Supporting Information for

Masculinization of populations reverses sex difference in fertility

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Supporting Information Text

1. Regression-based approach

Male fertility is a topic in demography that is widely sidelined for some substantial and methodological reasons, despite prominent calls to bring men back in (1). Among the reasons are data quality, data availability, and the utility male fertility estimates, given that most population projections take a female-centered approach. The quality of data on male fertility is usually inferior to that of data on female fertility because men tend to under-report their number of children when they do not live with them (2). Moreover, vital statistics data usually contain a large fraction of missing values on paternal age, or paternal age is only reported fo married couples (3). Recent methodological advancements have attempted to overcome these problems (3, 4). This resulted has resulted in a wider availability of data on male fertility (5–7), providing new insights.

We obtain male fertility data through an indirect demographic approach proposed by Keilman et al. (8), which relates the TFR for men to the TFR for women and the sex ratio at reproductive ages, see Equation 1. We have adjusted the model so that it is better suited for contemporary estimations. The first adjustment (Model 2) accounts for fertility postponement, shifting the age window for estimating the reproductive sex ratio from 20–39 to 25–44, which better captures the fertility intensities after global fertility postponement (9). The second alternative (Model 3) also accounts for the age gaps between fathers and mothers by estimating the sex ratio between 25-44-year-old men and 20-39-year-old women (10).

The model is trained on male fertility data described in Table S1 and follows equation 1. The data sources contain individual-level birth records with information on paternal age and maternal age (see top panel of Table S1), or readily available data at the country level (see bottom panel of Table S1). If the paternal age was missing, the information was imputed using the conditional approach proposed in Dudel and Klüsener (3). More information on the data curation of the subnational data can be found in Schubert and Dudel (5); information on the data from the Human Fertility Collection can be obtained from Dudel and Klüsener (6); and the estimation method for the DHS data is described in Schoumaker (4). The data from the Human Fertility Collection, which arguably represent the gold standard of male fertility data, have been excluded from the model training and are only used for the model validation, see Section 2. The model appears as follows,

$$log(TFR_m) = \alpha + \beta_1 log(TFR_w) + \beta_2 log(SR) + \epsilon \tag{1}$$

where $log(TFR_m)$ is the logarithm of the TFR for men, $log(TFR_w)$ is the logarithm of the TFR for women, and $log(SR)$ is the logarithm of the sex ratio at reproductive age.

The use of an indirect demographic approach relies on several assumptions. First, the approach assumes that the model captures a large fraction of variation in the male TFR. This is confirmed by a high R^2. Second, it assumes that the relationship is the same in the training data as in the prediction data. The training data contain almost all countries and areas around the world and several time episodes, which makes them a good representation of different demographic contexts. The out-of-sample prediction confirms that the model is able to predict the TFR for men outside the sample, see Section 2.

A. Prediction uncertainty. We perform a robustness check accounting for the prediction uncertainty in the regression model to ensure the robustness of the main results, in particular of the declining trend in the TFR_m relative to the TFR_w and the fertility crossovers, and to understand the uncertainty in the regression model. The prediction interval very likely (with a probability of $1 - \alpha$) contains the random future observation y_0 (11). We set $\alpha = 0.05$ and the prediction intervals are estimated in the following way:

$$\boldsymbol{x}_0'\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \pm t_{n-p}(1-\alpha/2)\hat{\sigma}(1 + x_0'(\boldsymbol{X'X})^{-1}\boldsymbol{x_0})^{1/2} \tag{2}$$

where $\boldsymbol{x}_0'$ is the value for the predictor variables, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ is the regression coefficients from model 1, t_{n-p} is the t-value from the regression coefficients, and $\hat{\sigma}$ is the standard deviation for the regression coefficients. Figures S3 and S4 show the uncertainty around the predicted values of the TFR of men, largely confirming our main results.

2. Out-of-sample validation

The model from the indirect approach to estimating the TFR_m was evaluated using out-of-sample validation on data from the Human Fertility Collection (6), which were withheld from the model training. The predicted values and the 90% prediction intervals are obtained from regression models using data from the WPP2024 on the adult sex ratios and the TFR_w. We are thus able to compare the observed to the predicted value, and to test the calibration of the uncertainty, see Figure S1. The figure shows the observed TFR for men on the x-axis and the predicted TFR for men on the y-axis. Large deviations from the diagonal line indicate a larger prediction error. The vertical bars indicate the 90% prediction intervals. Model 3, in the bottom panel labeled *age gap model*, has the best prediction performance (smallest gaps between the predicted and the observed value) and the best calibrated prediction intervals. Furthermore, Figure S2 reveals that the average prediction error is the smallest.

3. Demographic scenarios

Furthermore, we account for different demographic scenarios of the future developments of population structures and fertility rates implemented in the WPP2024 (for details on the estimation, see 12). We include the following scenarios:

- Accelerated decline of the adolescent birth rate (ABR) with recovery: Accelerated ABR decline with recovery of half of reduced fertility once cohorts have aged 10 years

- Accelerated ABR decline: Age-specific fertility below age 20 declines by 20% per year until the ABR is below 10 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19
- Constant mortality
- Fertility scenarios: Low fertility, high fertility, instant replacement fertility, constant fertility, no fertility below age 18
- Instant replacement zero migration
- 80% prediction intervals: Lower 80 PI, upper 80 PI
- 95% prediction intervals: Lower 95 PI, upper 95 PI
- Medium: The mean probabilistic projections for fertility and mortality, and the median probabilistic projections for net migration
- Momentum: Instant replacement fertility as of 2024, constant mortality as of 2024, zero migration from 2024
- Freeze rate: This approach assumes no change in the demographic parameters
- Zero migration

The results, displayed in Figures S5, S6 and S6, show that the trends are largely parallel, but the scenarios differ in terms of the magnitude of the difference between the TFR for men and the TFR for women. Scenarios with slower fertility decline and higher population growth rates, such as the high scenario and the upper uncertainty boundaries, show more muted declines of the TFR for men relative to the TFR for women. The instant replacement fertility scenario differs in the impact dependent on the current fertility level. If instant replacement fertility leads to a sudden increase in fertility, which is the case for low fertility countries, it would also lead to higher TFR_m relative to the TFR_w, see high-income panel in Figure S5. However, in regions with above replacement fertility, for instance in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative difference declines more sharply, see bottom left panel in Figure S5. The low population growth scenarios and the lower prediction intervals generally show a lower TFR_m relative to the TFR_w.

To illustrate the impact of a WPP2024 scenario relative to the medium scenario used in the main results, we estimate the absolute difference between the scenario at hand and the medium-scenario in Figures S9 and S10. Thus, values higher than zero indicate that this specific scenario may lead to a larger relative difference than in the medium scenario. We can further distinguish between statistical scenarios (incorporating projection uncertainty) and demographic scenarios (modeling different deterministic scenarios for the evolution of demographic behavior), see Figures S7 and S8.

4. Standardization

We use standardization as a tool to demonstrate the impact of sex difference in the same age-groups on the difference in the total fertility rate. The interpretation is as follows: the estimated TFR for men would be the result if the mother and the father were always exactly the same age. While this assumption is not realistic (for evidence on parental age gaps, see 10), it illustrates the impact of sex differences in the population structures. The results presented in Figure S11 corroborate the results from the indirect estimation model showing similar trends towards a lower TFR_m relative to the TFR_w over time, but the differences are a bit more muted, because those patterns are more reinforced by the actual age differences between parents.

5. Age gap approach

The standardization simplifies the estimation by assuming that the mother is exactly the same age as the father, but one could also use empirical data on the age differences between the parents to obtain a more realistic estimation of the TFR_m that relaxes the assumption regarding the age differences. We do this in the age gap approach by drawing on data on the conditional distribution of births by father's age y for each maternal age group x from Dudel and Klüsener (6), and present the results in Figure S12. The conditional distribution $P(y \mid x)$ can be defined as the probability that a birth to a mother aged x is happening to a father aged y. The sum of the conditional distribution for each maternal age is 1: $1 = \sum_{i=15}^{55} P(y \mid x)$. Using such conditional distributions, we distribute the births using the following estimation: $B(y) = \sum_{i=15}^{55} B(x) \cdot P(y \mid x)$. The standardization approach is a special case of the age gap approach in which for the case $x = y \Rightarrow P(y \mid x) = 1$ and for all other ages y is $P(y \mid x) = 0$, so that births are not shifted to other age groups.

