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### **Population policy in the Russian Federation: purposes and their achievement**

*The population policy of any country is formed depending on that demographic situation which develops in its territory. There are two types of population policy, depending on the instruments of state influence, constraining and stimulating. The character of population policy is determined by the purposes. The main objectives of the population policy of Russia are reflected in the conceptual documents, such as a concept of long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation till 2020, the Concept of population policy of the Russian Federation till 2025, etc. This article is devoted to the analysis of achievement of purposes which are reflected in the conceptual documents of the Russian Federation, and to definition of a possibility of their achievement. The author has made an attempt of analysis of achievement of goals of the population policy. On the example of the Russian Federation possibilities of achievement of purposes are determined, the comparative analysis of demographic indicators of Russia and different countries of the world is carried out. The reasons of non-performance of target indicators are determined.*

**Keywords:** population policy, birth rate, mortality, population, life expectancy at the birth.

### **Демографическая политика в Российской Федерации: целевые установки и их достижение**

*Демографическая политика любой страны формируется в зависимости от той демографической ситуации, которая складывается на ее территории. В зависимости от инструментов государственного влияния есть два вида демографической политики: сдерживающая и стимулирующая. Характер демографической политики определяется целевыми установками. Основные цели демографической политики России отражены в ряде концептуальных документов, таких как концепция долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации до 2020 г., Концепция демографической политики Российской Федерации до 2025 г. и т. д. Статья посвящена анализу достижения целевых установок, которые отражены в концептуальных документах РФ, и определению возможности их достижения. На примере Российской федерации определены возможности достижения целевых установок, проведен*

*сравнительный анализ демографических показателей России и различных стран мира. Определены причины невыполнения целевых установок.*

**Ключевые слова:** демографическая политика, рождаемость, смертность, численность населения, продолжительность жизни при рождении.

The need of establishment of certain target indicators of demographic development is bound to the developed system of reproduction of the population. For two decades in the Russian Federation there is a decrease of population, both as a result of decrease of birth rate, and due to the high death rate.

For change of these negative tendencies there was a need of carrying out the stimulating population policy.

The main directions of the stimulating population policy at the present stage are reflected in the following documents:

1. The concepts of long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation till 2020.

2. The Concept of the Concept of population policy until 2025.

3. The Concept of realization of the state policy on decreasing of the scales of abuse of alcoholic products and prophylaxis of alcoholism among the population of the Russian Federation until 2020.

4. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 606 "About measures for realization of population policy of the Russian Federation".

These documents were accepted in different time, but purposes which are reflected in them supplement each other.

*Table 1*

**Ratio of purposes in the standard legal acts**

<b>Regulatory legal acts</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
1.The Concepts of the long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation till 2020 [1]	Stabilization of population at the level of not lower than 142 – 143 million people by 2015 and creation of conditions for an increase by 2025 in population up to 145 million people; Increase in the average life expectancy up to 75 years. Reduction by 2020 of a number of dead as a result of emergency situations of various character in relation to 2006 for 20 – 22% which were injured – for 18 – 20%
2.The Concepts of population policy until 2025 [2]	Stabilization of population at the level of 143 million people with the

	<p>subsequent growth to 145 million people;</p> <p>Increase in the life expectancy up to 74 years;</p> <p>Increase of the quality of life of the population.</p> <p>Local goals – 2016:</p> <p>Reduction of mortality on 1/3 by 2016.</p> <p>To increase the total coefficient of birth rate by 1,3 times.</p> <p>Migration gain is not less than 200 thousand people annually.</p> <p>To increase the life expectancy till 2016 up to 70 years.</p> <p>Local goals – 2025:</p> <p>To increase the expected life expectancy up to 75 years.</p> <p>To increase in 1,5 in comparison with 2006 the total coefficient of birth rate.</p> <p>To reduce the death rate by 1,6 times.</p> <p>To provide migration gain at the level of more than 300 thousand people annually.</p>
3.The Concept of realization of state policy on decrease of the scales of abuse of alcoholic products and prophylaxis of alcoholism among the population of the Russian Federation until 2020 [3]	<p>Decrease of the level of consumption of alcoholic products for 55% (2010 – 18 liters a year).</p> <p>Rising of the system effectiveness of prophylaxis of abuse of alcoholic products – decrease of the primary case rate and mortality from alcoholism.</p> <p>Rising of efficiency of regulating of the alcoholic market</p>
4.The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 606 "About measures for realization of population policy of the Russian Federation" [4]	<p>Increase by 2018 in the total coefficient of birth rate to 1,753.</p> <p>Increase by 2018 in the expected life expectancy in the Russian Federation up to 74 years</p>

