



The 'Second Demographic Transition' – new forms of family

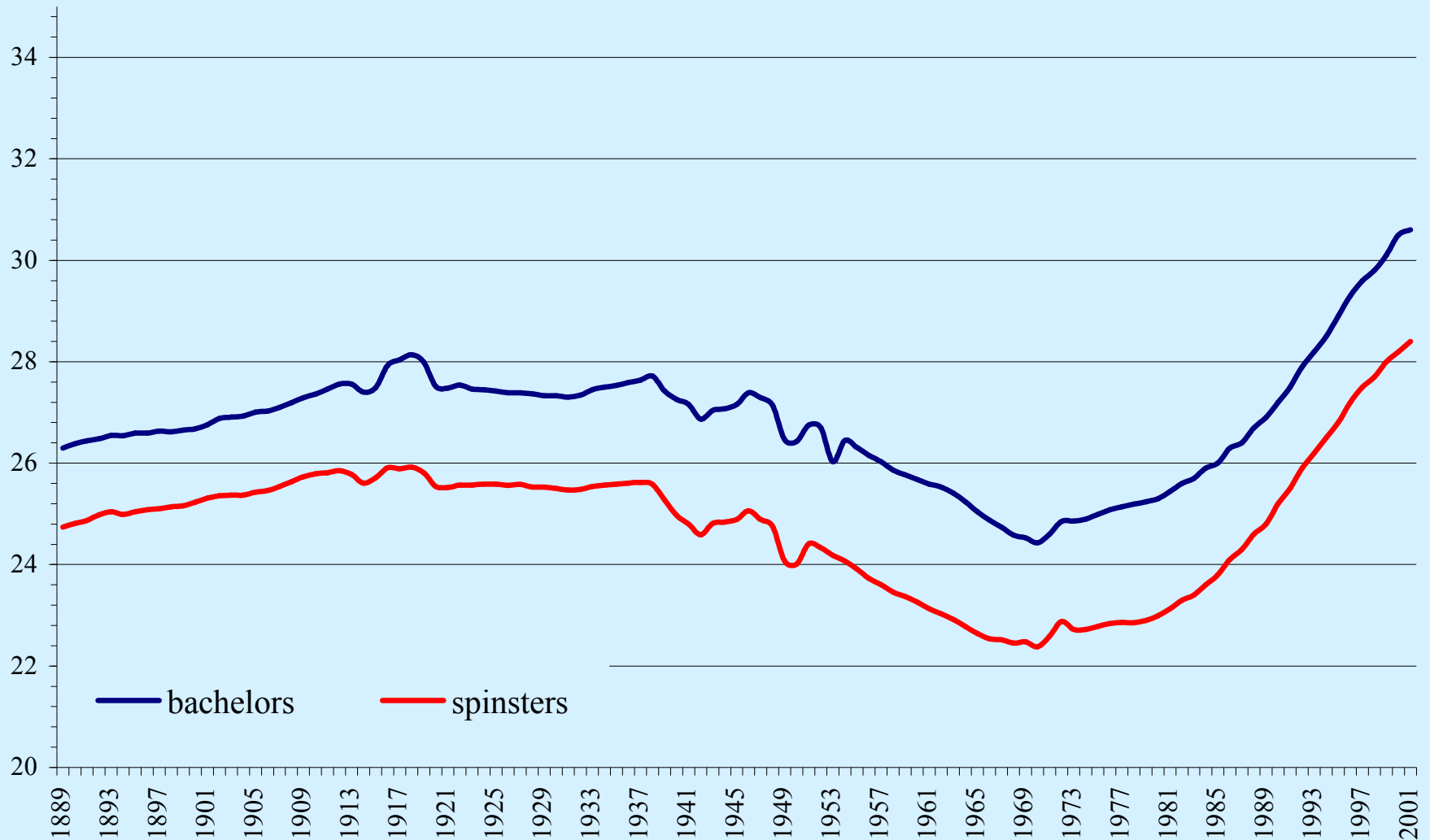
David Coleman
University of Oxford

david.coleman@spi.ox.ac.uk

<http://www.spi.ox.ac.uk/oxpop>

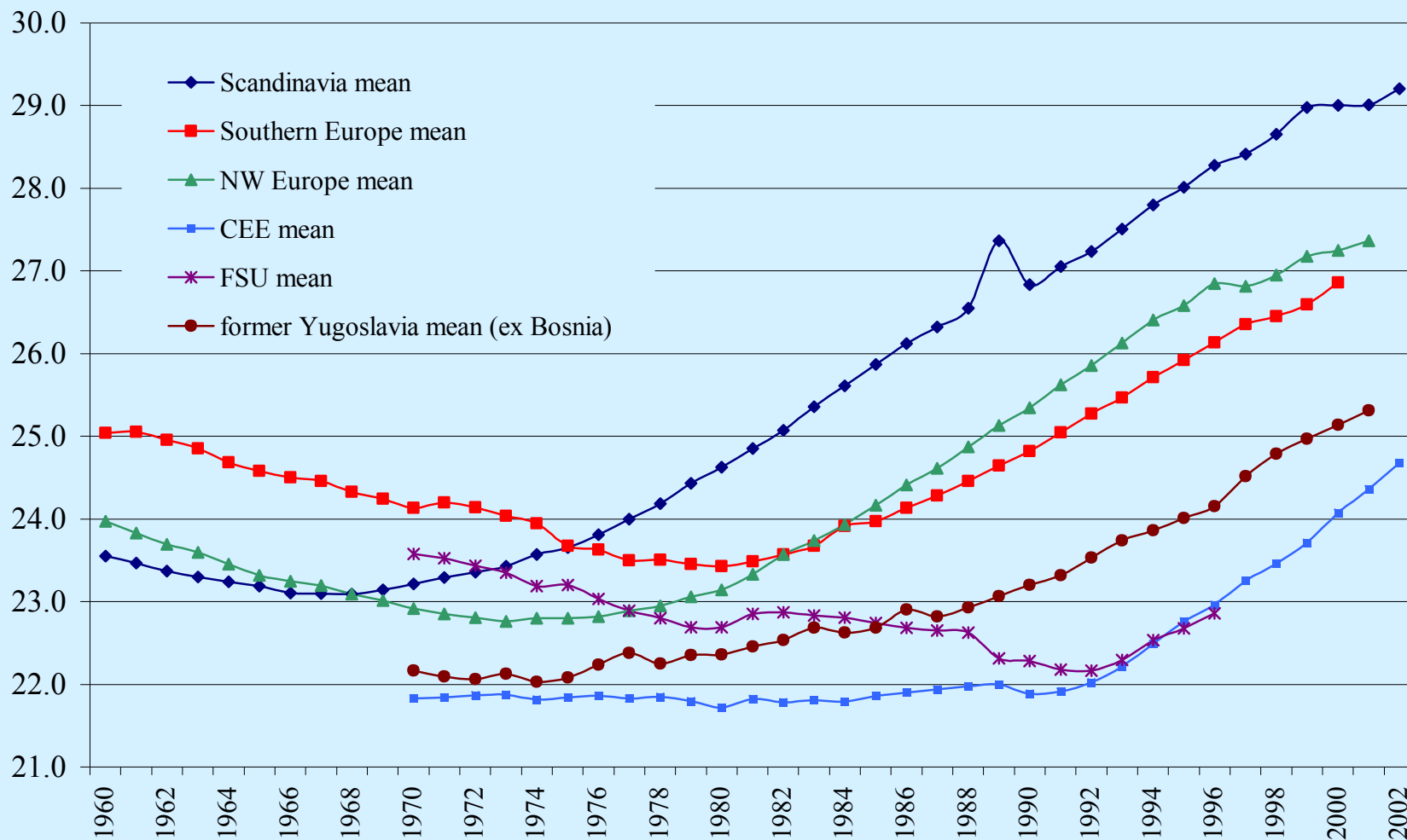
Background: the transformation of the 'West European Marriage System'

Mean age at marriage, bachelors and spinsters, England and Wales 1889 - 2001. Source: ONS Series FM2

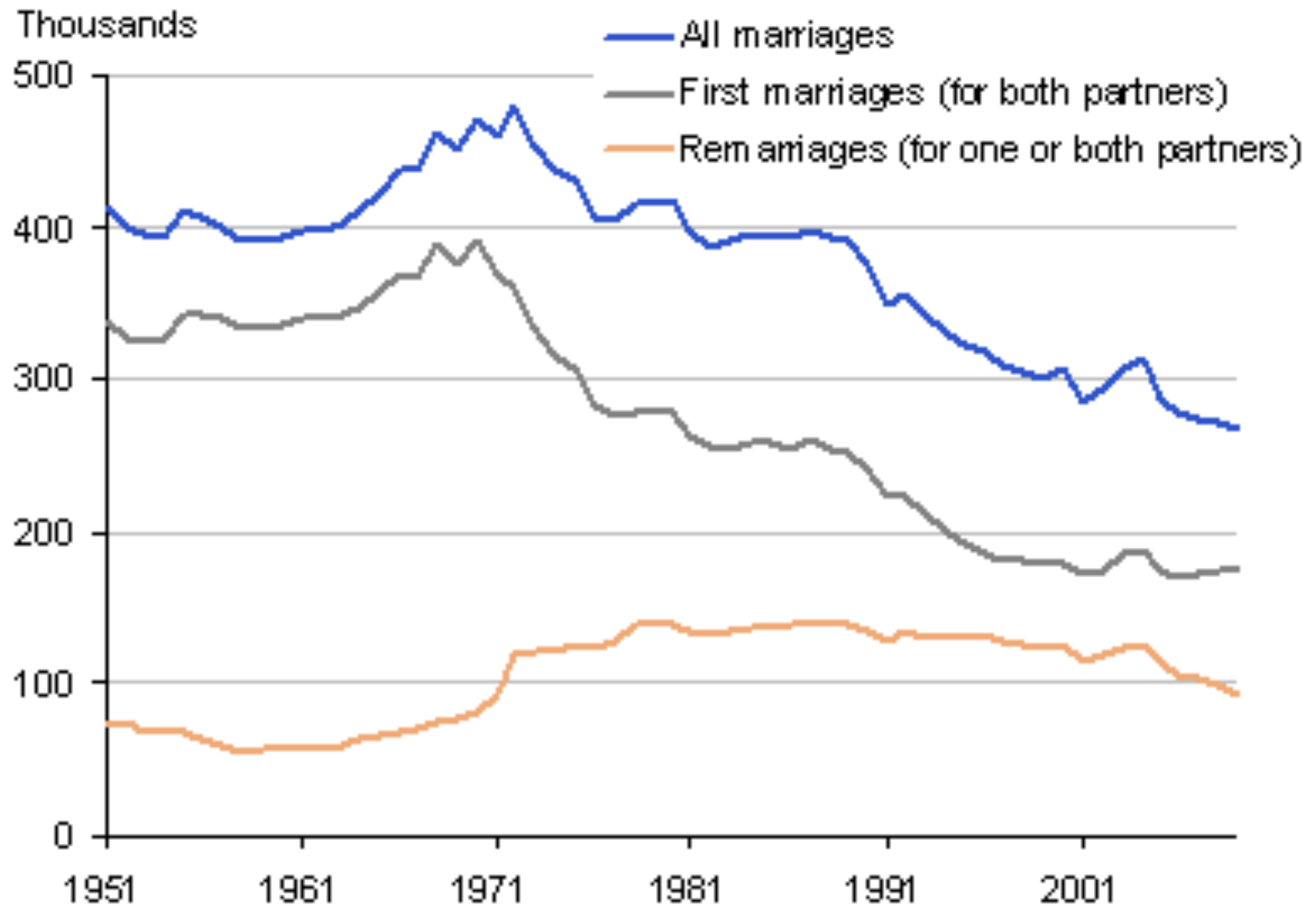


Mean age at first marriage, groups of European countries 1960 – 2002. Source: Eurostat

Mean Age at First Marriage (females), groups of European countries 1960 - 2002



Marriages – UK 1951 – 2009. source ONS.



