

Family Formation

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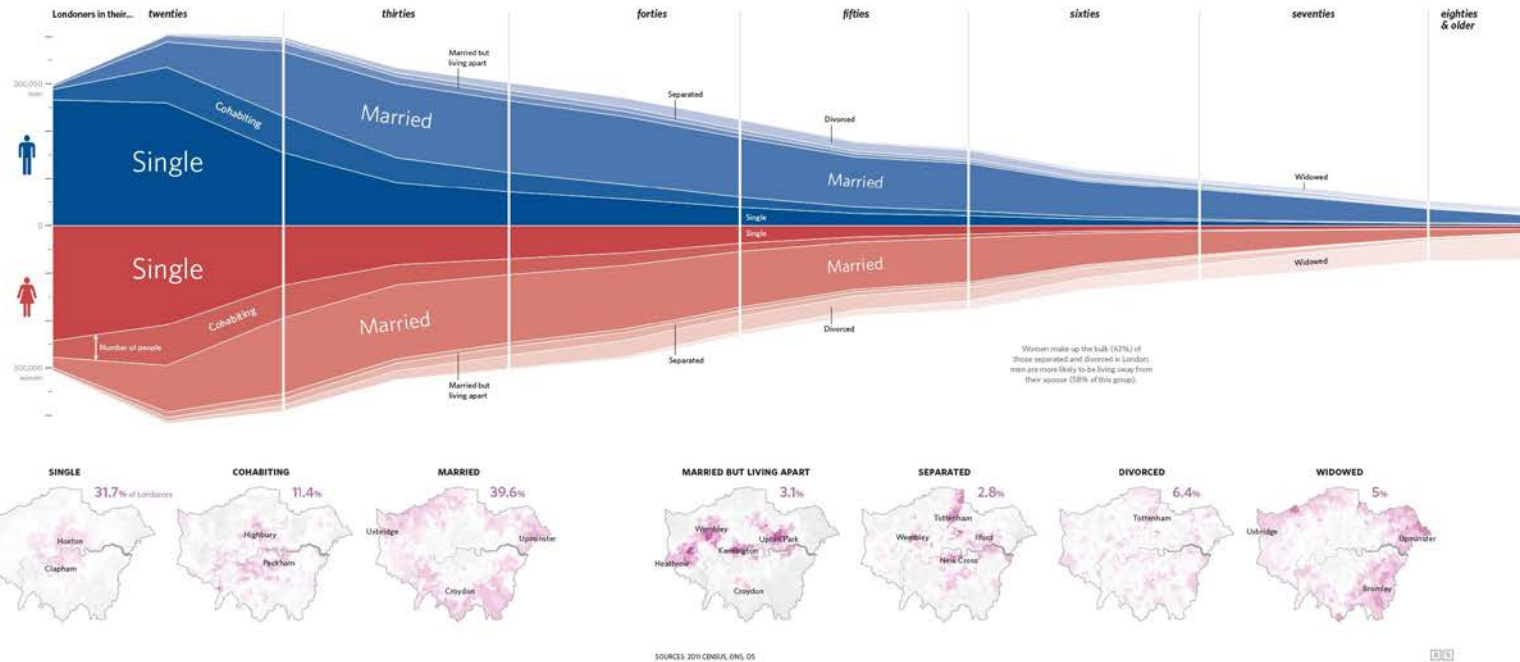
London

Relationship Status

We age, we marry, we migrate.

Twenty-five and single? In London, you're anything but alone. According to the 2011 Census, more than half of twentysomethings go solo. Then come your thirties and that deep river of available singles your age narrows to a shallow stream. By age fifty, it's little more than a trickle.

