

SOC606 – Sociologie rodiny

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Druhá demografická tranzice

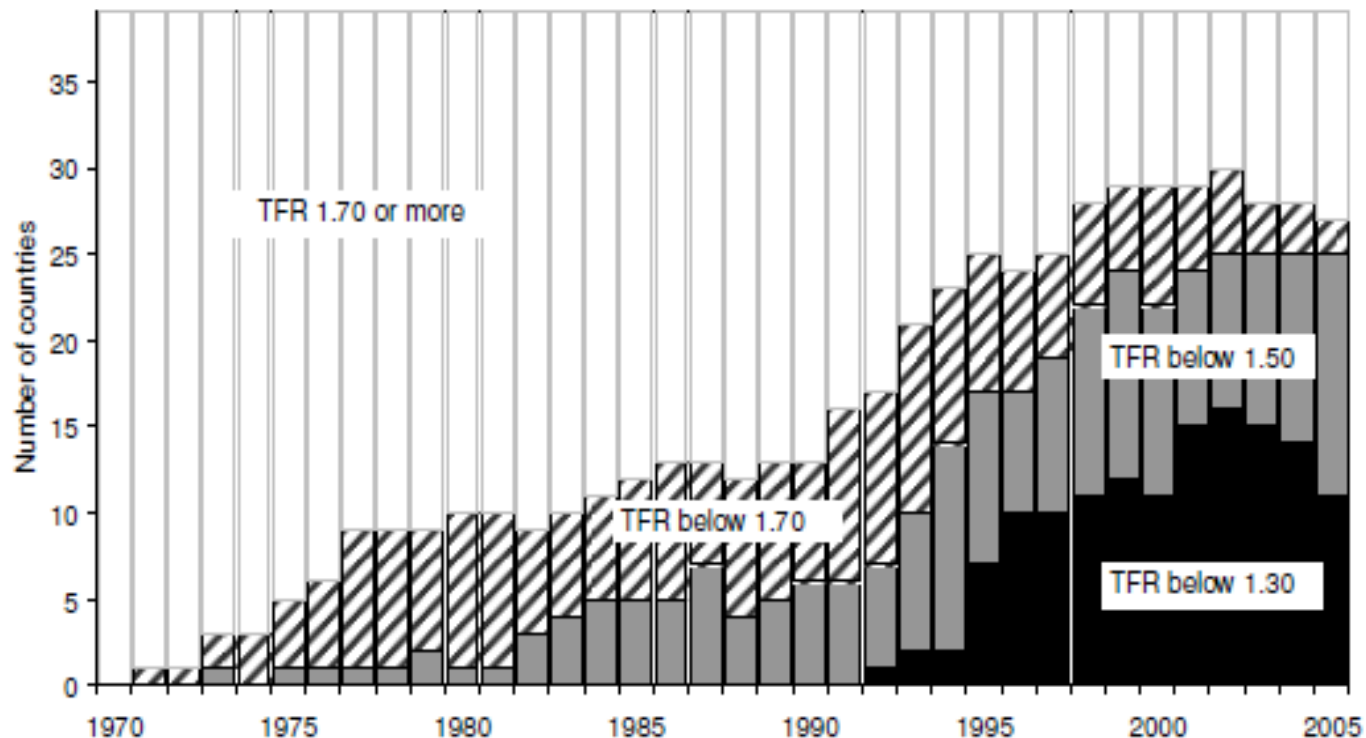
- Lesthaeghe, van de Kaa (1986): 2DT = „interrelated changes in fertility, family formation, and partnership behaviour, which started in the late 1960s in many countries of Western and Northern Europe“
 1. Fertility **below replacement levels** (higher order parties are reduced)
 2. **Massive postponement of parenthood** (Modern contraception+ other goals)
 3. Cohabitation+union instability: rising out of wedlock births

Zdroje a koreláty

- **structural** changes (modernization, the growth of the service economy and the welfare state, the expansion of higher education)
- **cultural** changes (secularization, the rise of individualistic values, the importance of self-expression and self-fulfilment)
- **technological** changes (the adoption of modern contraception, the advances in assisted reproduction, the explosion of new information technologies) (van de Kaa 1994)

Current fertility levels

Figure 1: Number of European countries with a period TFR below 1.7, 1.5, and 1.3 in 1970-2005 (out of 39 countries with population above 100,000)

