HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
INSTITUTE OF DEMOGRAPHY

Moscow
www.hse.ru

TRANSITION TO THE SECOND CHILD IN PARTNERSHIPS OF DIFFERENT TYPE IN RUSSIA

Sergei V. ZAKHAROV
Deputy Director, IDEM HSE
szakharov@hse.ru

How generations and gender shape demographic change
Geneva, 14-16 May 2008

Государственный университет
Высшая школа экономики
ИНСТИТУТ ДЕМОГРАФИИ

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Fig. 1. Total time spent in all partnerships per 1 woman by specified age: female birth cohorts, years.

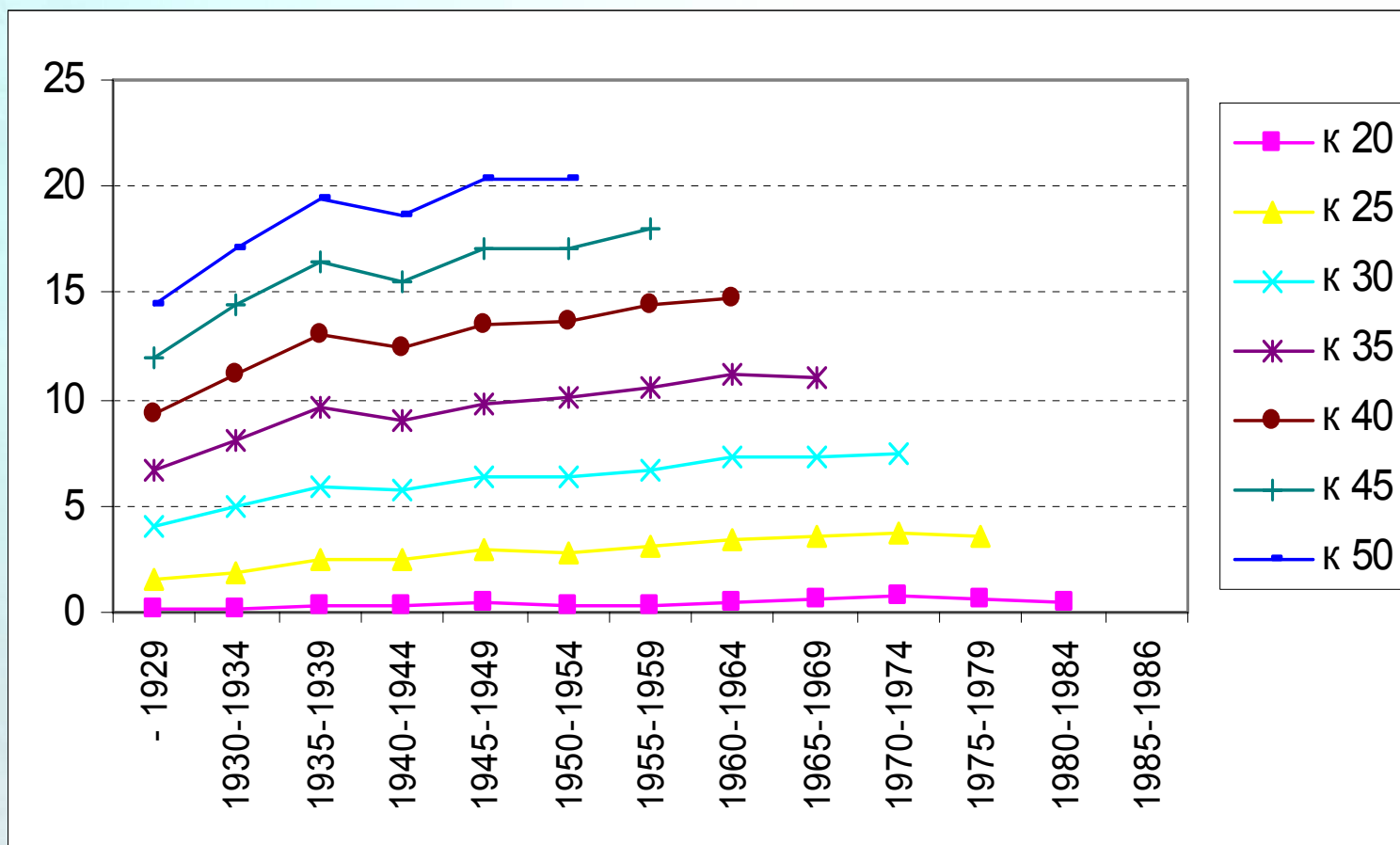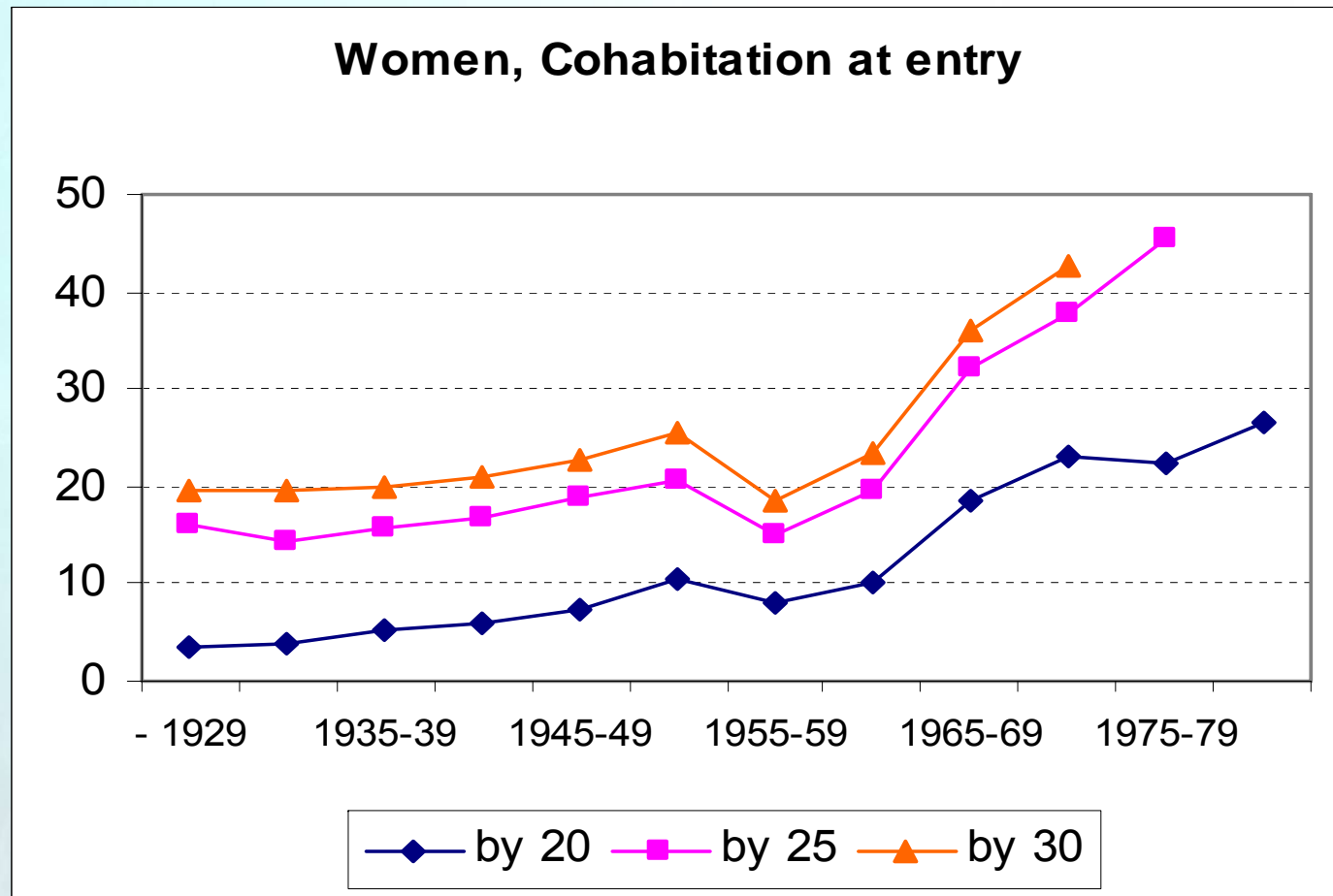How generations and gender shape demographic change
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Fig. 2. Cumulative percentage of women who had, by specified age, entered a first partnership which was Consensual Union: female birth cohorts