Elements of the ‘Second Demographic Transition (SDT)’ theory (van de Kaa, Lesthaeghe 1986)

Empirical evidence of radical innovations in demographic / social behaviour since 1960s:

High levels of cohabitation, extramarital births, retreat from marriage, divorce, ‘lowest- low’ fertility.

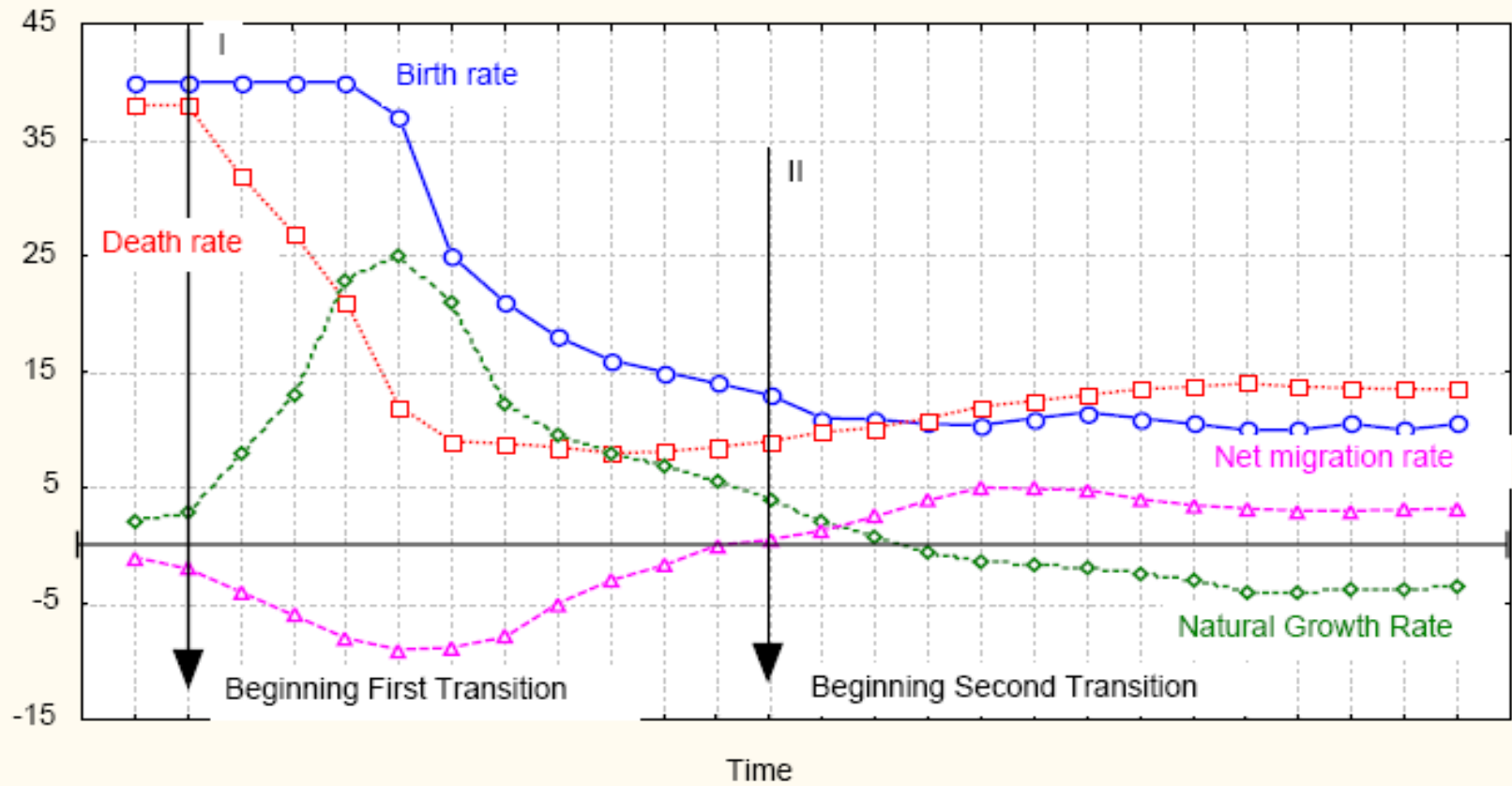
Associated with spread of new attitudes and values of tolerant, individualistic nature (‘post-materialism’).

‘Inevitable consequence of realisation of higher-order human needs in prosperous, educated, secular, secure welfare societies’ (Maslow, Inghart).

Will therefore become a universal attribute of developed societies.

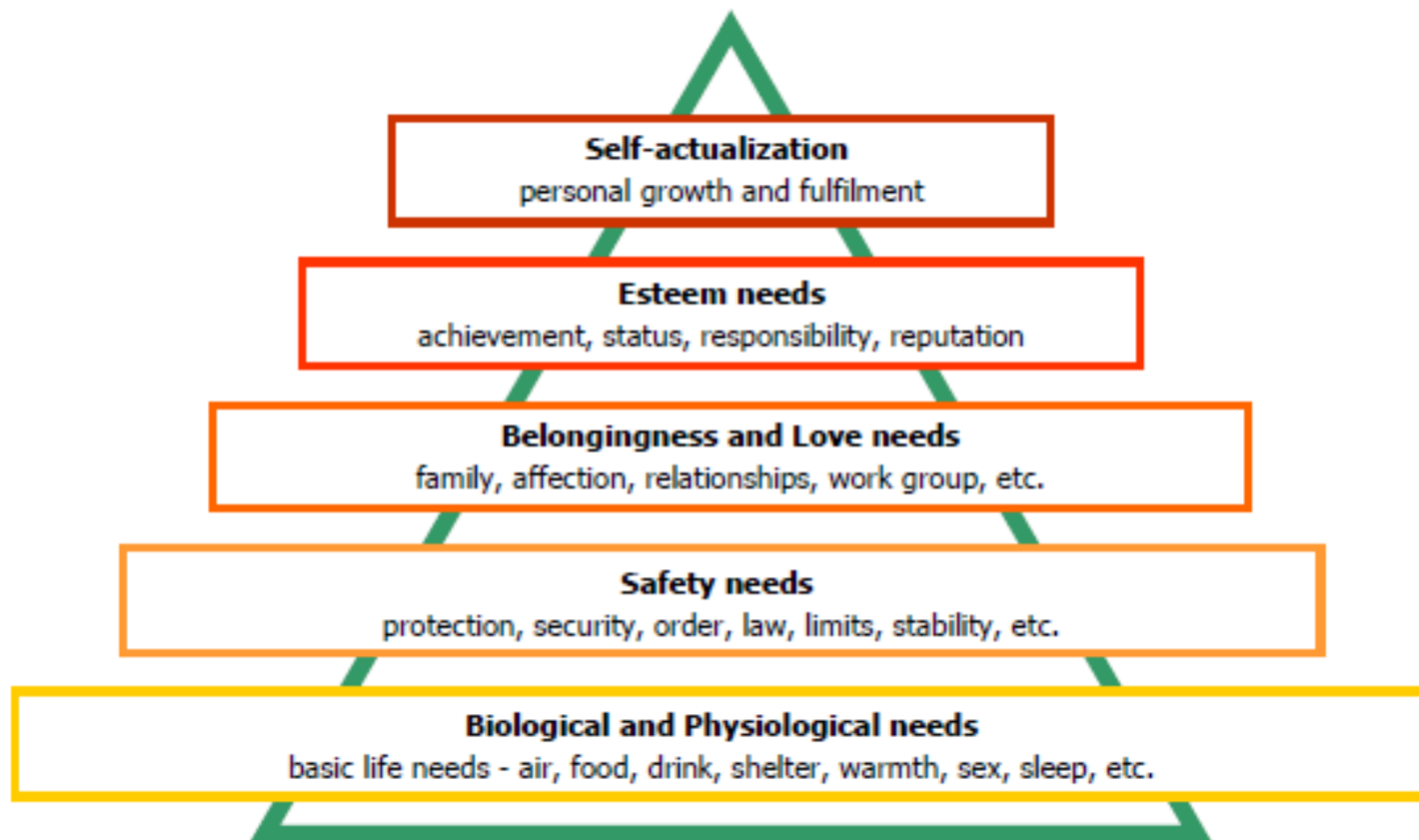
Model of first and second demographic transitions

van de Kaa 2001 (Bad Herrenalb)



A hierarchy of human needs. (Abraham Maslow, 'Motivation and Personality', 1954).

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Measuring 'post-materialism'. Inglehart's 'post-materialist' questionnaire. Bold = short questionnaire. Blue = 'materialist' responses; green = 'postmaterialist' responses

Robert Inglehart (1977) The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles among Western Publics.

- A Maintain order in the nation.**
- B Give people more say in the decisions of the government.**
- C Fight rising prices.**
- D Protect freedom of speech.**
- E Maintain a high rate of economic growth.
- F Make sure that this country has strong defence forces.
- G Give people more say in how things are decided at work and in their community.
- H Try to make our cities and countryside more beautiful.
- I Maintain a stable economy.
- J Fight against crime.
- K Move towards a friendlier, less impersonal society.
- L Move towards a society where ideas count more than money.

'post materialist' attitudes and values

Religiosity and living arrangements respondents 20-29 in
Belgium, France, West Germany and Netherlands 1990

	Men			Women		
	Single	Cohab	Married	Single	Cohab	Married
	with			with		
<i>Beliefs (odds ratio)</i>	parents			parents		
Believes in God	1.0	0.52	1.86	1.0	0.39	1.54
Believes in Sin	1.0	0.47	1.48	1.0	0.69	1.35
Prays outside church	1.0	0.60	1.07	1.0	0.59	1.85
Believes in reincarnation	1.0	3.29	1.03	1.0	0.72	0.35