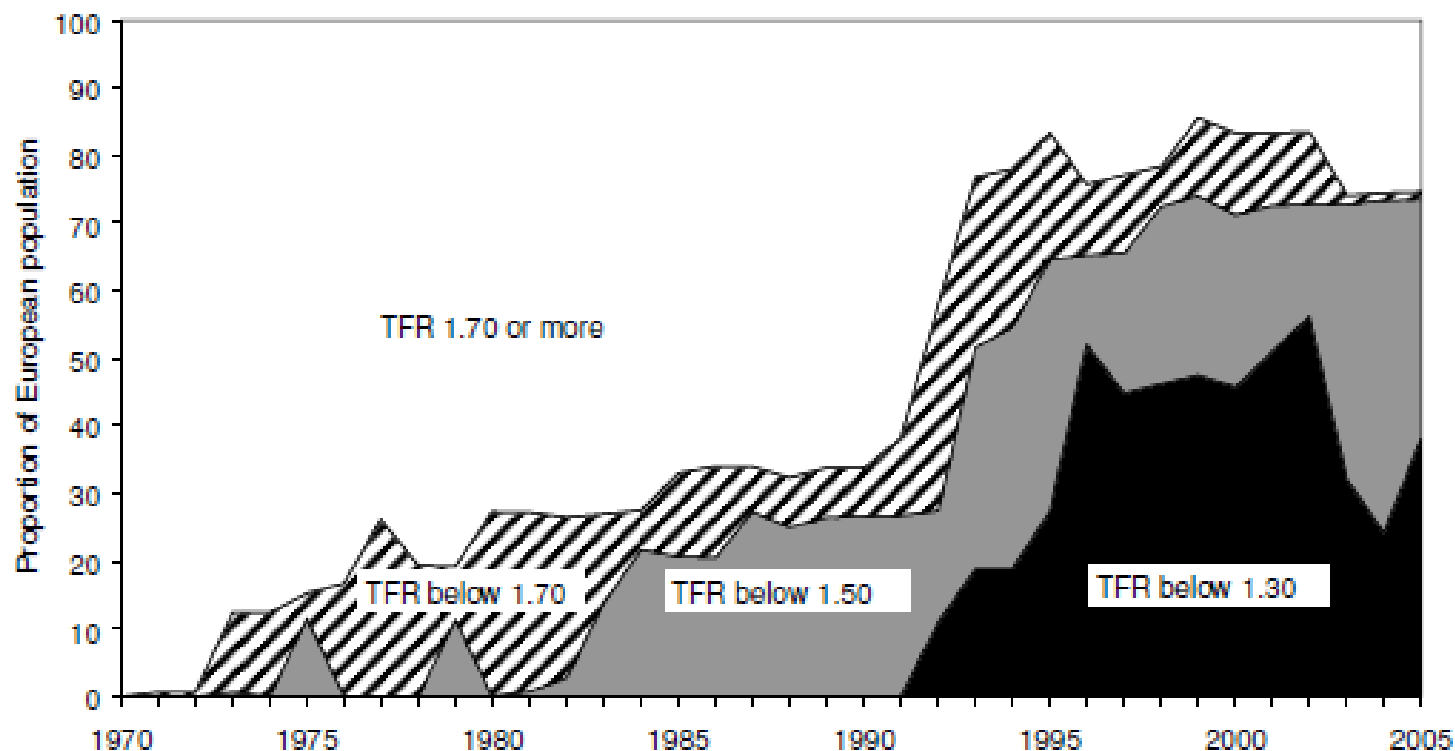


Source: Authors' computations based on Eurostat (2006, 2007) and Council of Europe (2006).

Note: Montenegro counted as a part of the former republic of Serbia-Montenegro.

Current fertility levels

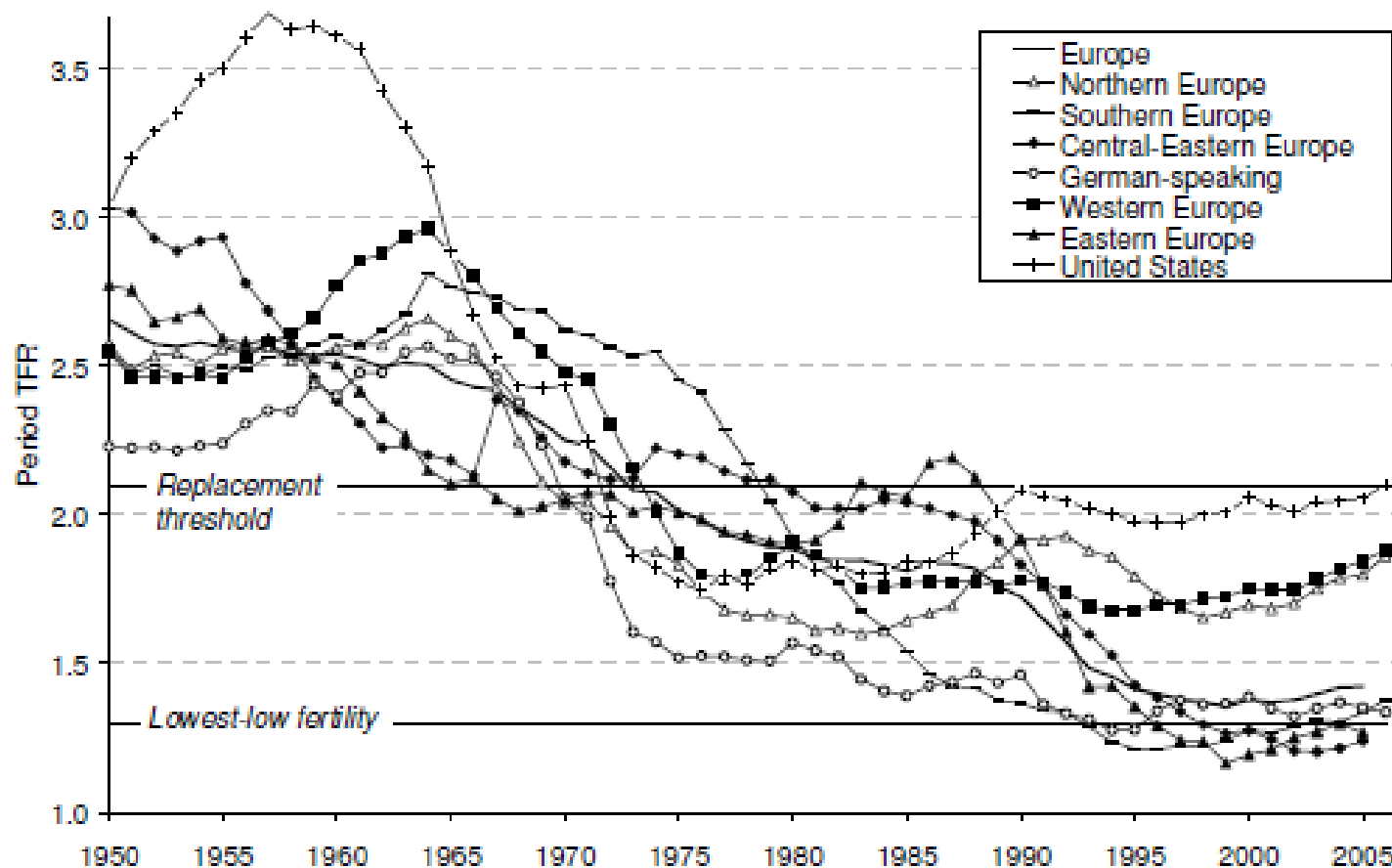
Figure 2: Proportion of Europeans living in countries with a period TFR below 1.7, 1.5, and 1.3 (1970-2005)



