

SAMPLE SURVEY OF FAMILY TO IDENTIFY THE INTENTIONS ON HAVING CHILDREN

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According to demographic forecast to 2030, the population of the city of Minsk will cease to grow. Even faster is to decrease the proportion of people of working age. At the same time the number of children ages 0-15 will change slightly, but the number of people of retirement age will increase greatly. To study the social and economic factors influencing the reproductive attitudes of families in Belarus, conducted the special sociological survey.

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The object of study - reproductive attitudes of families of Minsk. Item - social factors that affect the reproductive attitudes of families. The main hypothesis of the study - for additional motivation for the birth of the second and third child (except taken measures to support the local authorities) are strongly influenced by various types of socio-economic factors that shape life priorities and strategy for socio-demographic behavior of families.

For survey used a probability sample combination: multi-stage area sample using stratified sampling method. The first stage was selected district of Minsk (the survey was conducted in all areas of representation without requiring this degree of selection), the second - the family - the third respondent. Differentiating features fertile age.

The basis of the sample required for the characterization of the population, accounted for statistics in Minsk the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. To determine the type and amount of sample were used statistics on the number of households and the number of residents of Minsk in the reproductive age groups. To improve the reliability of the sample of sociological research the sample size was doubled and is defined in 800 observation. This reduced the confidence interval to 0.025 or 2.5% statistically significant errors and increase reliability by combining sample stratification with probability sampling. Increased reliability sampling allows sampling error of up to 3%.

The results. The survey 56.5% indicated that they have children, and 43.5% that have no children. At the time of the survey among the answer is positive for the presence of children they have one child was 44.8%, two-child - 36.0%, three or more children - 19.2%.

The question about ideal family immediately helped identify the ideal number of children in the family by comparing the answer with information on the planned and desired number of children and to check whether respondents distinguish these concepts. In the "ideal" family of concepts 84.7% of the respondents must be sure more than one child, with one in four believes that in an ideal family should have more than three children.

In fact, the most common model for family in Minsk is a two-child family.

The main factors preventing the birth of children classified such as: material (44.9%), psychological (38.3%) and physiological (24.6%).

Determining the socio-economic conditions of family planning in the estimates surveyed Minsk residents are: material wealth (70.2%), housing, financial ability to provide a quality level of education for their children. The main permissive social factor called matrimonial status - 50.5%, and the improvement and quality of care. Important social and psychological conditions are the feeling of confidence in the future (41.7%), a favorable psychological family climate.

The main conclusion of the study is the reproductive attitudes formed under certain material conditions may be a factor of the actual reproductive behavior.

References

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