Women, Cohabitation at entry

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Fig. 3. Proportion of total time spent in legal marriages as % of total time spent in all partnerships by specified age: female birth cohorts.
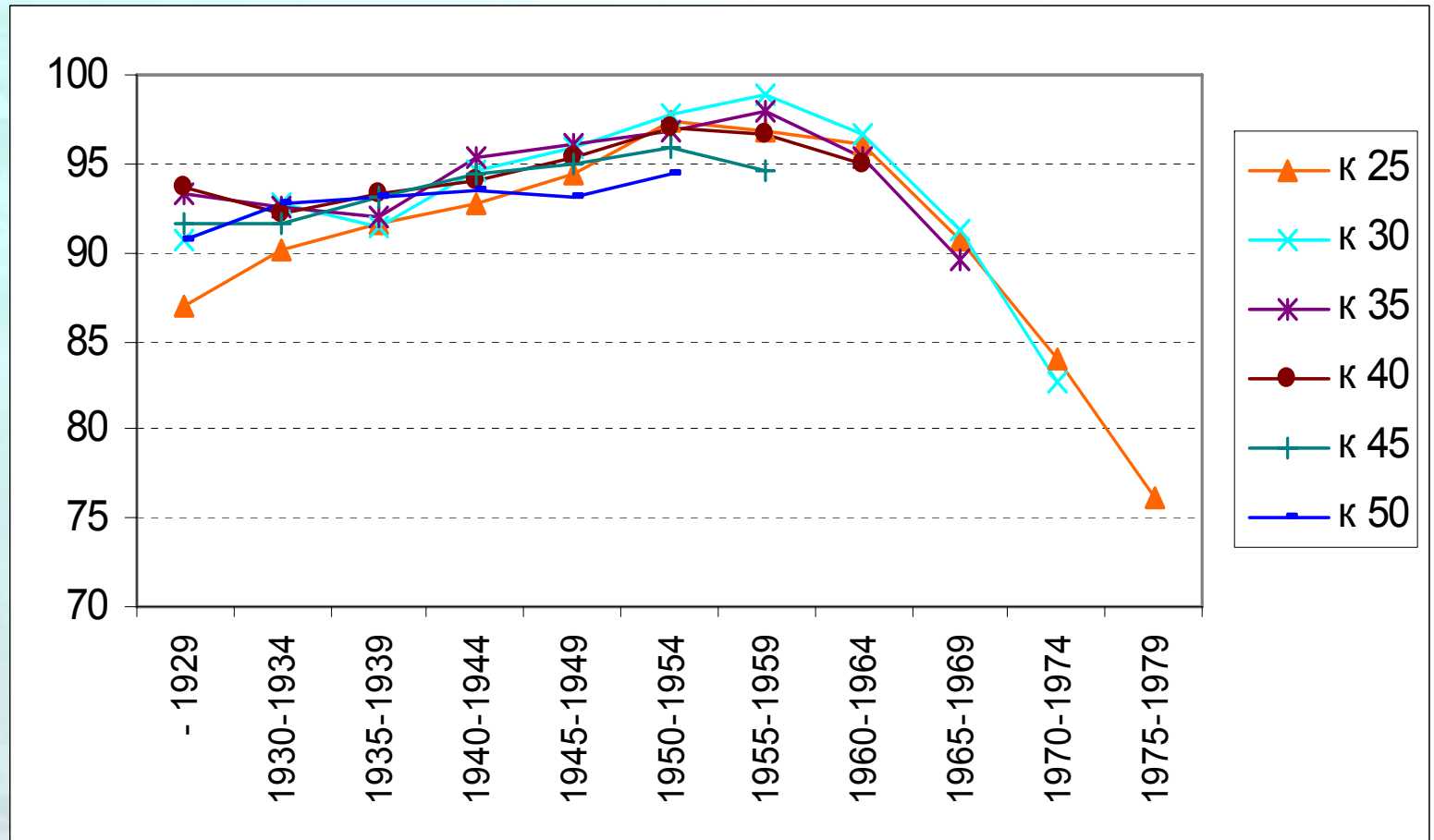
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Fig. 4. Answers to the question: "Marriage is an old-fashioned institution"
(Fully Agree, Agree, Partially Agree), proportion by age group