The purposes in these conceptual documents correspond, so in the concept on realization of the state policy on decrease of the scales of abuse of alcoholic products and prophylaxis of alcoholism among the population of the Russian Federation until 2020 appreciable consumption of alcoholic products leads to reduction of the life expectancy and increase of premature death. In the concept of long-term social and economic development of Russia till 2020 and in the Concept

of population policy the same purposes of population policy are allocated. In the decree of the Russian President No. 606 the purposes are more concretized.

Thus, it is possible to allocate the following general conceptual purposes:

1. Stabilization of population at the level of 143 million people with the subsequent increase to 145 million persons.

2. Increase in the life expectancy up to 74 years;

3. Improvement of the quality of life of the population.

The first purpose – stabilization of population can be reached at the expense of augmentation of birth rate and life expectancy, reduction of mortality. Special efforts for achievement of the first purpose weren't required to the public authorities, after annexation of the Crimea, the population of the Russian Federation for 1.01.2017 was 146,8 million people.

The objectives were achieved earlier the planned term and are even exceeded, were planned to reach it by 2025 – 145 million persons.

However, it is necessary to understand that at conservation of the existing tendencies of reduction of the population, the saved-up resource sometime will end.

According to the forecasts of the UN, population of Russia to the middle of 2030 will decrease to 140 million people, by 2050 – 132,7 million people and by 2100 – 124,1 million people if the population existing tendencies in reduction remain [8].

The analysis of population number in 25 years showed that the smallest population was observed in 2009 and made – 142, 7 million persons. Since 1990 the population decreased by 5, 6 million people that made 3,8%.

Reduction of population happened at the expense of natural losses of the population, the greatest natural losses of the population are recorded in 2002, it has made – 935305 people, that is was born in this year of 1396967 children and 2332272 people have died.

Partially natural losses of the population were compensated by a migration gain which during the studied period averaged 350 – 360 thousand people.

The positive natural increase for the studied period was observed only in 1990 – 1991 and 2013 – 2015. The natural increase in 1990 and 1991 has made 333 and 104.9 thousand people, and in 2013 – 24 thousand people, 2014 – 30, 3 thousand people, 2015 – 32 thousand persons. Since 2016 the natural increase was replaced by natural losses of the population.

The natural increase is formed by two demographic processes: birth rate and mortality.

From 1990 to 1999 it was observed the reduction of birth rate by 39%, the peak of decrease has fallen on 1999 with the birth rate in 1214689 children. In the next years the birth rate grew and has reached the peak in 2014 with a number of given rise – 1942683 children.

Increase in the birth rate is influenced by the structural indicators and changes of intensity of the process. The analysis of intensity of birth rate from 2000 for 2016 has shown that there is no steady dynamics of increase in the birth rate, significant growth was shown only in 2007 and 2008. Since 2000 the birth

rate grew, and growth rates have averaged 2,5 – 3,0%, however during this period there were falling periods, in 2005 and 2013 and the last two years falling of the birth rate of 0,2% and 2,7% respectively is observed.

*Table 2*

**Growth rates of birth rate from 2000 to 2016**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Number of births, persons</b>
2001	1311604
2002	1396967
2003	1477301
2004	1502477
2005	1457376
2006	1479637
2007	1610122
2008	1713947
2009	1761687
2010	1788948
2011	1796629
2012	1902084
2013	1895822
2014	1942683
2015	1940579
2016	1888729

Growth of birth rate was observed in all years and since 2000 was 44%.

It is more correct to carry out the analysis of birth rate by the means of relative indicators, in particular, by the means of general coefficient of the birth rate.

The peak of recession of birth rate as it was told above, falls on 1999, and the value of general coefficient of the birth rate is 8,3 ‰. The greatest value is reached in 2014 with the value of 13,3 ‰, what is 5% higher.