Thinks never justified (%) Both sexes

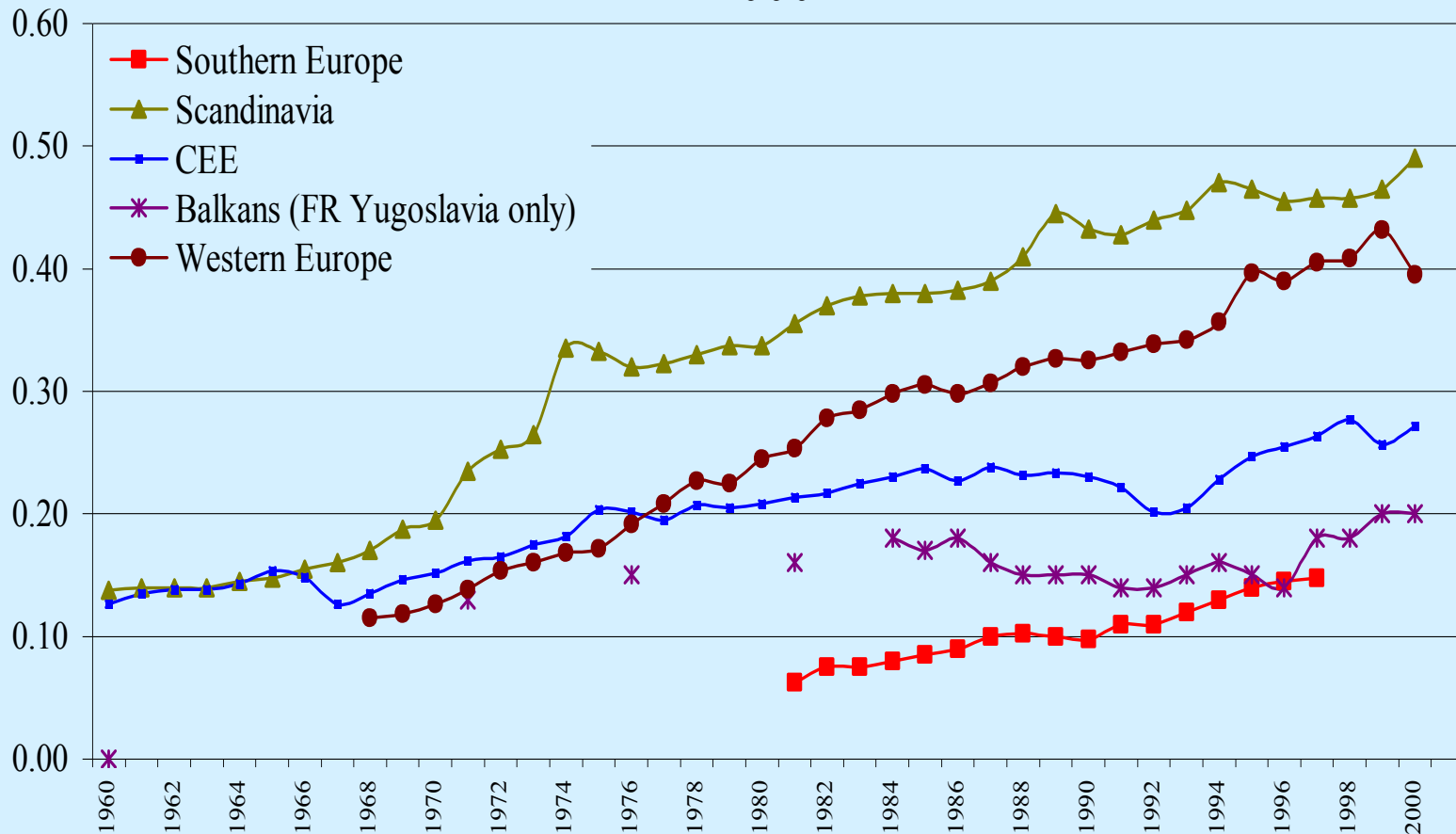
Taking drugs	70	62	85
Cheating taxman	31	22	41
Avoiding fares	34	30	48
Fighting with police	29	29	44
Littering	59	62	65
Lying	13	18	20
Drink-driving	56	67	65

Source: Lesthaeghe and Moors 1996

Evidence for the SDT 1:Trends in Total Divorce Rate.

Source; Eurostat.

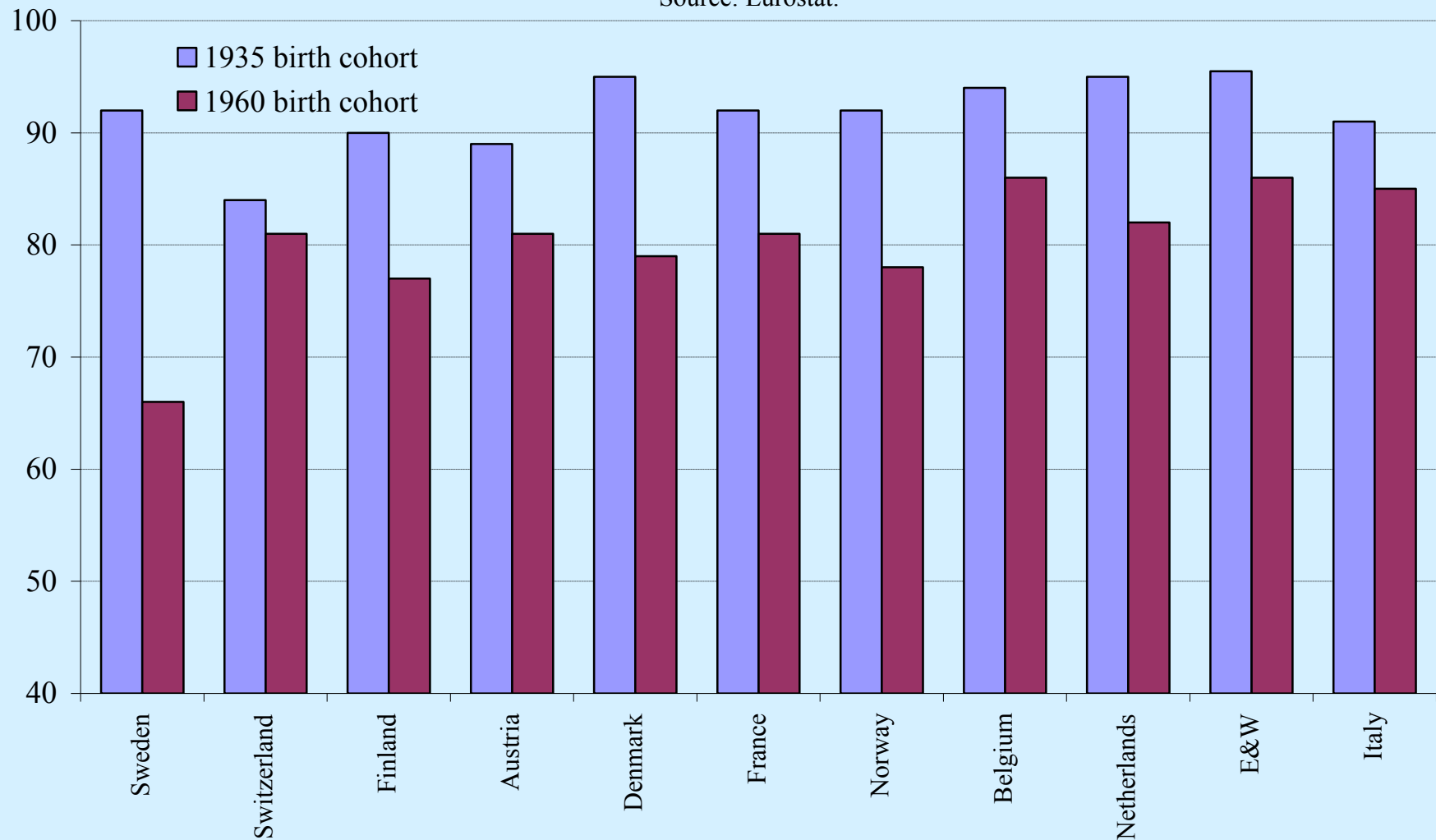
Total Divorce Rate, groups of European countries 1960 - 2000



Evidence for the SDT 2: percent ever-married, 1935 and 1960 birth cohorts. Source: Eurostat.

Proportions of women ever-married by 2002, selected European countries,

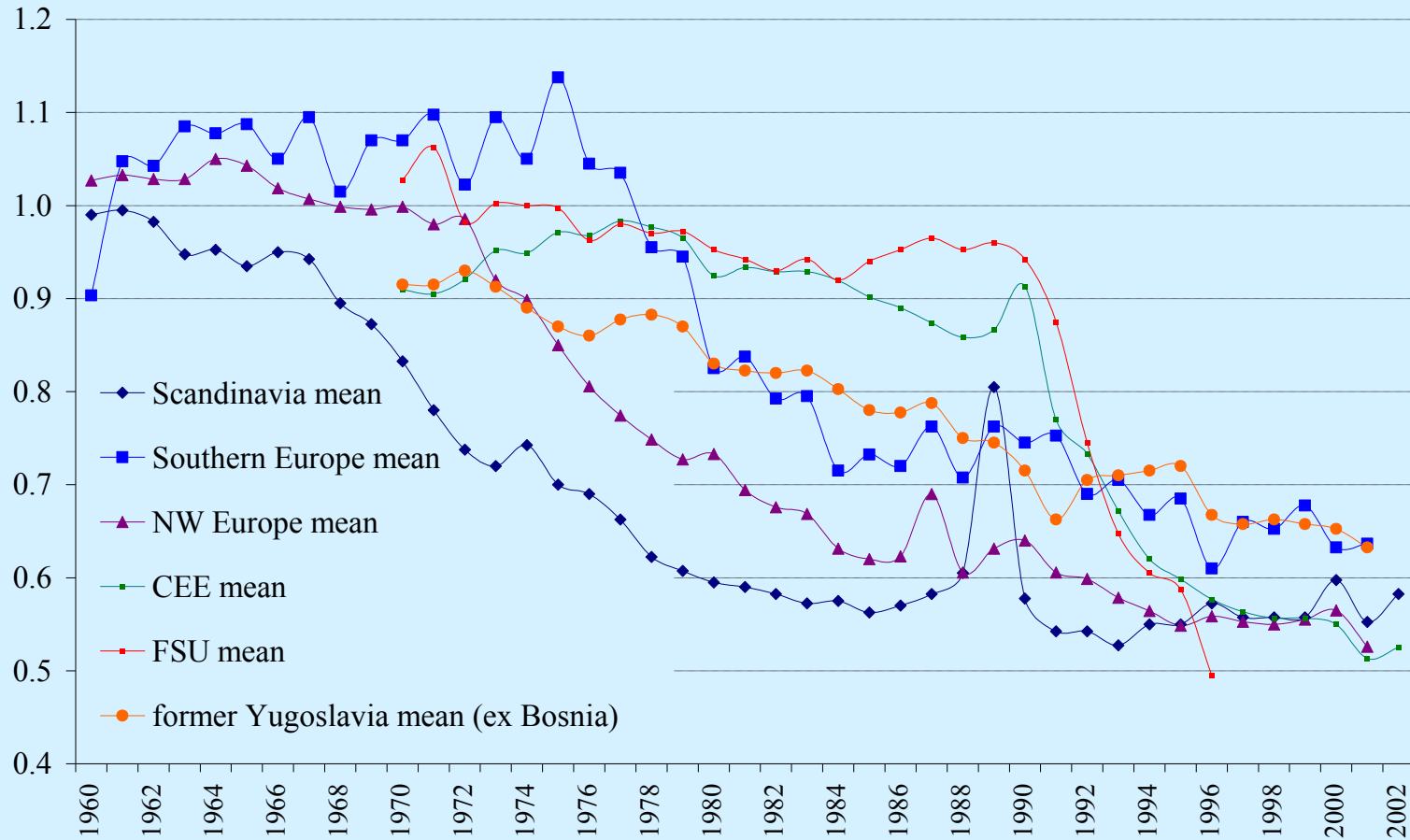
Source: Eurostat.



Evidence for the SDT 3: Trends in Total First Marriage Rate. Source: Council of Europe and Eurostat.

Total First Marriage Rate, groups of European countries 1960 - 2002.

