CC	5	9	38	12	11	7	14	4	483

Table A3 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Didn't know how many	Didn't think about it	DK	N. Cases
<i>Females</i>									
<i>D. Total</i>									
Austria	10	16	36	9	3	12	11	3	469
Belgium	10	9	35	19	17	5	5	0	451
Bulgaria	2	9	60	13	2	6	6	2	455
Croatia	3	5	45	19	8	6	13	2	444
Czech Rep.	3	13	54	14	5	7	3	1	447
Denmark	14	5	28	15	15	9	13	2	444
Estonia	6	7	44	17	4	8	12	1	472
Finland	11	5	28	19	13	8	16	0	444
France	7	8	35	22	13	5	8	1	454
Germany	13	7	39	11	11	10	9	0	692
Germany E.	11	15	45	11	5	8	5	0	224
Germany W.	13	5	38	11	12	11	10	0	465
Greece	9	5	35	21	14	5	12	0	428
Hungary	3	9	55	22	3	3	4	1	451
Ireland	7	2	14	10	21	17	23	5	405
Italy	9	12	41	11	8	7	8	3	451
Latvia	14	13	41	13	2	4	12	1	433
Lithuania	8	11	42	10	3	3	22	1	460
Luxembourg	12	10	36	16	10	5	10	1	221
Malta	4	5	38	16	15	7	11	3	210
Netherlands	13	2	27	12	26	6	13	1	476
Poland	6	10	40	21	6	9	7	1	422
Portugal	6	6	40	13	6	9	18	1	445
Cyprus	6	5	19	28	25	4	13	0	213
Romania	10	17	44	7	3	8	7	5	428
Slovakia	4	7	49	22	6	7	4	0	455
Slovenia	4	9	43	20	10	6	8	0	464
Spain	11	7	27	15	9	10	19	4	446
Sweden	12	3	36	15	12	8	12	1	438
Turkey	5	10	38	20	12	4	9	2	356
U. Kingdom	15	6	31	11	17	3	12	4	588
EU15	11	7	35	14	12	7	11	2	6923
NMS10	5	10	45	19	6	7	7	1	3960
EU25	10	8	37	15	11	7	10	2	10969
2 AC +2 CC	6	12	42	16	8	5	8	3	1551

Table A4:
Distribution of people fulfilling their childbearing desires formulated at age 20, by country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>						
A. Age 25-39						
Austria	41	3	51	31	5	152
Belgium	26	8	65	44	1	131
Bulgaria	41	0	49	20	10	130
Croatia	15	3	68	37	14	124
Czech Rep.	27	4	62	33	7	139
Denmark	13	5	79	27	4	135
Estonia	21	7	63	71	9	123
Finland	27	10	61	27	2	122
France	36	6	55	35	2	135
Germany	19	10	65	28	6	176
Germany East	25	16	55	29	4	56
Germany West	18	8	68	27	7	119
Greece	7	5	88	28	0	137
Hungary	25	6	66	18	4	126
Ireland	16	10	40	29	34	147
Italy	12	1	80	28	8	140
Latvia	24	11	42	41	23	138
Lithuania	27	8	61	56	4	134
Luxembourg	32	10	53	29	7	72
Malta	11	3	70	20	16	63
Netherlands	31	2	58	44	9	152
Poland	23	8	59	37	10	128
Portugal	24	4	66	17	6	135
Rep. of Cyprus	15	3	76	58	8	66
Romania	27	5	52	15	15	141
Slovakia	27	7	64	28	3	151
Slovenia	19	1	70	42	9	141
Spain	24	3	71	45	3	153
Sweden	34	5	54	54	6	127
Turkey	23	10	55	33	13	168
United Kingdom	28	7	53	42	12	177
EU15	24	5	65	34	6	2067
NMS10	24	7	61	35	8	1196
EU25	24	5	64	35	7	3281
2 AC + 2 CC	25	5	55	29	13	627

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>						
B. Age 40-54						
Austria	47	11	37	6	6	126
Belgium	45	10	43	2	1	136
Bulgaria	63	9	23	0	5	126
Croatia	38	14	42	2	6	132
Czech Rep.	51	8	40	8	2	65
Denmark	44	2	48	13	5	130
Estonia	59	13	18	8	9	138
Finland	50	15	33	21	1	141
France	46	9	39	2	6	131
Germany	50	18	30	3	2	208
Germany East	47	27	27	11	0	70
Germany West	51	16	30	2	2	138
Greece	29	18	53	5	0	117
Hungary	43	16	34	6	8	108
Ireland	24	18	30	17	29	122
Italy	46	8	39	6	7	120
Latvia	36	5	55	3	2	129
Lithuania	38	12	33	8	17	119
Luxembourg	50	9	36	16	6	70
Malta	49	5	35	0	11	114
Netherlands	37	13	40	2	10	147
Poland	29	12	39	2	20	69
Portugal	48	13	35	10	3	116
Rep. of Cyprus	74	0	21	12	5	38
Romania	52	10	34	2	6	122
Slovakia	42	13	40	5	6	136
Slovenia	42	14	38	2	6	144
Spain	55	10	33	15	3	121
Sweden	54	14	29	14	3	122
Turkey	45	23	22	4	8	108
United Kingdom	49	10	30	16	10	164
EU15	48	12	35	8	5	1967
NMS10	44	11	38	4	6	1220
EU25	47	12	36	4	6	3158
2 AC + 2 CC	48	18	27	2	7	458

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>						
C. Age55+						
Austria	48	14	32	7	6	144
Belgium	61	5	30	0	3	154
Bulgaria	68	6	22	0	4	155
Croatia	59	7	29	0	4	135
Czech Rep.	69	9	17	0	5	128
Denmark	47	6	41	5	7	158
Estonia	46	9	39	0	6	117
Finland	55	14	24	3	6	146
France	52	14	26	5	7	140
Germany	48	22	24	2	6	247
Germany East	53	25	22	6	0	79
Germany West	47	21	25	0	7	167
Greece	42	15	44	0	0	149
Hungary	50	2	45	9	3	129
Ireland	33	9	31	3	27	118
Italy	49	18	27	5	6	160
Latvia	43	5	38	10	15	103
Lithuania	49	19	25	0	6	118
Luxembourg	45	4	37	4	12	67
Malta	39	18	27	0	16	67
Netherlands	48	10	31	0	11	137
Poland	55	13	23	4	7	112
Portugal	56	12	30	0	3	145
Rep. of Cyprus	52	13	36	0	0	64
Romania	57	13	25	0	6	127
Slovakia	45	18	29	0	9	112
Slovenia	49	8	43	0	1	138
Spain	63	13	22	0	1	144
Sweden	59	11	22	3	7	169
Turkey	36	30	27	0	6	77
United Kingdom	58	8	20	3	15	193
EU15	53	15	26	3	7	2322
NMS10	55	11	28	4	6	1071
EU25	53	14	26	4	7	3564
2 AC + 2 CC	48	20	26	0	6	395

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>						
	D. Total					
Austria	45	9	41	18	5	422
Belgium	45	8	45	10	2	420
Bulgaria	58	5	31	10	6	410
Croatia	38	8	46	18	8	391
Czech Rep.	51	9	33	23	7	405
Denmark	35	4	55	25	5	422
Estonia	36	10	46	36	7	349
Finland	45	13	38	20	3	408
France	45	10	40	18	5	406
Germany	41	17	38	15	4	631
Germany East	43	23	33	18	1	205
Germany West	40	16	39	14	5	424
Greece	26	12	61	15	0	403
Hungary	37	4	55	11	3	383
Ireland	24	12	34	18	30	387
Italy	36	9	48	18	7	421
Latvia	34	9	38	21	19	360
Lithuania	41	11	42	32	7	366
Luxembourg	42	8	42	17	8	210
Malta	27	11	44	10	18	199
Netherlands	38	8	44	21	10	435
Poland	40	11	41	19	8	376
Portugal	43	9	44	11	4	396
Rep. of Cyprus	38	8	51	32	3	195
Romania	44	9	38	8	9	390
Slovakia	37	12	45	16	5	407
Slovenia	39	5	52	20	4	425
Spain	46	8	43	31	2	418
Sweden	50	10	34	30	6	418
Turkey	33	18	39	22	10	353
United Kingdom	46	8	34	27	12	534
EU15	42	11	41	20	6	6356
NMS10	41	10	43	19	7	3486
EU25	42	11	41	20	6	10003
2 AC + 2 CC	38	14	38	18	9	1480