Source: Authors' computations based on Eurostat (2006, 2007) and Council of Europe (2006).

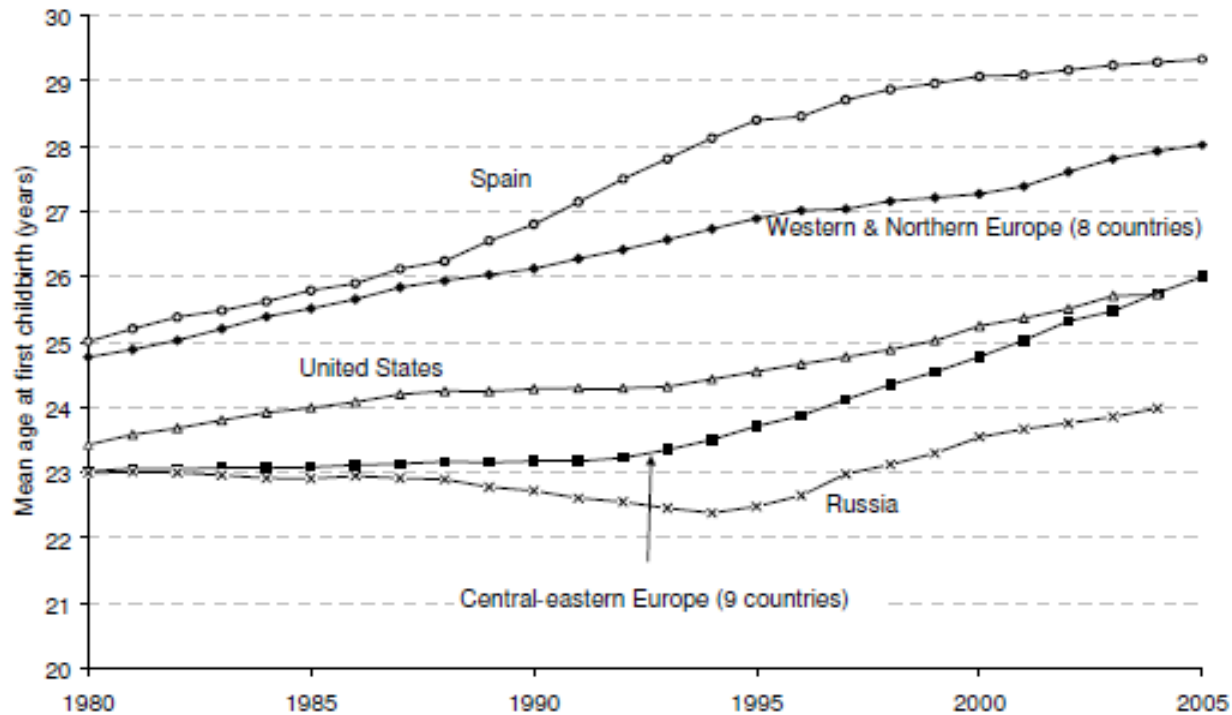
Current fertility levels

Figure 3: Period total fertility rate in major regions of Europe and in the United States, 1950-2006