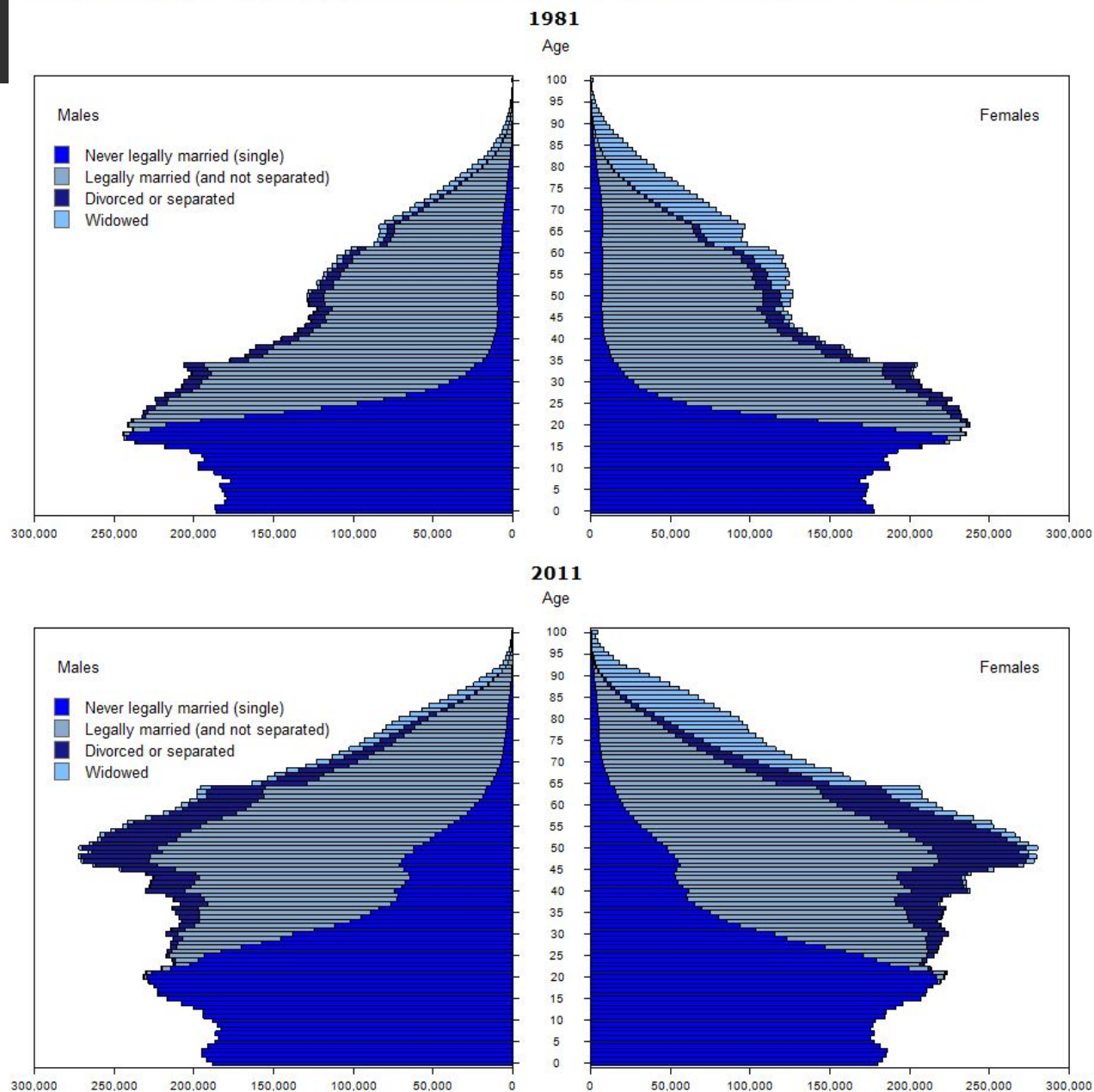
Most will have married and settled in the leafier boroughs (see maps). Young singles – and their cohabiting friends – prefer trendier parts of the city such as Hoxton, Clapham and Peckham. Those living away from their spouse fall into two camps: pricey places in Kensington or more affordable housing near Heathrow, Wembley and Upton Park. Separated couples and divorcees cluster around Tottenham and to the east; widowed spouses stay put.



Excerpted from *London: The Information Capital* by James Cheshire and Oliver Uberti (Particular Books, 30 October 2014)



Figure 1
Population pyramids of legal marital status by single year of age and sex, Canada, 1981 and 2011

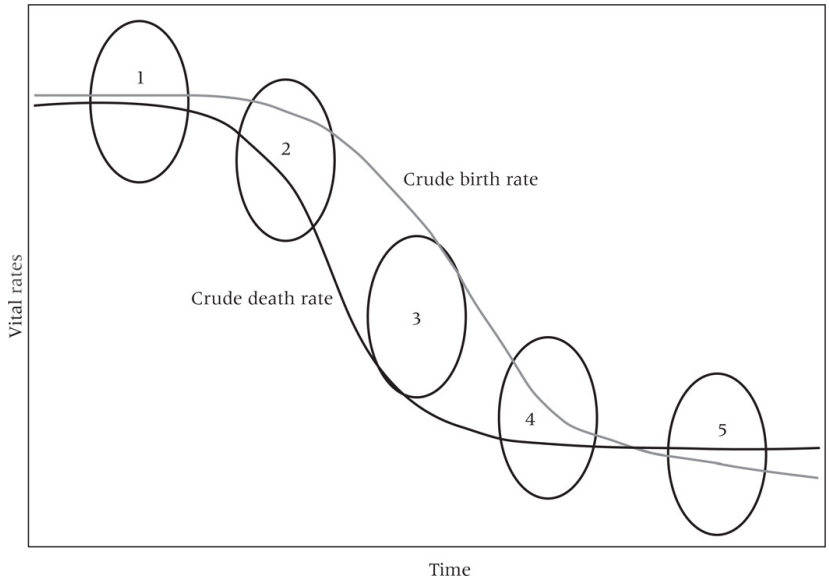


Notes: In 1981, common-law partners were included with the married population. This represents about 715,700 people or 3.8% of the population aged 15 and over. Consequently, the legally married population is slightly overestimated and the single (never married), divorced or separated and widowed populations are slightly underestimated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 and 2011.

SECOND
DEMOGRAPHIC
TRANSITION

PHASES



CHARACTERISTICS

Fertility:

- Further decline in fertility via:
 - Postponement
 - Increasing mean age at first parenthood
 - Structural sub-replacement fertility
- Efficient contraception
- Rising extramarital fertility due to parenthood within cohabitation
- Rising definitive childlessness in unions

CHARACTERISTICS

Marriage:

- Fall in proportions married
- Rise in age at first marriage
- Rise in cohabitation
- Rise in divorce (earlier divorce)
- Decline in remarriage following divorce and widowhood

CHARACTERISTICS

Society:

- Higher order needs:
 - Autonomy
 - Self-actualisation
- Disengagement from civic and community-oriented networks (weakened social cohesion)
- Retreat of the state:
 - Sexual revolution
 - Refusal of authority
- Symmetry of gender roles
- Flexible life course organisation

Lesthaeghe (2014)

CRITIQUES

- Continuation of the first
- Limited scope: Western Europe
- Emphasis on certain family formation variables may not continue to cohere

Never-married Women (%)

Age Groups 30-34 and 40-44 in Selected Asian Populations, 1970 – 2000

Population	30–34		40–44	
	1970	2000	1970	2000
Japan	7.2	26.6	5.3	8.6
Myanmar	9.3	25.9	6.2	14.8
Thailand	8.1	16.1	3.9	9.3
Singapore—Chinese	11.1	21.6	3.6	15.0
Singapore—Malays	3.9	12.2	1.7	8.2
Malaysia—Chinese	9.5	18.2	3.4	8.4
Malaysia—Malays	3.3	9.7	1.1	4.4
Philippines	8.9	14.8	6.0	7.1
South Korea	1.4	10.7	0.2	2.6
Indonesia	2.2	6.9	1.2	2.4

SOURCE: Jones (2004: Appendix Table 1).