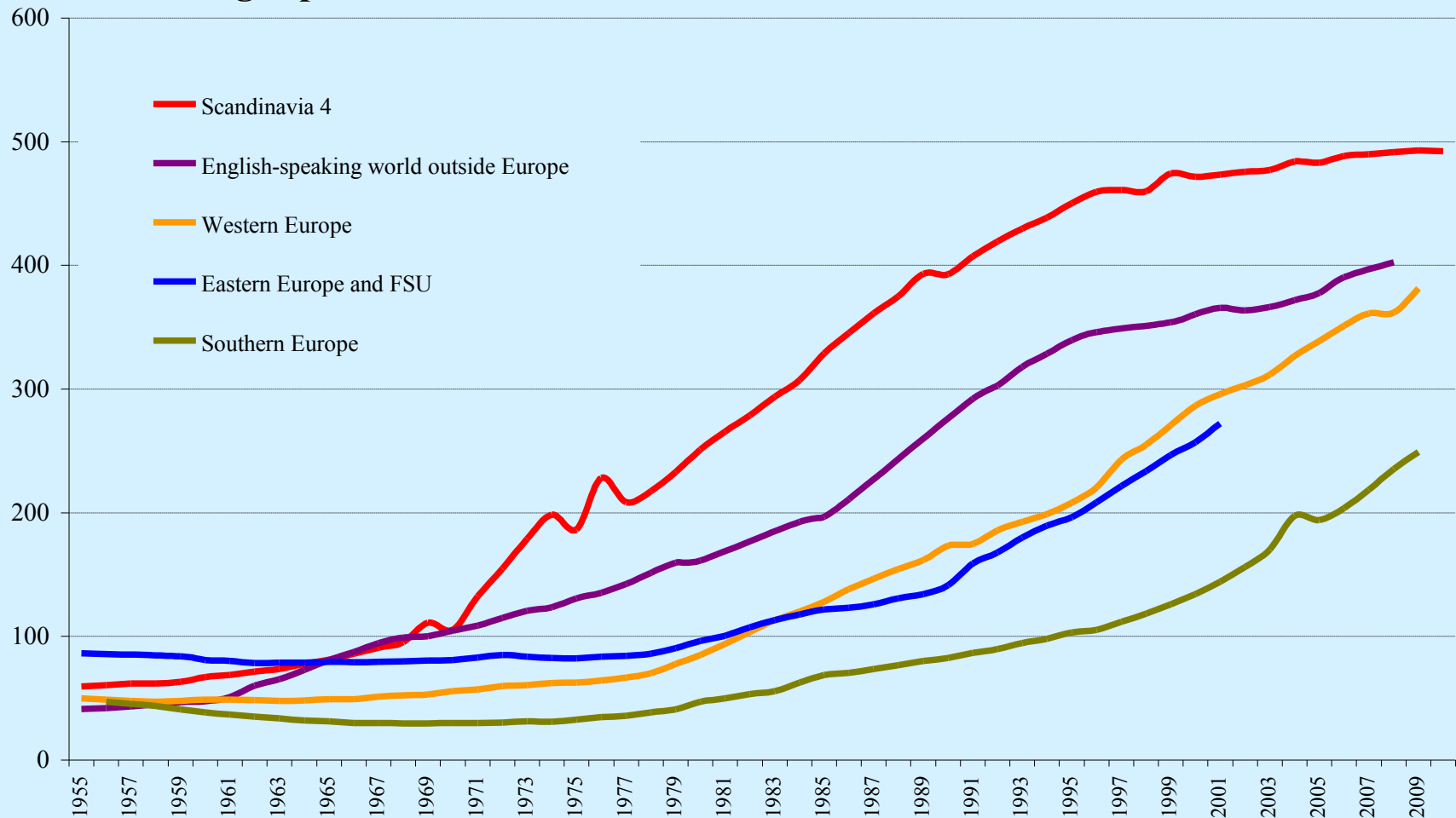
Source: Council of Europe



Evidence for the SDT 4: Trends in births outside marriage.

Sources: Council of Europe, Eurostat, National statistical yearbooks

Births outside marriage per 1000 live births, European regions and Anglosphere 1955 - 2010. Source: Council of Europe, Eurostat, national demographic yearbooks.

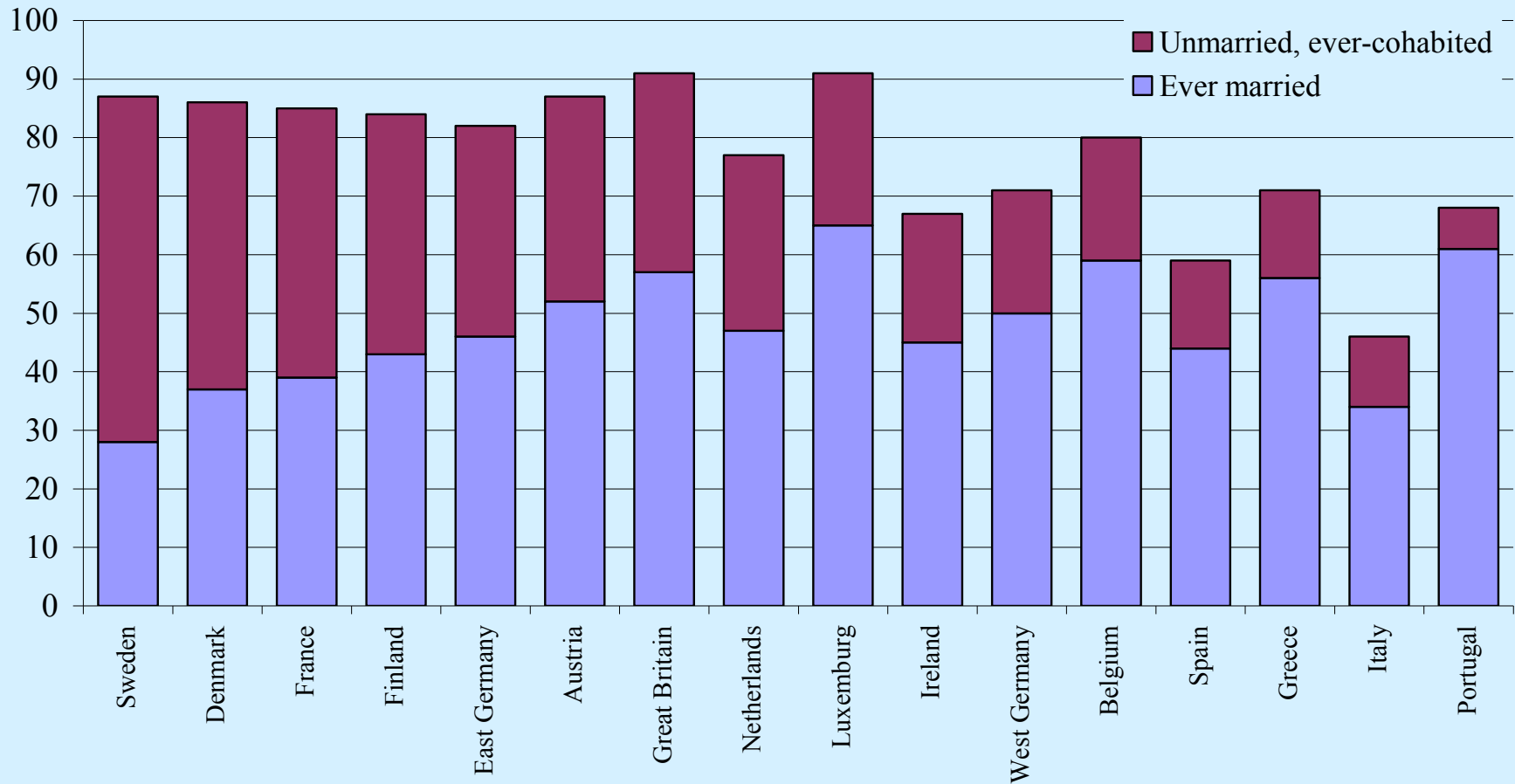


Evidence for the SDT 5: high levels of cohabitation.

Source: Kiernan 2004 table 2.

Partnership status, men and women aged 25 - 34 years, EU countries 2000-2001. Percent, ranked from left by order of percent ever-cohabited.

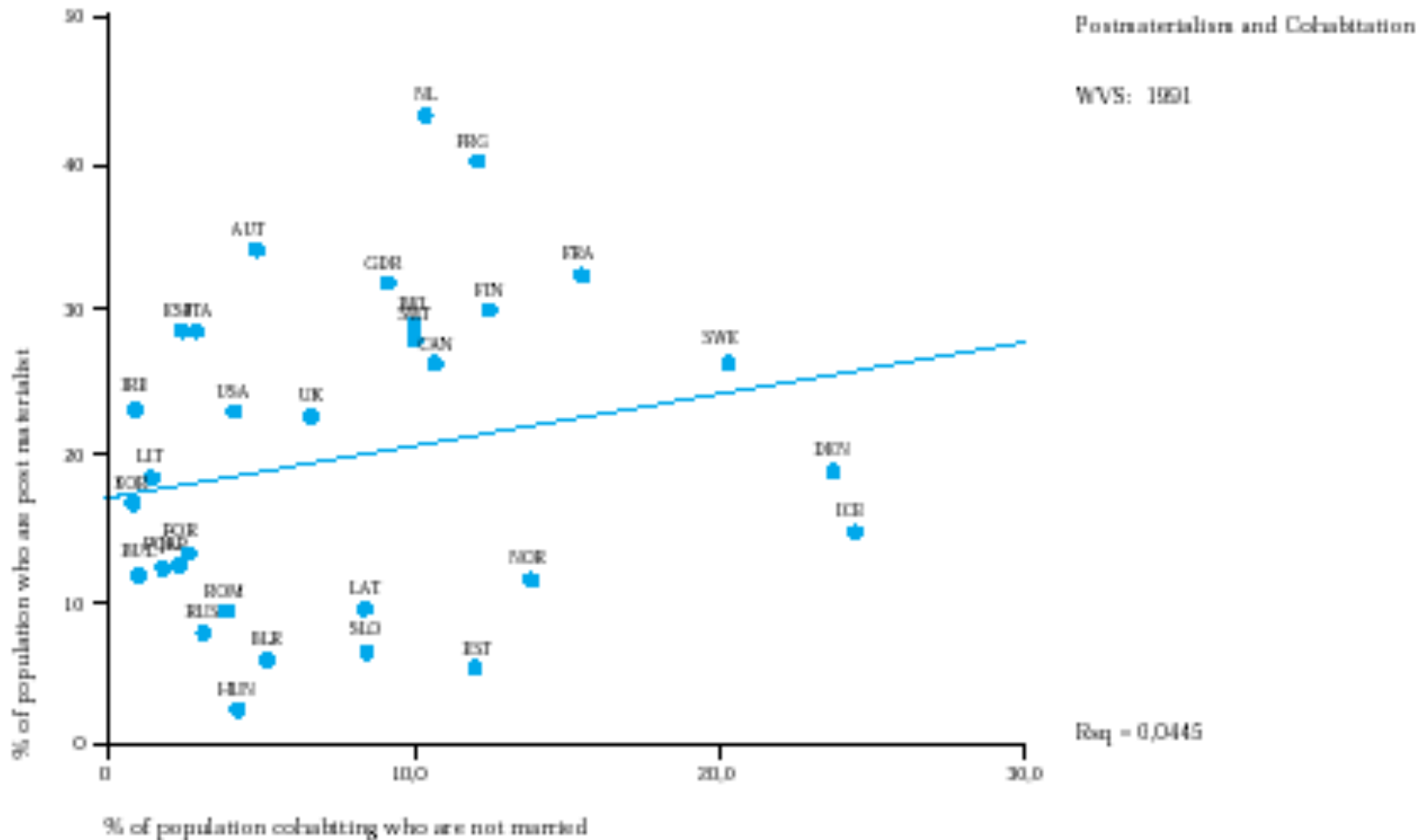
Source: Kiernan 2004 table 2.



Evidence for the SDT 6: association between ‘post-material’ values and demographic behaviour. Source:

World Values Study

Figure 7. Trends in post-materialism and cohabitation



Some problems with the SDT concept

No so much ‘Second’ but ‘secondary’ ?

Not really ‘Demographic’ ?

Not (yet) a ‘Transition’

Statistically incoherent (in respect of fertility).

Not the only available model for demographic change (e.g. central and eastern Europe).

Remains a highly influential and testable model.

Not 'Second' but 'Secondary' ?

Certainly a major change in behaviour. But some aspects not without precedent (Cliquet 1991).

Other 'transitions' important (e.g 16th C. West European Marriage Pattern)

In some respects a consequence of 'First Demographic Transition' or a continuation of it.

Data for earlier periods almost non-existent

Not ‘Demographic’ – does not address the central issues?

Demography deals centrally with birth and death, migration and population

‘SDT’ concept more concerned with sex, changing morals and living arrangements

Prediction of very low fertility not supported by international comparisons

Does not address mortality or population growth, decline or ageing unless held responsible for very low fertility.

Has nothing directly to say about migration.

Not a 'Transition' ?

A 'transition' is permanent, universal, irreversible.
Otherwise a regional or geographically limited set of behaviour.

Some take it, some leave it: result is diversity, not uniformity (so far).

Nowhere yet universal, unlike FDT.

Will other cultures (e.g.) Muslims adopt it?

Some elements traditional in non-European societies (simple societies, South America)?