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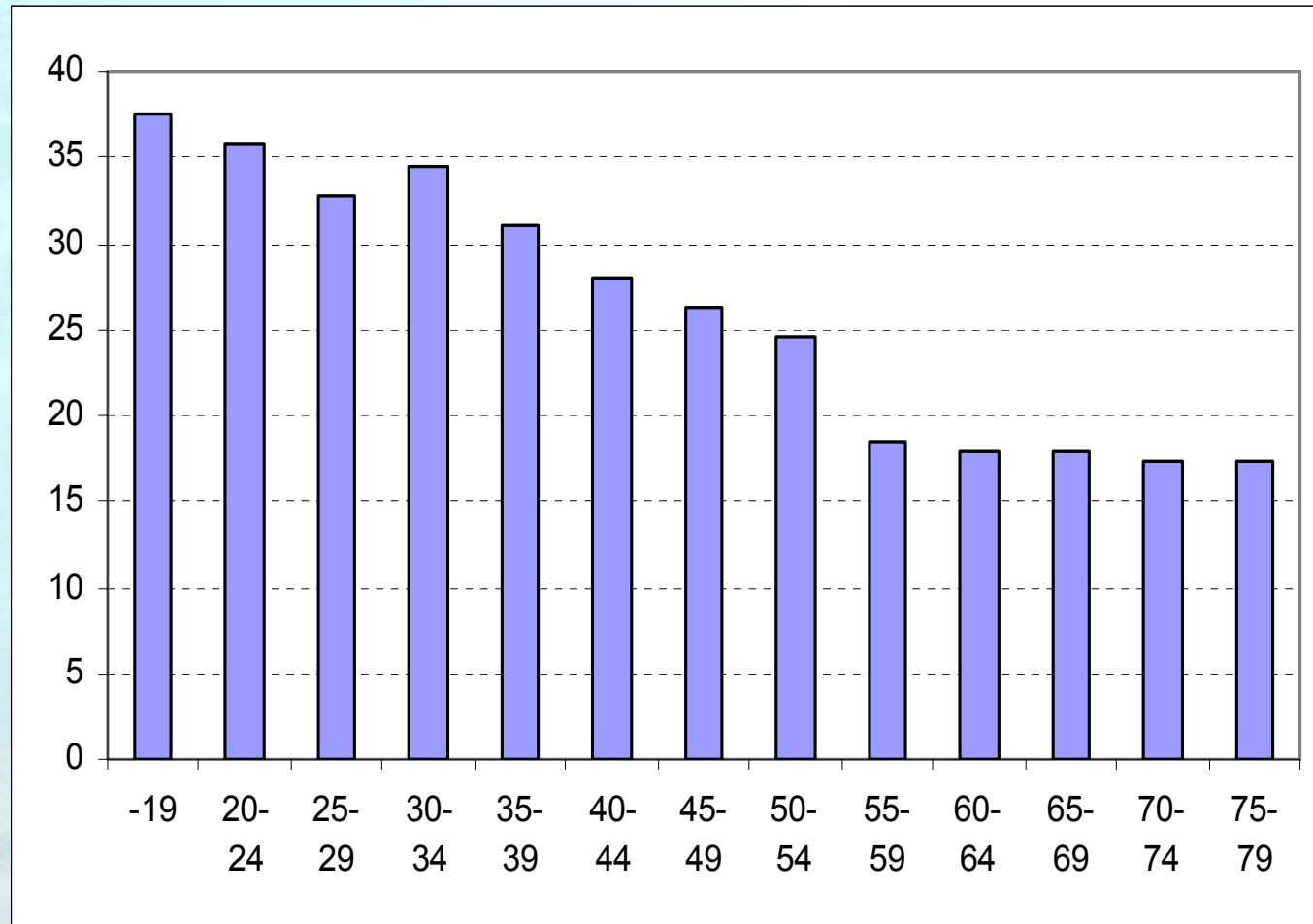*Geneva, 14-16 2008*

Fig. 5. Answers to the question: "It's normal for an unmarried couple to live together, even if they don't plan to marry" (Fully Agree, Agree, Partially Agree), proportion by age group

