

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSITION AND INTRAREGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC RESPONSE

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Demographic processes are often studied in one dimension i.e. the processes are described through dynamics of one demographic parameter. Meanwhile, relationships between different demographic parameters are of special interest. Tolstikhina et al. (Tolstikhina et al., 2013) showed that fertility and life expectancy are negatively correlated among world countries. The same relationship of fertility and life expectancy has been studied by us in this research at an intraregional level on the example of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The aims of the research were to establish the presence or absence of a connection between the women life expectancy and fertility in the Krasnoyarsk Territory at the intraregional level and to determine whether the communication parameters have been changed from the mid 1990s to the 2010s. The materials used included an electronic database of births and deaths for selected years from 1995 to 2013 and life expectancy estimated for the same range of years. The main method applied was to calculate fitting of the data by a linear function with variables being the population of the administrative regions territory.

No statistically significant relationship between fertility and female life expectancy has been found in 1995, i.e. the regression line on the graph was practically horizontal. However, a negative correlation has been registered in 2000 as the fertility increased between 2000 and 2013. These results are discussed on the background of the social and economic transition experienced by Russia since 1990s.

This effect requires further research at both the regional and national level because the final outcomes may help to conduct more effective policy in the demographic sphere of the state.

References

1. Tolstikhina O.S., Gavrikov V.L., Khlebopros R.G., Okhonin V.A. Demographic Transition as Reflected by Fertility and Life Expectancy: Typology of Countries. Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences. 2013. Vol. 6. No 6. P. 890-896.