The results from the standardization, age gap, and regression-based approaches show similar trends overall, see Figure S12. The results from the age gap approach and the regression-based approach are particularly close, which highlights that our regression-based approach, which is used for the main results, captures well both sex imbalances and age gaps. Moreover, the 90% prediction intervals contain the results from all three approaches, which indicates that the model uncertainty is well calibrated. The TFR ratio from the standardization approach is usually slightly lower than that from the other approaches, which shows that age gaps partially offset the impact of population imbalances in age groups.

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Table S1. The table summarizes the male fertility data used in the study to train the regression models, providing information on the country, the observation period, the spatial unit, the number of spatial units, and a link to the source.

Country	Period	Level	Units	Source
Australia	1990-2020	States, Territories	8	explore.data.abs.gov.au
Colombia	1998-2020	Departments	32	https://microdatos.dane.gov.co
Finland	1990-2020	Regions	19	https://www.stat.fi/
France	1989-2013	Departments	81	insee.fr/fr/statistiques
Germany	1990-2018	States	16	https://www.destatis.de
Mexico [a]	1990-2021	Regions	32	inegi.org.mx/programas/natalidad
USA	1969-2004	States	51	https://data.nber.org/natality/
Spain	1998-2020	Provinces	32	https://www.ine.es/
Human Fertility Collection	1968-2016	Countries	17	https://www.fertilitydata.org/Data/DataAvailability#MTOTTable
Schoumaker's fertility data	2010	Countries	163	https://perso.uclouvain.be/bruno.schoumaker/data/
Schoen's fertility data	1963-1974	Countries	22	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0049089X85900043

[a] The time-series is not complete for all states. There is no information for Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Ciudad de México, Coahuila de Zaragoza and Colima after 2015.

Table S2. This table summarizes the TFR for wommen from the WPP2024 over the entire time period by decade. The first column provides a row index, the second column lists the different variables, the third column indicates the decade, the third to seventh columns provide the decade-mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

No	Indicator	Decade	μ	SD	Minimum	Maximum
TFRw	1950-1960	5.352	1.621	1.836	8.253	
TFRw	1960-1970	5.237	1.736	1.632	8.249	
TFRw	1970-1980	4.566	1.915	1.337	8.597	
TFRw	1980-1990	3.976	1.885	1.133	8.770	
TFRw	1990-2000	3.357	1.702	0.932	8.377	
TFRw	2000-2010	2.911	1.506	0.798	7.700	
TFRw	2010-2020	2.638	1.295	0.705	7.531	
TFRw	2020-2030	2.299	1.085	0.661	6.325	
TFRw	2030-2040	2.108	0.830	0.753	5.339	
TFRw	2040-2050	1.981	0.632	0.839	4.461	
TFRw	2050-2060	1.895	0.495	0.914	3.780	
TFRw	2060-2070	1.834	0.395	0.976	3.268	
TFRw	2070-2080	1.789	0.321	1.034	2.882	
TFRw	2080-2090	1.756	0.265	1.085	2.612	
TFRw	2090-2100	1.731	0.221	1.125	2.403	

Table S3. This table summarizes the data from the WPP2024 and the estimated TFR for men over the entire time period. The first column provides a row index, the second column lists the different variables, the third column indicates the decade, the third to seventh columns provide the decade-mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

Indicator	Decade	μ	SD	Minimum	Maximum
TFRm	1950-1960	6.499	2.224	1.885	11.620
TFRm	1960-1970	6.306	2.405	1.696	11.317
TFRm	1970-1980	5.525	2.654	1.061	11.137
TFRm	1980-1990	4.812	2.682	1.138	11.683
TFRm	1990-2000	3.912	2.425	0.909	11.322
TFRm	2000-2010	3.299	2.124	0.759	9.931
TFRm	2010-2020	2.905	1.805	0.560	9.351
TFRm	2020-2030	2.446	1.501	0.574	9.520
TFRm	2030-2040	2.189	1.136	0.659	7.246
TFRm	2040-2050	1.981	0.840	0.726	5.279
TFRm	2050-2060	1.830	0.648	0.744	4.409
TFRm	2060-2070	1.770	0.505	0.759	3.648
TFRm	2070-2080	1.708	0.409	0.839	3.103
TFRm	2080-2090	1.652	0.341	0.894	2.761
TFRm	2090-2100	1.627	0.283	0.894	2.478

Table S4. This table summarizes the data from the WPP2024 and the estimated adult sex ratio (men aged 24-45 to women aged 20-39) entire time period. The first column provides variable name, the second column indicates the decade, the third to sixth columns provide the decade-mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

Indicator	Decade	μ	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Adult Sex Ratio	1950-1960	-0.139	0.160	-0.838	0.893
Adult Sex Ratio	1960-1970	-0.119	0.161	-0.713	1.361
Adult Sex Ratio	1970-1980	-0.134	0.173	-0.750	1.380
Adult Sex Ratio	1980-1990	-0.139	0.172	-0.670	1.346
Adult Sex Ratio	1990-2000	-0.090	0.167	-0.505	1.097
Adult Sex Ratio	2000-2010	-0.065	0.174	-0.619	1.456
Adult Sex Ratio	2010-2020	-0.039	0.187	-0.490	1.383
Adult Sex Ratio	2020-2030	-0.004	0.192	-0.556	1.324
Adult Sex Ratio	2030-2040	0.001	0.169	-0.539	1.141
Adult Sex Ratio	2040-2050	0.031	0.140	-0.304	0.960
Adult Sex Ratio	2050-2060	0.065	0.128	-0.180	0.915
Adult Sex Ratio	2060-2070	0.049	0.109	-0.162	0.797
Adult Sex Ratio	2070-2080	0.056	0.100	-0.165	0.706
Adult Sex Ratio	2080-2090	0.073	0.094	-0.109	0.640
Adult Sex Ratio	2090-2100	0.068	0.085	-0.098	0.596

Table S5. This table summarizes the difference between the TFR_m and the TFR_w in the period between 1950 and 2100 by decade. The first column provides variable name, the second column indicates the decade, the third to sixth columns provide the decade-mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

Indicator	Decade	μ	SD	Minimum	Maximum
TFR Difference	1950-1960	0.201	0.132	-0.387	0.921
TFR Difference	1960-1970	0.183	0.133	-0.560	0.716
TFR Difference	1970-1980	0.176	0.144	-0.553	0.753
TFR Difference	1980-1990	0.162	0.151	-0.546	0.731
TFR Difference	1990-2000	0.106	0.149	-0.498	0.492
TFR Difference	2000-2010	0.073	0.148	-0.616	0.586
TFR Difference	2010-2020	0.047	0.146	-0.605	0.520
TFR Difference	2020-2030	0.010	0.147	-0.593	0.599
TFR Difference	2030-2040	-0.001	0.129	-0.542	0.469
TFR Difference	2040-2050	-0.028	0.104	-0.485	0.261
TFR Difference	2050-2060	-0.054	0.091	-0.469	0.185
TFR Difference	2060-2070	-0.047	0.075	-0.427	0.127
TFR Difference	2070-2080	-0.054	0.067	-0.391	0.094
TFR Difference	2080-2090	-0.066	0.062	-0.364	0.072
TFR Difference	2090-2100	-0.064	0.055	-0.341	0.047

Table S6. This table summarizes the frequency of crossovers over the entire time period. The first column provides variable name, the second column indicates the decade, the third to sixth columns provide the decade-mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