Age at 1st birth

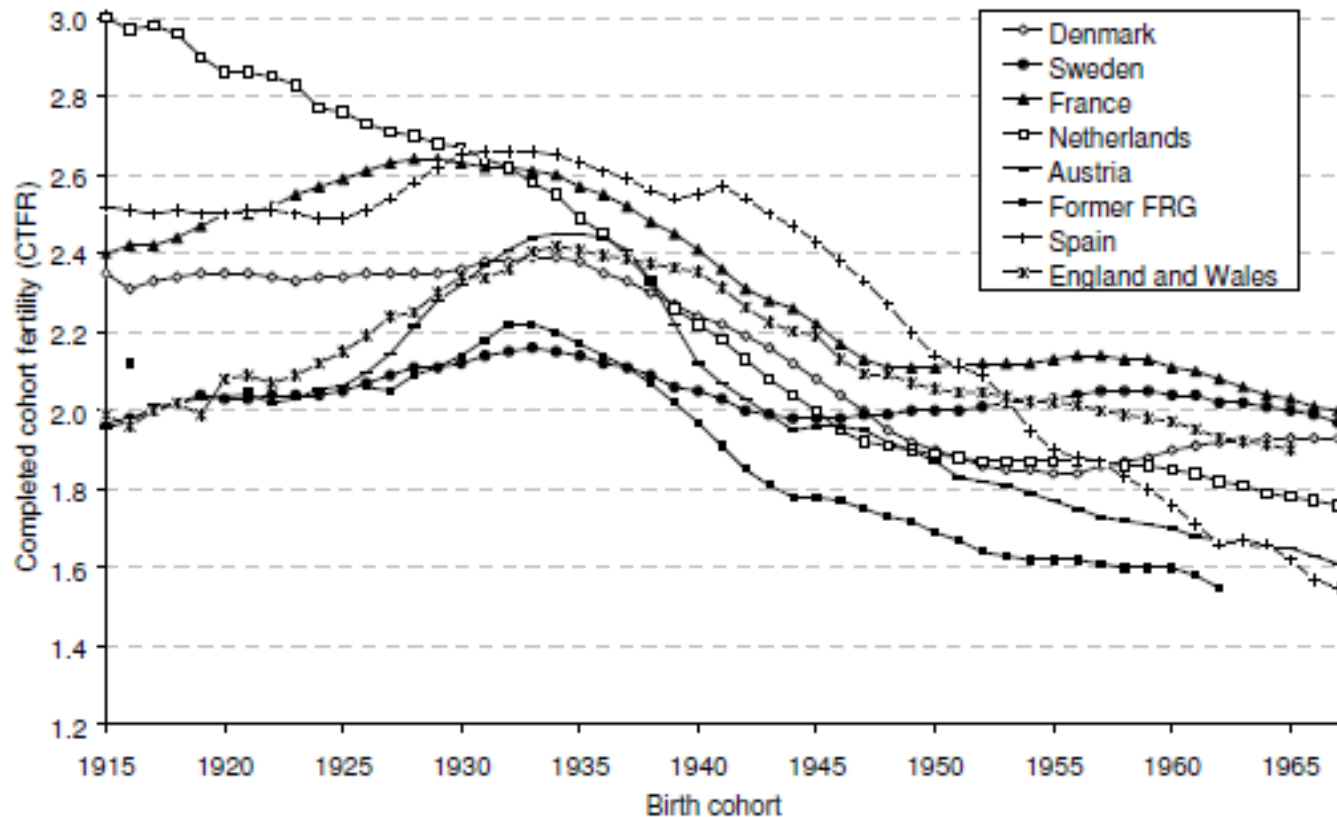
Figure 4: Mean age of women at first childbirth in selected countries and regions of Europe and in the United States, 1960-2005 (arithmetic averages)



Source: Authors' computations based on Council of Europe (2006), Eurostat (2006, 2007) and national vital statistics data.
Note: See Figure 3 for the specification of regional groupings of individual countries.

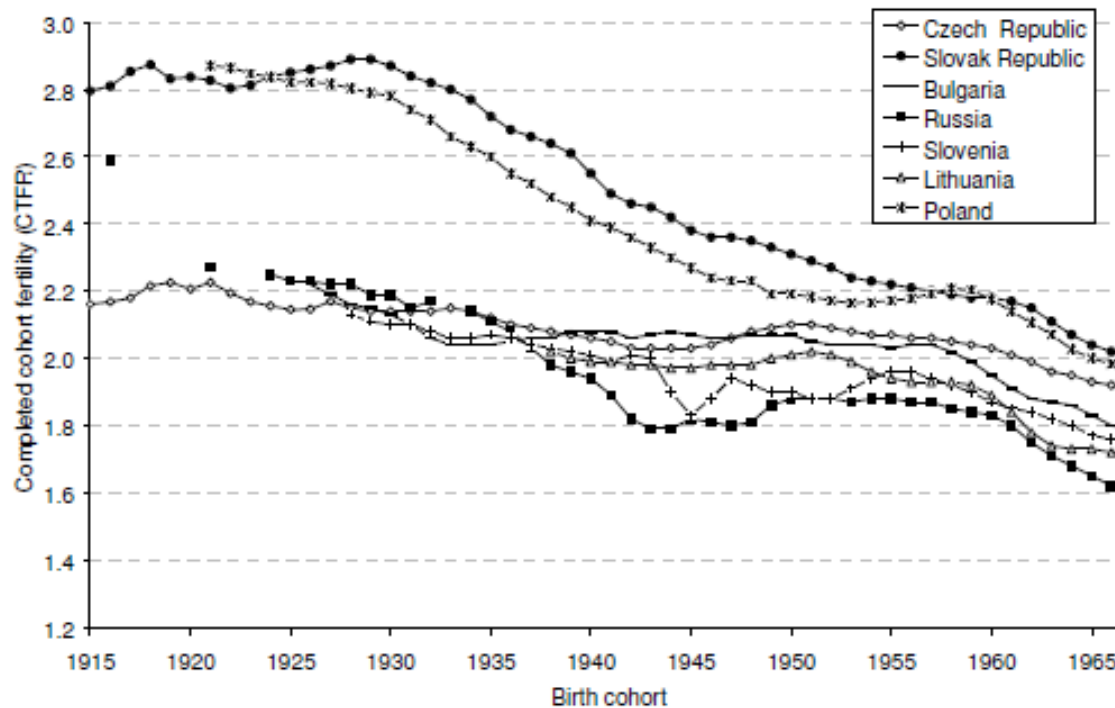
Completed cohort fertility

Figure 6: Total cohort fertility rates, selected Western European countries, birth cohorts 1915-1967



Completed cohort fertility ii.