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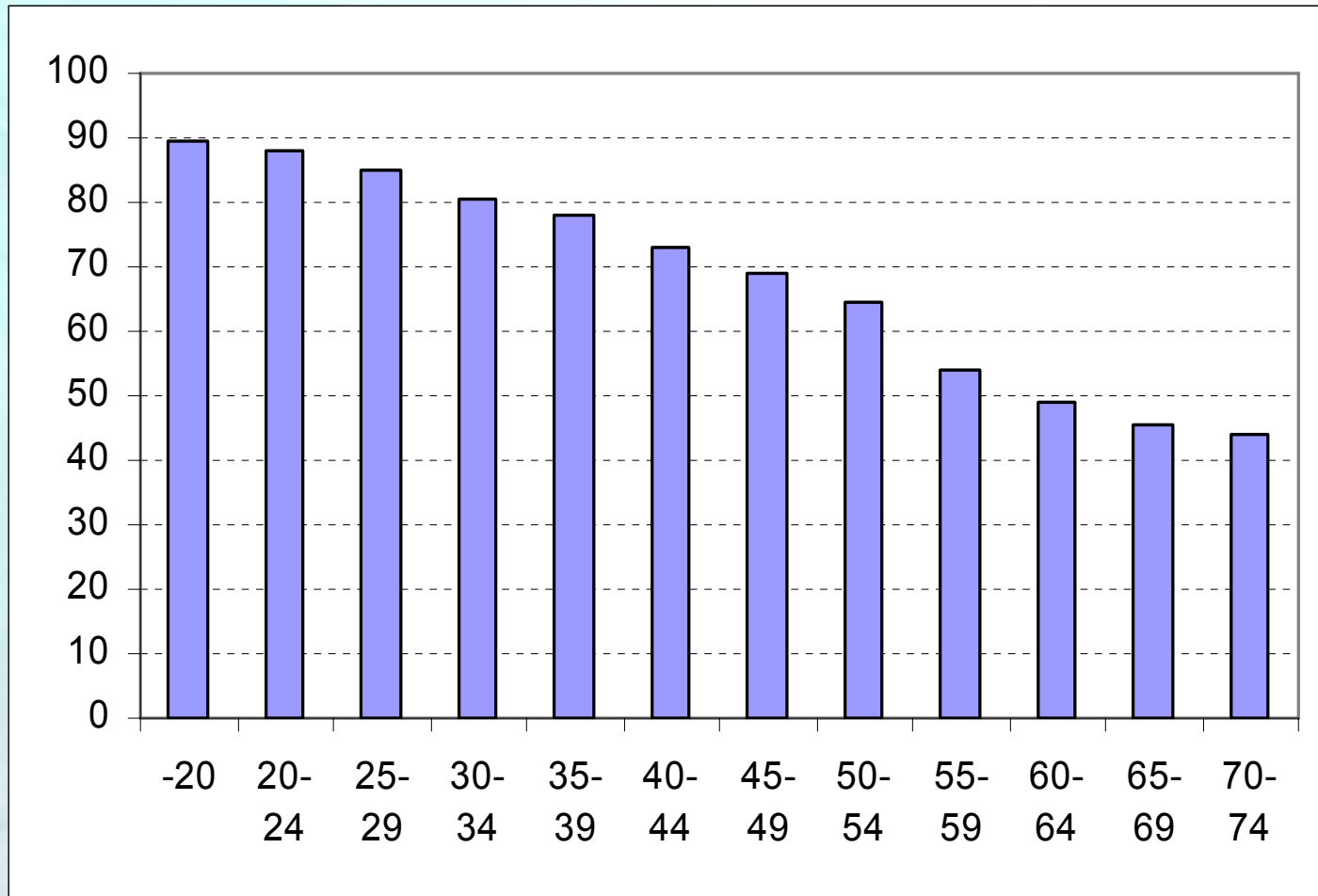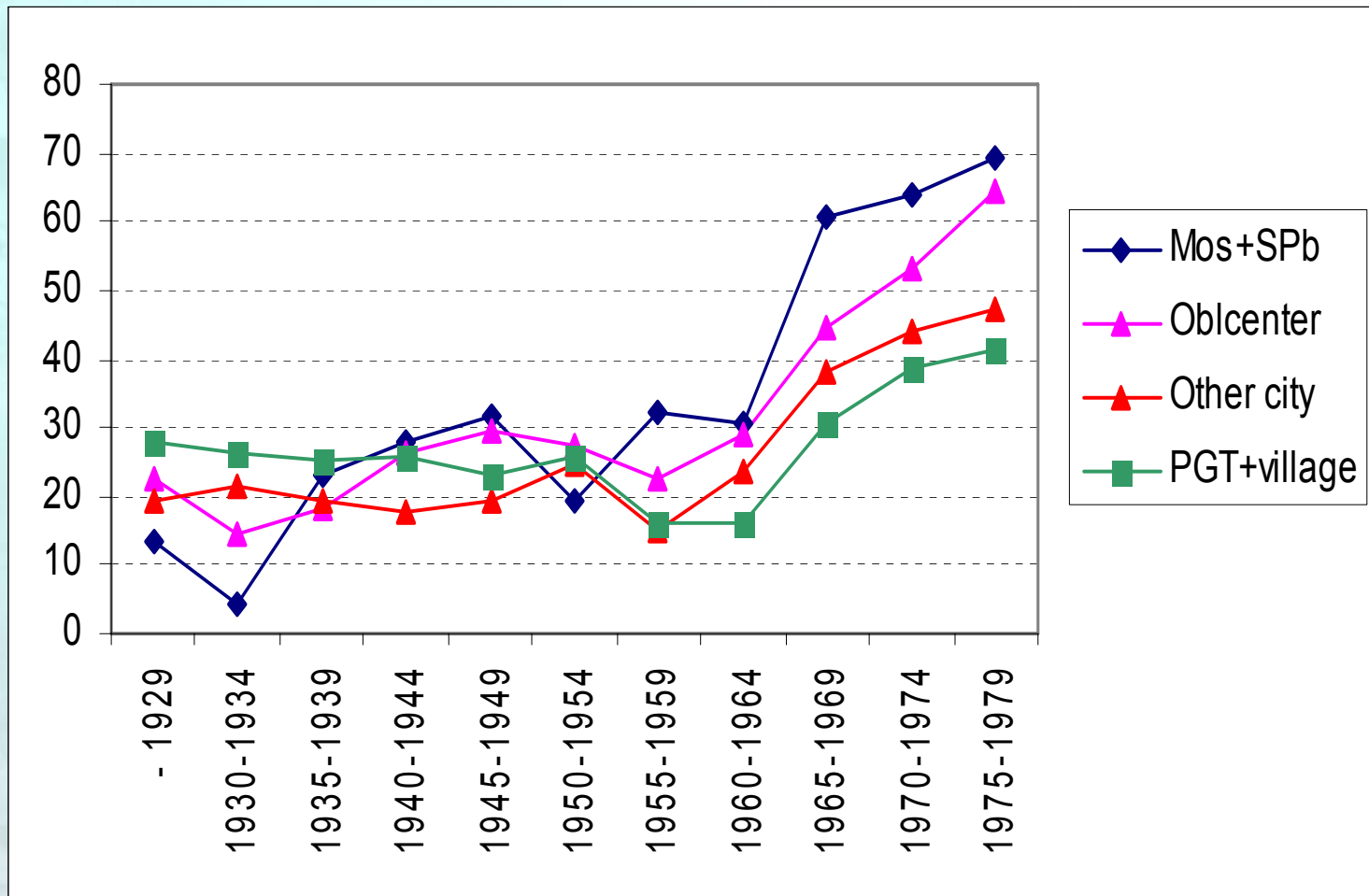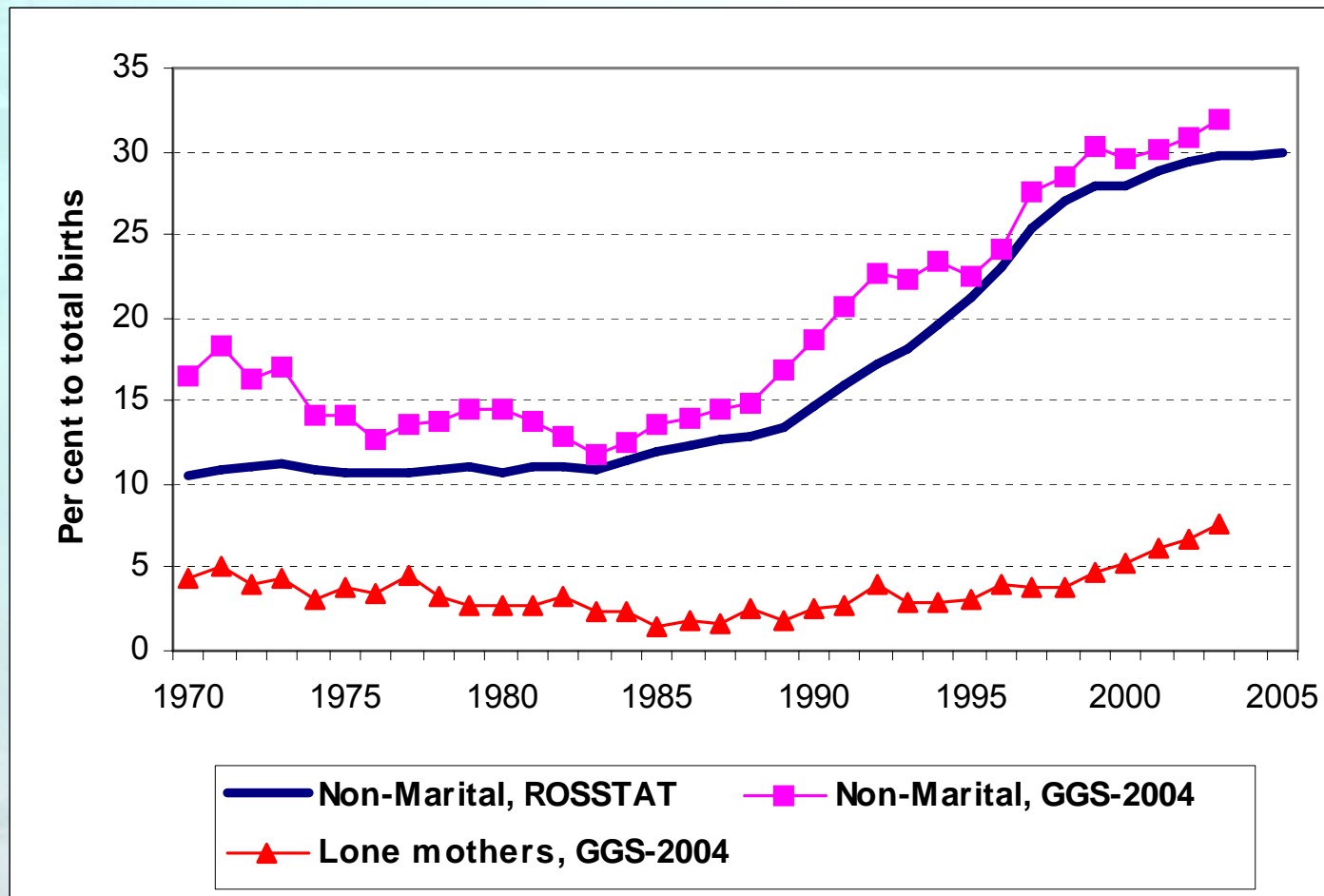*Geneva, 14-16 2008*

Fig. 6. Cumulative percentage of women who had, by age 25, entered a first partnership which was Consensual Union, female birth cohorts, type of settlement.