The second purpose – increase in the total coefficient of birth rate to 1,753 by 2018 can be reached. The total coefficient of birth rate shows the average of children whom the woman during the all life gives birth.

For the studied period never in the Russian Federation it is observed the mode of simple reproduction, the greatest value falls on 1991 with the value of this indicator at the level – 1,892. The smallest value in 1999 with the value 1,2 children. Growth given during the observed period was 0,513 or 42%. A share of influence of population policy in this growth is partially. Thus, the target indicator – the value of total coefficient 1,753 by 2018 can be done.

The demographic situation in the next years will only worsen as the intensity of birth rate depends on the number of women of reproductive age. The number of

women of reproductive age annually decreases therefore, if not to change the reproductive behavior, the birth rate will also decrease. The number of women of reproductive age will decrease in 2017 in comparison with 2002 by 3,9 million people, what is 10% less. Further the number of women of reproductive age will be reduced since in childbearing age there were generations of the 90<sup>th</sup> which are twice less than generations of the 80<sup>th</sup> [5].

Now there was a certain type of reproductive behavior – desire to have only one child or two. Also there are no bases to say that in the nearest future this behavior will change, it can change only towards the reduction of quantity of births. Dynamics of reduction of birth rate can be observed, since 2015, and this dynamics will be aggravated.

Explanation of this reproductive behavior is that Russia is in the second demographic transition which is characteristic the fact that it is carried out:

- wide circulation of the civil marriage unions, in 2002 following the results of census made 9,7%, in 2010 – 13% (or 4,4 million married couples) [5];

- transition from the model of family with children to the couple of partners with one child.

The third purpose is reduction of mortality. These tendencies say that the limit of growth of birth rate is reached, and it is necessary, for preservation of the population to exert active impact on the other demographic process – mortality.

The death rate is influenced by several factors: the old age structure of the population, the level of development of health care, the quality of life of the population and the attitude of population towards the health.

For the analysis of age structure of the population it is possible to use such indicator as the aging level. One of the oldest is the population of Japan, the share of the population is more senior than 60 years makes 33%, in Russia the share of the old population makes 21%. In the African countries (Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Niger) 4%, 5%, 4%, 4% respectively make. The share of the old population in Canada makes – 23%, in the USA – 22%, in Singapore – 20%, in France – 26%, in Germany – 28%, in Italy – 29%. Thus, in the countries of USA, Canada, Singapore and Russia approximately comparable level of demographic aging, however the death rate is higher. Mortality in Russia is higher, than in the USA and Canada for 38%, France, Niger – 30%, Germany, Italy – 15%, Singapore – 77% [7]. Why is such high mortality in Russia?

It is possible to draw a conclusion that not only the age structures influence on the high rate of mortality, but also the other factors, such as a level of development of health care, quality of life of the population, population attitude towards the health.

For measurement of death rate the relative indicators, for example – the general mortality rate, the age mortality indicator are most often used.

The analysis of mortality, since 1960 has shown that mortality has grown from 886090 cases in 1960 to 2365826 cases in 2003, the growth was more than 2,7 times, after 2003 mortality began to fall, and decrease by 2016 has made 474811 persons.

Table 3

**Number of the dead in the Russian Federation, 1950 – 2016, persons**

<b>Years</b>	<b>died</b>
1950	1031010
1960	886090
1970	1131183
1980	1525755
1990	1655993
1995	2203811
2000	2225332
2001	2254856
2002	2332272
2003	2365826
2004	2295402
2005	2303935
2006	2166703
2007	2080445
2008	2075954
2009	2010543
2010	2028516
2011	1925720
2012	1906335
2013	1871809
2014	1912347
2015	1908541
2016	1891015

Source: [http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/b15\\_34/Main.htm](http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/b15_34/Main.htm)

The objective isn't achieved – the planned value of the general mortality rate has to be 11,8‰ by 2016. Following the results of 2016 the general mortality rate is 12,9 ‰, what is 1,1% higher. The lowest indicator of the general mortality rate was observed in 1960 – 7,4‰, in 2003 this indicator was 16,4‰, the highest general mortality rate for the observed period and is observed further its decrease to 12,9‰ in 2016. Growth of an indicator was 9 ‰ or by 2,2 times, decrease by 3,5‰, what is 21% less. However mortality remains at the high level [5].