Marriage and Divorce

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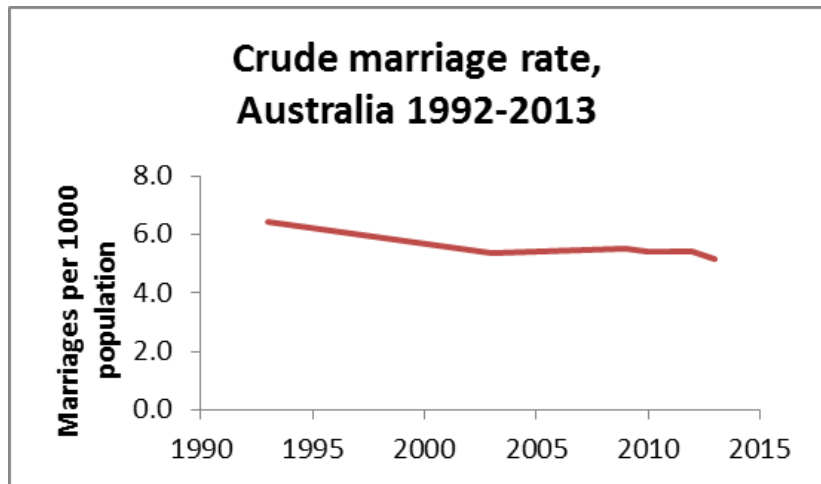
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CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE

$$CMR = \frac{\text{Marriages}}{\text{Person years}}$$



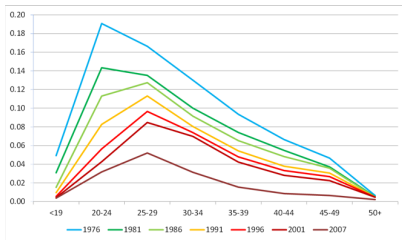
MARRIAGE RATES

Age-specific rates similarly defined:

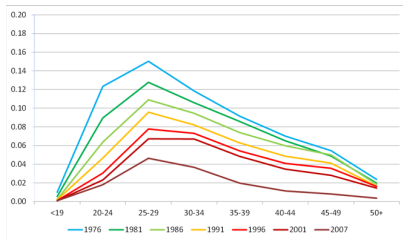
$$M_x = \frac{\text{Marriages at age } X}{\text{Person years at age } X}$$

MARRIAGE RATES

Female



Male



Source: ABS, Australia

Order specific marriage rates

- Order specific rates for a distinction between first and remarriage

$$M^i_x = \frac{\text{Marriages}^i \text{ at age } X}{\text{Person years}^{i-1} \text{ at age } X}$$

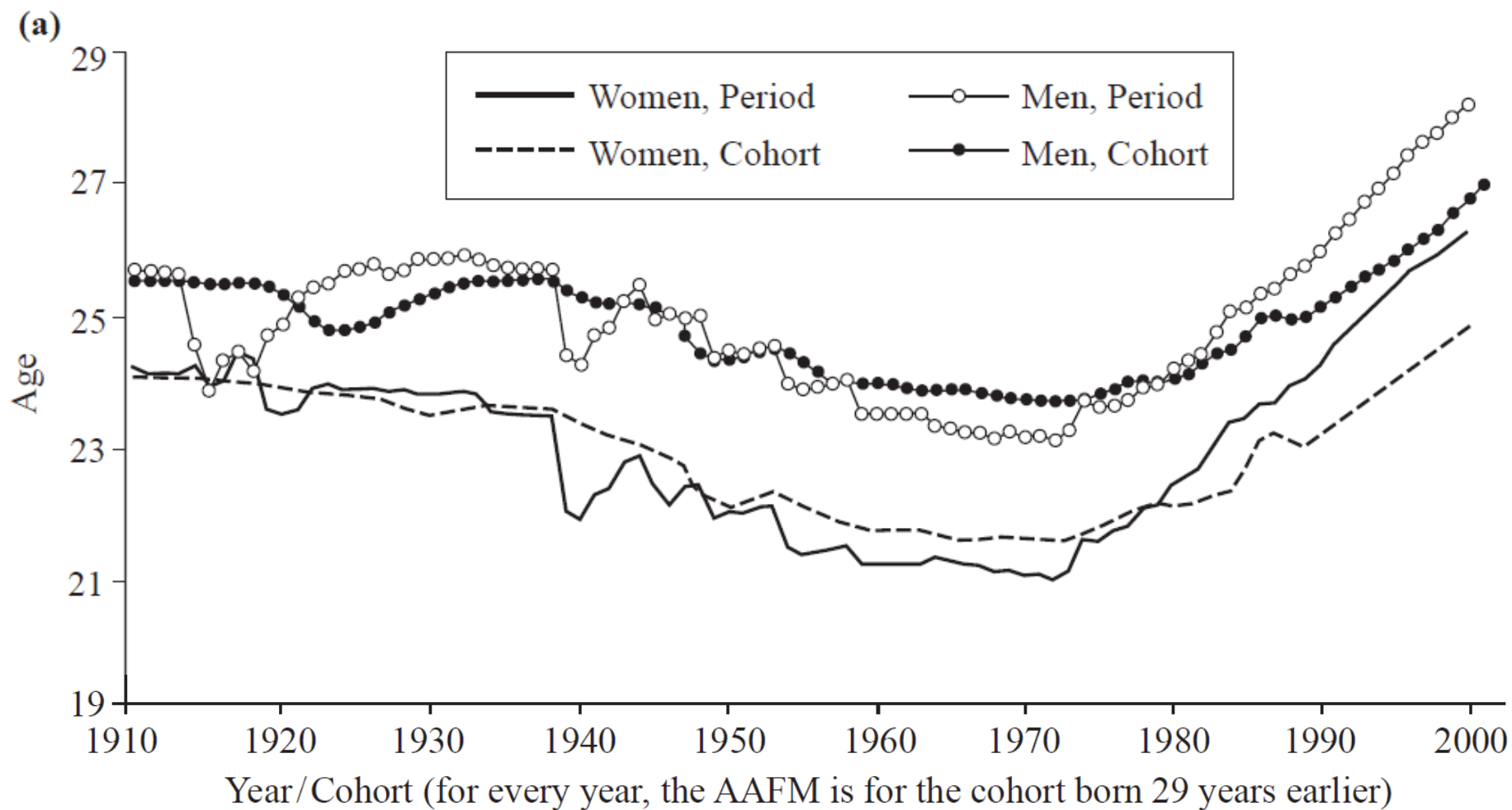
Where M^i_x denotes the number of marriage or remarriage.