Figure 7: Total cohort fertility rates, selected Central and Eastern European countries, birth cohorts 1924-1967



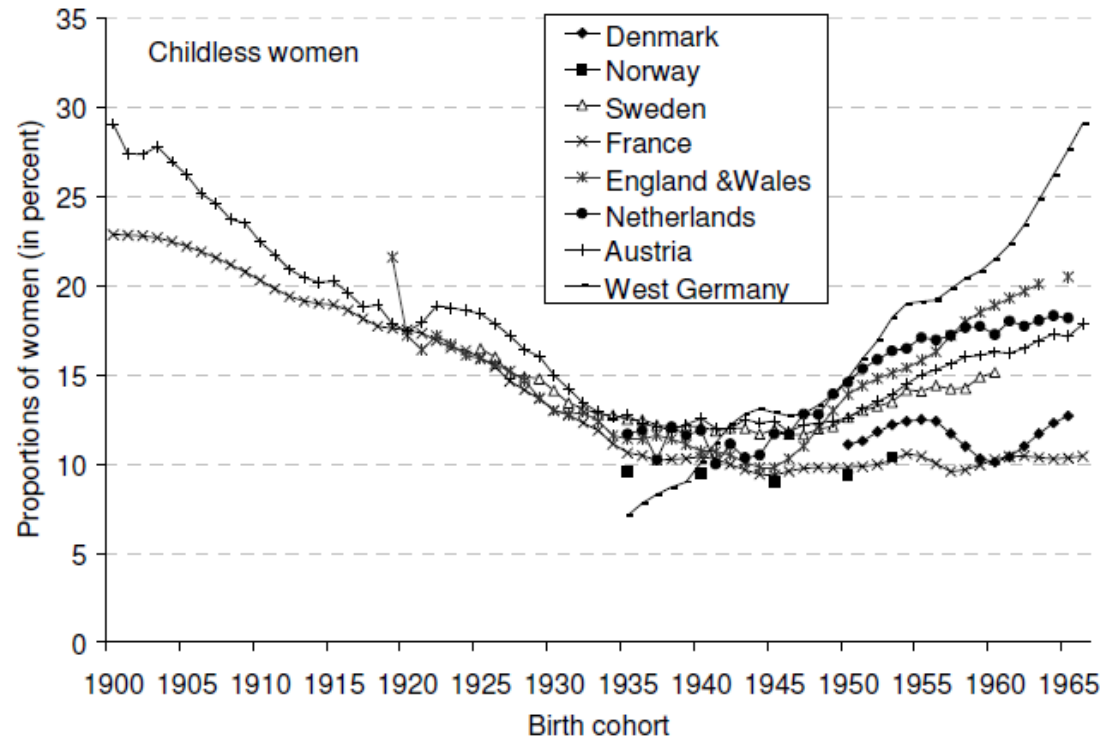
Sources: Observatoire Démographique Européen, Council of Europe (2006), Avdeev and Monnier (1995), Boleslawski (1993), the Czech Republic and Slovakia chapters.

Note: The completed fertility rates for cohorts of the 1960s contain estimates for women in their late thirties and forties. The values of the total cohort fertility rates might be moderately underestimated, but the trends depicted in the graph are affected only to a minor extent.

Childlessness

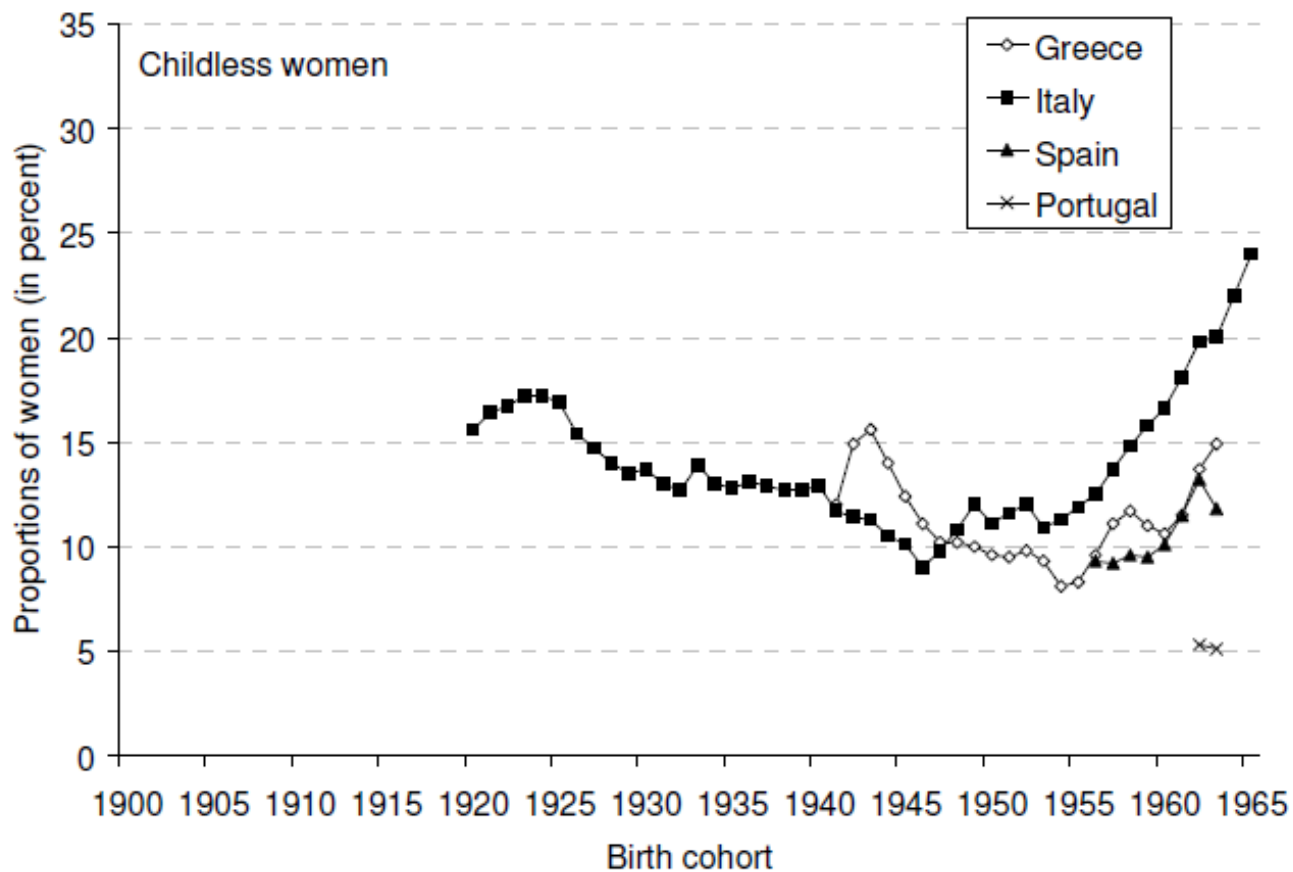
Figure 1: Proportions of women, childless, or with one, two or three and more children, selected Northern and Western European countries, birth cohorts 1900-1965

