



INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS STATISTICAL COMMITTEE)



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III CIS International Statistical Forum

## ***"RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE POPULATION CENSUS PROGRAM: A DEMOGRAPHER'S PERSPECTIVE"***

гл.н.с. НИИ статистики Росстата,  
доцент МИРЭА – Российского технологического университета,

**ОЛЬГА А. ЗОЛОТАРЕВА**

Chief Researcher Statistics Research Institute of Rosstat,  
Associate Professor MIREA – Russian Technological University,

**OLGA A. ZOLOTAREVA**

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The presentation is based on the results of research on the topic: "Development of recommendations for improving the organization and implementation of population microcensuses in the Russian Federation based on the analysis of microcensuses from 1994 to 2015."

### **Experts:**

- **Arkhangelsky Vladimir Nikolaevich** - Head of the Population Reproduction and Demographic Policy Sector of the Population Economics and Demography Laboratory of the Economics Faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leading Researcher, Statistics Research Institute of Rosstat;
- **Zolotareva Olga Anatolyevna**
- **Kuchmaeva Oksana Viktorovna** - Professor of the Population Department of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Chief Researcher, Statistics Research Institute of Rosstat;
- **Sinelnikov Alexander Borisovich** - Professor of the Department of Sociology of Family and Demography of the Sociological Faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Chief Researcher of the Statistics Research Institute of Rosstat.

**The role of the population census in the formation of population statistics and demographic analytics is difficult to overestimate.**



## Key strategic documents to be monitored

**Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 2, 2021 No. 400**

**"On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation".**

**The country's priority national interests are:**

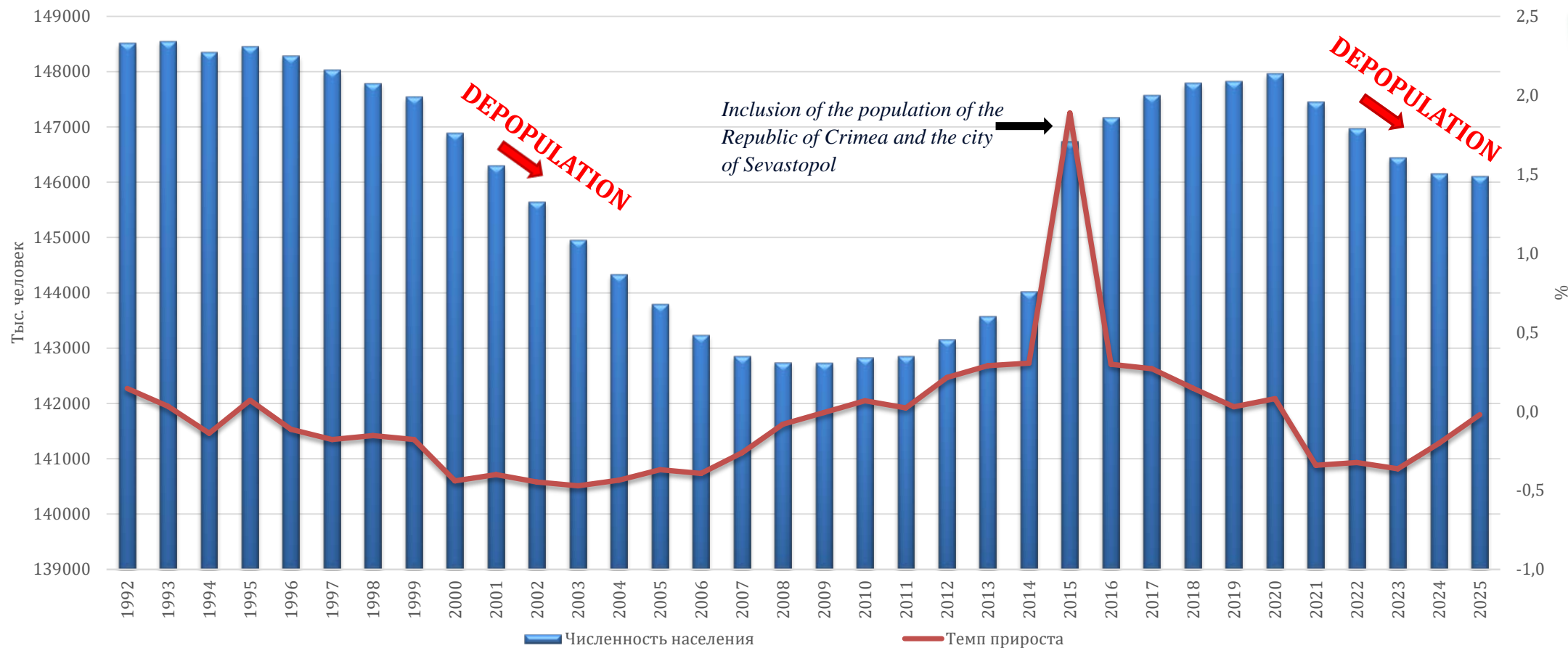
- “preservation of the people of Russia and development of human potential” (achievement of this national goal is based on the implementation of a number of tasks, including “increasing the birth rate, creating motivation for having many children”, etc.)...

**Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2024 No. 309**

**"On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the perspective up to 2036":**

- preserving the population, improving health and well-being of people, supporting families...
- 
- On January 14, 2025, a bill was adopted to extend the maternity capital program until December 31, 2030.
  - Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 23.01.2024 N 63 "On measures of social support for large families."
  - Strategy of actions for the implementation of family and demographic policy, support for large families in the Russian Federation until 2036 (draft).
  - National project "Family" and others.

## DYNAMICS OF THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA ON JANUARY 1, 1992 – 2025 (TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CENSUS DATA)

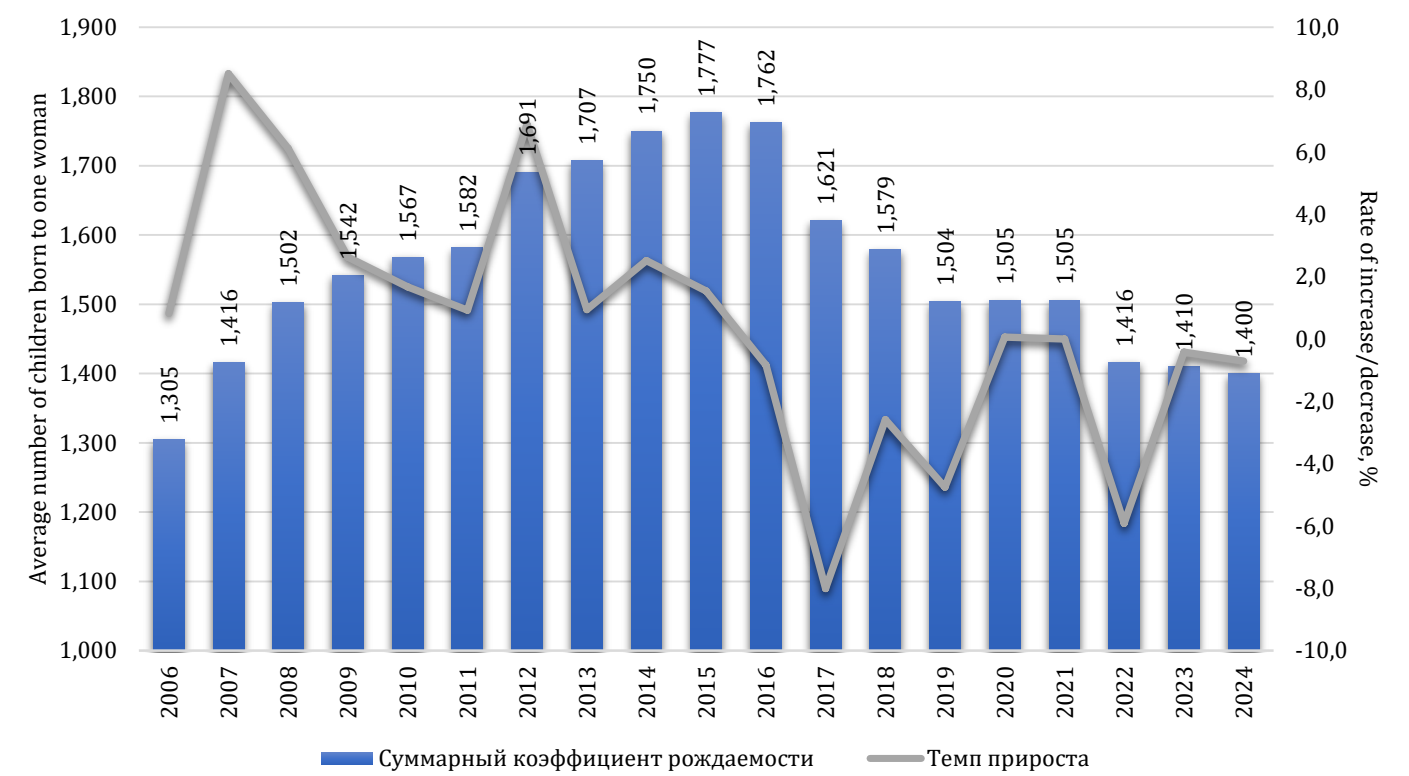


As of January 1, 2025, the population of Russia is 146 million 120 thousand people, having decreased by 2 million 395 thousand people over 33 years (as of January 1, 1992 – 148 million 515 thousand people).