However, now emerging over a wider area (Japan).

Variety in preferences for living arrangements 1990s.

Table 4.3 Preferred living arrangements by country, selected European countries 1994

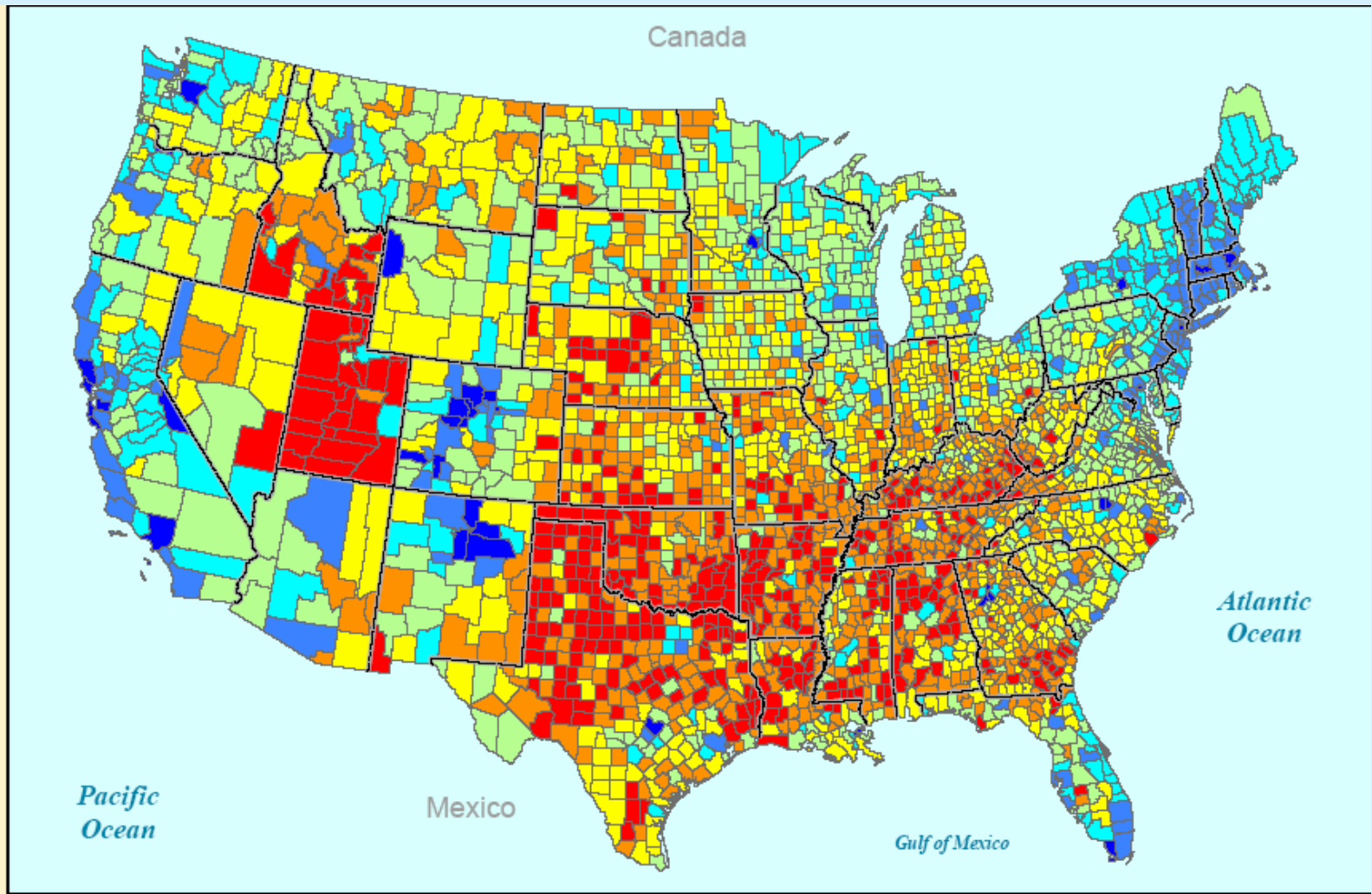
	Austria	Czechosl lovakia	Italy	Netherla nds	Spain	Switzerl and
Marriage	18	64	76	48	75	64
Cohabitation then marriage	37	25	11	36	8	19
Living apart together	16	4	5	5	2	4
Cohabitation, no marriage	8	4	2	7	5	5
Living alone	6	1	5	2	6	5
Other	15	1	1	1	1	2
Sharing flat			1	1	2	2
Proportion preferring marriage	55	89	87	84	83	83

Note: columns may not sum to 100 because of rounding

Source: Palomba, R. and H. Moors (1995) Volume II table 4.1
(Population Policy Attitudes and Acceptance Survey)

More variety: Spatial distribution of the SDT factor for US Counties (blue=more)

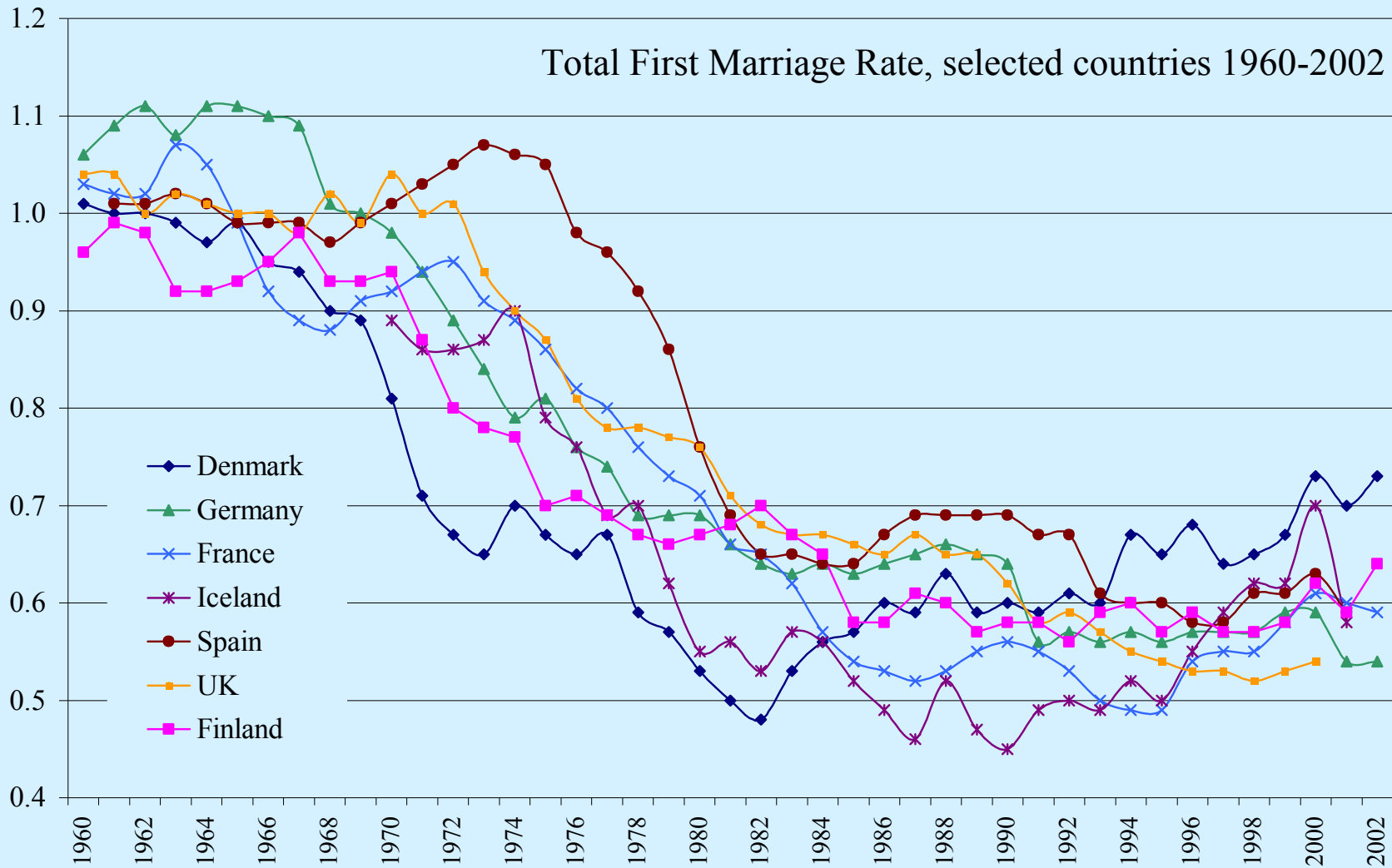
Lesthaeghe, Neidert and Surkyn 2006



Imagined countries



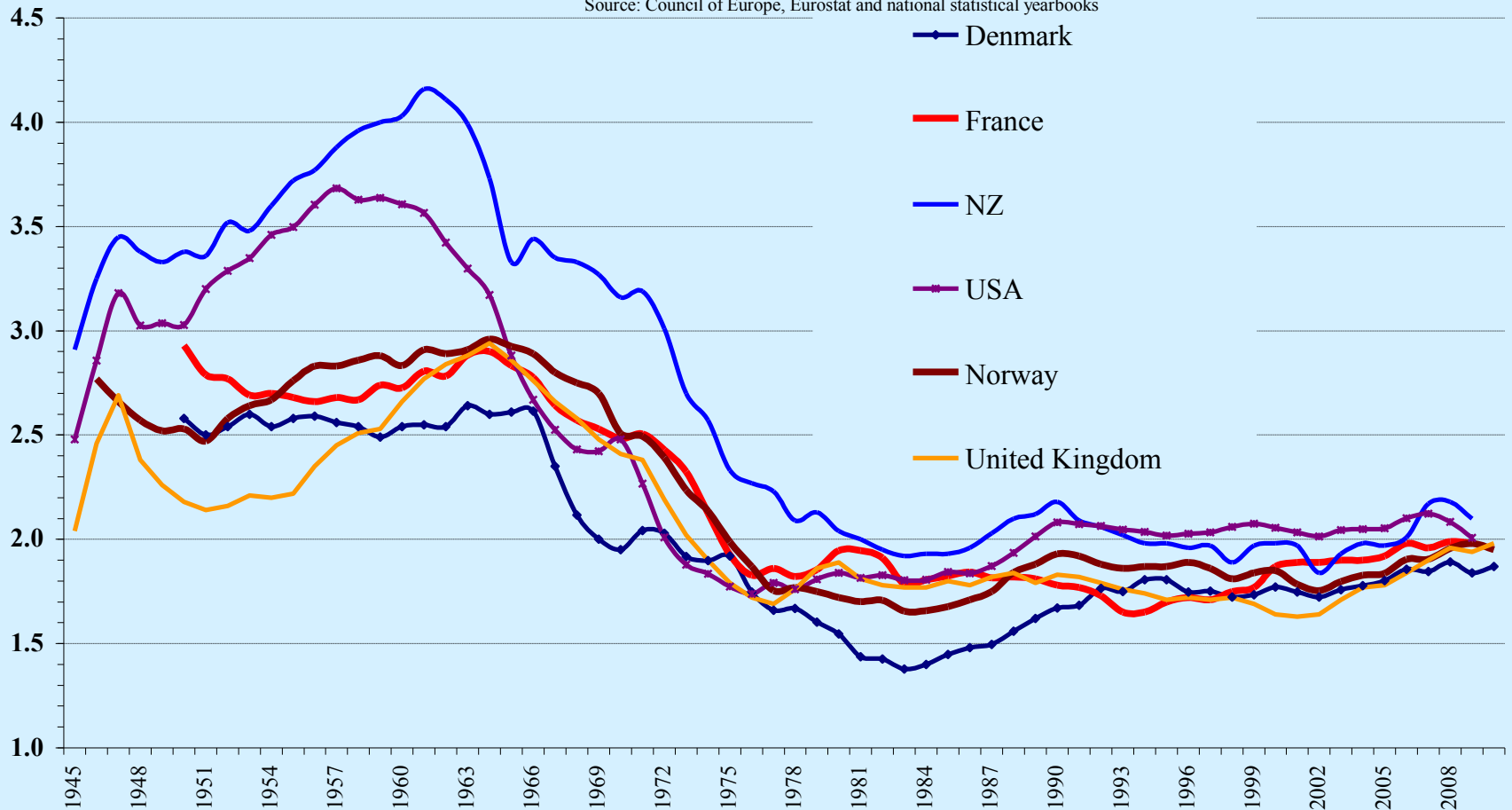
Not reversible?