First order marriage rates

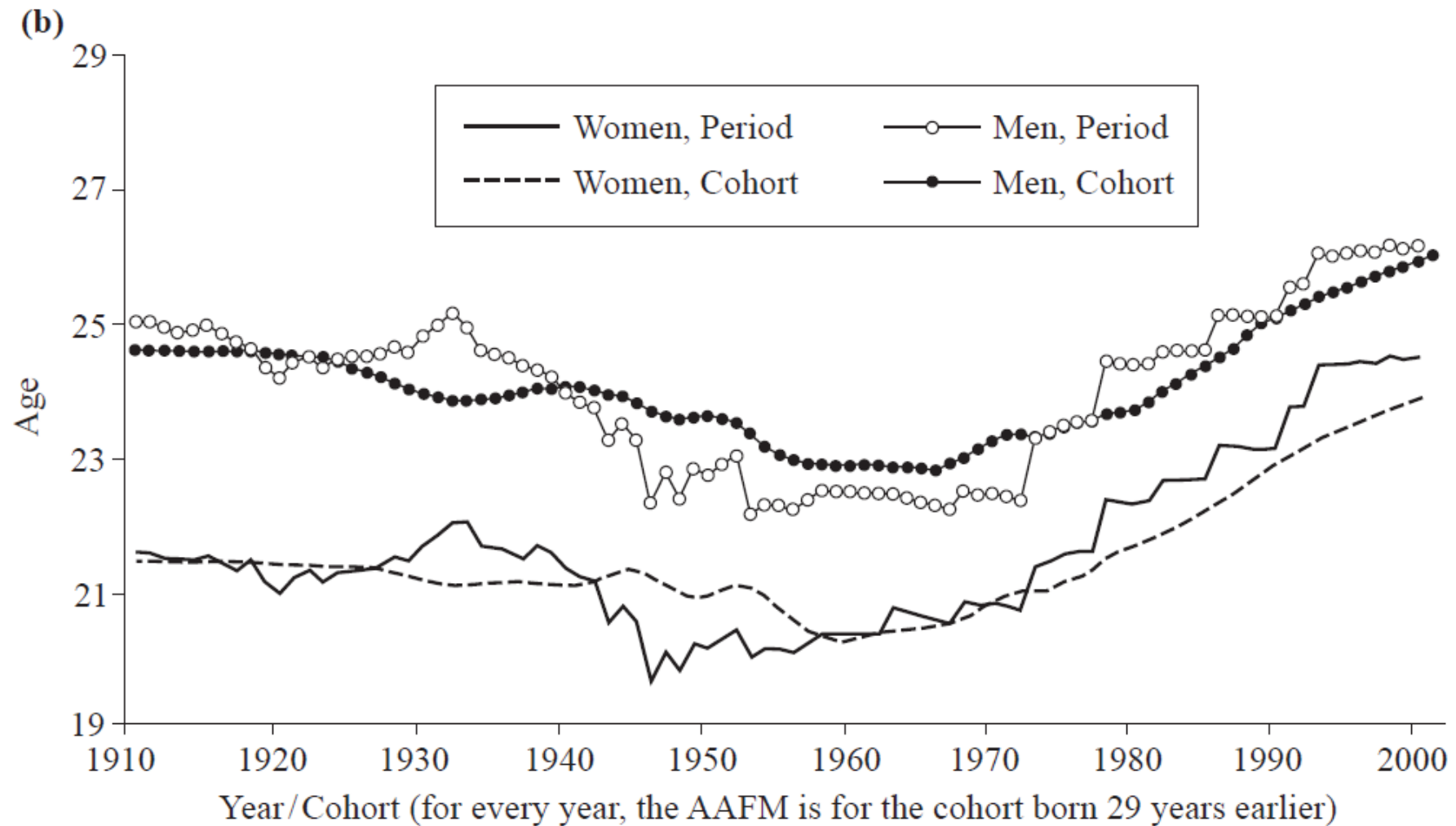
- It is defined according to the single population

$$M^1_x = \frac{\text{Marriages}^1 \text{ at age } X}{\text{Person years}^0 \text{ at age } X}$$

Period and cohort average age at first marriage for England and Wales, women and men, 1910/2001.