Indicator	Decade	μ	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Crossover	1950-1960	0.004	0.062	0	1
Crossover	1960-1970	0.010	0.100	0	1
Crossover	1970-1980	0.007	0.084	0	1
Crossover	1980-1990	0.016	0.127	0	1
Crossover	1990-2000	0.017	0.128	0	1
Crossover	2000-2010	0.005	0.071	0	1
Crossover	2010-2020	0.014	0.119	0	1
Crossover	2020-2030	0.011	0.103	0	1
Crossover	2030-2040	0.007	0.082	0	1
Crossover	2040-2050	0.013	0.111	0	1
Crossover	2050-2060	0.008	0.088	0	1
Crossover	2060-2070	0.005	0.071	0	1
Crossover	2070-2080	0.005	0.071	0	1
Crossover	2080-2090	0.005	0.068	0	1
Crossover	2090-2100	0.004	0.065	0	1

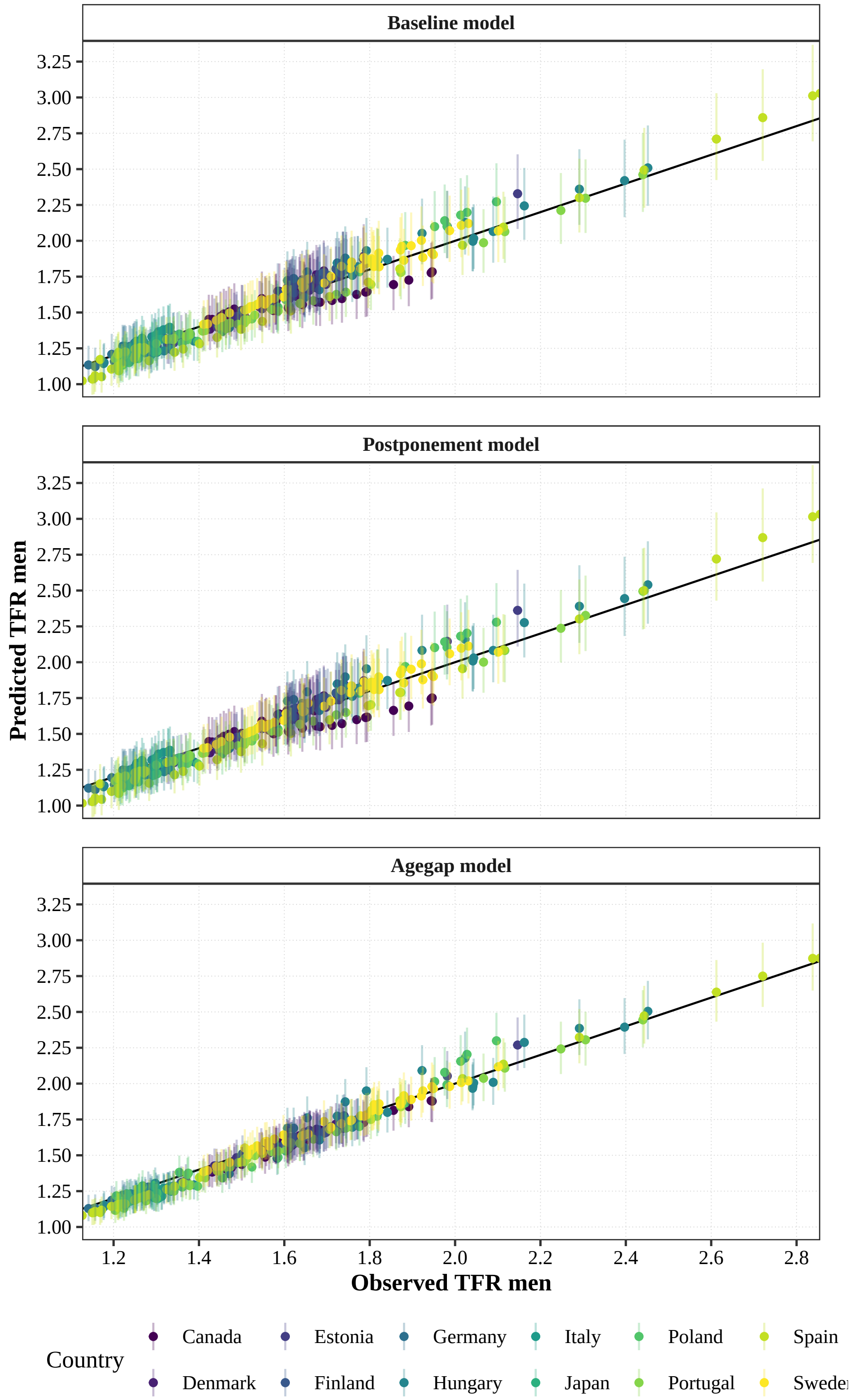

Fig. S1. This figure illustrates the out-of-sample validation of the baseline model, the postponement model and the age-gap model on data from the Human Fertility Collection (6). The x-axis shows the observed TFR_m from the Human Fertility Collection, while the y-axis shows the predicted TFR_m and the 90%-prediction intervals from the different regression models using data on adult sex ratios and TFR_w from the WPP2024.

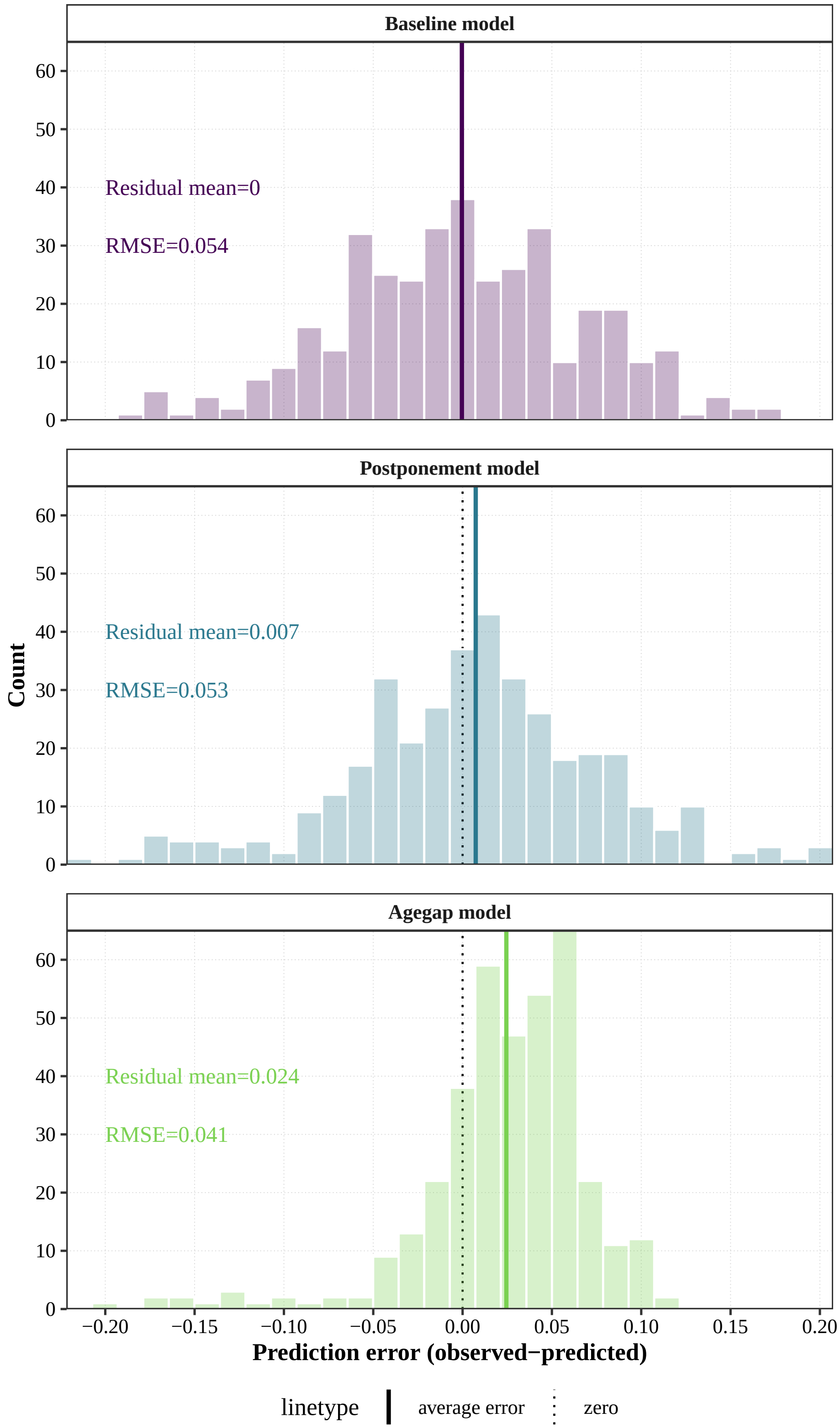

Fig. S2. Out-of sample validation error of the regression-based approach using data from WPP2024 on the data in Dudel and Klüsener (6). The x-axis provides e_i error between the observed and predicted value, and the y-axis shows the count of observations.