Panel A



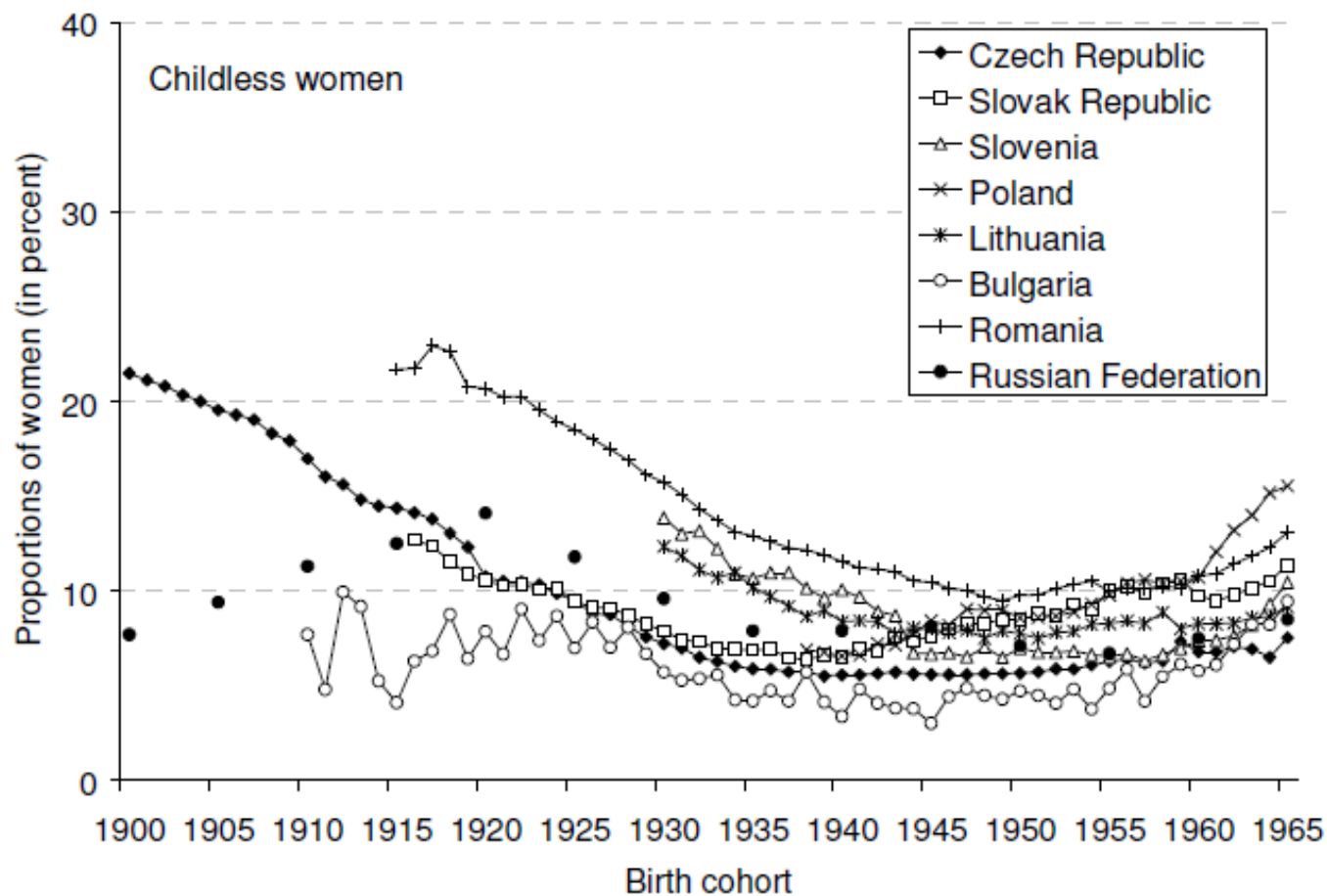
Childlessness

Panel A



Childlessness

Panel A



Diskuze k 2DT

Rozdíly od 1DT

- van de Kaa (1996: 425) 2DR is a “quintessential narrative of ideational and cultural change,”
- main distinction from the first demographic transition - “overwhelming preoccupation with self-fulfillment, personal freedom of choice, personal development and lifestyle, and emancipation“
- „as reflected in family formation, attitudes towards fertility regulation and the motivation for parenthood.“

Re-define

- van de Kaa (2002: 29) “while below replacement fertility currently is a crucial element of the Second Transition, this need not be a permanent state.”