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>						
A. Age 25-39						
Austria	39	5	54	36	3	153
Belgium	37	9	53	35	0	128
Bulgaria	33	10	52	26	6	126
Croatia	28	10	59	31	3	123
Czech Rep.	37	9	51	35	2	133
Denmark	16	5	73	35	5	132
Estonia	39	9	48	47	4	134
Finland	34	9	56	34	1	117
France	34	10	53	26	2	137
Germany	28	14	56	23	2	169
Germany East	26	16	56	32	2	50
Germany West	28	14	56	22	3	116
Greece	22	12	65	21	1	133
Hungary	38	4	54	36	3	123
Ireland	20	14	48	46	19	147
Italy	20	4	69	30	7	140
Latvia	31	12	50	28	7	143
Lithuania	37	15	45	44	2	139
Luxembourg	42	13	40	21	6	72
Malta	32	12	48	7	8	60
Netherlands	26	9	56	41	8	158
Poland	30	7	56	37	6	124
Portugal	33	7	59	23	1	136
Rep. of Cyprus	22	11	64	38	1	73
Romania	39	8	46	8	7	136
Slovakia	36	9	48	31	7	146
Slovenia	27	8	61	44	4	135
Spain	29	1	68	26	1	146
Sweden	32	12	54	42	2	122
Turkey	34	21	38	24	7	164
United Kingdom	32	17	43	46	8	183
EU15	29	10	58	30	4	2055
NMS10	33	8	54	37	5	1166
EU25	29	9	57	31	5	3252
2 AC + 2 CC	34	17	42	20	7	612

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>						
B. Age 40-54						
Austria	38	18	41	2	3	129
Belgium	43	9	47	0	1	133
Bulgaria	65	11	23	0	2	130
Croatia	47	9	42	0	2	132
Czech Rep.	34	25	39	3	1	67
Denmark	43	7	46	3	5	127
Estonia	55	14	29	0	2	139
Finland	49	15	36	0	0	138
France	43	9	47	3	1	135
Germany	47	26	26	0	0	204
Germany East	65	16	19	0	0	68
Germany West	43	29	27	0	1	136
Greece	50	11	39	0	0	119
Hungary	49	17	29	6	5	133
Ireland	31	20	34	5	14	122
Italy	48	7	43	2	3	120
Latvia	55	7	36	2	2	137
Lithuania	47	15	33	6	4	135
Luxembourg	42	10	45	3	3	67
Malta	47	19	28	0	5	129
Netherlands	40	7	49	1	3	148
Poland	43	16	31	0	12	68
Portugal	52	11	35	5	2	123
Rep. of Cyprus	66	13	16	0	8	38
Romania	46	6	39	0	10	126
Slovakia	50	19	24	0	7	140
Slovenia	48	16	34	0	3	147
Spain	49	13	37	4	1	122
Sweden	52	14	31	8	3	119
Turkey	44	28	21	5	8	105
United Kingdom	44	13	26	2	16	167
EU15	46	14	36	2	4	1974
NMS10	51	16	28	2	5	1265
EU25	47	14	35	2	4	3188
2 AC + 2 CC	47	19	27	2	7	456

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>						
C. Age 55+						
Austria	58	13	25	0	3	186
Belgium	41	16	42	3	2	191
Bulgaria	69	6	22	0	4	199
Croatia	52	6	37	0	5	189
Czech Rep.	58	14	23	3	5	175
Denmark	43	10	43	9	4	185
Estonia	46	10	38	0	6	205
Finland	56	12	31	0	1	190
France	51	17	31	2	1	182
Germany	45	14	39	3	2	319
Germany East	43	23	34	8	0	105
Germany West	46	12	40	2	3	213
Greece	40	13	48	0	0	176
Hungary	51	3	43	10	3	191
Ireland	27	21	29	0	24	136
Italy	64	11	23	11	1	191
Latvia	45	14	34	6	6	154
Lithuania	43	16	35	1	6	192
Luxembourg	54	6	39	0	1	82
Malta	40	15	33	0	12	82
Netherlands	39	11	44	0	6	170
Poland	47	18	25	0	10	158
Portugal	54	18	25	0	3	185
Rep. of Cyprus	42	19	37	0	1	73
Romania	53	17	23	5	6	166
Slovakia	46	16	32	0	6	162
Slovenia	51	9	39	0	2	188
Spain	57	16	24	2	3	178
Sweden	56	10	30	2	4	197
Turkey	17	40	26	0	16	87
United Kingdom	54	8	26	5	12	238
EU15	52	13	31	4	4	2894
NMS10	49	15	29	3	7	1529
EU25	52	13	31	4	4	4529
2 AC + 2 CC	39	25	26	1	10	483

Table A4 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Yes	More	No, less	<i>of which still intend</i>	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>						
	D. Total					
Austria	46	12	39	16	3	469
Belgium	41	12	47	12	1	451
Bulgaria	58	8	30	12	3	455
Croatia	44	8	45	11	3	444
Czech Rep.	51	13	33	18	4	447
Denmark	35	8	53	18	5	444
Estonia	45	12	38	17	5	472
Finland	48	12	39	13	1	444
France	44	13	42	12	2	454
Germany	41	18	39	10	2	692
Germany East	46	19	35	14	0	224
Germany West	40	17	40	9	2	465
Greece	37	12	51	8	0	428
Hungary	49	4	44	18	3	451
Ireland	26	18	37	23	19	405
Italy	46	8	43	18	3	451
Latvia	41	14	39	14	6	433
Lithuania	42	17	36	19	4	460
Luxembourg	46	10	42	8	3	221
Malta	39	14	37	3	11	210
Netherlands	35	10	49	15	6	476
Poland	43	15	34	18	8	422
Portugal	47	13	38	12	2	445
Rep. of Cyprus	33	18	47	18	1	213
Romania	46	11	35	4	7	428
Slovakia	43	14	38	13	5	455
Slovenia	44	9	44	18	2	464
Spain	46	11	42	16	2	446
Sweden	49	12	37	20	3	438
Turkey	33	28	30	15	9	356
United Kingdom	44	13	31	22	12	588
EU15	43	12	40	15	4	6923
NMS10	45	13	36	18	6	3960
EU25	44	12	40	15	4	10969
2 AC + 2 CC	40	20	32	11	8	1551

Table A5:
Distribution of people not fulfilling their childbearing desires formulated at age 20, by
reason, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Males</u>										
A. Age 25-39										
Austria	1	17	8	1	0	3	13	3	31	24
Belgium	0	19	0	4	0	6	8	3	44	16
Bulgaria	5	34	6	3	0	2	19	2	20	8
Croatia	1	15	7	0	1	6	13	2	37	17
Czech Rep.	2	27	7	1	6	1	20	2	33	0
Denmark	10	22	5	7	1	4	7	6	27	10
Estonia	9	5	9	3	0	0	0	0	71	5
Finland	3	22	4	4	0	0	15	9	27	16
France	1	12	1	7	1	3	14	7	35	19
Germany	8	23	7	7	1	4	8	5	28	10
Germany East	0	23	16	3	0	6	10	3	29	6
Germany West	10	22	5	7	1	4	7	6	27	10
Greece	1	16	8	6	0	3	18	2	28	19
Hungary	7	28	18	0	10	2	5	1	18	10
Ireland	3	17	0	5	0	8	10	2	29	24
Italy	4	13	4	3	1	4	23	4	28	18
Latvia	7	16	19	3	3	0	12	0	41	0
Lithuania	2	13	0	2	6	2	7	6	56	7
Luxembourg	0	13	0	8	8	3	18	3	29	16
Malta	0	45	5	0	5	0	11	2	20	7
Netherlands	3	16	0	2	0	3	5	8	44	18
Poland	4	20	15	0	8	5	3	3	37	5
Portugal	6	2	12	6	0	0	35	8	17	16
Rep. of Cyprus	4	0	6	0	4	4	0	0	58	24
Romania	8	20	8	1	5	7	7	4	15	24
Slovakia	9	27	10	5	0	9	5	6	28	0
Slovenia	5	8	8	2	3	2	3	1	42	25
Spain	1	12	4	4	1	4	10	2	45	17
Sweden	4	17	0	1	0	1	6	6	54	9
Turkey	4	8	11	0	1	2	8	9	33	25
United Kingdom	4	10	8	5	2	2	5	9	42	13
EU15	4	14	5	5	1	3	13	5	34	16
NMS10	5	21	13	1	7	4	6	3	35	5
EU25	5	21	13	1	7	4	6	3	35	5
2 AC + 2 CC	5	12	10	1	2	3	9	7	29	23