Birth rates can go up as well as down

Total Fertility trends, industrial higher-fertility countries 1945-2010

Source: Council of Europe, Eurostat and national statistical yearbooks



‘Transitions’ must be sustainable. Is this one?

Fiscal burdens e.g. divorce adds 15% to UK benefit bill (£15 bn); creates 3 for 2 new households.

Can an economy afford SDT *and* population ageing?
The latter is unavoidable.

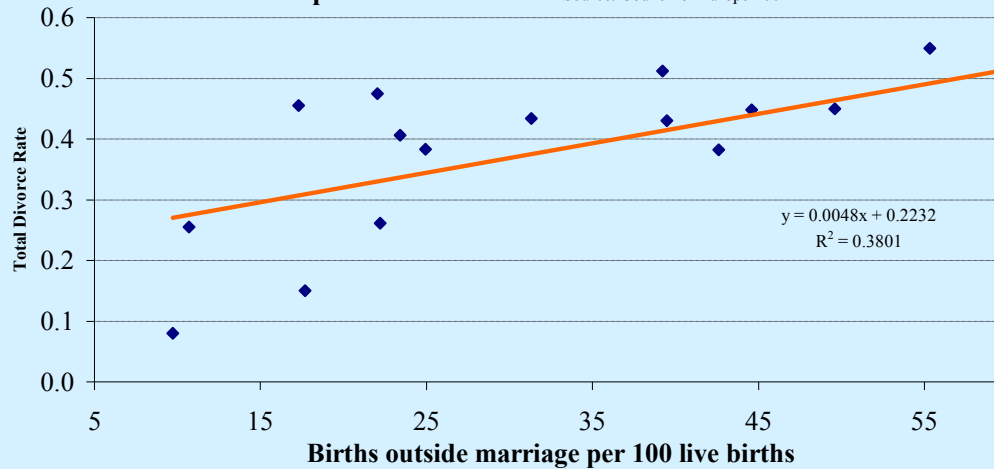
Psychosocial externalities. In UK and US at least, some evidence that ‘new living arrangements’ damage childrens’ (social) health and prospects.

Long-term consequences on cohorts?

A coherent concept?

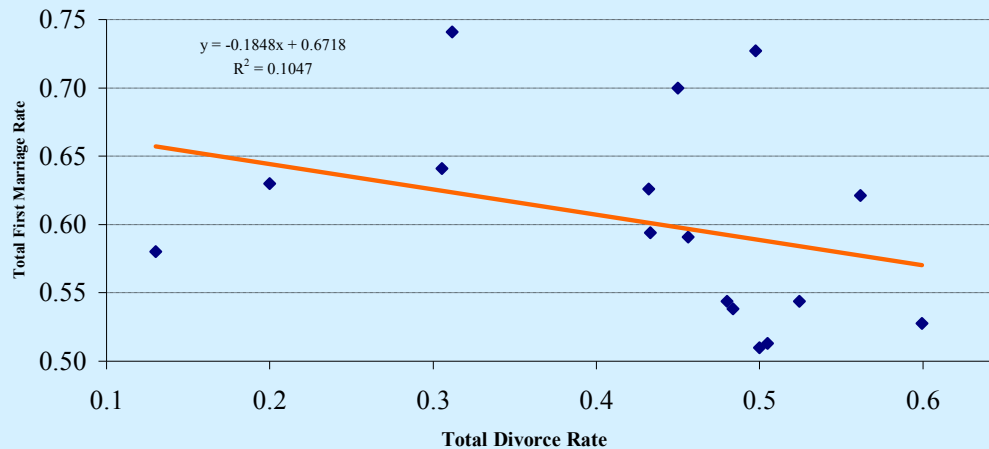
Illegitimacy Ratio and Total Divorce Rate, selected

European countries 2000. Source: Council of Europe 2002

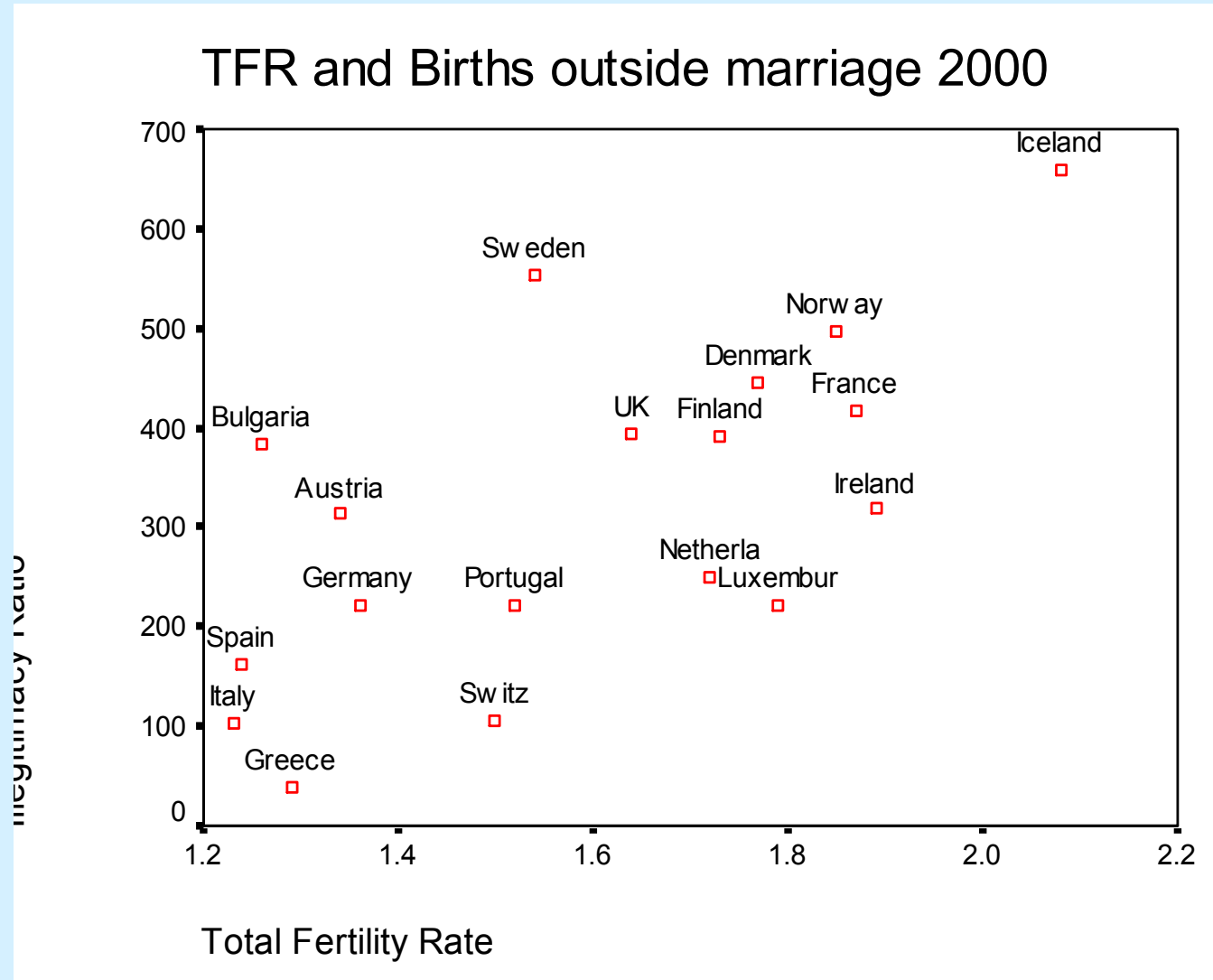


Total First Marriage Rate by Total Divorce Rate,

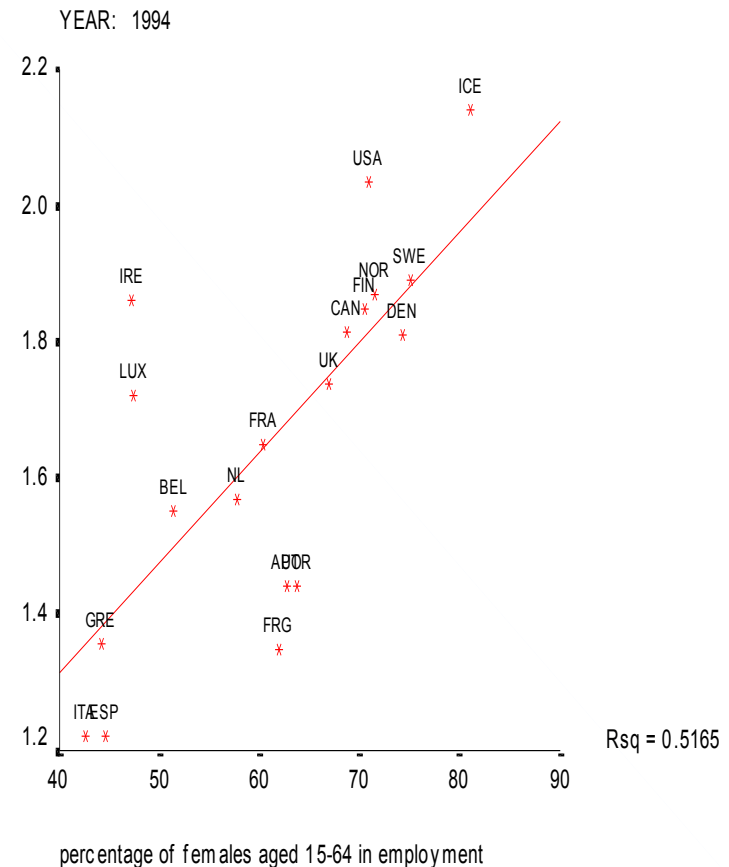
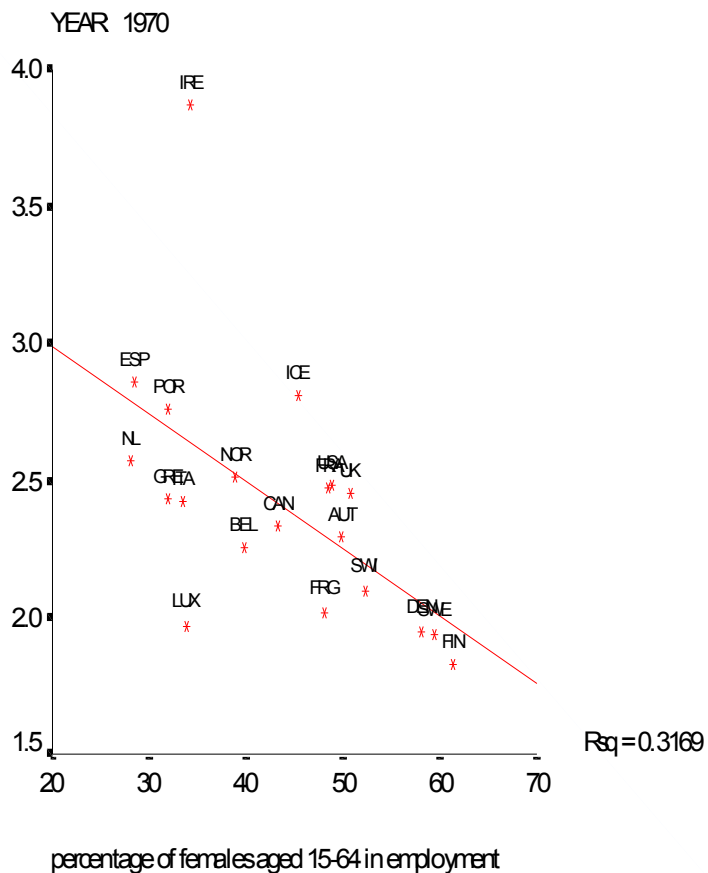
West European countries, 2000. Source: Council of Europe 2002



An incoherent concept? International comparisons show that populations most enthusiastic for 'SDT' have the highest fertility.