Period and cohort average age at first marriage for the USA, women
and men, 1910/2003



Proportion ever marrying

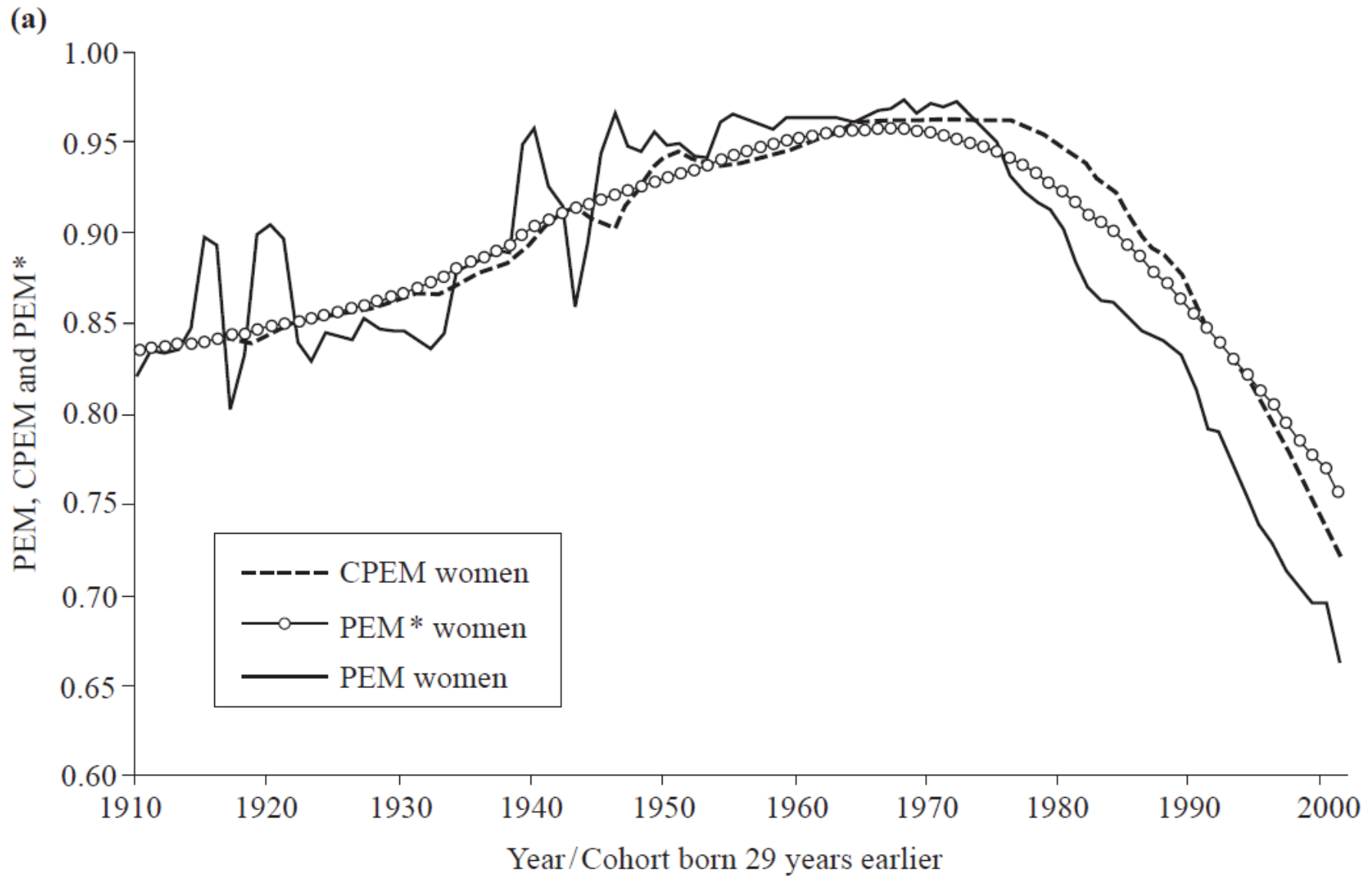
Proportion who would ever marry **if**
the person experienced all age-
specific marriage rates in the year...

Proportion ever marrying

Proportion who would ever marry **if** the person experienced all age-specific marriage rates in the year...