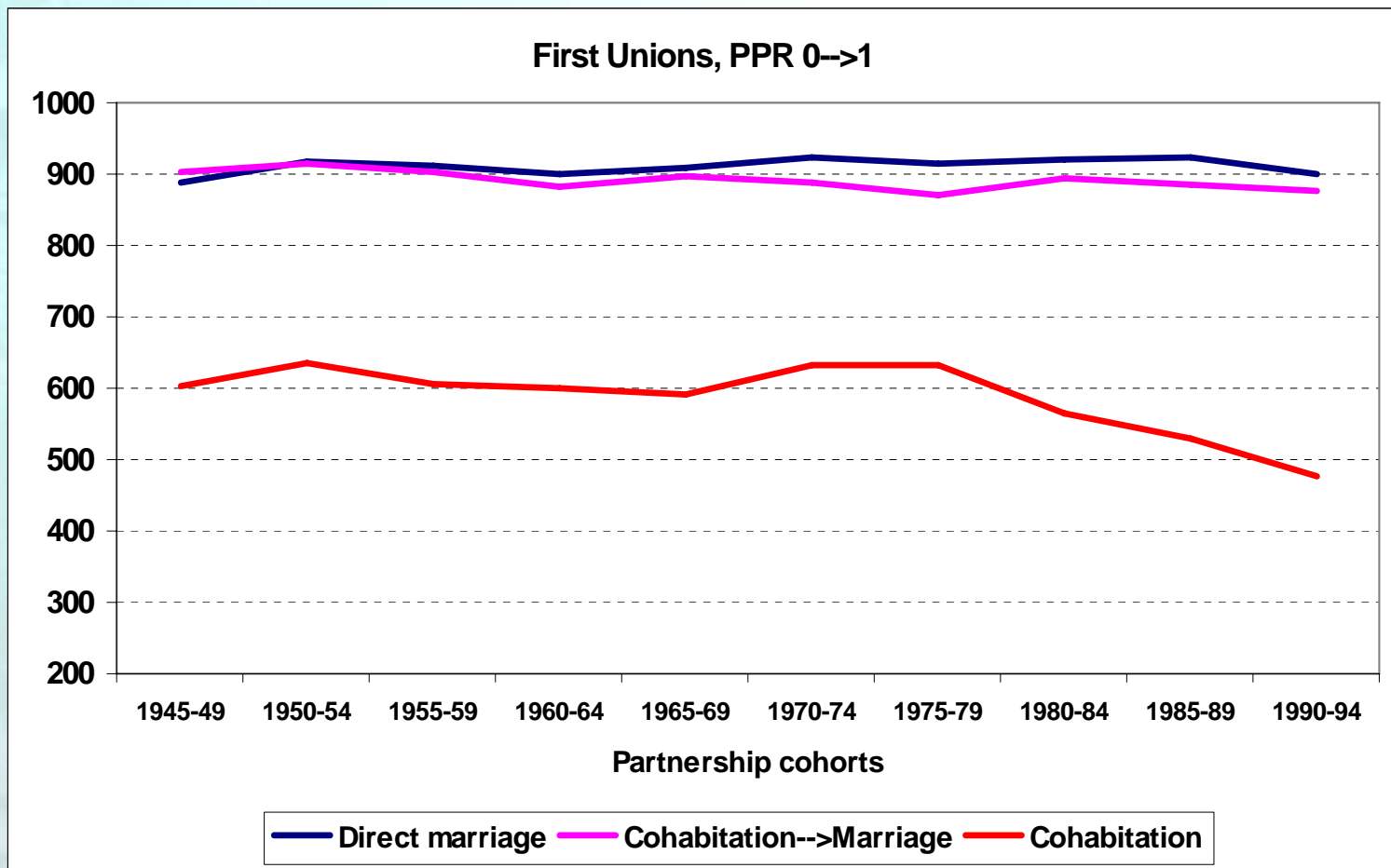*How generations and gender shape demographic change*
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Fig. 7. Births born out of wedlock: Civil Registration (ROSSTAT), GGS-2004, and Births to a lonely mother (GGS-2004), 1970-2005.

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# Fig. 8. Transition to the first child in unions of different type, partnership cohorts, per 1000 unions of each type

First Unions, PPR 0-->1

Partnership cohorts

— Direct marriage — Cohabitation-->Marriage — Cohabitation

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Fig. 9. Transition to the second child in unions of different type, partnership cohorts, per 1000 unions of each type

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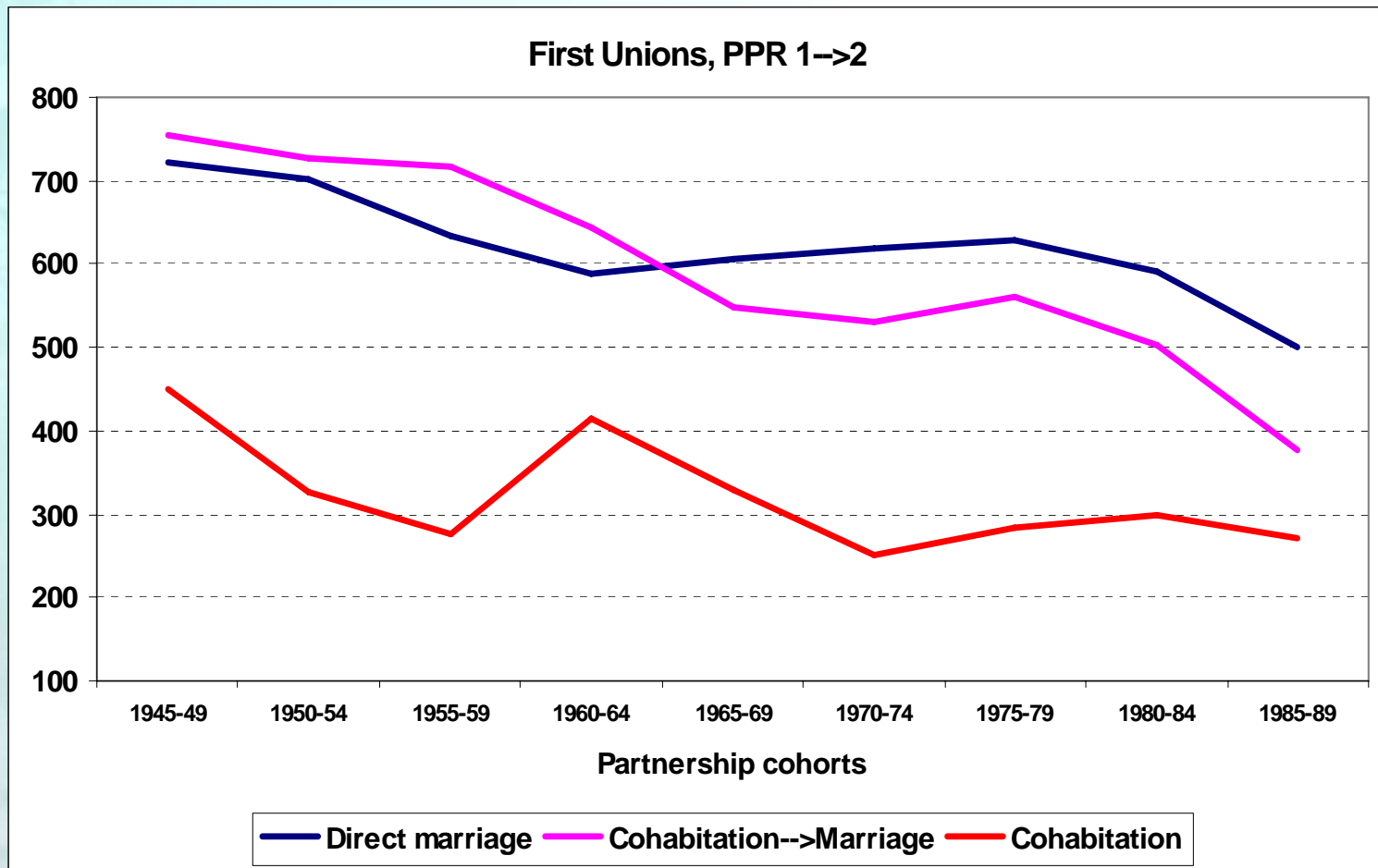
Fig.10. Childbearing "productivity" of unions of different type: average number of births per 1 year in a First union, birth cohorts of women by age 25.

