Quick overview of the territorial particularities of the sex ratio in Russia and at the North Caucasus region in particular

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Urban and Rural Population, 1978

North Caucasus and some bordering regions

Urban and Rural Population, 2008

North Caucasus and some bordering regions

Urban and Rural Population, 2010

North Caucasus and some bordering regions

In 2008, the SRB was a little bit higher in the region bordering the North Caucasus federal region. Is there some tendency to the SRB increasing in Russia?

In 2010, the SRB in the NCR was rather normal or even lower than the mean. Only Chechen republic and Dagestan have shown a little but not exceptional increase.

The distribution of regions by the SRB level seems to be very symmetric, so there is no general tendency to the SRB increase in Russia?
Distribution of Federal Territories of the Russia by the Sex Ratio at Birth in 2008 (total population)

Is there any difference between Federal regions?

Federal region as a factor of variance seems to be not significant, if the number of live births is not taken into consideration

Federal region as a factor of variance becomes significant (18% of variance), if the number of live births is taken into consideration

Large diversification of variance, but no significant differences between the federal regions

Geographical distribution of sex ratio at birth in Russia 2008
There is a significant difference between different type of settlement, but it is very weak

The SR in 2008 by Type of Settlement and Federal region (the higher in the South, the lower in the North Caucasuses)

Still Birth Incidence and Infant Mortality Level as factors of the SRB dynamics

Some General Conclusions:

- Apparently the situation with the SRB is not alarming in whole Russia and in the North Caucasus Region in particular.
- All over the recent years, the SRB in the North Caucasus region was rather below the national average.
- It seems that with the decrease of still birth incidence, the SRB has a tendency to grow.
- There is an important difference between level of SRB in the capital cities and other settlements.
Some refinements upon sex selection possibilities: are these methods available everywhere and for everybody?

- **Chorionoc villus sampling** (an expensive invasive manipulation) → ~100% efficiency → pregnancy = at least 9 – 12 weeks, normally 15 weeks → complications = high risk of miscarriage

- **Amniocentesis** or amniotic fluid test or AFT (enough expensive invasive manipulation) normally among women →100% efficiency → pregnancy = at least 9 weeks, normally 15 – 20 weeks → complications = serious and the risk of miscarriage (+ some legislative restrictions)

- **Cordocentesis** or percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling (PUBS) (enough expensive invasive manipulation) → pregnancy = not earlier than 17 weeks → complications = infections, risk of miscarriage

- **Ultrasonography** or obstetric sonography (not very expensive not invasive procedure) → pregnancy = since 16th week → complications = no complications

- **Some traditional methods**... no scientific confirmation for their efficiency

- **Legally induced abortion** = less than 12 weeks of pregnancy (by general definition an abortion is the interruption of pregnancy lasted less than 28 weeks)