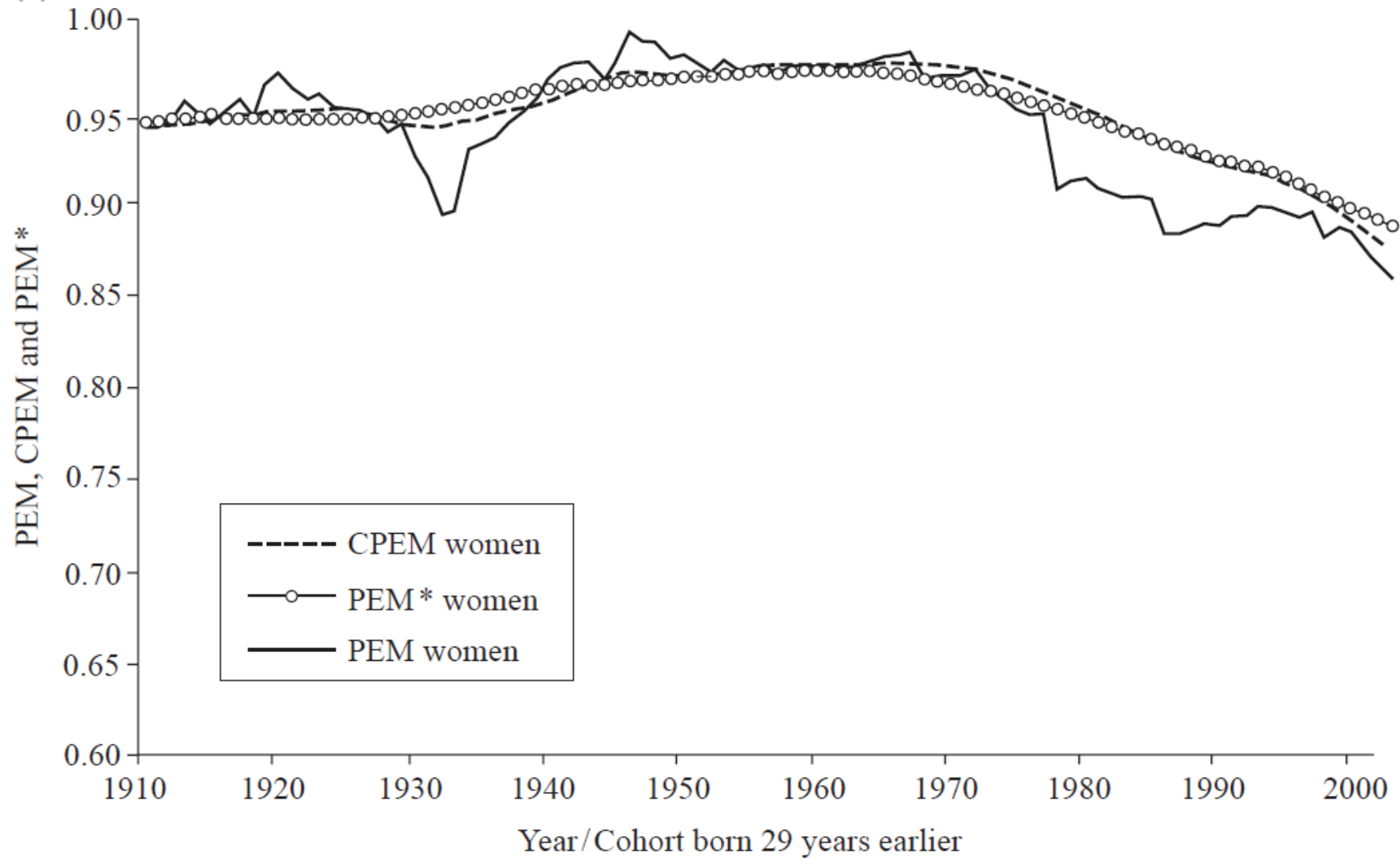
$$PEM = 1 - \ell(85)$$

**Period and cohort proportion ever marrying (PEM)
for women, England and Wales, 1910/2001.**



Period and cohort proportion ever marrying (PEM) for women, USA, 1910/2003

(b)



DIVORCE RATES

Refer to formal or registered divorces only.

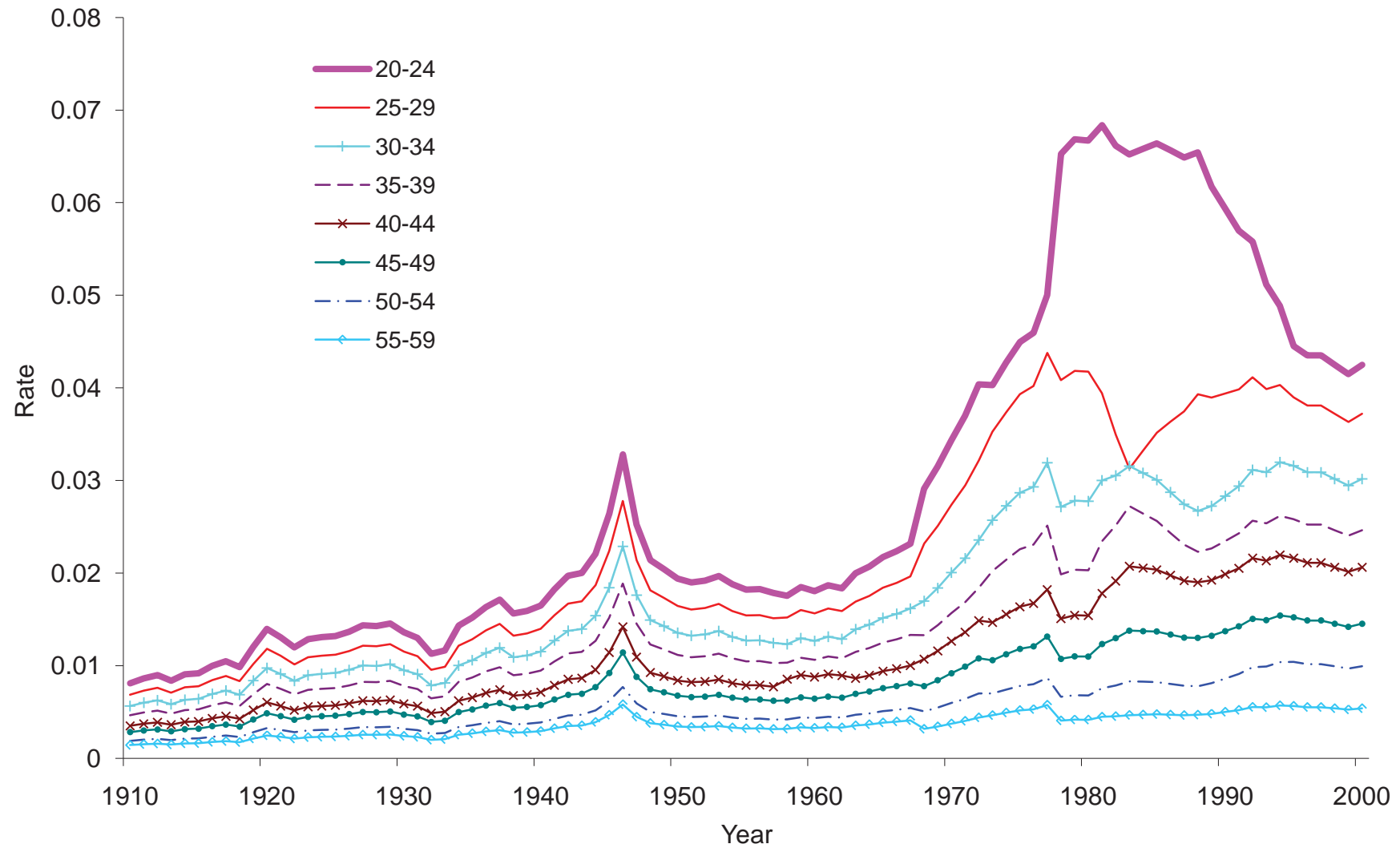
$$\text{Crude divorce rate} = CDR = \frac{\text{Divorces}}{\text{Person years}}$$