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Males</u>										
B. Age 40-54										
Austria	19	19	2	4	2	4	11	9	6	23
Belgium	10	14	0	10	0	0	8	25	2	31
Bulgaria	24	14	21	10	3	0	3	14	0	10
Croatia	18	16	11	5	14	2	2	13	2	18
Czech Rep.	16	20	0	0	0	4	12	44	8	0
Denmark	13	42	0	2	0	2	11	2	13	15
Estonia	30	24	5	0	16	0	3	8	8	5
Finland	17	19	2	0	0	0	9	4	21	26
France	18	24	8	6	2	2	16	12	2	12
Germany	23	18	10	8	0	2	8	10	3	18
Germany East	26	21	16	5	5	0	0	5	11	11
Germany West	21	17	7	10	0	2	10	10	2	19
Greece	8	15	21	11	5	6	10	2	5	18
Hungary	20	24	10	1	8	1	4	7	6	17
Ireland	6	14	0	0	0	14	6	3	17	39
Italy	13	6	6	9	2	11	21	2	6	21
Latvia	3	15	18	0	10	8	21	23	3	0
Lithuania	13	25	8	0	3	0	0	25	8	15
Luxembourg	8	12	0	8	0	0	0	16	16	36
Malta	22	33	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	7
Netherlands	14	15	2	2	2	0	10	19	2	34
Poland	9	28	11	0	17	0	7	17	2	7
Portugal	17	2	10	2	0	7	17	10	10	22
Rep. of Cyprus	38	4	19	0	4	8	4	0	12	8
Romania	27	7	15	10	2	0	5	12	2	20
Slovakia	22	24	7	2	4	5	7	24	5	0
Slovenia	26	15	9	5	2	2	5	5	2	31
Spain	13	28	10	0	0	3	5	10	15	15
Sweden	11	17	0	3	3	3	11	14	14	20
Turkey	8	4	13	13	4	4	0	21	4	29
United Kingdom	14	18	4	8	0	0	6	10	16	24
EU15	16	18	7	6	1	4	11	9	8	20
NMS10	14	25	11	1	12	1	7	18	4	9
EU25	14	25	11	1	12	1	7	18	4	9
2 AC + 2 CC	16	8	14	11	4	3	2	17	2	23

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Males</u>										
C. Age55+										
Austria	24	15	7	0	0	4	9	7	7	28
Belgium	26	7	0	4	2	2	11	15	0	33
Bulgaria	21	6	18	15	3	12	0	6	0	24
Croatia	13	5	15	10	13	13	13	13	0	5
Czech Rep.	59	5	5	5	5	9	9	9	0	0
Denmark	17	22	3	0	2	3	9	9	5	28
Estonia	22	13	17	9	9	0	13	11	0	11
Finland	23	17	6	6	0	0	3	3	3	37
France	32	5	3	11	0	0	8	5	5	27
Germany	37	15	10	2	3	3	8	7	2	13
Germany East	18	18	12	12	6	0	6	18	6	6
Germany West	41	15	10	0	2	5	10	5	0	15
Greece	20	11	31	3	2	11	12	5	0	8
Hungary	36	14	10	0	9	2	5	5	9	12
Ireland	17	31	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	42
Italy	42	14	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	23
Latvia	31	13	15	3	3	0	13	8	10	8
Lithuania	13	0	3	0	13	3	10	33	0	20
Luxembourg	24	12	0	4	0	0	12	20	4	28
Malta	17	28	6	0	0	17	11	6	0	17
Netherlands	21	12	0	2	5	0	7	14	0	37
Poland	31	15	4	4	4	4	12	19	4	12
Portugal	40	12	9	2	0	12	0	12	0	16
Rep. of Cyprus	39	9	30	0	0	4	4	0	0	13
Romania	28	6	6	0	6	0	13	13	0	25
Slovakia	33	24	6	6	3	3	12	15	0	0
Slovenia	29	8	3	3	2	3	10	10	0	31
Spain	25	13	3	0	3	3	9	6	0	34
Sweden	21	11	0	3	0	0	13	11	3	42
Turkey	14	5	5	0	0	0	5	19	0	57
United Kingdom	11	16	5	0	8	0	16	11	3	34
EU15	29	13	7	4	2	2	9	7	3	25
NMS10	34	14	7	2	4	3	9	13	4	10
EU25	34	14	7	2	4	3	9	13	4	10
2 AC + 2 CC	19	4	7	2	3	2	6	15	0	41

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Males</u>										
D. Total										
Austria	12	17	5	2	1	4	11	5	18	25
Belgium	14	12	1	8	1	1	14	15	10	26
Bulgaria	13	22	13	9	2	4	10	6	10	12
Croatia	9	13	10	3	8	6	9	8	18	15
Czech Rep.	14	21	5	2	5	3	17	11	23	0
Denmark	8	26	1	3	0	4	9	4	25	19
Estonia	17	12	11	4	6	0	4	5	36	6
Finland	13	20	4	3	0	0	10	6	20	24
France	14	14	4	7	2	2	13	8	18	18
Germany	19	19	8	6	2	3	8	7	15	12
Germany East	12	22	15	6	3	3	6	7	18	7
Germany West	21	19	7	6	1	4	9	7	14	13
Greece	8	14	17	6	1	6	14	3	15	16
Hungary	19	23	13	0	9	2	5	5	11	13
Ireland	9	20	1	2	0	8	7	2	18	33
Italy	14	12	5	4	1	4	19	3	18	20
Latvia	12	15	18	2	5	2	15	9	21	2
Lithuania	8	14	3	1	7	1	6	16	32	11
Luxembourg	9	14	0	7	3	1	13	11	17	25
Malta	10	40	3	0	2	9	8	8	10	9
Netherlands	11	14	1	2	2	2	7	13	21	28
Poland	11	21	12	1	10	3	6	10	19	6
Portugal	17	4	11	4	0	5	22	9	11	17
Rep. of Cyprus	21	3	15	0	3	5	2	0	32	17
Romania	17	14	11	3	5	3	7	7	8	23
Slovakia	17	26	9	4	2	7	7	13	16	0
Slovenia	17	10	7	3	2	3	5	4	20	28
Spain	8	16	5	2	1	3	9	5	31	21
Sweden	10	15	0	3	1	1	9	9	30	20
Turkey	6	6	9	2	1	2	6	13	22	31
United Kingdom	7	13	6	5	2	1	8	9	27	21
EU15	13	15	6	5	1	3	12	7	20	19
NMS10	14	21	11	1	8	3	7	9	19	7
EU25	13	16	6	4	2	3	11	7	20	17
2 AC + 2 CC	10	10	10	3	3	3	7	11	18	26

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Females</u>										
A. Age 25-39										
Austria	13	17	2	6	1	0	6	4	36	14
Belgium	13	13	3	9	1	0	6	3	35	19
Bulgaria	9	18	17	11	2	6	5	3	26	3
Croatia	7	8	4	4	3	6	15	7	31	17
Czech Rep.	15	18	4	1	4	1	3	18	35	0
Denmark	5	16	0	2	2	9	10	5	35	14
Estonia	6	6	14	5	2	2	6	8	47	2
Finland	8	15	0	6	2	2	9	6	34	18
France	14	15	4	7	1	4	7	11	26	10
Germany	15	12	7	17	0	2	3	10	23	11
Germany East	21	4	11	7	0	0	4	18	32	4
Germany West	12	14	8	18	0	3	3	8	22	11
Greece	8	6	15	11	0	1	16	5	21	18
Hungary	9	15	15	8	8	2	2	2	36	6
Ireland	4	13	0	3	0	1	3	14	46	17
Italy	7	15	4	3	0	3	15	6	30	16
Latvia	14	19	17	3	6	1	7	6	28	0
Lithuania	17	10	6	2	3	0	8	5	44	3
Luxembourg	14	10	0	0	0	0	7	17	21	31
Malta	10	17	3	14	0	7	21	10	7	7
Netherlands	10	13	1	5	3	0	0	5	41	24
Poland	11	10	10	6	4	1	6	7	37	6
Portugal	13	13	6	0	1	4	25	6	23	10
Rep. of Cyprus	13	9	2	6	0	0	4	6	38	23
Romania	11	19	11	3	8	0	15	5	8	19
Slovakia	14	20	9	7	1	6	6	7	31	0
Slovenia	6	6	11	4	2	1	4	5	44	18
Spain	1	15	8	6	1	9	10	5	26	19
Sweden	8	15	0	2	0	5	11	9	42	8
Turkey	14	14	11	2	0	3	3	10	24	21
United Kingdom	14	9	0	4	0	6	6	8	46	10
EU15	10	13	5	7	1	4	9	7	30	14
NMS10	12	13	10	5	4	2	5	8	37	5
EU25	10	13	6	7	1	4	8	7	31	13
2 AC + 2 CC	13	15	12	3	2	2	7	8	20	18