Kritiky

- Cliquet (1991): there is no apparent discontinuity between the first and the second demographic transition
- Recent changes are “a new acceleration in relational and reproductive patterns, associated to modernization”

Terminologie

- The idea of a 'transition' suggests that there is a 'final state,'
 - a new demographic regime
 - convergence
- Lesthaeghe and van de Kaa
 - did not formally define a starting point
 - did not envision any quantifiable endpoint of the transition

Micro-macro paradox

- Individual level – growing plurality of family forms and trajectories
- Macro-level: convergence in demographic indicators

But

- Historically – Europe had diverse (regional) types of family behavior
 - They persist
 - Hence – no convergence
- de Beer, Corijn and Deven (2000: 124): different types of changes in F&F do not fit into „one model of the second demographic transition”

Lack of synchronicity

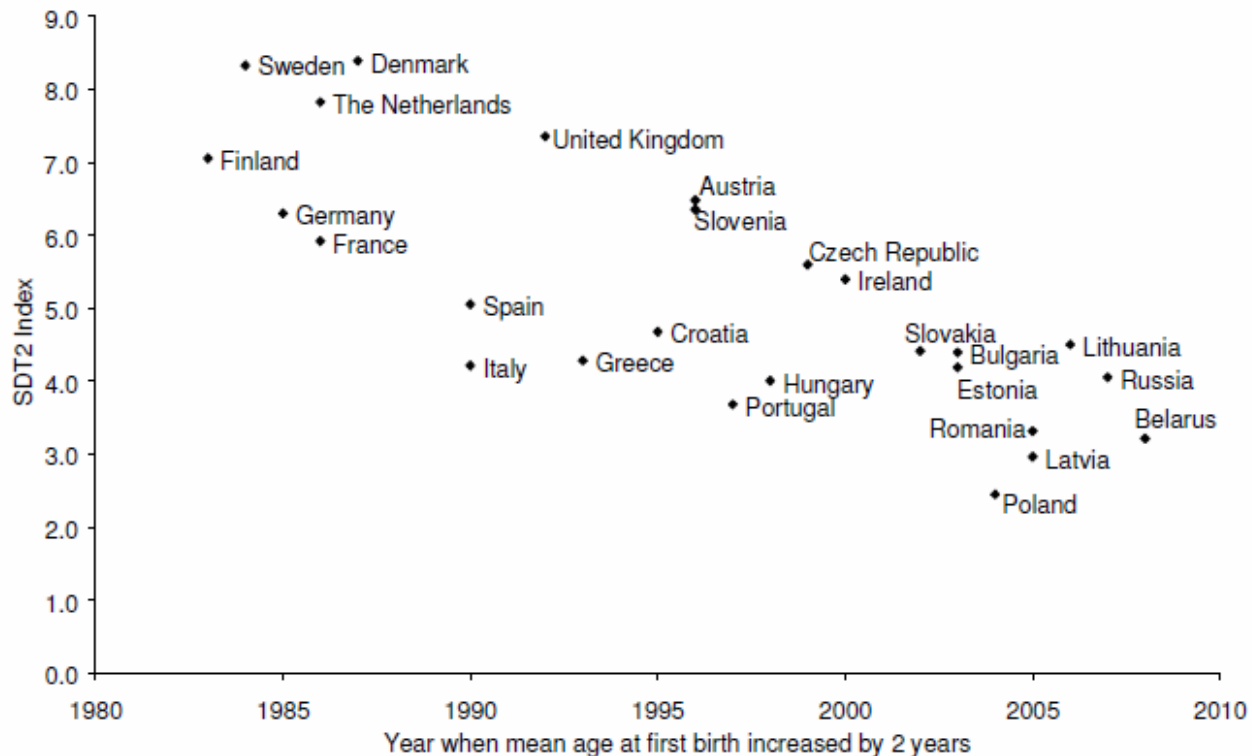
- synchronicity between the behavioural and value changes is (often) missing (e.g. Romania, early 1990s)

2DT is centered on (North-western) Europe

- Is it going to spread to other parts of the world?
 - But evidence from the US (Lesthaeghe and Neidert 2006) & Japan (Matsuo 2001, Rindfuss et al. 2004)
- Q: Do new values also spread into CEE?