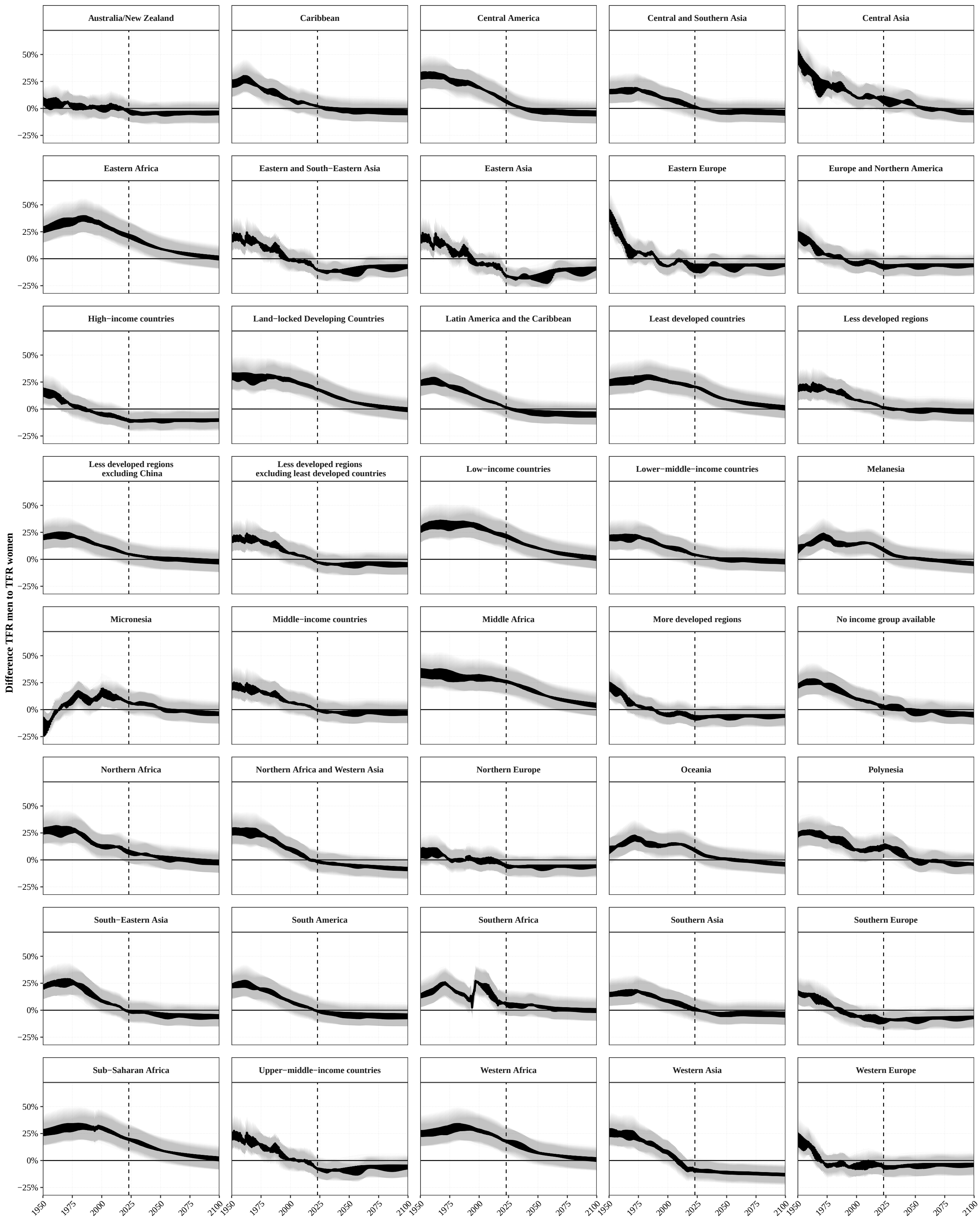

Fig. S3. This figure illustrates the relative difference between the TFRm to TFRw (y-axis) in the period between 1950 and 2100 (x-axis) accounting for the prediction uncertainty (grey shading) for the different regional classifications.

Fig. S4. This figure illustrates on the y-axis the number of countries and areas with higher TFRm than TFRw (green), higher TFRw than TFRm (purple) and countries and areas where the difference is not statistically significant (blue) in the period between 1950 and 2100 (x-axis) accounting for the prediction uncertainty.