Divorce rates

Age-specific rates similarly defined:

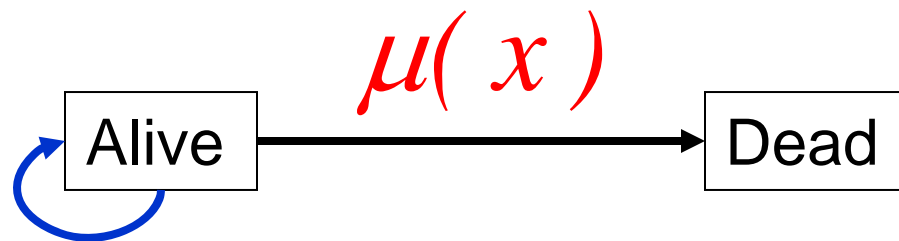
$$\mathbf{Dx} = \frac{\textit{Divorces at age } X}{\textit{Person years at age } X \textit{ among those married}}$$

**Age-specific divorce rates by five year age group for United States,
females ages 20 to 60, 1910-2000.**



In the single decrement.

$$\ell(x + n) = \ell(x) - d(x, n)$$



Probability of a Marriage Ending in Divorce

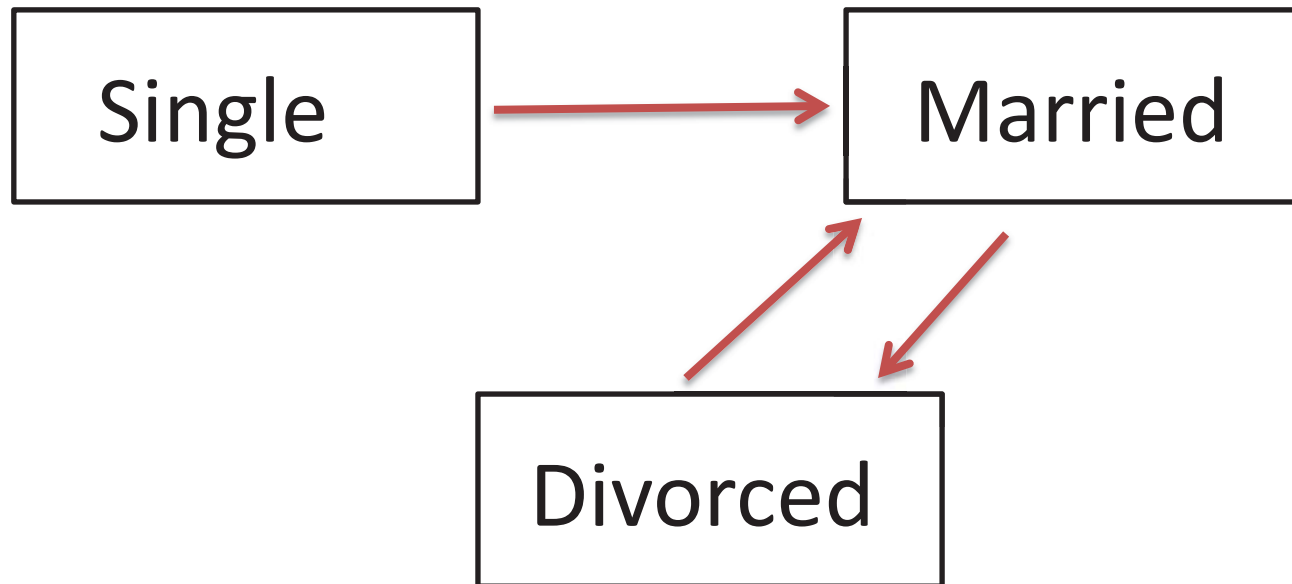
Single

Married

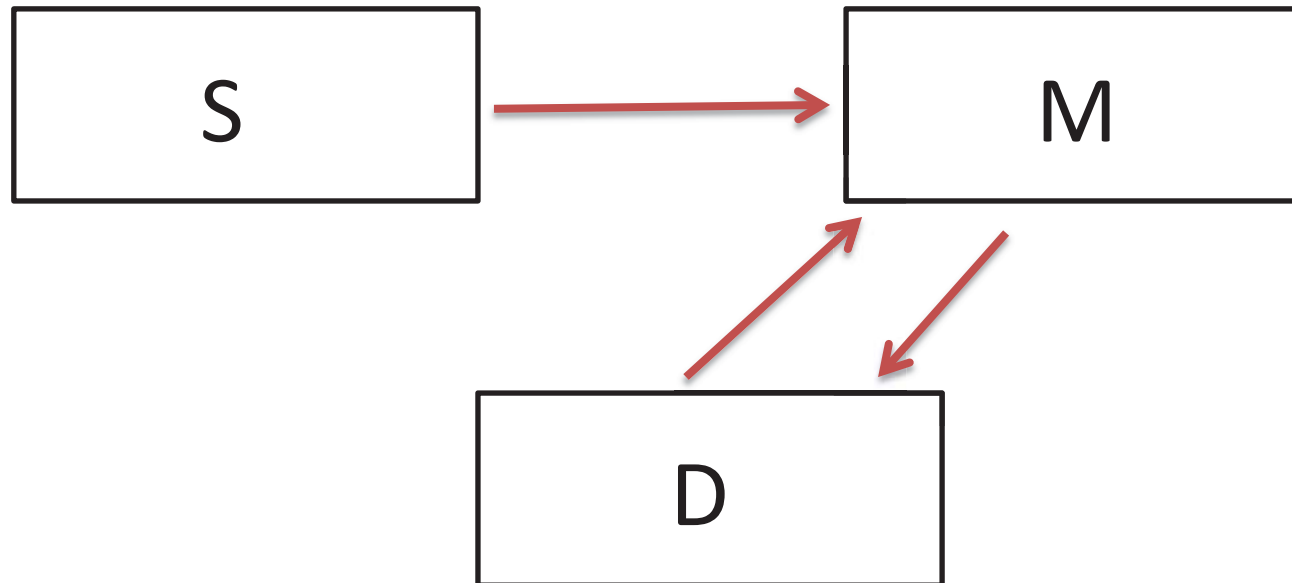
Divorced

Ages 15-59 assume no mortality