The leading reasons of death in Russia don't differ from the mortality reasons in the developed countries, only the life expectancy of population depending on the reasons of death differs. The main four reasons of death: diseases of the blood circulatory system, new growth, external reasons and diseases of respiratory organs.

Serious changes in the mortality reasons in Russia for 16 years haven't happened, the main and main reason for mortality remains – blood circulatory

system diseases, on the second place is new growth, on the third – the external reasons of mortality. Now it is possible to notice improvement with mortality from diseases of the system of respiratory organs, but increase in an indicator of mortality from diseases of the system of digestion.

Tendencies of growth of mortality from diseases of the blood circulatory system and new growth in Russia copies these tendencies and in the developed countries. However essential distinctions are observed between the developed countries and Russia in mortality from the external reasons.

Mortality from the external reasons in Russia is 2 – 3 times higher from this group of reasons, in comparison with the developed countries. This group includes injuries mortality, murders, suicides, etc. From 2004 to 2013 mortality from the external reasons has decreased by 2,3 times, however continues to remain very high in comparison with the other countries.

The intensity of mortality in Russia sharply differs depending on gender and age.

The aging coefficients show the difference in intensity of mortality of men and women, mortality of men at all age, since 20 years, exceeds mortality of women by 3 – 3,5 times. It as a result forms differences in the life expectancy. A problem of Russia is in the over mortality of men at working-age.

High mortality in Russia exerts impact on the following indicator – the average expected life expectancy at the birth.

The purpose on increase in the life expectancy up to value 74 years by 2018 – isn't reached. On this indicator Russia lags behind the developed countries for 7 – 10 years, the feature of Russia is that there is a considerable difference in the life expectancy of men and women.

Lag in the life expectancy of Russia from the developed countries considerable, but more shocking results if we compare the lag of Russia on the life expectancy of men. The difference on life expectancy of women considerable also makes 5 – 10 years.

The differences in the life expectancy of men shocking – with the USA – 12,2; with Canada – 15,5, with Japan – 16,2; Italy – 15,8; with France – 14,7, with Germany – 12,2.

Recently there is gradual growth of life expectancy, but it has recovery character, after its sharp reduction in 1990 – 2000 rather. The value of an indicator of life expectancy for men, which value was in 1960 63 78 – it was succeeded to reach only by 2011. Falling has stopped in 2005, and the insignificant growth of this indicator has begun, however the growth rates positivity of life of men are higher, than the women, in ten years life expectancy of men has increased for 7 years, women only for 4 years.

The indicator of the average expected life expectancy at the birth depends on the quality of life of the population and the level of development of health care.

The level of development of health care can be characterized by the key demographic indicators, such as the death rate, positivity of life at the birth, analysis of the reasons of mortality. In comparison with the developed countries financing of the Russian health care is at a low level. Two leading reasons of death



– diseases of the blood circulatory system and a new growth demand considerable financing for the use of modern technologies for treatment of this group of diseases.

Expenses on one person in Russia are less, than in the USA by 12.3 time, Japan – 5,9 times, Canada – by 7,8 times.

The objectives aren't achieved. In the concept of realization of the state policy on decrease in the scales of abuse of alcoholic products and prevention of alcoholism among the population of the Russian Federation until 2020 is a purpose – reduction by 2020 consumption of alcoholic products for 55% in comparison with 2009. In 2009 alcohol intake on one person made 18 liters. On researches of the All-Russian organization of healthcare in 2016 alcohol intake in Russia made 14,5 liters, it is more only in Belarus – 17 and Moldova 17,5.

For comparison Niger – 0,3 liters, Japan – 7.

The contribution to mortality of this factor is high therefore it is possible to say that alcohol intake reduction – the important purpose of population policy.

Thus, the purposes of population policy reflected in the conceptual documents are interconnected and supplement each other. In this article achievement of such purposes as stabilization of population, increase in the total coefficient of birth rate is confirmed. Such objectives as reduction of mortality and increase in the life expectancy aren't achieved. The possible reasons are determined, analysis of achievement of such indicator as improvement of the quality of life of the population will be presented in the following article.

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