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Females</u>										
B. Age 40-54										
Austria	30	17	8	8	2	2	6	15	2	13
Belgium	26	11	3	18	3	5	3	16	0	18
Bulgaria	37	17	10	10	0	3	3	10	0	7
Croatia	20	16	7	14	2	2	14	5	0	20
Czech Rep.	38	8	5	8	0	13	0	28	3	0
Denmark	34	16	0	2	2	5	5	9	3	24
Estonia	36	21	13	8	3	3	8	0	0	8
Finland	20	12	2	0	0	2	14	12	0	37
France	21	25	6	10	2	3	6	6	3	17
Germany	38	17	11	8	0	0	9	8	0	8
Germany East	23	8	15	0	0	0	0	31	0	23
Germany West	43	19	8	8	0	0	14	5	0	5
Greece	20	11	37	13	0	11	2	2	0	4
Hungary	37	20	8	4	4	2	6	4	6	12
Ireland	17	12	2	12	0	7	0	21	5	24
Italy	19	19	0	8	0	10	12	13	2	19
Latvia	32	23	11	2	2	5	11	9	2	2
Lithuania	31	8	14	3	3	0	8	17	6	14
Luxembourg	17	17	7	10	0	0	7	10	3	33
Malta	29	5	19	10	5	19	0	5	0	14
Netherlands	32	19	1	3	0	0	5	22	1	18
Poland	18	26	3	3	3	6	6	24	0	9
Portugal	26	5	26	5	0	7	7	9	5	9
Rep. of Cyprus	35	8	35	8	4	8	0	0	0	12
Romania	27	22	10	2	6	8	6	4	0	16
Slovakia	38	20	6	10	4	4	4	16	0	0
Slovenia	26	10	8	20	2	2	0	18	0	18
Spain	11	20	7	7	0	9	4	22	4	22
Sweden	22	11	0	0	0	3	8	19	8	30
Turkey	9	5	14	0	0	9	9	23	5	27
United Kingdom	23	18	2	5	0	20	5	7	2	18
EU15	24	19	6	7	0	6	7	12	2	17
NMS10	28	20	6	5	3	6	5	19	2	8
EU25	24	19	6	7	1	6	6	13	2	16
2 AC + 2 CC	20	13	11	3	2	7	8	14	2	22

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Females</u>										
C. Age55+										
Austria	32	9	4	9	4	4	2	2	0	30
Belgium	24	10	1	8	0	1	5	19	3	29
Bulgaria	47	7	5	19	2	5	5	7	0	5
Croatia	36	7	14	16	1	3	6	6	0	11
Czech Rep.	53	10	8	5	0	5	0	18	3	0
Denmark	16	20	3	3	1	6	6	15	9	23
Estonia	31	21	12	4	6	3	9	5	0	12
Finland	31	15	3	3	0	3	2	12	0	29
France	34	11	2	16	2	2	4	5	2	29
Germany	33	10	2	6	4	6	6	3	3	25
Germany East	25	8	11	3	6	0	11	8	8	25
Germany West	35	9	1	7	4	8	6	2	2	25
Greece	23	5	38	10	1	6	2	5	0	12
Hungary	27	11	16	4	10	0	6	2	10	16
Ireland	18	15	3	3	0	3	3	8	0	51
Italy	23	9	5	2	0	7	11	18	11	11
Latvia	42	17	15	4	4	0	9	6	6	0
Lithuania	27	21	9	4	4	4	6	16	1	9
Luxembourg	34	6	0	6	3	3	6	13	0	28
Malta	15	30	15	0	0	4	4	15	0	19
Netherlands	20	8	1	3	1	3	7	18	0	36
Poland	44	3	8	3	3	5	8	18	0	10
Portugal	30	11	13	2	2	11	0	2	0	28
Rep. of Cyprus	33	0	30	4	4	0	0	4	0	26
Romania	51	10	8	0	0	5	5	3	5	15
Slovakia	40	15	12	17	4	2	4	8	0	0
Slovenia	41	5	4	10	1	1	4	5	0	27
Spain	29	12	14	5	0	5	7	5	2	17
Sweden	18	13	3	15	0	3	3	13	2	32
Turkey	35	0	9	0	0	0	0	13	0	43
United Kingdom	15	11	2	2	2	5	11	16	5	31
EU15	27	10	5	6	2	5	7	9	4	24
NMS10	38	8	10	4	5	4	6	12	3	10
EU25	29	10	6	6	2	5	7	10	4	22
2 AC + 2 CC	41	4	9	4	0	2	3	9	1	27

Table A5 (continued)

COUNTRIES	Health problems	Lack of partner	Financial problems	Work	Housing	Cost of children	Lack of time	Change priorities	Still intend a child	Other
<u>Females</u>										
D. Total										
Austria	23	15	4	8	2	2	5	6	16	19
Belgium	21	11	2	11	1	2	4	12	12	22
Bulgaria	27	14	12	13	1	5	4	6	12	5
Croatia	21	10	9	11	2	4	11	6	11	16
Czech Rep.	31	12	5	5	2	6	1	20	18	0
Denmark	16	18	1	2	2	7	7	9	18	20
Estonia	23	16	13	5	4	2	8	5	17	7
Finland	19	14	2	3	1	2	8	10	13	27
France	22	18	4	10	2	3	5	8	12	17
Germany	28	12	6	10	2	4	6	7	10	16
Germany East	23	6	12	4	3	0	5	15	14	17
Germany West	29	13	5	12	2	4	6	5	9	17
Greece	16	6	28	11	0	5	8	4	8	13
Hungary	23	15	13	5	8	1	5	3	18	11
Ireland	11	13	1	5	0	4	1	15	23	28
Italy	14	15	3	4	0	6	13	11	18	15
Latvia	28	19	15	2	4	2	9	7	14	1
Lithuania	23	14	9	3	4	2	7	13	19	8
Luxembourg	22	12	2	5	1	1	7	12	8	30
Malta	17	18	12	8	1	9	9	9	3	13
Netherlands	20	13	2	4	2	1	4	14	15	26
Poland	22	12	8	3	3	3	6	15	18	8
Portugal	21	10	13	2	2	7	14	6	12	15
Rep. of Cyprus	22	6	18	6	2	2	2	3	18	21
Romania	26	17	11	2	5	3	9	5	4	17
Slovakia	28	18	9	11	3	4	5	9	13	0
Slovenia	23	7	8	10	2	1	3	8	18	21
Spain	10	15	10	5	1	8	8	9	16	19
Sweden	15	13	1	6	0	4	7	13	20	21
Turkey	18	8	11	1	0	3	4	14	15	27
United Kingdom	16	12	1	3	1	9	7	10	22	19
EU15	19	14	5	7	1	5	8	9	15	18
NMS10	24	13	9	5	4	3	5	12	18	7
EU25	20	14	6	7	1	5	7	9	15	16
2 AC + 2 CC	21	12	11	3	2	3	6	10	11	21

Table A6:
Distribution of respondents by actual number of children, country, sex, and age.