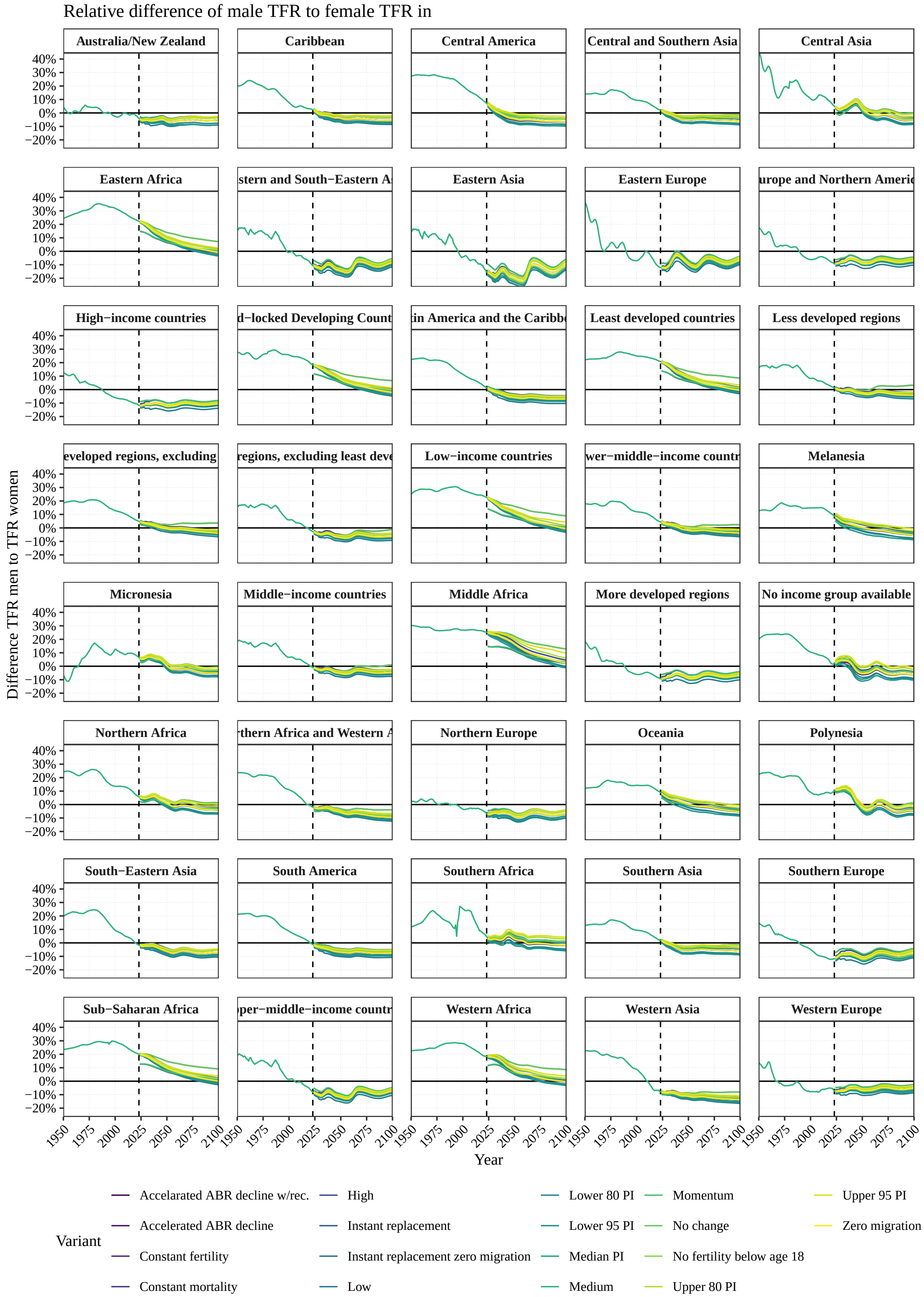

Fig. S5. This figure illustrates the impact of different WPP2024-scenarios (colours) on the relative difference between the TFR_m to the TFR_w in per cent (y-axis) across country groups (different panels) between 1950 and 2100 (x-axis). Values higher than 0 indicate higher TFR_m relative to the TFR_w, and values below 1 indicate higher TFR_w relative to the TFR_m.

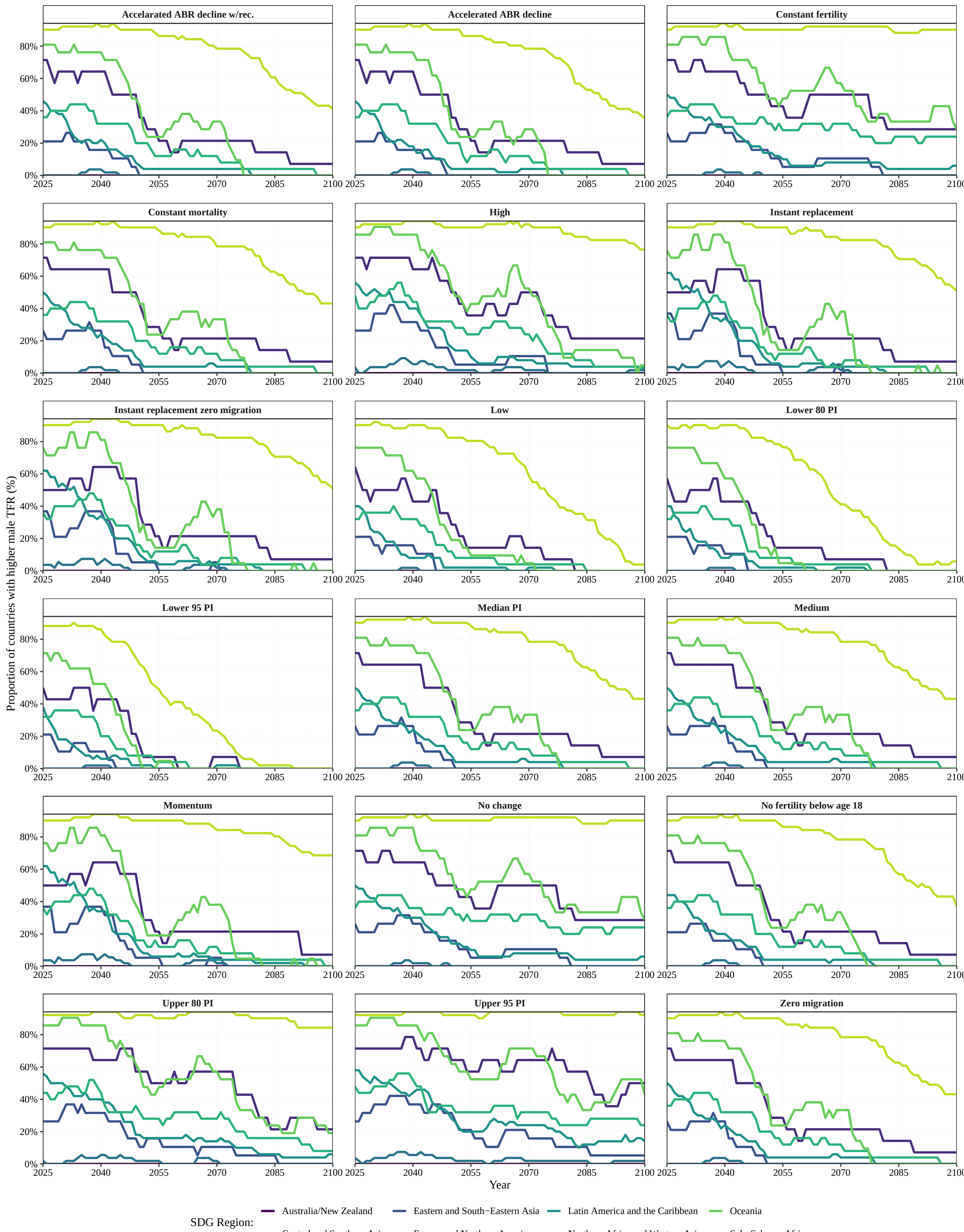

Fig. S6. This figure illustrates the share of countries and areas with higher TFR_m relative to the TFR_w in per cent (y-axis) across different WPP2024-scenarios (different panels) and geographic regions (colours) between 2025 and 2100 (x-axis).