Probability of a Marriage Ending in Divorce



Probability of a Marriage Ending in Divorce



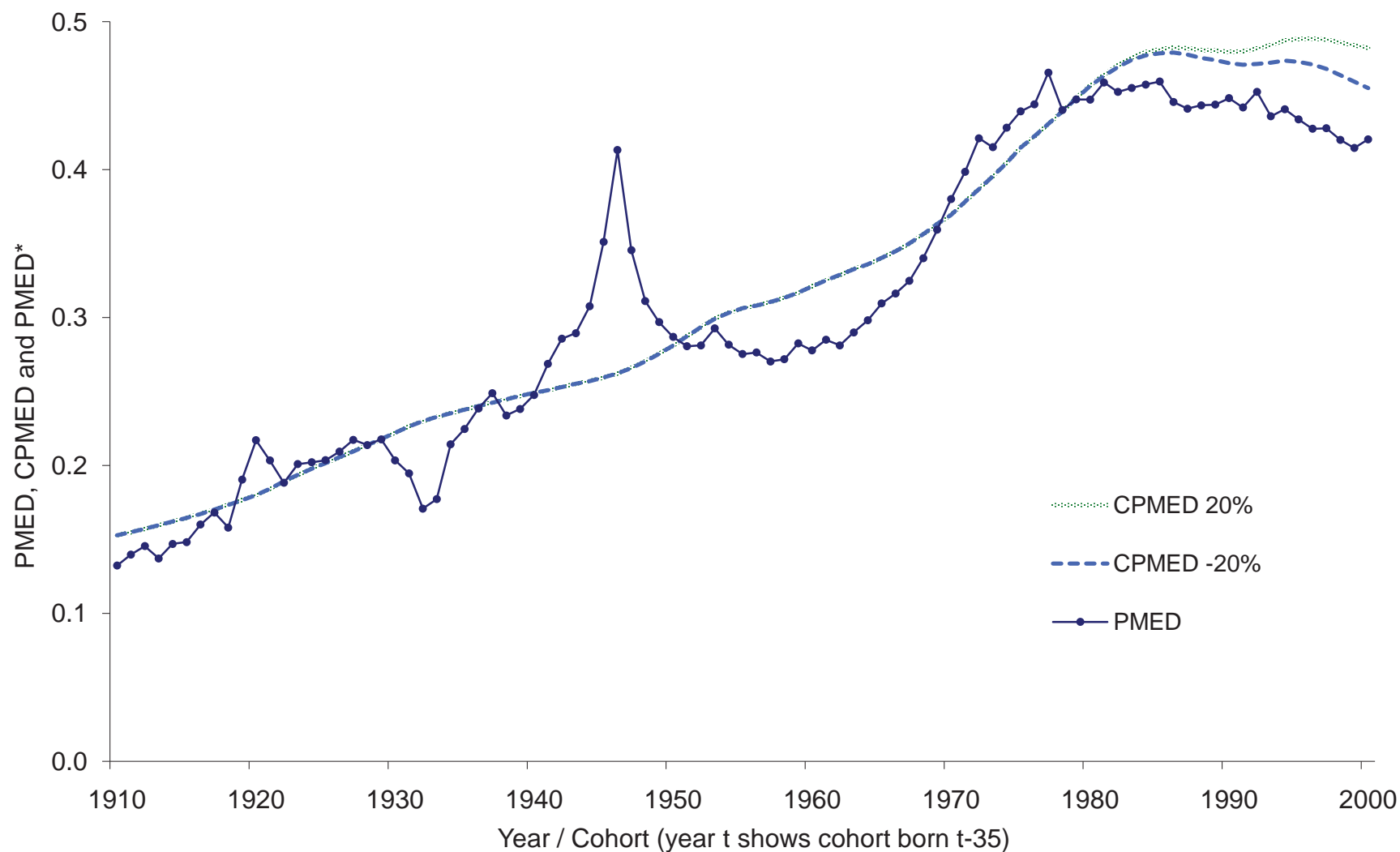
Probability of a Marriage Ending in Divorce

$$*PMED* =$$

Probability of a Marriage Ending in Divorce

$$***PMED*** = \frac{d_{MD}}{d_{SM} + d_{DM}}$$

Period and cohort probability of a marriage ending in divorce (PMED), for females under two future scenarios, an increase and a decrease of 20% in divorce rates from 2000 to 2020, United States 1910-2000.



Recommended reading

<https://www.prb.org/population-handbook/>