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>						
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>						
Austria	95	4	1	0	0	76
Belgium	93	6	1	0	0	76
Bulgaria	87	7	2	2	1	86
Croatia	95	4	2	0	0	84
Czech Rep.	95	3	2	0	0	94
Denmark	98	2	0	0	0	69
Estonia	98	3	0	0	0	92
Finland	93	7	0	0	0	76
France	94	4	2	0	0	83
Germany	99	1	0	0	0	104
Germany East	94	6	0	0	0	40
Germany West	100	0	0	0	0	67
Greece	100	0	0	0	0	88
Hungary	100	0	0	0	0	90
Ireland	96	1	1	1	0	106
Italy	100	0	0	0	0	70
Latvia	87	9	4	0	0	111
Lithuania	99	1	0	0	0	91
Luxembourg	100	0	0	0	0	36
Malta	100	0	0	0	0	47
Netherlands	100	0	0	0	0	75
Poland	97	1	2	0	0	103
Portugal	94	6	0	0	0	86
Rep. of Cyprus	100	0	0	0	0	51
Romania	98	2	0	0	0	97
Slovakia	98	2	0	0	0	117
Slovenia	99	1	0	0	0	84
Spain	100	0	0	0	0	74
Sweden	100	0	0	0	0	75
Turkey	98	2	0	0	0	150
United Kingdom	89	9	0	2	0	101
EU15	96	3	0	0	0	1152
NMS10	97	2	1	0	0	907
EU25	97	3	1	0	0	1936
2 AC + 2 CC	97	2	0	0	0	517

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>						
<i>B. Age 25-39</i>						
Austria	55	25	18	2	0	152
Belgium	46	16	27	7	4	131
Bulgaria	36	23	35	6	0	130
Croatia	46	23	22	8	1	124
Czech Rep.	42	29	23	3	2	139
Denmark	48	18	23	8	3	135
Estonia	45	24	18	10	3	123
Finland	43	18	24	9	6	122
France	36	21	31	11	1	135
Germany	56	23	12	4	6	176
Germany East	49	29	13	6	3	56
Germany West	58	21	11	3	6	119
Greece	70	18	7	4	0	137
Hungary	34	22	29	13	1	126
Ireland	53	17	18	10	3	147
Italy	69	17	13	0	1	140
Latvia	30	23	34	8	4	138
Lithuania	37	34	24	5	1	134
Luxembourg	43	16	26	16	0	72
Malta	60	10	20	7	3	63
Netherlands	53	14	26	4	2	152
Poland	35	30	27	6	2	128
Portugal	45	30	20	5	0	135
Rep. of Cyprus	39	10	39	12	0	66
Romania	39	43	14	2	2	141
Slovakia	41	22	26	8	3	151
Slovenia	50	25	21	3	1	141
Spain	61	18	19	2	0	153
Sweden	38	15	33	12	3	127
Turkey	33	18	30	12	7	168
United Kingdom	47	14	22	11	6	177
EU15	53	19	19	6	3	2067
NMS10	37	28	27	7	2	1196
EU25	51	20	21	6	2	3281
2 AC + 2 CC	35	24	27	10	5	627

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>						
<i>C. Age 40-54</i>						
Austria	21	24	41	11	3	126
Belgium	17	15	39	19	11	136
Bulgaria	8	21	56	14	2	126
Croatia	15	14	49	17	5	132
Czech Rep.	8	18	57	12	5	138
Denmark	21	15	43	16	5	130
Estonia	18	12	43	22	5	108
Finland	19	14	37	21	9	141
France	20	16	37	27	0	131
Germany	16	20	42	13	9	208
Germany East	18	10	46	14	12	70
Germany West	16	22	41	13	9	138
Greece	25	11	46	15	4	117
Hungary	10	26	43	21	1	129
Ireland	18	7	27	21	27	122
Italy	26	24	39	9	2	120
Latvia	7	20	50	12	10	119
Lithuania	15	22	53	7	3	114
Luxembourg	11	21	54	9	5	70
Malta	28	9	39	8	17	69
Netherlands	22	11	38	20	9	147
Poland	20	17	34	21	7	136
Portugal	13	23	45	13	6	116
Rep. of Cyprus	0	11	43	24	22	65
Romania	12	39	32	12	4	122
Slovakia	15	14	45	20	6	144
Slovenia	15	16	55	10	4	146
Spain	19	14	49	14	3	121
Sweden	20	8	42	23	7	122
Turkey	4	7	33	29	28	108
United Kingdom	22	15	33	19	11	164
EU15	20	17	40	16	6	1967
NMS10	16	18	41	19	6	1220
EU25	19	18	40	17	6	3158
2 AC + 2 CC	7	17	36	22	18	458

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>						
<i>D. Age 55+</i>						
Austria	18	19	43	13	7	144
Belgium	11	24	30	18	17	154
Bulgaria	2	16	70	9	4	155
Croatia	7	14	58	16	5	135
Czech Rep.	6	12	58	21	3	128
Denmark	7	13	40	31	9	158
Estonia	12	26	42	17	4	117
Finland	11	13	46	21	10	146
France	12	15	38	24	12	140
Germany	10	19	40	22	9	247
Germany East	7	29	42	13	9	79
Germany West	10	16	40	24	9	167
Greece	8	9	56	17	10	149
Hungary	10	23	51	12	4	129
Ireland	27	4	13	20	36	118
Italy	13	17	46	15	9	160
Latvia	12	22	50	14	3	103
Lithuania	4	17	59	15	5	118
Luxembourg	17	32	32	13	6	67
Malta	16	8	27	26	24	67
Netherlands	10	14	44	19	13	137
Poland	10	12	45	19	14	112
Portugal	11	16	45	12	15	145
Rep. of Cyprus	6	6	39	29	20	64
Romania	9	24	42	15	10	127
Slovakia	6	11	50	25	9	112
Slovenia	16	12	54	13	5	138
Spain	10	13	36	28	13	144
Sweden	10	13	40	24	13	169
Turkey	1	3	18	22	56	77
United Kingdom	21	13	40	16	10	193
EU15	13	16	41	20	11	2322
NMS10	9	14	49	18	10	1071
EU25	12	15	42	20	11	3564
2 AC + 2 CC	4	12	35	18	31	395

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Males</u>						
			E. Total			
Austria	42	20	28	7	3	498
Belgium	34	17	27	13	9	496
Bulgaria	28	17	45	8	2	496
Croatia	34	15	36	11	3	475
Czech Rep.	33	17	37	10	3	499
Denmark	35	13	30	16	5	491
Estonia	41	17	27	12	3	441
Finland	34	14	31	15	7	484
France	35	15	30	17	4	489
Germany	37	17	28	12	7	735
Germany East	34	20	30	10	7	245
Germany West	35	17	28	13	7	491
Greece	46	11	30	10	4	491
Hungary	34	19	33	12	2	473
Ireland	47	8	16	13	16	493
Italy	44	16	28	7	4	491
Latvia	34	19	34	9	4	470
Lithuania	35	20	35	7	2	456
Luxembourg	35	20	32	11	3	246
Malta	46	7	24	11	12	246
Netherlands	40	11	31	12	7	511
Poland	38	16	28	12	6	479
Portugal	36	20	30	8	6	482
Rep. of Cyprus	33	7	32	17	11	246
Romania	36	29	23	8	4	487
Slovakia	39	13	31	13	4	524
Slovenia	39	15	36	7	3	510
Spain	42	13	28	12	5	492
Sweden	33	10	33	17	7	492
Turkey	41	8	20	14	17	503
United Kingdom	39	13	27	13	8	635
EU15	39	15	28	12	6	7508
NMS10	37	16	31	11	4	4392
EU25	39	15	29	12	6	11939
2 AC + 2 CC	38	14	24	12	12	1997

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>						
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>						
Austria	88	8	4	0	0	74
Belgium	93	7	0	0	0	73
Bulgaria	71	23	6	0	0	80
Croatia	90	8	1	0	0	81
Czech Rep.	93	6	1	0	0	90
Denmark	94	3	0	0	0	67
Estonia	74	19	5	1	0	91
Finland	89	8	1	0	0	75
France	84	10	5	0	0	80
Germany	83	15	2	0	0	99
Germany East	78	17	6	0	0	36
Germany West	85	15	0	0	0	65
Greece	98	1	1	0	0	81
Hungary	83	8	5	3	0	86
Ireland	79	11	5	1	0	102
Italy	95	5	0	0	0	60
Latvia	81	12	7	0	0	113
Lithuania	83	15	3	0	0	88
Luxembourg	94	0	6	0	0	35
Malta	82	16	2	0	0	44
Netherlands	95	0	5	0	0	75
Poland	92	7	1	0	0	99
Portugal	88	6	6	0	0	84
Rep. of Cyprus	90	6	6	0	0	49
Romania	93	6	2	0	0	93
Slovakia	85	11	4	0	0	112
Slovenia	98	2	0	0	0	82
Spain	87	10	1	0	0	71
Sweden	97	0	3	0	0	71
Turkey	78	10	10	0	2	143
United Kingdom	69	23	6	2	1	99
EU15	85	11	3	0	0	1093
NMS10	89	8	2	0	0	873
EU25	86	10	3	0	0	1842
2 AC + 2 CC	80	10	8	0	1	492