Women in First Union by age 25

Direct Marriage ▬▬ Cohabitation-->Marriage ▬▬ Cohabitation

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Fig. 11. Answers to the question: "Do you intend to give birth within next 3 years?" (respondents aged 20-34, GGS-2004)

Both Genders, aged 20-34

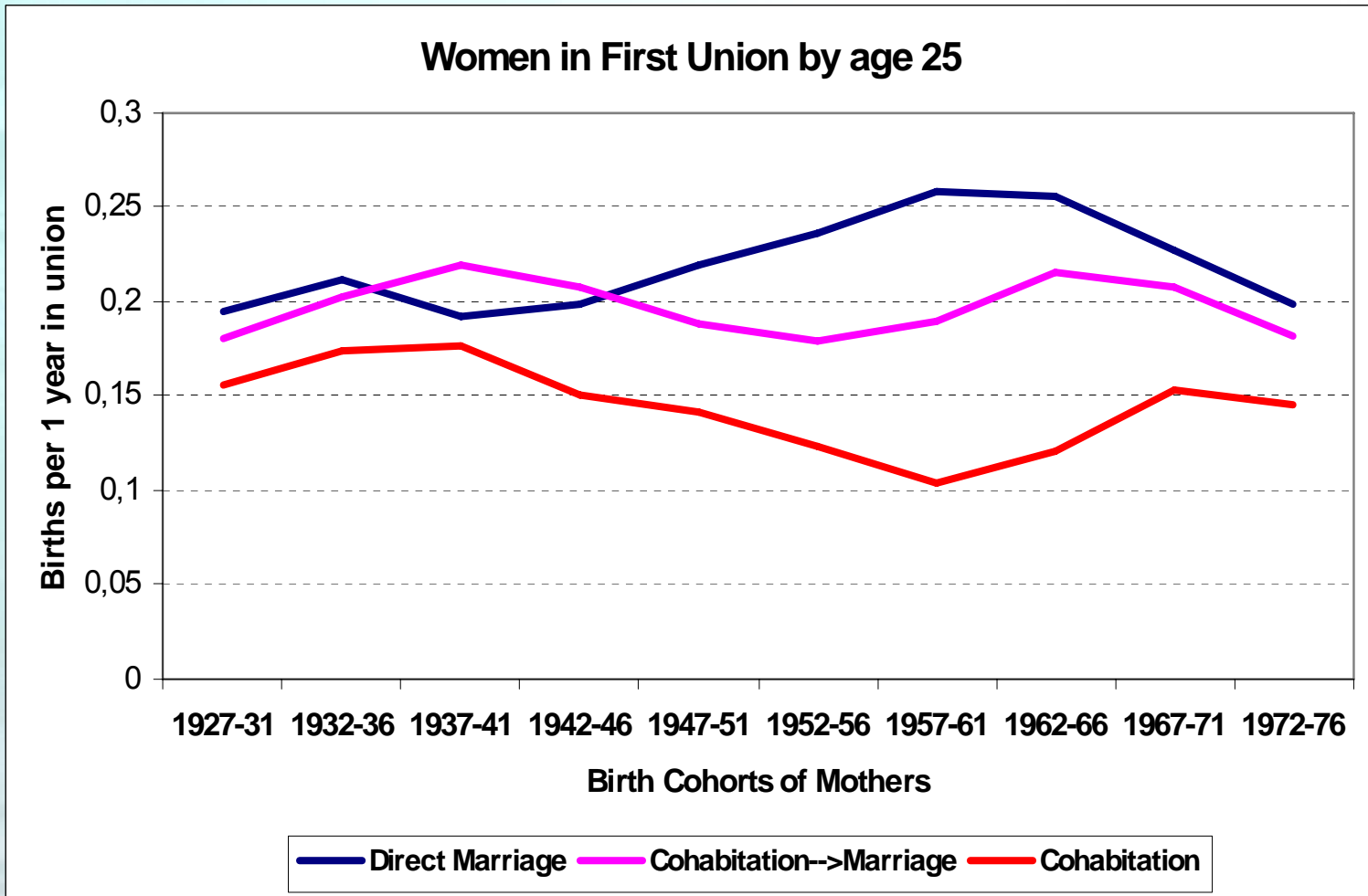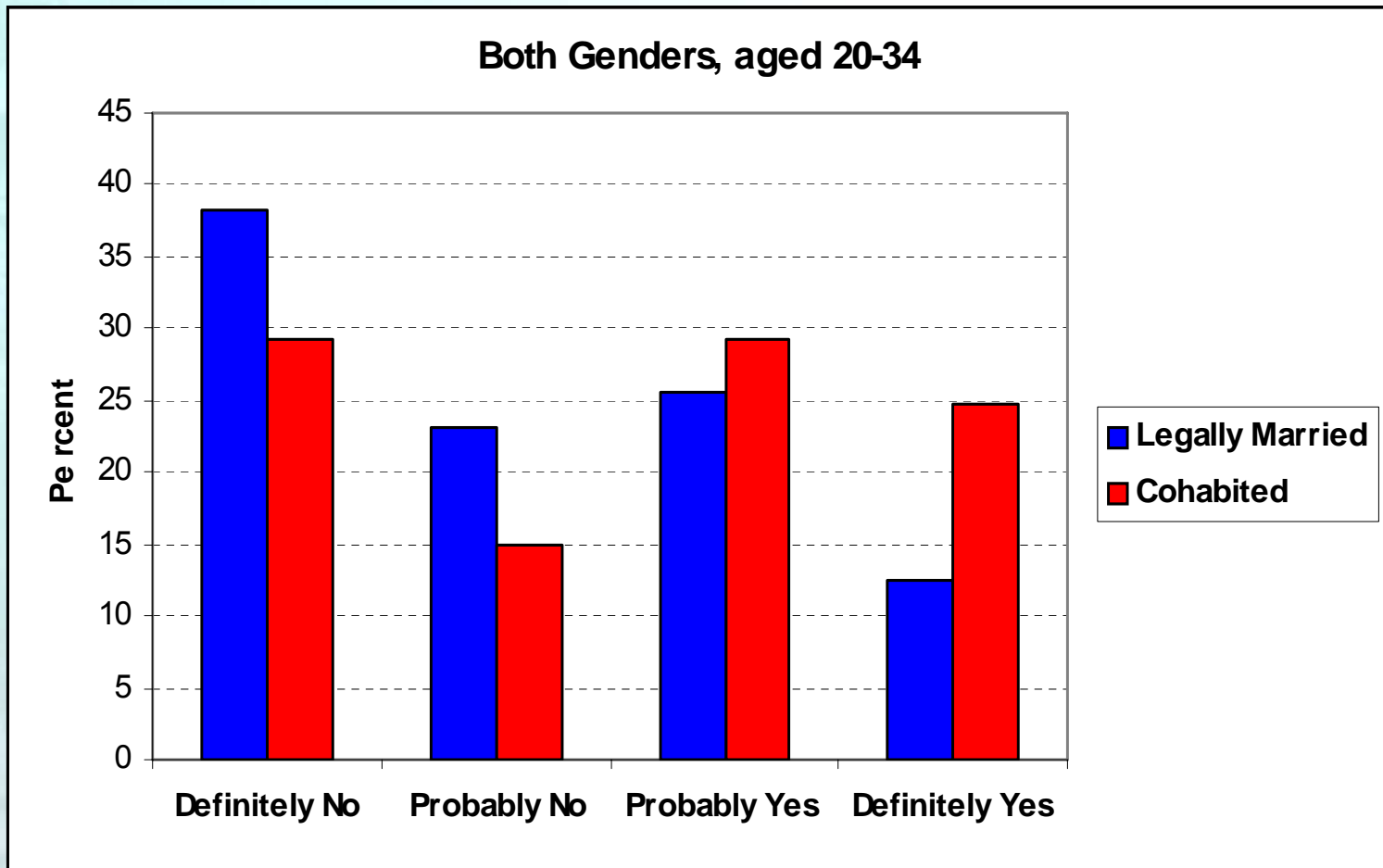