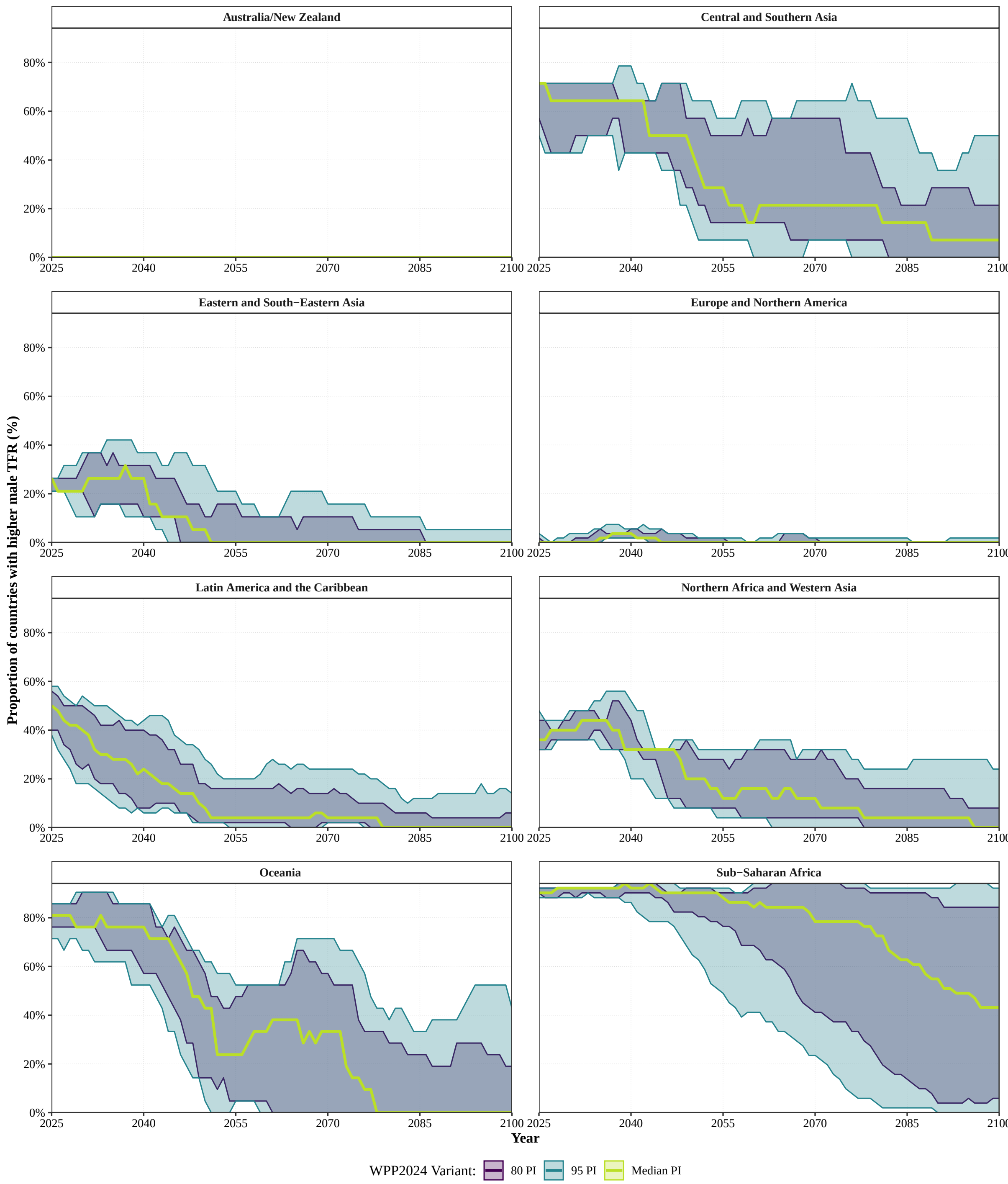

Fig. S7. This figure illustrates the share of countries and areas with higher TFR_m relative to the TFR_w in per cent (y-axis) incorporating the uncertainty in the estimation from the WPP2024 probabilistic model (different colours) and geographic regions (panels) between 2025 and 2100 (x-axis).

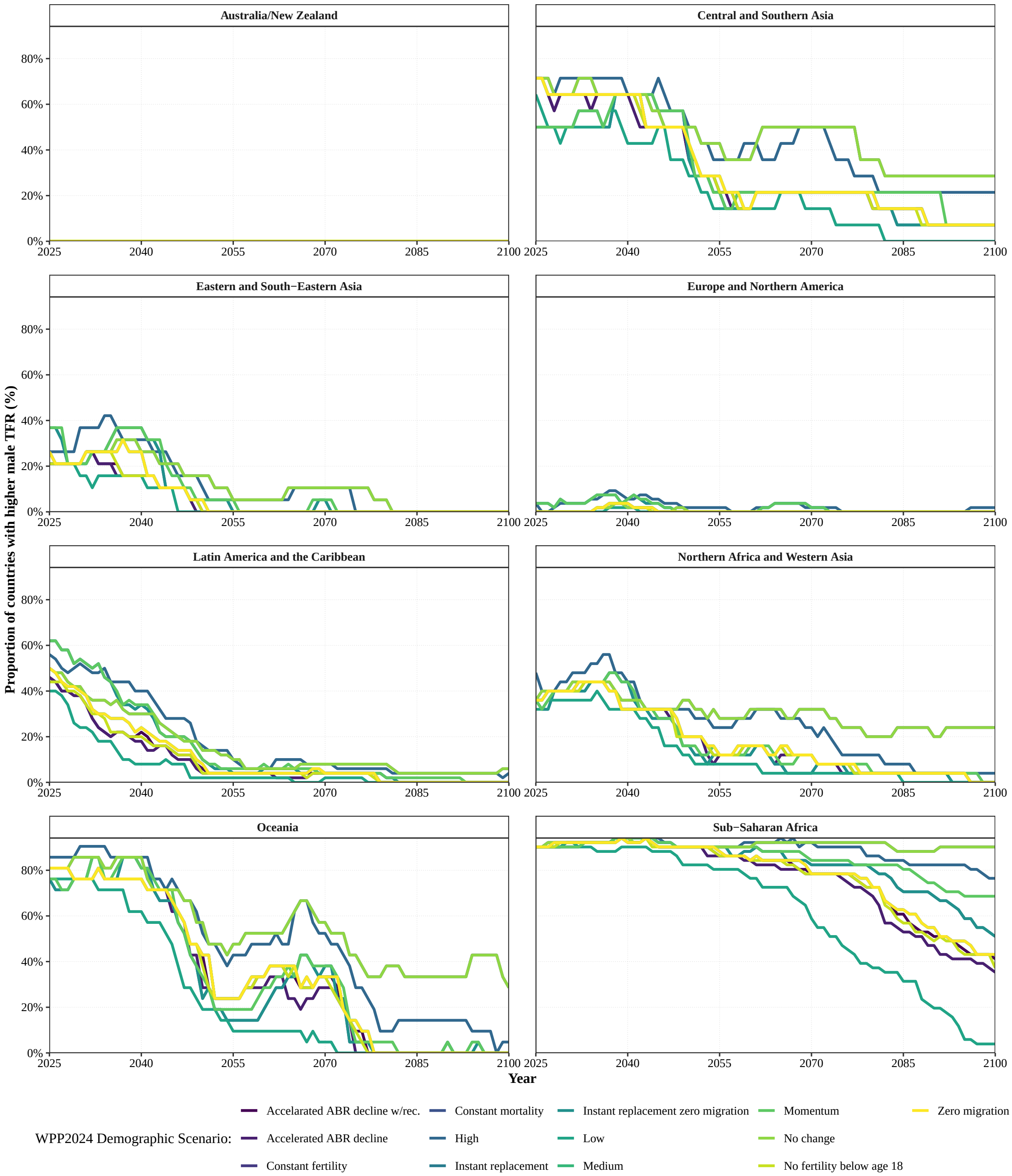

Fig. S8. This figure illustrates the share of countries and areas with higher TFR_m relative to the TFR_w in per cent (y-axis) across different WPP2024-scenarios (different colours) and geographic regions (panels) between 2025 and 2100 (x-axis).