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>						
<i>B. Age 25-39</i>						
Austria	37	33	26	3	1	153
Belgium	28	19	39	7	8	128
Bulgaria	17	38	37	6	2	126
Croatia	33	24	32	8	3	123
Czech Rep.	19	29	41	8	3	133
Denmark	42	19	28	8	3	132
Estonia	15	40	32	10	4	134
Finland	21	28	33	12	7	117
France	24	21	30	20	5	137
Germany	24	26	35	8	6	169
Germany East	30	34	22	8	7	50
Germany West	23	25	38	9	5	116
Greece	40	18	33	7	2	133
Hungary	20	23	42	11	4	123
Ireland	23	22	30	13	11	147
Italy	56	18	23	3	0	140
Latvia	20	32	37	8	2	143
Lithuania	21	35	34	7	2	139
Luxembourg	24	14	37	17	8	72
Malta	29	17	37	14	2	60
Netherlands	24	19	43	12	2	158
Poland	27	28	31	13	1	124
Portugal	29	34	24	8	5	136
Rep. of Cyprus	20	18	30	23	8	73
Romania	30	38	28	3	1	136
Slovakia	23	30	34	10	2	146
Slovenia	36	28	25	11	1	135
Spain	37	29	27	5	2	146
Sweden	30	12	38	18	3	122
Turkey	15	14	38	20	14	164
United Kingdom	24	27	26	12	11	183
EU15	32	24	29	10	5	2055
NMS10	24	28	34	11	2	1166
EU25	31	24	30	10	4	3252
2 AC + 2 CC	19	21	35	15	10	612

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>						
<i>C. Age 40-54</i>						
Austria	20	25	37	13	5	129
Belgium	9	21	43	18	9	133
Bulgaria	3	22	66	7	2	130
Croatia	8	21	49	17	5	132
Czech Rep.	4	16	60	16	5	139
Denmark	17	14	50	13	6	127
Estonia	8	18	48	14	12	133
Finland	9	19	34	21	17	138
France	6	20	39	23	12	135
Germany	10	115	50	17	8	204
Germany East	5	14	57	19	4	68
Germany West	11	15	48	17	9	136
Greece	8	14	59	16	3	119
Hungary	5	16	54	20	6	137
Ireland	7	8	30	27	29	122
Italy	18	28	44	6	3	120
Latvia	11	26	46	12	5	135
Lithuania	10	18	53	16	3	129
Luxembourg	13	23	47	13	4	67
Malta	7	11	50	22	10	68
Netherlands	16	19	43	18	4	148
Poland	8	18	42	16	16	140
Portugal	9	28	41	13	9	123
Rep. of Cyprus	8	4	39	35	13	67
Romania	14	36	41	5	5	126
Slovakia	9	16	46	23	5	147
Slovenia	3	24	49	19	6	141
Spain	11	21	48	14	5	122
Sweden	6	19	38	21	16	119
Turkey	4	7	27	34	28	105
United Kingdom	21	18	30	18	13	167
EU15	13	20	43	16	9	1974
NMS10	7	17	47	17	11	1265
EU25	12	19	43	16	9	3188
2 AC + 2 CC	7	17	36	22	18	456

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>						
<i>D. Age 55+</i>						
Austria	9	26	37	17	11	186
Belgium	12	24	31	15	17	191
Bulgaria	2	19	67	8	3	199
Croatia	8	23	45	13	11	189
Czech Rep.	4	21	51	18	5	175
Denmark	9	14	37	28	12	185
Estonia	14	18	46	12	10	205
Finland	9	16	35	24	15	190
France	7	21	32	20	20	182
Germany	12	21	37	21	9	319
Germany East	13	29	31	19	7	105
Germany West	11	19	39	22	10	213
Greece	6	17	53	17	7	176
Hungary	12	21	49	13	5	191
Ireland	16	4	17	14	49	136
Italy	11	16	40	20	12	191
Latvia	8	29	47	10	6	154
Lithuania	10	19	46	13	12	192
Luxembourg	13	28	36	18	4	82
Malta	17	9	27	19	28	82
Netherlands	15	12	39	18	15	170
Poland	6	15	34	30	15	158
Portugal	10	19	33	18	21	185
Rep. of Cyprus	9	5	32	32	22	73
Romania	15	20	38	17	11	166
Slovakia	8	14	39	22	17	162
Slovenia	8	19	49	15	9	188
Spain	13	10	27	20	31	178
Sweden	14	16	39	21	11	197
Turkey	5	4	12	23	57	87
United Kingdom	14	10	36	19	20	238
EU15	11	17	36	20	16	2894
NMS10	7	17	41	23	11	1529
EU25	11	17	36	20	16	4529
2 AC + 2 CC	8	13	31	18	31	483

Table A6 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	N. Cases
<u>Females</u>						
			E. Total			
Austria	30	25	29	10	5	543
Belgium	27	20	32	12	10	524
Bulgaria	16	25	51	6	2	535
Croatia	27	21	36	11	6	525
Czech Rep.	23	19	43	12	4	537
Denmark	31	14	33	15	6	511
Estonia	22	23	37	10	7	564
Finland	23	19	30	17	11	519
France	23	19	29	18	11	533
Germany	23	20	36	15	7	791
Germany East	23	25	33	14	5	260
Germany West	23	19	36	15	7	530
Greece	30	14	41	11	4	509
Hungary	23	18	41	13	4	536
Ireland	28	11	22	14	23	507
Italy	35	18	31	10	5	512
Latvia	27	26	36	8	4	546
Lithuania	24	22	38	10	6	548
Luxembourg	27	19	35	14	5	256
Malta	28	13	31	15	12	254
Netherlands	29	14	37	14	6	551
Poland	28	17	29	17	9	521
Portugal	27	23	29	11	11	529
Rep. of Cyprus	27	8	28	24	12	262
Romania	32	26	30	7	5	521
Slovakia	27	18	33	15	7	568
Slovenia	27	20	35	13	5	546
Spain	30	18	28	12	12	517
Sweden	28	13	33	17	8	509
Turkey	29	10	23	17	21	499
United Kingdom	26	18	28	14	13	687
EU15	27	18	31	14	9	8017
NMS10	26	18	34	15	7	4832
EU25	27	18	32	14	9	12811
2 AC + 2 CC	28	16	28	14	15	2044

**Table A7:
Distribution of respondents by intended number of children, country, sex, and age.**

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>							
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>							
Austria	8	13	28	1	0	49	76
Belgium	5	14	58	20	0	1	76
Bulgaria	3	9	52	6	2	28	86
Croatia	7	9	42	14	5	23	84
Czech Rep.	9	17	56	4	0	14	94
Denmark	4	0	48	28	0	20	69
Estonia	3	9	51	14	0	24	92
Finland	8	5	47	22	7	12	76
France	6	7	34	36	7	10	83
Germany	6	9	48	13	2	23	104
Germany East	3	10	33	23	0	33	40
Germany West	7	7	52	10	1	19	67
Greece	3	2	66	22	6	2	88
Hungary	6	10	53	14	2	13	90
Ireland	8	8	20	6	8	51	106
Italy	11	9	41	4	3	31	70
Latvia	13	14	41	10	1	20	111
Lithuania	4	13	48	9	3	22	91
Luxembourg	3	3	39	25	0	28	36
Malta	13	17	51	4	0	13	47
Netherlands	7	7	41	23	4	19	75
Poland	5	3	45	20	2	26	103
Portugal	10	5	51	10	2	22	86
Rep. of Cyprus	8	0	14	27	10	41	51
Romania	10	18	30	6	0	37	97
Slovakia	6	15	50	7	3	18	117
Slovenia	2	4	51	7	2	32	84
Spain	9	3	42	15	1	28	74
Sweden	3	3	40	13	0	40	75
Turkey	21	8	45	4	1	20	150
United Kingdom	13	2	51	15	6	13	101
EU15	9	6	44	17	4	21	1152
NMS10	6	8	48	15	2	22	907
EU25	8	6	45	16	3	21	1936
2 AC+2 CC	18	10	43	5	1	24	517