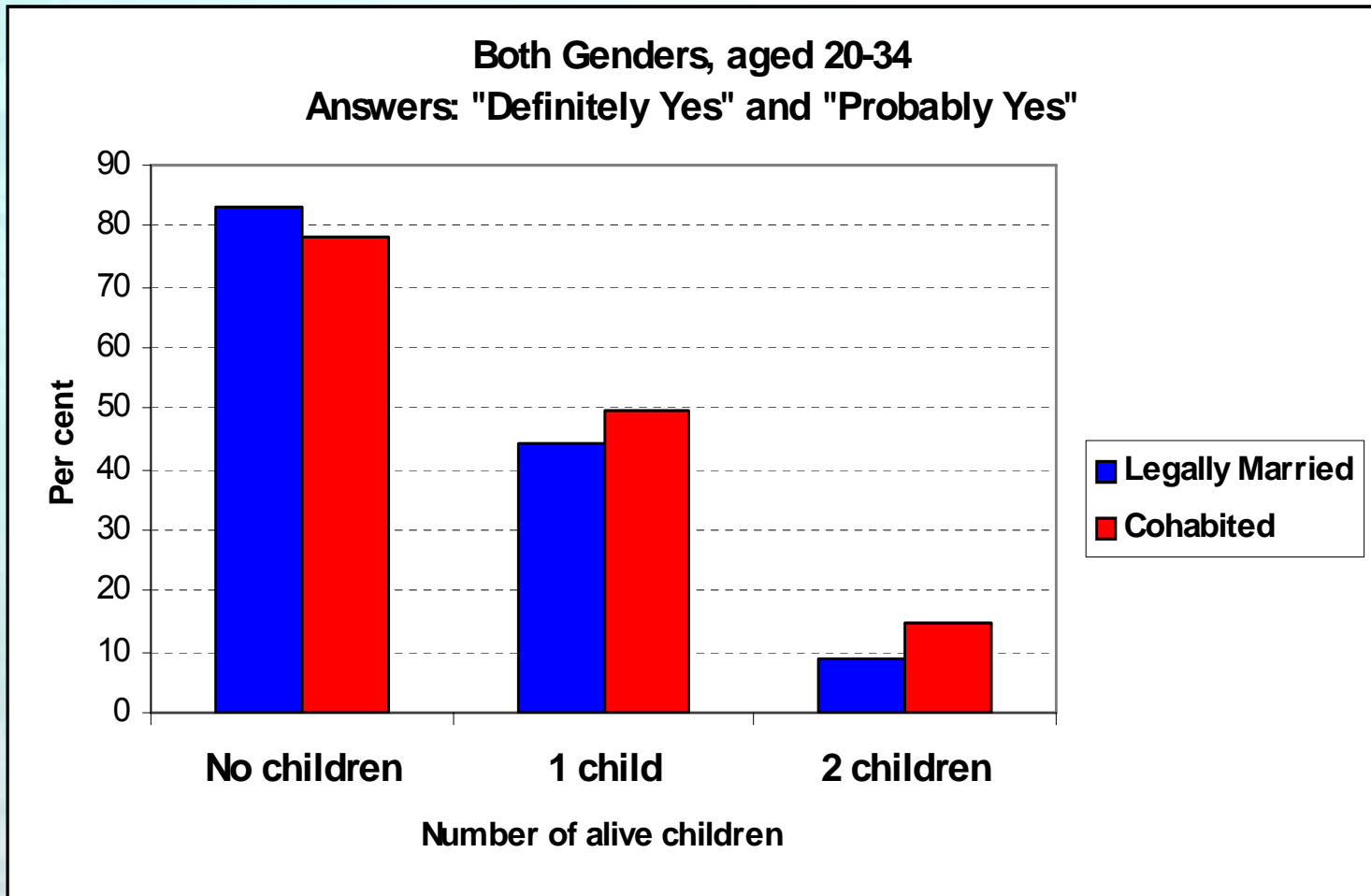*How generations and gender shape demographic change*
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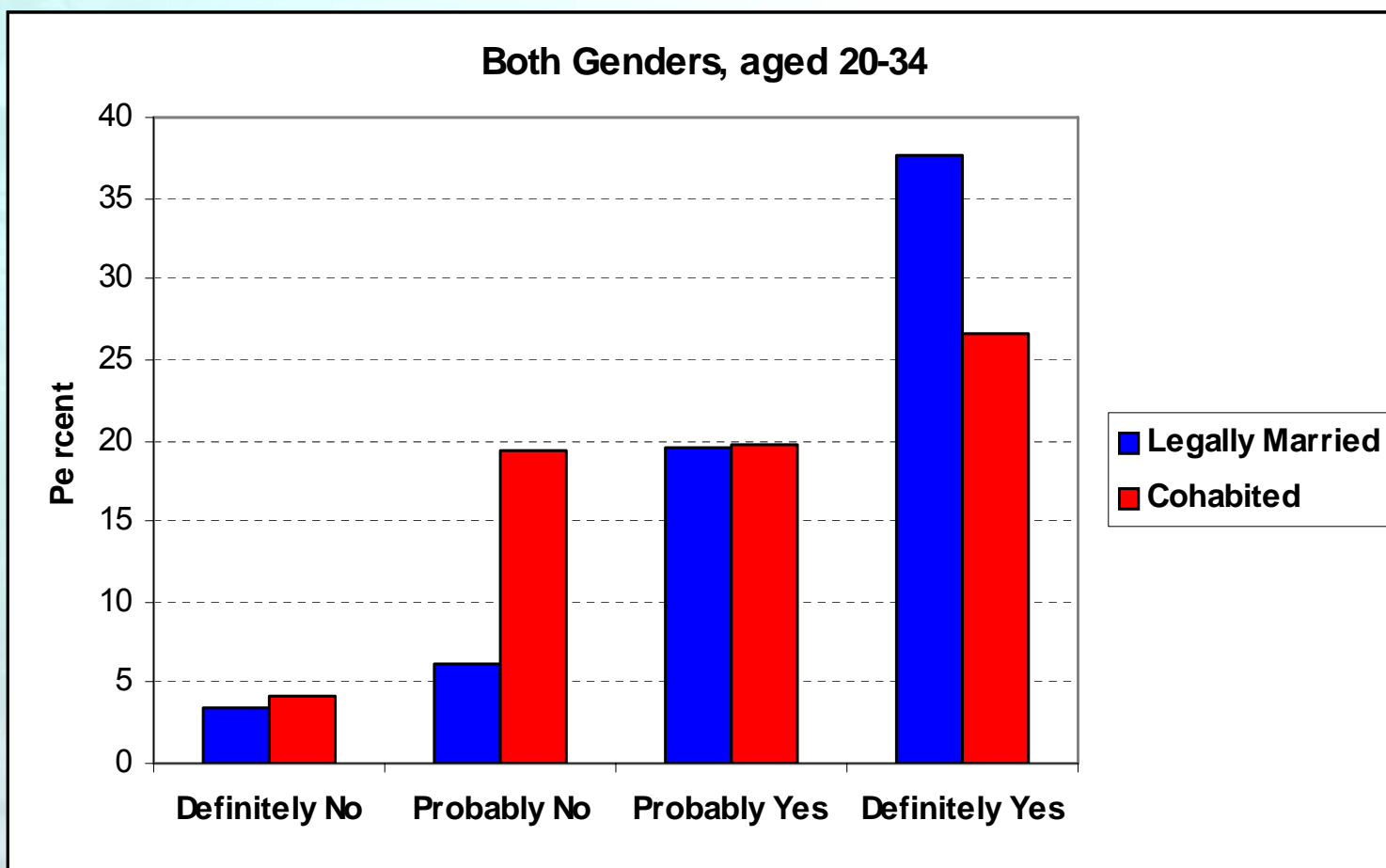# Fig. 12. Answers to the question: "Do you intend to give birth within next 3 years?" (respondents aged 20-34 by number of alive children, GGS-2004)