Reversal of the international correlation between womens' workforce participation between 1970 and 1990.



underlying theory

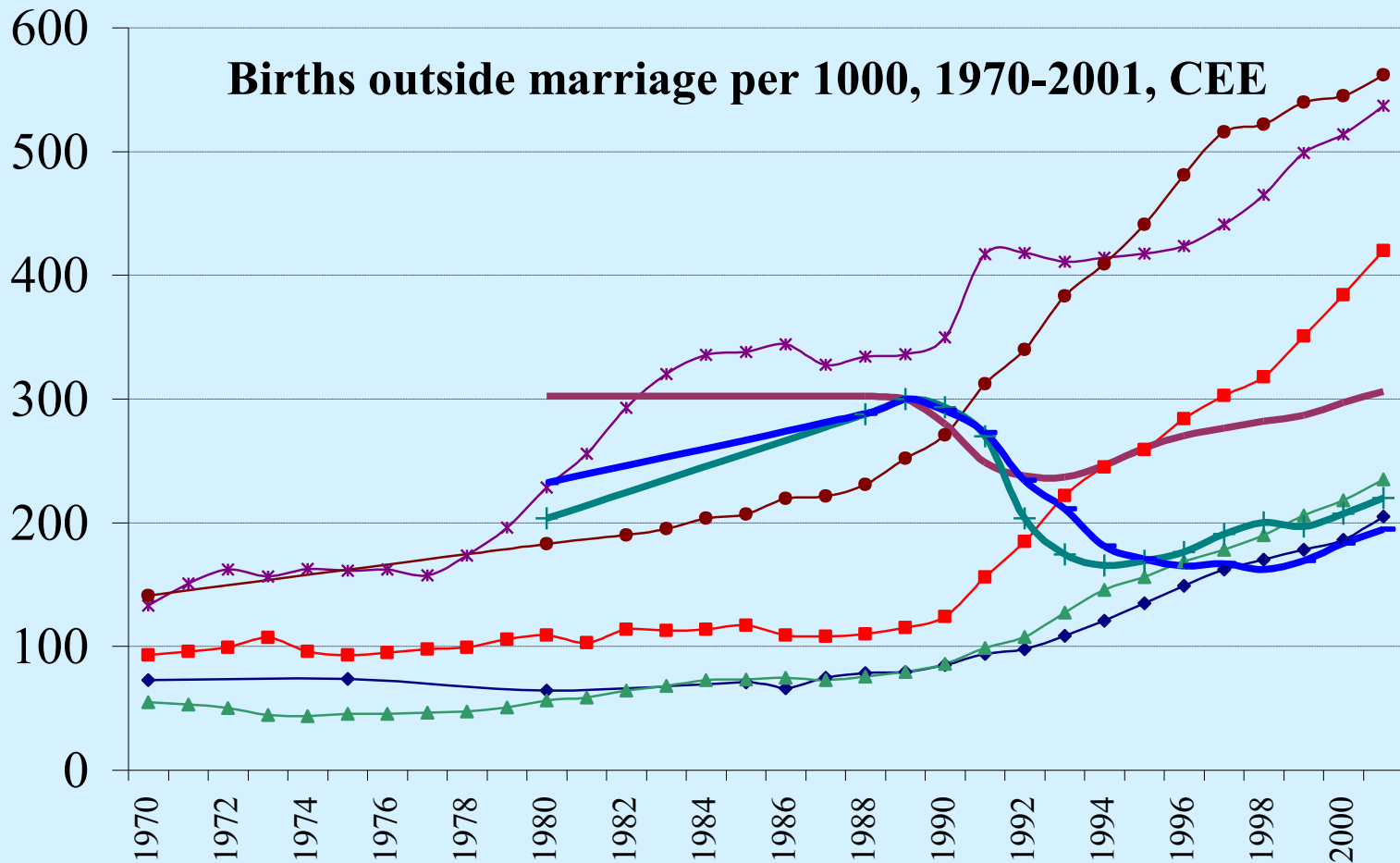
SDT good as empirical description of behaviour

Inglehart ‘post-materialism’ an uncertain theoretical foundation : really different from ‘conservativism / liberalism’ ? Weak test / retest and predictive power?

Plurality of explanations needed for diverse situations (CEE).

Ultimately an *Economic* model?

Is CEE really 'post-materialist' ?



◆ Belarus

■ Bulgaria

▲ Czech Republic

* DDR

● Estonia

— 3*Real GDP/NMP in Eastern Europe

+ 3*Real GDP/NMP Baltic States

— 3Real GDP/NMP CIS

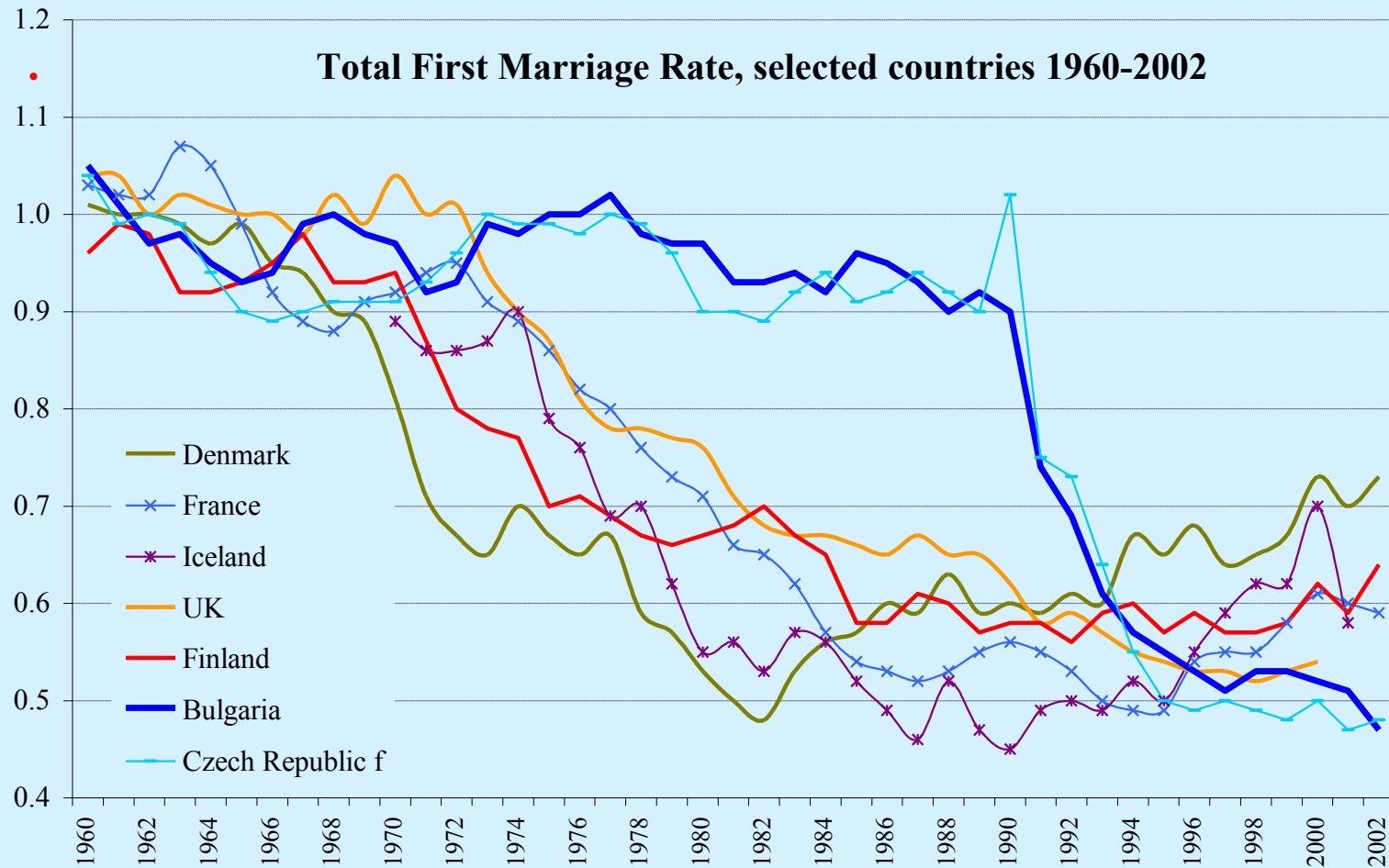
Central and Eastern Europe demographic behaviour

Second demographic transition?

Post – communist modernisation and the end
of Hajnal' s line?

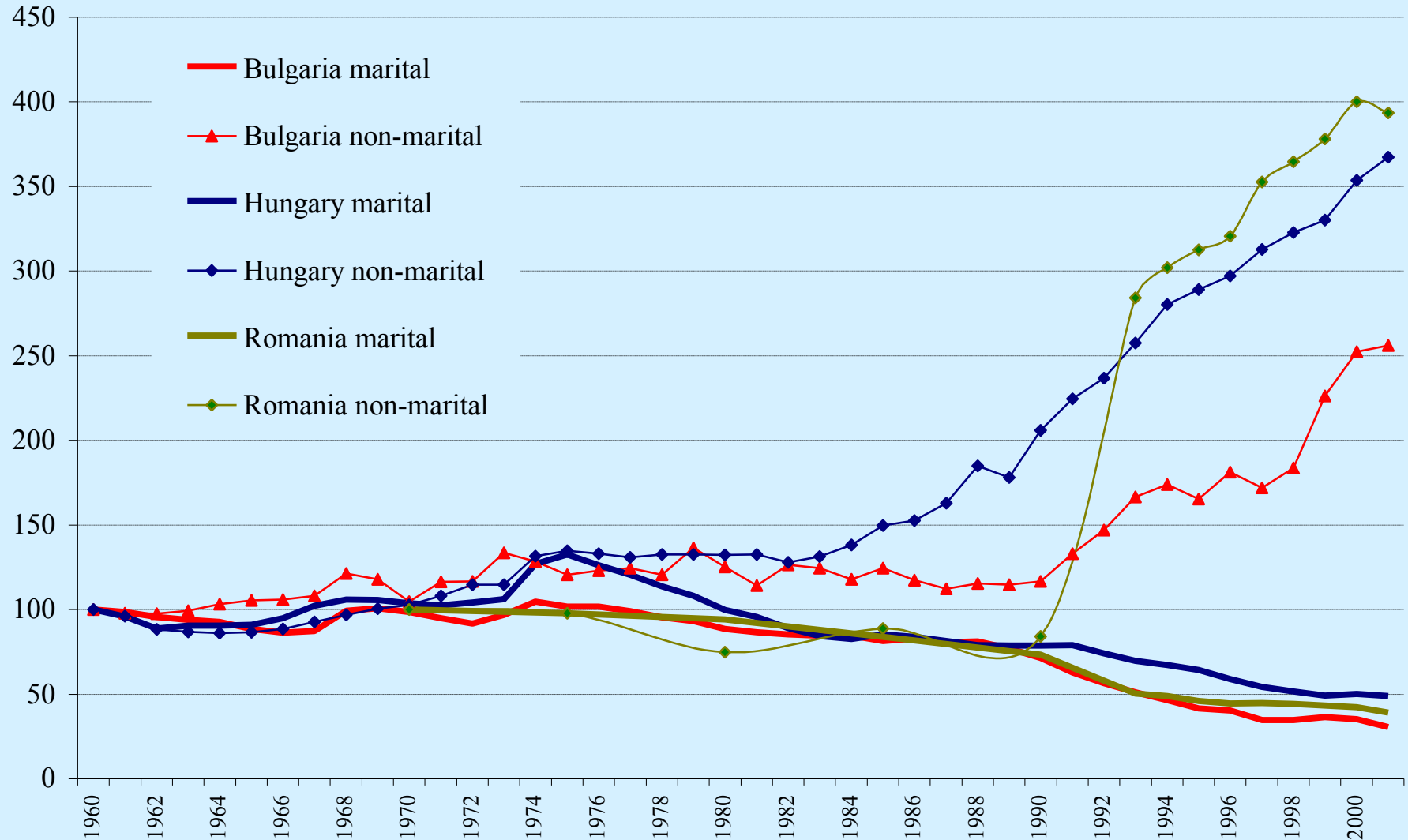
Social dislocation and anomie?