Table A7 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>							
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>							
Austria	50	20	9	3	1	17	152
Belgium	42	16	24	12	2	4	131
Bulgaria	41	11	24	5	3	15	130
Croatia	28	22	23	11	2	13	124
Czech Rep.	37	28	26	1	1	8	139
Denmark	30	16	30	13	1	10	135
Estonia	20	27	23	9	0	22	123
Finland	34	16	27	5	2	15	122
France	41	18	25	9	1	5	135
Germany	39	17	22	4	2	15	176
Germany East	54	9	23	0	2	13	56
Germany West	35	19	22	4	3	17	119
Greece	12	29	40	13	3	2	137
Hungary	44	23	27	1	0	4	126
Ireland	29	6	16	8	5	36	147
Italy	18	23	29	5	1	26	140
Latvia	41	16	22	9	0	12	138
Lithuania	34	26	24	4	2	9	134
Luxembourg	38	25	19	4	0	14	72
Malta	29	11	30	0	0	30	63
Netherlands	50	14	18	5	1	12	152
Poland	33	27	27	4	0	9	128
Portugal	45	19	24	2	0	10	135
Rep. of Cyprus	26	33	18	15	3	6	66
Romania	33	27	21	1	1	18	141
Slovakia	50	17	19	4	1	9	151
Slovenia	20	24	28	7	3	18	141
Spain	31	17	25	6	1	20	153
Sweden	42	14	26	6	1	11	127
Turkey	49	15	22	7	2	6	168
United Kingdom	54	7	19	6	6	7	177
EU15	37	17	24	6	2	14	2067
NMS10	36	26	26	3	0	9	1196
EU25	37	18	24	6	2	13	3281
2 AC+2 CC	44	18	22	6	2	9	627

Table A7 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Males</u>							
	<i>C. Total</i>						
Austria	67	10	8	2	0	13	498
Belgium	68	7	16	7	1	2	496
Bulgaria	65	5	16	2	1	10	496
Croatia	60	8	14	5	1	10	475
Czech Rep.	63	12	18	1	0	6	499
Denmark	63	5	17	8	0	7	491
Estonia	52	10	18	5	0	15	441
Finland	65	6	15	5	2	7	484
France	60	8	15	9	1	6	489
Germany	70	6	12	3	1	8	735
Germany East	72	4	11	4	0	9	245
Germany West	70	7	12	3	1	8	491
Greece	54	10	26	8	2	1	491
Hungary	63	9	20	3	0	5	473
Ireland	54	4	10	4	3	25	493
Italy	58	9	16	2	1	13	491
Latvia	58	9	17	5	0	10	470
Lithuania	56	11	17	3	2	11	456
Luxembourg	65	9	13	5	0	8	246
Malta	64	7	17	2	0	11	246
Netherlands	68	6	12	5	1	8	511
Poland	57	8	17	5	0	12	479
Portugal	65	8	17	3	0	8	482
Rep. of Cyprus	58	10	8	10	3	11	246
Romania	52	13	15	2	0	18	487
Slovakia	62	9	18	3	1	8	524
Slovenia	60	8	16	3	1	12	510
Spain	62	6	15	4	0	13	492
Sweden	66	6	14	3	0	11	492
Turkey	57	8	21	4	1	9	503
United Kingdom	68	3	15	5	3	6	635
EU15	64	7	15	4	1	9	7508
NMS10	59	9	18	4	0	10	4392
EU25	63	7	15	4	1	9	11939
2 AC+2 CC	57	9	19	3	1	11	1997

Table A7 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>							
<i>A. Age 15-24 years</i>							
Austria	14	22	41	5	0	19	74
Belgium	1	15	51	21	11	1	73
Bulgaria	4	14	58	4	0	20	80
Croatia	2	16	41	13	4	24	81
Czech Rep.	2	22	51	13	6	4	90
Denmark	3	0	42	28	12	15	67
Estonia	9	23	33	13	1	22	91
Finland	16	8	35	19	9	13	75
France	15	4	33	40	8	0	80
Germany	15	12	55	8	3	7	99
Germany East	22	19	50	8	0	0	36
Germany West	14	11	55	8	3	9	65
Greece	2	11	58	22	4	2	81
Hungary	10	19	55	12	1	3	86
Ireland	16	7	18	12	9	40	102
Italy	10	12	33	20	0	23	60
Latvia	16	11	57	9	2	6	113
Lithuania	5	19	51	17	1	7	88
Luxembourg	14	3	49	9	9	14	35
Malta	14	16	41	11	0	18	44
Netherlands	4	4	51	13	7	21	75
Poland	3	16	56	9	3	13	99
Portugal	4	35	52	2	0	6	84
Rep. of Cyprus	0	10	49	20	12	8	49
Romania	17	18	40	4	3	18	93
Slovakia	9	24	47	11	2	8	112
Slovenia	5	7	50	17	5	17	82
Spain	17	7	39	15	3	18	71
Sweden	3	0	41	25	10	23	71
Turkey	34	14	32	9	3	9	143
United Kingdom	15	11	32	21	6	13	99
EU15	13	10	41	20	5	12	1093
NMS10	5	18	53	11	3	10	873
EU25	11	12	43	18	4	12	1842
2 AC+2 CC	28	15	35	8	3	12	492

Table A7 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>							
<i>B. Age 25-39 years</i>							
Austria	58	22	7	5	1	8	153
Belgium	63	16	13	4	2	2	128
Bulgaria	47	18	19	3	1	13	126
Croatia	39	24	17	4	1	14	123
Czech Rep.	63	20	11	2	0	4	133
Denmark	34	27	21	10	2	5	132
Estonia	46	22	15	1	0	16	134
Finland	39	32	12	10	2	4	117
France	55	20	14	4	2	5	137
Germany	66	15	11	1	0	7	169
Germany East	64	16	16	2	0	2	50
Germany West	67	15	9	1	0	9	116
Greece	47	17	29	5	1	2	133
Hungary	53	23	16	5	2	1	123
Ireland	41	14	16	8	4	16	147
Italy	34	17	24	5	1	19	140
Latvia	50	25	15	4	1	6	143
Lithuania	51	24	12	3	2	6	139
Luxembourg	71	17	8	3	0	1	72
Malta	65	12	15	3	0	7	60
Netherlands	49	22	15	4	3	9	158
Poland	46	22	17	2	2	12	124
Portugal	47	21	17	3	2	10	136
Rep. of Cyprus	47	26	11	0	4	12	73
Romania	52	19	18	1	0	11	136
Slovakia	62	21	9	3	0	6	146
Slovenia	41	21	20	6	1	11	135
Spain	45	24	14	2	0	16	146
Sweden	52	16	16	7	0	9	122
Turkey	73	15	5	1	1	5	164
United Kingdom	51	17	20	2	2	9	183
EU15	50	19	16	3	1	10	2055
NMS10	51	22	15	3	1	8	1166
EU25	50	19	16	3	1	10	3252
2 AC+2 CC	65	16	9	1	0	7	612

Table A7 (continued)

COUNTRIES	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	DK	N cases
<u>Females</u>							
	<i>C. Total</i>						
Austria	73	11	8	2	0	6	543
Belgium	76	7	10	4	2	1	524
Bulgaria	72	7	14	1	0	6	535
Croatia	70	8	10	3	1	8	525
Czech Rep.	74	9	11	3	1	2	537
Denmark	68	8	13	6	2	4	511
Estonia	70	10	9	2	0	9	564
Finland	72	9	8	5	2	3	519
France	70	8	10	8	2	2	533
Germany	80	5	9	1	1	4	791
Germany East	82	6	10	2	0	0	260
Germany West	80	5	9	1	1	5	530
Greece	70	6	17	5	1	1	509
Hungary	66	10	16	3	1	4	536
Ireland	62	6	8	5	3	15	507
Italy	69	7	11	4	0	9	512
Latvia	66	9	17	3	1	5	546
Lithuania	70	10	12	3	1	5	548
Luxembourg	78	6	9	2	1	4	256
Malta	77	5	11	3	0	5	254
Netherlands	70	7	11	3	2	7	551
Poland	66	8	15	2	1	7	521
Portugal	70	12	13	1	1	4	529
Rep. of Cyprus	65	10	12	4	3	6	262
Romania	62	10	15	2	2	10	521
Slovakia	72	10	12	3	0	4	568
Slovenia	70	7	12	4	1	5	546
Spain	72	8	9	3	0	8	517
Sweden	73	5	10	5	1	6	509
Turkey	71	10	11	3	1	5	499
United Kingdom	72	7	11	3	1	6	687
EU15	73	7	10	4	1	5	8017
NMS10	68	9	14	3	1	6	4832
EU25	72	7	11	4	1	5	12811
2 AC+2 CC	69	9	12	3	1	6	2044