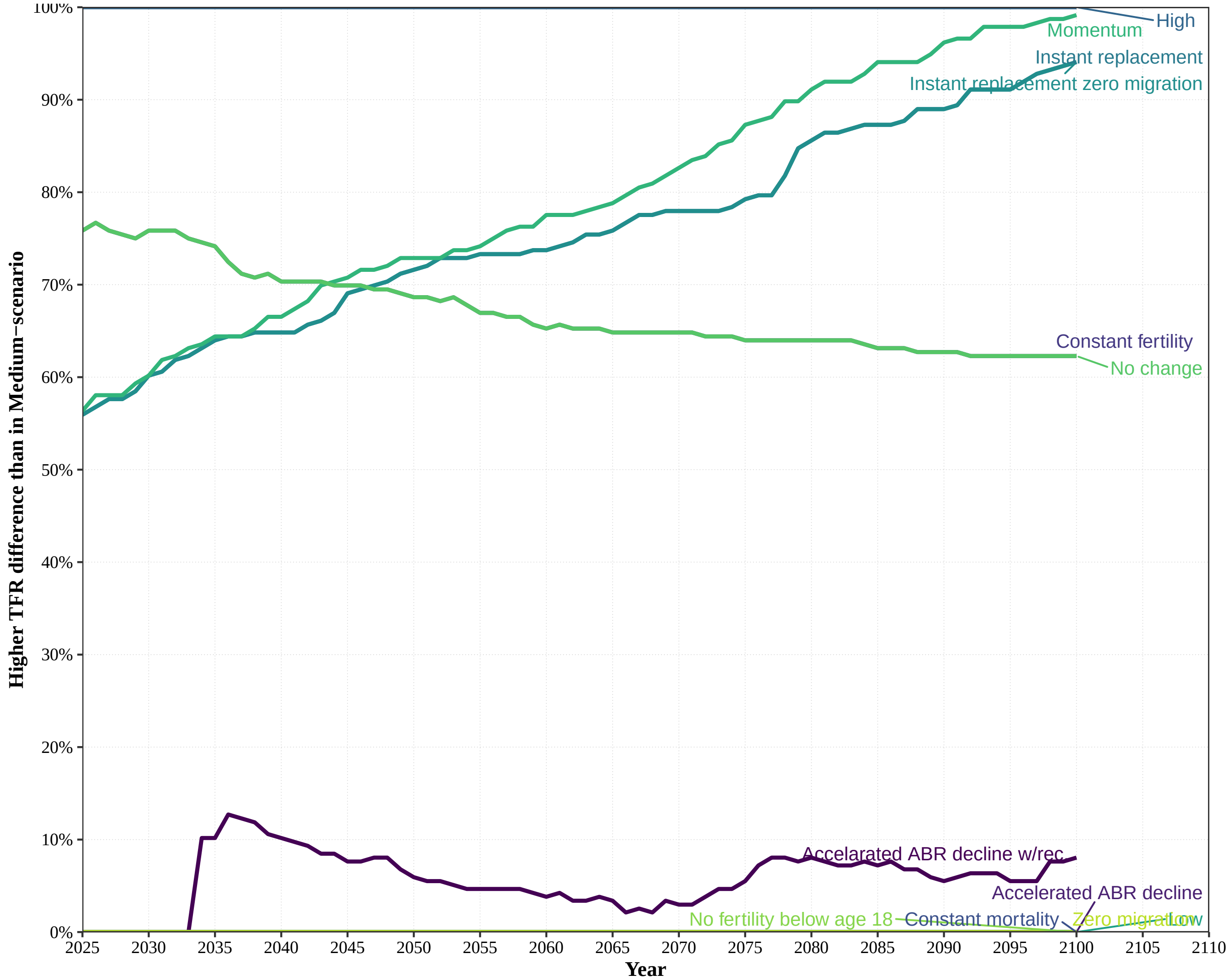

Fig. S9. This figure displays the percentage of countries and areas where the specific scenario has a higher male-female TFR difference than the medium scenario. Interpretation: the higher the share the more often the assumptions of the scenario contribute to higher TFRm relative to TFRw

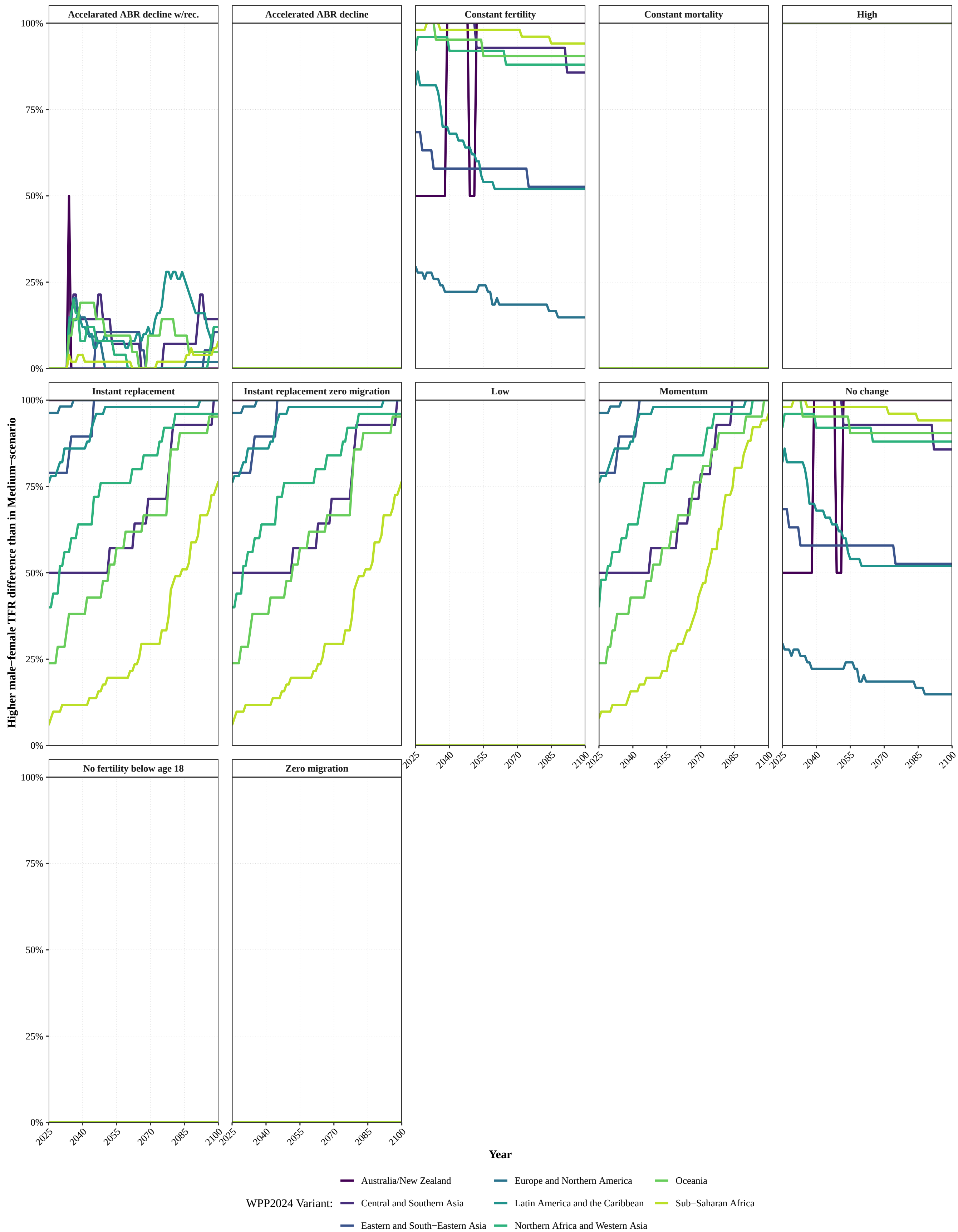

Fig. S10. This figure displays the per cent of countries and areas where the specific scenario has a higher male-female TFR difference than the medium scenario by SDG region. Interpretation: the higher the share the more often the assumptions of the scenario contribute to higher TFRm relative to TFRw