Years	Low option	Average option	High option
2024	1,311	1,321	1,419
2025	1,290	1,332	1,428
2026	1,303	1,352	1,436
2027	1,323	1,374	1,448
2028	1,347	1,412	1,463
2029	1,366	1,447	1,484
2030	1,381	1,473	1,516
2031	1,394	1,496	1,547
2032	1,403	1,523	1,574
2033	1,411	1,551	1,600
2034	1,419	1,564	1,625
2035	1,426	1,581	1,651
2036	1,432	1,599	1,675
2037	1,438	1,620	1,693
2038	1,444	1,630	1,709
2039	1,448	1,635	1,725
2040	1,452	1,640	1,741
2041	1,455	1,645	1,753
2042	1,458	1,645	1,762
2043	1,460	1,647	1,770
2044	1,462	1,655	1,778
2045	1,464	1,663	1,788

**DYNAMICS OF THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE IN RUSSIA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2006 TO 2024.**



Evaluation of the effectiveness of measures aimed at increasing the birth rate is receiving increasing attention. Among the most significant of them, federal maternal (family) capital is undoubtedly singled out, which predetermines the usefulness of developing methodological approaches to measuring the impact of specific demographic policy measures on the birth rate dynamics.





# OPINION ON THE POSSIBLE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE ON THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES ACCORDING TO DATA AMONG MEN AND WOMEN (2012 Population Census, 2017 Population Census, 2022 Population Census )



What's in the regions?



- государство должно помочь семье иметь столько детей, сколько она сама хочет
- если число детей в семьях слишком мало, то государство должно попытаться заинтересовать семьи иметь большее число детей, создав естественно необходимые условия для этого
- государство ни в коей степени и никаким образом не должно влиять на рождение в семьях того или иного числа детей

## Assessment of the impact of additional measures of state support for families with children on women's decisions to have a child after January 1, 2007 (%), 2022 Population Census

Birth order of the child	Did the fact that additional government support measures for families with children were being implemented help you make the decision to have a child?			
	it helped, a child was born, whose birth had been postponed before	these measures helped to make the decision to have a child, which they could not afford otherwise	it didn't help	it's hard to say
First	24,68	12,70	53,91	8,71
Second	32,54	16,07	43,44	7,95
Third	34,04	17,36	39,33	9,27



In order to assess the predictive capabilities of information on reproductive intentions, data on the average expected number of children, according to the 2015 Microcensus, and the average number of children born, according to the 2020 Population Census, were compared. Taking into account the interval between the microcensus and the population census and the advisability of considering the average numbers of children born in generations close to the end of the reproductive period, the average numbers of children born according to the 2020 Population Census in the generations of 40-44-year-old and 45-49-year-old women are compared by constituent entities of the Russian Federation with the average expected number of children according to the 2015 Microcensus in the generations of 35-39-year-old and 40-44-year-old (at the time of the microcensus) women, respectively.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN REAL GENERATIONS OF WOMEN (ACCORDING TO THE 2020 POPULATION CENSUS) AND AVERAGE EXPECTED NUMBER OF CHILDREN (ACCORDING TO THE 2015 MICROCENSUS)**

Regions*	Women aged 40-44 according to the 2020 population census and 35-39 according to the 2015 Microcensus.		Women aged 45-49 according to the 2020 population census and 40-44 according to the 2015 Microcensus.	
	Average number of children		Average number of children	
	Born (40-44 years)	Expected (35-39 years)	Born (45-49 years)	Expected (40-44 years)
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>1,79</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,71</b>
Chechen Republic	2,79	3,16	2,72	2,84
Republic of Ingushetia	2,73	2,99	2,96	3,01
Republic of Dagestan	2,48	2,6	2,47	2,54
Republic of Tuva	2,41	2,28	2,33	2,38
Republic of Altai	2,29	2,29	2,18	2,03
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	2,18	2,31	2,1	2,19
Republic of Buryatia	2,03	2,16	1,92	1,97
Republic of Kalmykia	2,03	2,1	1,98	2,08
Karachayevo-Circassian Republic	2,03	2,26	1,97	2,23
Nenets Autonomous Area	2,02	2,02	2	2,08
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	1,94	2,25	1,91	2,04
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	1,9	2,01	1,82	1,82
Trans-Baikal Territory	1,89	1,98	1,84	1,98
Chukotka Autonomous Area	1,88	2,13	1,8	1,97
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area - Yugra	1,86	1,92	1,75	1,84

\*15 leading regions ranked in order of reduction in the average number of children born to women aged 40-44



From the point of view of assessing the implementation of reproductive intentions expressed by the expected number of children (according to the answers to the question “How many children in total (including existing ones) do you plan to have?”), it should be noted that even among 40-44-year-old women (at the time of the 2015 Microcensus) it is higher than the average number of children born to 45-49-year-old women according to the 2020 population census.