10. Questionnaire

Q1	Which of the following suggestions aimed at solving potential shortages in the work force do you agree with most?
----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Discouraging early retirement	1,
Raising the legal retirement age	2,
Encouraging people to have more children	3,
Encouraging immigration of workers from outside the EU	4,
Encouraging part-time workers to change to full-time work	5,
Increasing the number of legal weekly working hours	6,
Encouraging non-working women to participate in the labour market	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

--

Q2	Generally speaking, what do you think is the ideal number of children for a family?
----	---

(DO NOT PROMPT – CODE USING THE LIST BELOW)

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Three	4
Four	5
Five	6
Six	7
More than six	8
There is no ideal number, it depends	9
DK	10

--

Q3	And for you personally, what would be the ideal number of children you would like to have or would have liked to have had?
----	--

(DO NOT PROMPT – CODE USING THE LIST BELOW)

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Three	4
Four	5
Five	6
Six	7
More than six	8
There is no ideal number, it depends	9
DK	10

ASK QE4 AND QE5 TO ALL AGED 25 AND MORE – OTHERS GO TO QE6

QE4 AND QE5 ARE ONLY ABOUT BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN (NOT ADOPTED OR STEPCHILDREN)

Q4	Thinking back to the time when you were around 20 years old, how many children did you want to have at that point for the rest of your life. We are here talking about your own biological children.
----	--

(READ OUT)

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Three	4
Four	5
Five	6
Six	7
More than six	8
I wished to have children, but didn't know how many	9
I didn't think about it\ didn't care	10
DK	11

Q5	Have you had as many children as you wished to have when you were around 20? We are still talking about your own biological children.
----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Yes, I had all the children I wanted to have	1,
Yes, I have more than I intended then	2,
No, I have\ had health problems	3,
No, my partner has\ had health problems	4,
No, I did not find the right partner for raising children or I have\ had problems with my partner	5,
No, I have\ had financial problems	6,
No, my partner has\ had financial problems	7,
No, I find\ found it difficult to combine work and family life (lack of nurseries, etc.)	8,
No, availability of suitable accommodation was a problem	9,
No, the cost of children (education, etc.) is\ was too high	10,
No, I could not find the right time for having children	11,
No, my priorities have changed, I have enough children	12,
No, I still intend to have another child \other children	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

ASK ALL

Q6	Have you had any children? (IF YES) How many?
----	---

(IF "NO", CODE "NONE")

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Three	4
Four	5
Five	6
Six	7
Seven	8
Eight	9
Nine	10
Ten or more	11
DK	12

ASK QE7 AND QE8 IF 1 OR MORE CHILDREN, CODE 2 to 11 in QE6 – OTHERS GO TO QE9a

Q7 How old were you when you had your first child?

(IF "DK\ DO NOT REMEMBER", CODE '99')

YEARS OLD

Q8 Looking back, what do you now think of the timing of your first child?

It would have been better if I had had my first child earlier	1
It would have been better if I had had my first child later	2
The timing was about right	3
DK	4

ASK ALL

Q9a How many children do you (still) intend to have?

None	1
One	2
Two	3
Three	4
Four	5
Five	6
Six	7
More than six	8
DK	9

ASK QE9b AND QE9c IF STILL INTENDS TO HAVE CHILDREN, CODE 2 to 8 in QE9a – OTHERS GO TO QE10

Q9b How sure are you that you will be successful in having the number you mentioned?

Very sure	1
Fairly sure	2
Not very sure	3
Not at all sure	4
DK	5

Q9c Do you intend to have a\ another child in the next three years?

Definitely yes	1
Probably yes	2
Probably not	3
Definitely not	4
DK	5

ASK ALL

Q10 According to you, how important is each of the following in the decision on whether to have or not to have a\ another child?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
--	------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

1	The financial situation	1	2	3	4	5
2	The working situation of the mother	1	2	3	4	5
3	Housing conditions	1	2	3	4	5
4	The health of the mother	1	2	3	4	5
5	To have a supportive partner	1	2	3	4	5
6	The working situation of the father	1	2	3	4	5
7	The health of the father	1	2	3	4	5
8	Availability of childcare provision	1	2	3	4	5
9	The opportunity to go on parental leave or care leave	1	2	3	4	5
10	The costs of children	1	2	3	4	5

ASK QE11a AND QE12a TO SPLIT BALLOT A – OTHERS GO TO QE11b

--

Q11a In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a woman to have her first child?

(CODE THE AGE – IF "NO IDEAL AGE", PLEASE CODE '98' – IF "DK", PLEASE CODE '99')

		YEARS OLD
--	--	-----------

--

Q12a And from what age should a woman no longer have children?

(CODE THE AGE – IF "NO LIMIT", PLEASE CODE '98' – IF "DK", PLEASE CODE '99')

		YEARS OLD
--	--	-----------

ASK QE11b AND QE12b TO SPLIT BALLOT B – OTHERS GO TO QE13

Q11b In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a man to have his first child?

(CODE THE AGE – IF "NO IDEAL AGE", PLEASE CODE '98' – IF "DK", PLEASE CODE '99')

YEARS OLD

Q12b And from what age should a man no longer have children?

(CODE THE AGE – IF "NO IDEAL AGE", PLEASE CODE '98' – IF "DK", PLEASE CODE '99')

YEARS OLD

ASK ALL IN BG, HR, RO and TR

Q13 Please tell me which of the following statements applies to your situation.

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You have the same number of children as in your own parents	1,
Your parents think that you should have a\ another child	2,
Most of your relatives have the same number of children as you do	3,
Most of your relatives think that you should have a\ another child	4,
Most of your friends have the same number of children as you do	5,
Most of your friends think that you should have a\another child	6,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

Q14a	Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Your current situation does not allow you to make any plan for the future. You live day by day	1
You know what you will be doing in the next six months	2
You have a long-term perspective of what your household will be during in the next 1 or 2 years	3
Other	4
DK	5

Q14b	Do you think that in the next two years, your household situation will be...?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Much better	1
Somewhat better	2
About the same as it is now	3
Somewhat worse	4
Much worse	5
DK	6

Q15	Here is a list of statements relating to the role of men and women when it comes to raising children. Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of them.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	A working mother can establish a just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work	1	2	3	4	5
2	A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works	1	2	3	4	5
3	All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full time job	1	2	3	4	5
4	Both men and women should contribute to the household income	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ideally, the woman should stay at home to look after the children while the man goes out to work	1	2	3	4	5
6	Family life often suffers when men concentrate too much on their work	1	2	3	4	5

11. Technical Specifications

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 253

“Childbearing Preferences and Family Issues in Europe”: EU25

Between the 20th of February 2006 and the 24st of March 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 253 is part of wave 65.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORKDATES	POPULATION15+	
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.020	21/02/2006	18/03/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.036	25/02/2006	13/03/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.002	24/02/2006	23/03/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	24/02/2006	19/03/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.005	01/03/2006	22/03/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	26/02/2006	24/03/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.009	20/02/2006	20/03/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	24/02/2006	20/03/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	22/02/2006	23/03/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.003	22/02/2006	20/03/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	508	22/02/2006	19/03/2006	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.016	24/02/2006	20/03/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Lithuania Gallup	1.004	24/02/2006	19/03/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	20/02/2006	16/03/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.009	25/02/2006	15/03/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	22/02/2006	18/03/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.062	27/02/2006	21/03/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.041	23/02/2006	15/03/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	25/02/2006	19/03/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.011	20/02/2006	19/03/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.055	22/02/2006	20/03/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.092	24/02/2006	14/03/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	23/02/2006	21/03/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.001	22/02/2006	19/03/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	24/02/2006	23/03/2006	47.685.578
TOTAL			24.750	20/02/2006	24/03/2006	366.356.283

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°253(2)

“Childbearing Preferences and Family Issues in Europe”: Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Turkey

Between the 5th of May and the 11th of June 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°253(2) is part of wave 65.3 and covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey). The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.031	05/05/2006	18/05/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	05/05/2006	04/06/2006	18.145.036
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/05/2006	31/05/2006	3.682.826
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.002	09/05/2006	02/06/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			29.355	05/05/2006	11/06/2006	442.620.588

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points