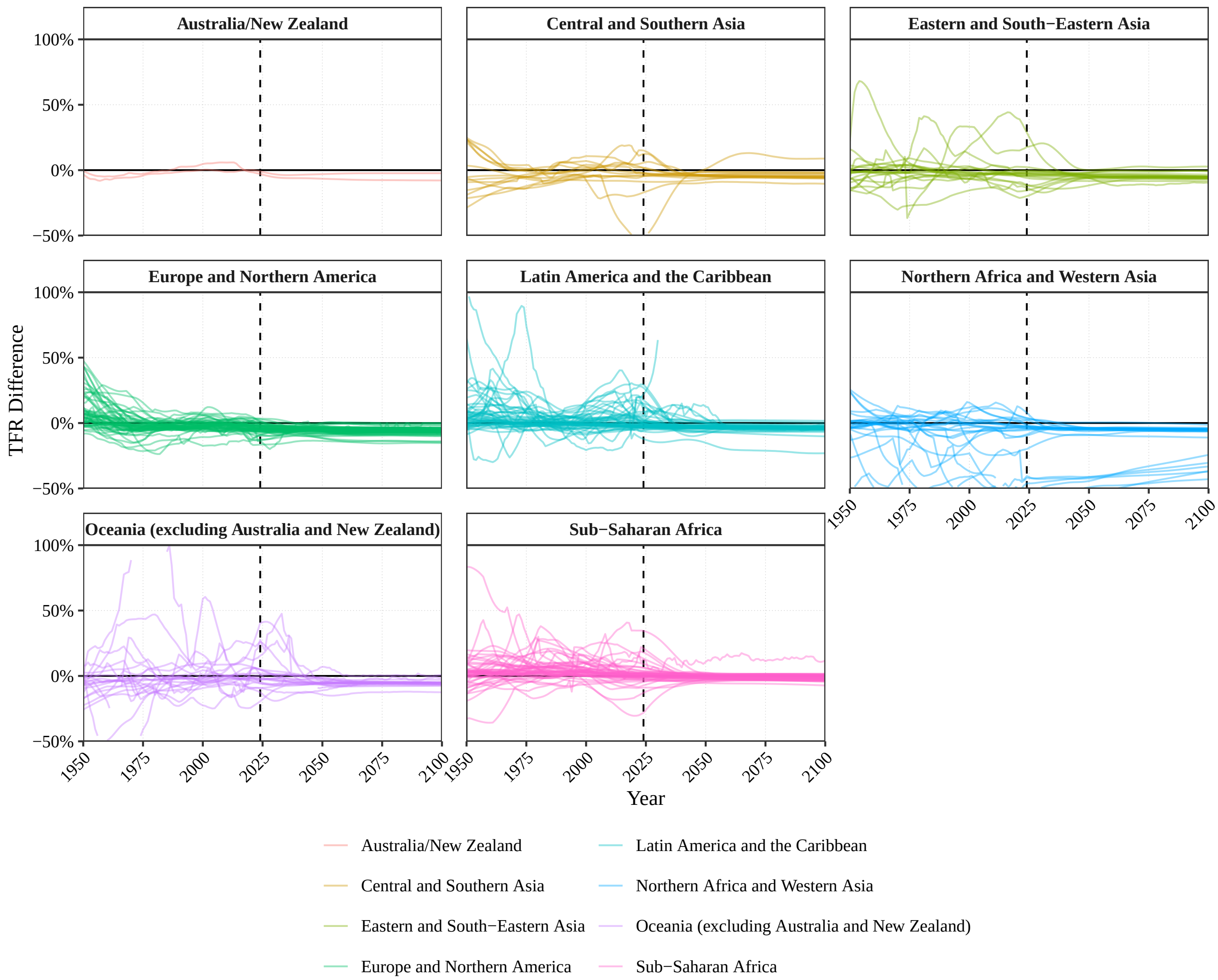

Fig. S11. Percentage difference in male to female TFR (y-axis) in the period between 1950 to 2100 (x-axis) using the standardization approach. Positive values indicate a higher TFR among men and negative values indicate a lower TFR among men. The vertical lines indicate the crossover from higher male TFR to higher female TFR.

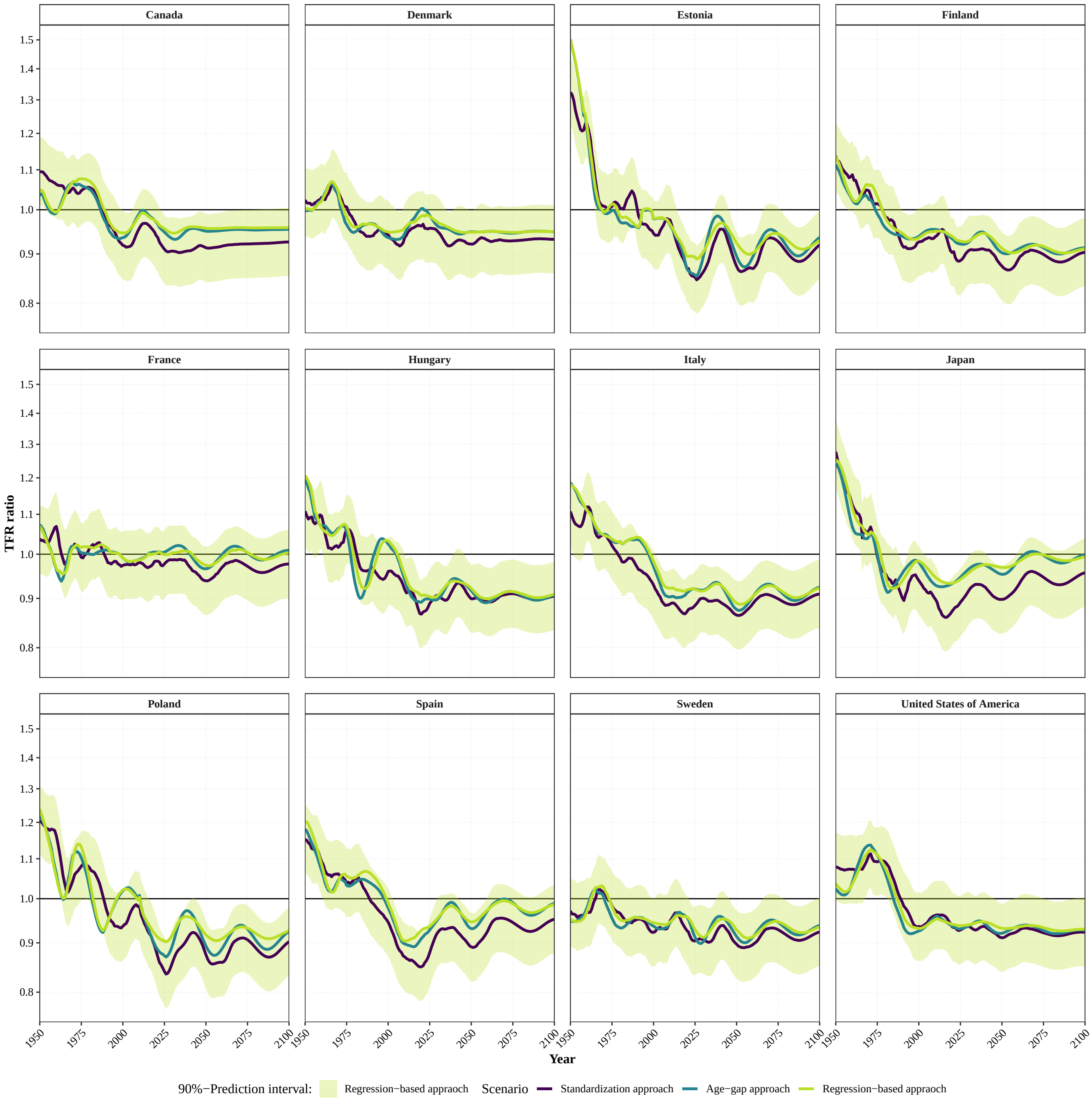

Fig. S12. This figure illustrates the impact of the estimation method on the TFR ratio ($\frac{TFR_m}{TFR_w}$) for selective countries over the period between 1950 to 2100. The purple line displays the results from the standardization method, the dark green line shows the results from the age-gap approach, and the light-green line illustrates the results from the regression-based approach including the prediction errors.

SI Dataset S1 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Life_Table_Complete_Medium_Female_1950-2023.csv.gz)
This file contains a compressed-version of the WPP2024 Female life tables for the period between 1950 and 2023.

SI Dataset S2 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Life_Table_Complete_Medium_Male_1950-2023.csv.gz)
This file contains a compressed-version of the WPP2024 Male life tables for the period between 1950 and 2023.

SI Dataset S3 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Life_Table_Complete_Medium_Female_2024-2100.csv.gz)
This file contains a compressed-version of the WPP2024 projected Female life tables for the period between 2024 and 2100.

SI Dataset S4 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Life_Table_Complete_Medium_Male_2024-2100.csv.gz)
This file contains a compressed-version of the WPP2024 projected Female life tables for the period between 2024 and 2100.

SI Dataset S5 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Fertility_by_Age1.csv.gz)
This file contains the fertility information by single-ages of the mother for the period between 1950 and 2100.

SI Dataset S6 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Population1JanuaryBy Medium_1950-2023.csv.gz)
This file contains the estimated population structures single-ages for men and women for the period between 1950 and 2023.

SI Dataset S7 (https://population.un.org/wpp/assets/Excel%20Files/1_Indicator%20(Standard)/CSV_FILES/WPP2024_Population1JanuaryBy Medium_2024-2100.csv.gz)
This file contains the projected population structures single-ages for men and women for the period between 1950 and 2023.

SI Dataset S8 (https://www.fertilitydata.org/File/GetFile/Zip/m_HFC_ASFRstand_TOT.zip)
This website contains the country-level male fertility data in the Human Fertility Collection by Dudel and Klüsener (6).

SI Dataset S9 (https://perso.uclouvain.be/bruno.schoumaker/data/A.%20Estimates%20of%20male%20and%20female%20fertility.xlsx)
This file contains the country-level male fertility data reported in Schoumaker (7).

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