It should, of course, be borne in mind that these two groups of women are not entirely comparable, since only 1.5% of the population participated in the 2015 Microcensus.

## KEY FINDINGS

Considering that the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 07.05.2024 No. 309 "On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 and for the perspective up to 2036" specifically highlights the task of "annual growth of the total fertility rate of third and subsequent children", it is advisable to make such a prognostic assessment in general for the number of children born, but also differentiated by birth order.

Based on the population census data, it is possible to calculate the average number of children born by birth order, the share of those who gave birth to a child of a given birth order among those who gave birth to a child of the previous birth order. For comparison with the data on reproductive intentions from the micro-census, it is advisable, along with the question on the expected number of children, to ask about the intention to have another child in the coming years (in this case, it is probably necessary to specify this period). In combination with information on the number of children born, the answers to this question will provide information on the share of those intending to have a child of a given birth order.

**Representative information for such predictive assessments at the regional and municipal levels can only be provided by population censuses and microcensuses.**



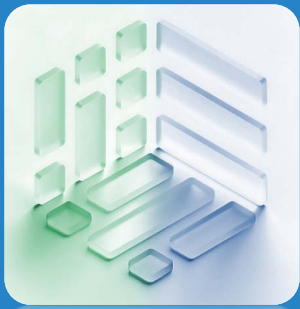


It is recommended that the program of the future population census (microcensus) be supplemented with questions for persons who are married (registered or unregistered), about the order of marriage and the date of marriage.

## KEY FINDINGS

Starting with 2015 Microcensus, the census form contains a question about whether spouses live together or separately (“If the spouse lives in the same household, then enter the serial number from zone B under which the spouse of the respondent is recorded”). Keeping this question in the program of the future population census will make it possible to track changes in the proportion of spouses living separately in registered and unregistered marital relationships, which is a characteristic of the model of marriage and family relations.

Information on dates/duration of marriage is valuable for fertility statistics and increases the knowledge that can be obtained about the number of live births. An important characteristic of the family model is the distribution of children born and living in the household by the order of marriage of the parents, especially the mother. The CES Recommendations also suggest collecting data on the date of first marriage and current marriage as additional topics, as well as the date of commencement of residence in the first and current consensual union. According to the CES Recommendations, “in the case of women who have married more than once, information may be obtained on the dates of both the first and current marriages.”



It is recommended to include in the program of the future census an expanded classification in relation to children living in a family (a child-a daughter, a son – of both spouses; of only one of the spouses; taken into foster care, guardianship, trusteeship) will allow for an analysis of the prevalence of the so-called “recreated families” in the regions of Russia, the number of foster families.

## KEY FINDINGS

An important issue is the analysis of the structure of families with children, taking into account the blood relationship with parents. Based on the population census data, it is possible to assess the features of the functioning of the institution of the modern Russian family, the implementation of its educational and socialization function, and relationships in the family, which is especially significant in the context of the discourse on the traditional model of the Russian family.

The UN provides a definition of a "reconstituted family" in its census recommendations, which is understood as a family consisting of a couple in a legal marriage, registered partnership or consensual union with one or more children, at least one of whom is a biological child of only one member of the couple. The proposed typology considers the division of the family based on the marital status of the couple: a married couple in a registered marriage; a cohabiting couple, as well as a division into remarried families and non-remarried families. The UNECE proposes to include in the structure of household members such a type as "child of another person".



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**Thank you for your  
attention!**

Arkhangelsky V.N., Zolotareva O.A., Kuchmaeva O.V. (2024). Two approaches to measuring the effectiveness of demographic policy (on the example of federal maternity capital) // Economic and social changes: facts, trends, forecast. Vol. 17. No. 6. Pp. 77–97. DOI: 10.15838/esc.2024.6.96.4



**OLGA ANATOLYEVNA ZOLOTAREVA**  
**E-MAIL: OAMANOVA@YANDEX.RU**