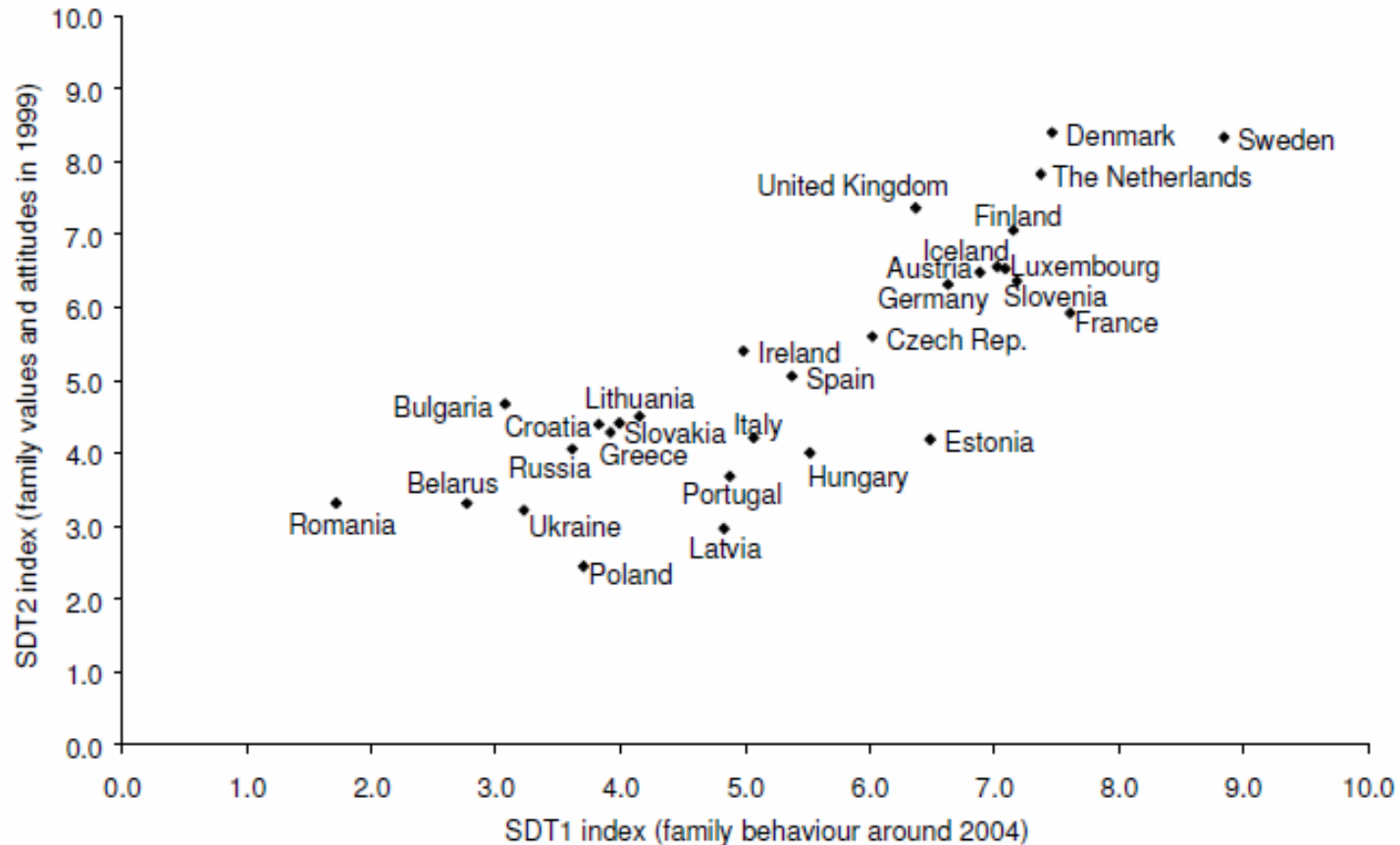
Sobotka, T. 2008a. *Overview Chapter 6: The diverse faces of the Second Demographic Transition in Europe*. In *Demographic Research*. 19 (8): 171-224.

Figure 1: Index of the second demographic transition in 1999 (index SDT2) and the year when the mean age of mothers at first birth increased by 2 years since the onset of first birth postponement



SOURCE: Own computations based on Council of Europe (2006), Eurostat (2008), Sobotka (2004), France and Russia chapters, and Halman (2001).

Figure 4: Behavioural (SDT1) and values (SDT2) components of the second demographic transition in Europe



NOTES: A brief description of the SDT indexes is provided in Appendix; see also Section 3 and Sobotka (2008).

SOURCES: Own computations based on vital statistics data in 2004 for the SDT1 index (Council of Europe 2006 and Eurostat 2006) and the data from the European Values Study in 1999-2000 for the SDT2 index (Halman 2001).

Table 1: Percentage of extramarital births by the highest educational attainment of mother in selected countries of Central Europe, 1990-2005

		Highest educational attainment					
	Year	Basic (including incomplete)	Apprentice-ship and basic vocational	Lower secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Austria	1996	26.9	32.6	25.7	24.7	19.7	28.0
Austria	2005	28.7	43.3	38.6	35.3	30.6	36.5
Czech Republic	1990	26.6	7.7		4.1	3.3	8.6
Czech Republic	1995	44.5	14.4		7.8	5.7	15.6
Czech Republic	2005	67.6	37.2		23.8	13.7	31.7
Poland	2003	39.4	16.9	12.6		6.6	15.8
		Completed years of education					
		0-7	8	9-12	13+		Total
Hungary	1990	49.1	16.2	6.3	4.5		13.1
Hungary	1998	63.5	33.0	16.9	10.4		26.6

SOURCES: Statistics Austria 1997 and 2006, FSO 1991, CZSO 1996 and 2006, GUS 2004 and Pongrácz 2002 (Table 3)

Explanations

- RWA (readiness, willingness, ability, Coale, 1973) framework
 - **Readiness**: ‘cost-benefit calculation’ (there exist economic, social, and psychological advantages of adopting new behaviour)
 - **Willingness** - cultural and ethical acceptability; legitimacy of the new behavior
 - **Ability** refers to the technical or legal means that enable individuals to adopt new behaviour