Both Genders, aged 20-34
Answers: "Definitely Yes" and "Probably Yes"

- Legally Married
- Cohabited

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Fig. 13. Proportion of respondents who actually gave birth within 3 years by number of alive children and partnership status in 2004 (respondents aged 20-34 in 2004), GGS-2007

Both Genders, aged 20-34

Legend:
- Legally Married
- Cohabited

X-axis: Number of alive children (No children, 1 child, 2 children)
Y-axis: Per cent
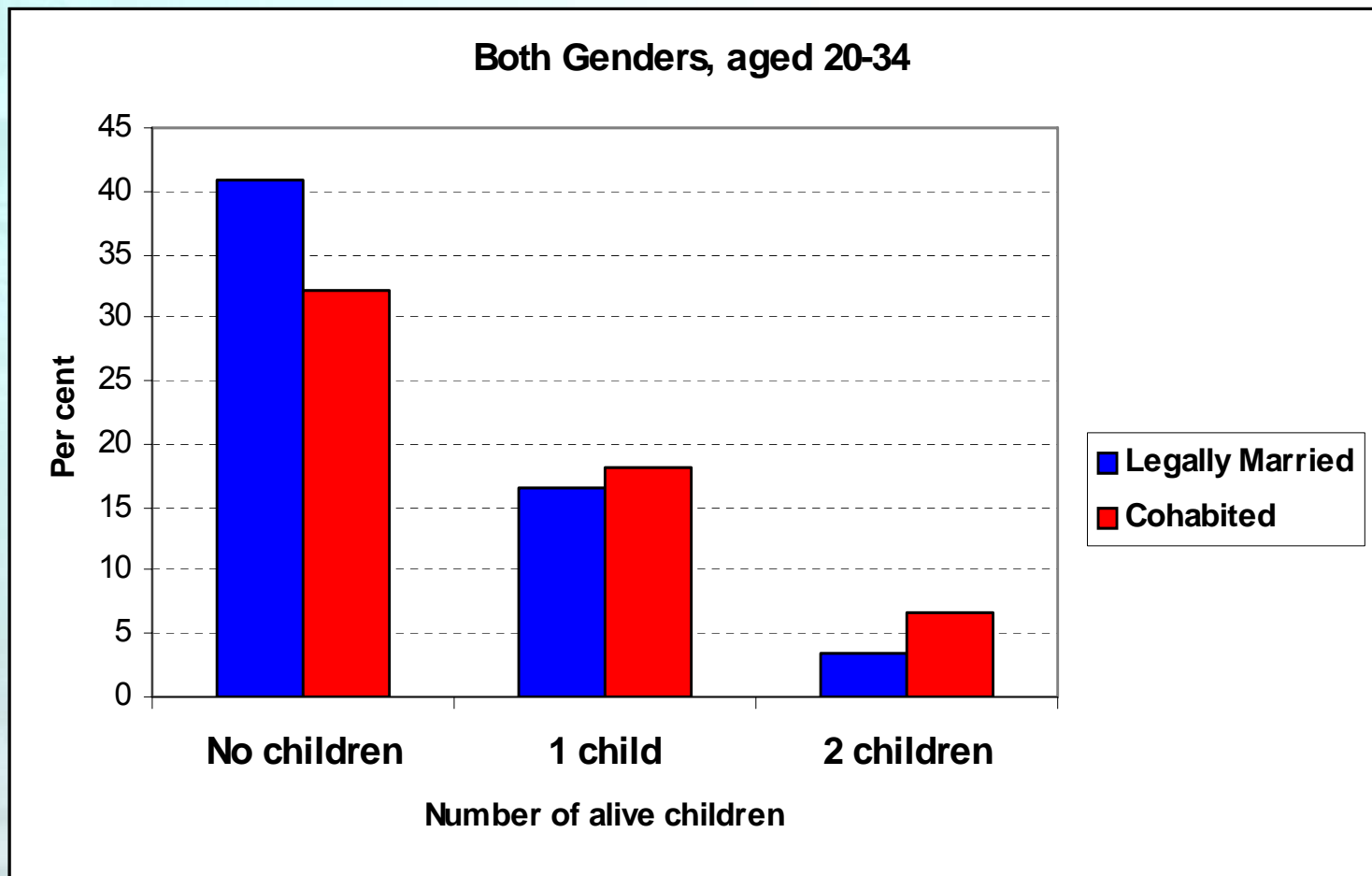
Fig. 14. Realization of intentions declared in 2004: proportion of respondents aged 20-34 in 2004 who gave birth within 3 years, GGS-2007.

Both Genders, aged 20-34

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POLICY RELATED ISSUES

- Marriage has long been more stable and more fertile than other forms of partnership. Evidence for the most recent cohorts leads us to put, at least, the latter under question.

- The popularity of marriage is declining.

- The social policy in Russia like in many countries is faced with the dilemma:

- whether to enhance the advantages of marriage, and promote traditional social norms

- or to fully legalize the consensual unions in order to improve the opportunities for rearing children in these unions and to support the individual freedoms to choose the lifestyles.

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POLICY RELATED ISSUES

- The use in official documents and the media of the definition of a child born out of wedlock as a "child born to a lonely mother" represents a vestige of the dying but still widespread derogatory and discriminatory tradition and should be discontinued and discouraged. Such move would promote the building of diverse and tolerant society which will strengthen the family.

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