Rapid 'modernisation' of marriage in Central and Eastern Europe post-1989



Post-communist transitions in Central and Eastern Europe. Trends in births inside and outside marriage indexed to 100 in 1960. Source: Eurostat and Council of Europe.

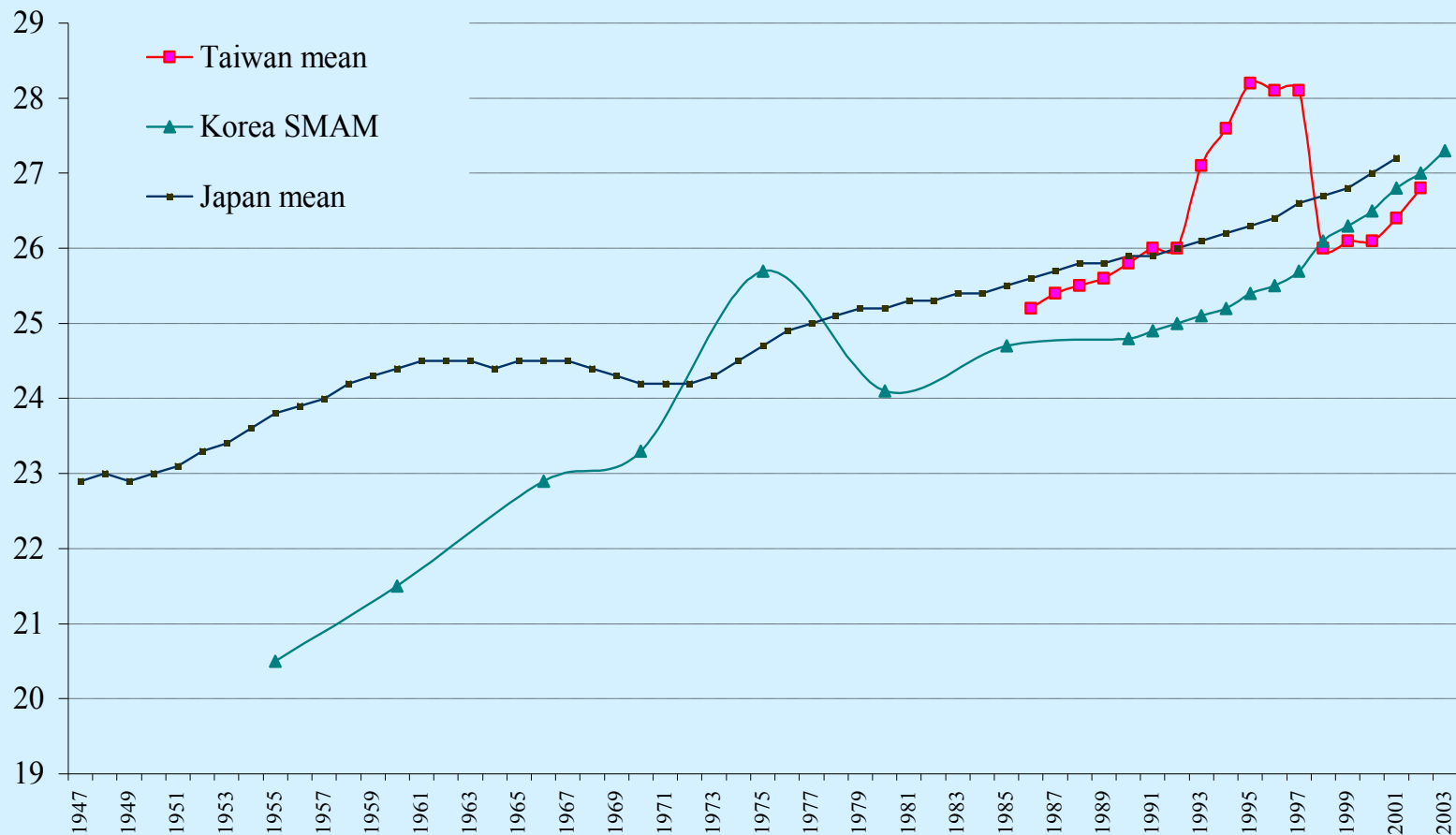
Births inside and outside marriage 1960 - 2001, selected CEE countries, 1960 number set at 100



Mixed messages from East Asia

Mean age at first marriage, females, East Asia 1947 - 2003.

Sources: National Statistical Offices, Prof. Doo-Sub Kim



Mixed messages from East Asia 2

Table 1. Proportions of women never-married by ages 30-34 and 40-44, selected East Asian countries, and Bangkok.

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
30-34						
Peninsular Malaysia (Chinese)		3.8	9.5	13.3	15.8	18.2
Taiwan		2.1	6.6	11.4	11.1	
Japan	5.7	9.4	7.2	9.1	13.9	26.6
Korea		0.5	1.4	2.7	5.3	10.7
Singapore (Chinese)		4.7	11.1	17.8	22.4	21.9
Hong Kong		6.0	5.6	11.0	24.8	26.5
Bangkok		11.9	17.3	25.1	29.4	32.8
40-44						
Peninsular Malaysia-Chinese		2.6	3.4	5.8	6.4	8.4
Taiwan		1.3	4.6	2.2	3.6	
Japan	2.0	3.2	5.3	4.4	5.8	8.6
Korea		0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.6
Singapore (Chinese)		5.2	3.8	6.7	12.3	14.1
Hong Kong		5.9	2.9	2.7	7.3	9.0
Bangkok		5.3	7.5	10.7	15.6	19.9

Source: Jones 2003 Table 1; Population Statistics of Japan 2003 table 6.22.

Notes: Blank = no data. Hong Kong '2000' data are for 1996.

Mixed messages from East Asia 3

Table 2. Marriage and divorce trends Korea and Japan 1930 - 2000

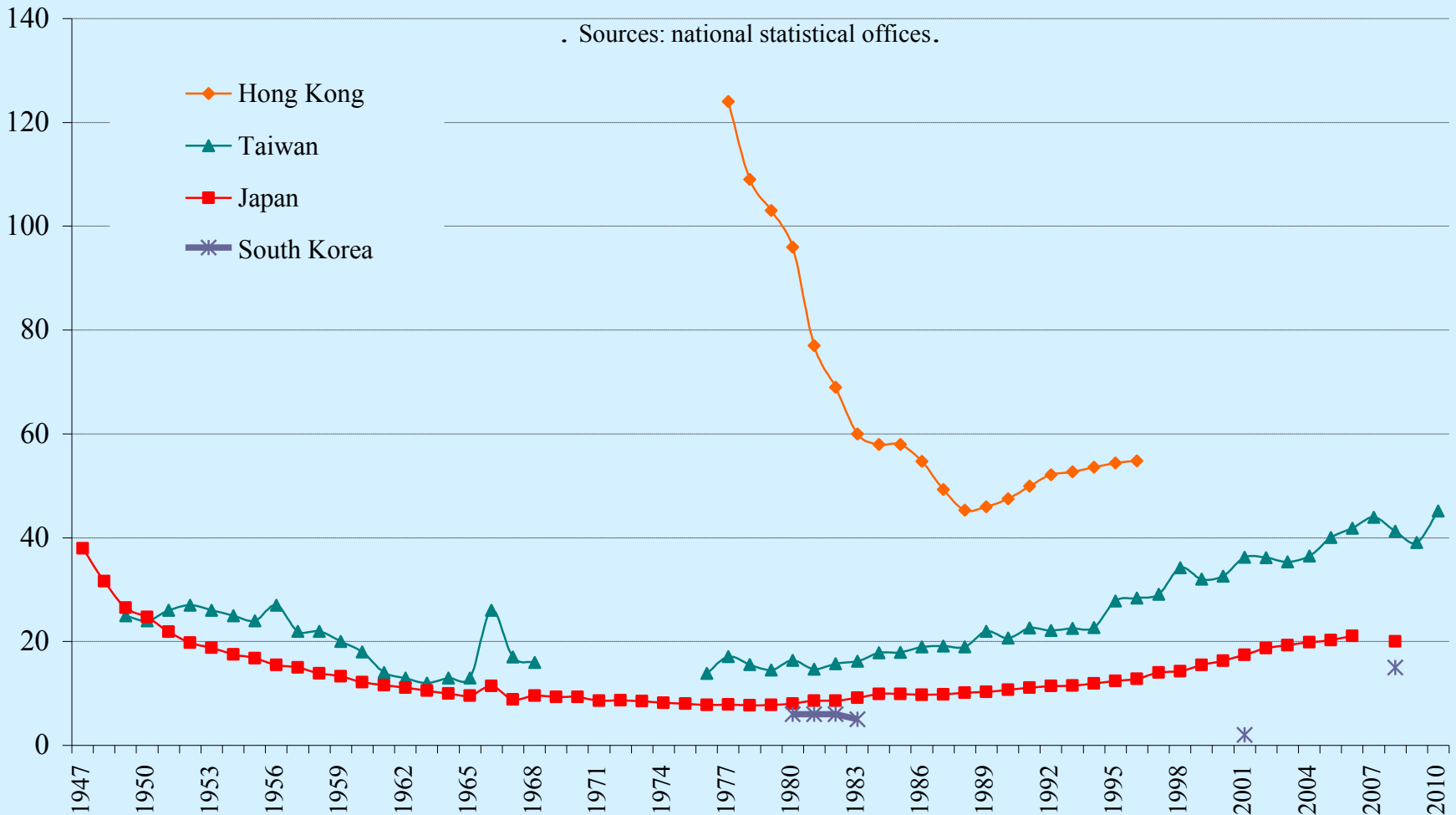
	Japan			Korea		
	marriage	divorces	divorces/ 100 marriages	marriage	divorces	divorces/ 100 marriages
1930	506674	51259	10.1	180833	8894	4.9
1940	666575	48556	7.3	158271	8151	5.2
1950	715081	83689	11.7	85043	3223	3.8
1960	866115	69410	8.0	186187	7016	3.8
1970	1029405	95937	9.3	295137	11615	3.9
1980	774706	141689	18.3	403031	23662	5.9
1990	722138	157608	21.8	399312	45694	11.4
2000	798138	285911	35.8	334303	119982	35.9

Note: Korea '1940' data are for 1938, '1950' data are for 1949.

Sources: Population Statistics of Japan 2003 tables 6.1, 6.2, Kim 2004 Table 6.1

Mixed messages from East Asia 4

Births outside marriage per 1000 live births, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan 1947 - 2010



Conclusions

Many aspects of West European system gone, others remain and becoming universal.

SDT a creative, valuable, testable, influential idea.

‘SDT’ behaviour incomplete and limited so far.

Has little connection with ‘lowest-low’ fertility.

May be acceleration and diffusion of behaviour with deep roots.

Only a partial ‘transition’ for Europe, uncertain sustainability, 3rd world future problematic.

‘P-M’ is only one of several possible theoretical models for empirically similar behaviour in CEE.