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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TSA	targeted social assistance
BNS ASPR RK	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
GDP	gross domestic product
EKR	East Kazakhstan region
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
WHO	World Health Organization
ART	assisted reproductive technologies
GVMC	Guaranteed volume of medical care
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Children's Fund (United Nations Children's Fund)
HPS	housing and public services
WKR	West Kazakhstan Region
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
STIs	sexually transmitted infections
KISD	NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development "Rukhani Zhangyru "
PRC	People's Republic of China
PPCC	psychological and pedagogical correction center
CLS and SA	Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the State Office of Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan
ICD	international classification of diseases
ICF	International Classification of Functioning
MISD RK	Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MNE RK	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MES RK	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
ILO	International Labor Organization

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ISCE	International Standard Classification of Education
SMB	small medium business
MLSPP RK	Ministry of labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan
NJSC	non-commercial joint-stock company
NSPC CP	National Scientific and Practical Center of Correctional Pedagogy
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
UAE	United Arab Emirates
MPS	Making Pregnancy Safer
UN	United Nations
SEN	special educational needs
CSHI	Compulsory Social Health Insurance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
CRO	Civil Registration Office
RF	rehab facility
NKR	North Kazakhstan region
TFR	total fertility rate
Media organization	media organization
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
FP	family policy
USA	United States of America
SDG	sustainable development goals
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
EF	extracorporal fertilization
CAF	Caisse d'allocations familiales (family allowance)

INTRODUCTION

At present, the Republic of Kazakhstan faces the task of joining thirty most competitive countries in the world. At this stage, it is important for Kazakhstan to form its own approaches in the formation of family policy, as family plays an important role among all social institutions influencing the quality of human capital. One such approach is the development of a comprehensive concept of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030. It was developed on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, the Nation's 100 Concrete Steps Plan, the Concept of Kazakhstan Entry to the 30 Most Developed States in the World, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the SDGs and other ratified international treaties and agreements. Separately, Kazakhstan joined the UN Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs), in which 12 of the 17 goals are gender sensitive. These goals require national adaptation and consideration in all strategic directions and objectives of the state.

State family policy is an integral part of Kazakhstan's social policy and is a system of principles, assessments and measures of organizational, economic, legal, scientific, information and personnel support aimed at improving the conditions and quality of life of the family¹.

The family as the main element of society has been the custodian of human values, culture and historical succession of generations, a factor of stability and development. Currently, the institution of the family is weakening in the country: the number of unregistered marriages and single-parent families is increasing, the number of divorces is increasing, etc. For example, in Kazakhstan, every third marriage breaks up, one in six families cannot have children, 62% of Kazakhstan parents do not raise children and so on. In this regard, the topic is of great importance, since the well-being of each family is the basis of stability in society and successful state development.

Purpose of the study is to study and analyze the state of Kazakhstan families and develop recommendations for improving family policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As a theoretical and methodological framework for the study were:

- legal framework on family and gender policy;
- scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists;
- data from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, data from government agencies;
- results of the sociological survey "Family and demographic policy";
- results of the sociological research "Early Marriages";
- results of a sociological survey "Study of the state and development of Kazakhstan large families (four children and above)";
- the results of the conducted expert survey.

The analytical report "Family and Demographic Policy" is based on the results of a mass sociological survey. The sample size is 1200 people. The survey was carried out in 14 regions and 3 cities of republican status.

The analytical report "Early Marriages" is based on the results of qualitative methods of sociological research - 30 in-depth interviews with women from Nur-Sultan, Karaganda, Shymkent and Aktau, who entered into an early marriage.

The analytical report "Study of the state and development of Kazakhstan large families (four children and above)" is based on the results of a mass sociological survey. The sample size is 1000 people. The survey was carried out in 14 regions and 3 cities of republican status.

The expert survey was conducted in the form of a questionnaire. Among the experts are heads and representatives of non-governmental and public organizations, family psychologists, family mediators, sociologists, representatives of the scientific community dealing with family and marriage problems, family and gender policy, motherhood and childhood, and human rights.

The report consists of 6 chapters. The first chapter presents the national and international experience in the development of family-demographic policy, which shows the national model of family policy and analyzes the international experience in the development of family policy.

In the second chapter, the demographic

¹ CONCEPT of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030/ <https://www.akorda.kz/ru>

INTRODUCTION

characteristics of Kazakhstan families are studied: the dynamics of the processes of marriage and divorce in Kazakhstan is studied, the factors influencing them are identified; the characteristics of various types of Kazakh families are presented.

The third chapter focuses on the study of reproductive health of men and women, the causes of maternal and infant mortality.

The fourth Chapter examines the issues of ensuring the well-being of Kazakhstan families: the socio-economic situation of families, family atmosphere and domestic violence are analyzed.

The fifth chapter is devoted to the study of the large families conditions, which also include an evaluation of the material and psychological state.

The sixth chapter explores the aspects of raising children and strengthening family values in the process of social modernization: attention is paid to the practice of raising children in Kazakhstan families and preparing young people for family life.

The national report was commissioned by the Ministry of information and social development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



CHAPTER I

NATIONAL
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CHAPTER I

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY-DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

1.1. NATIONAL MODEL OF FAMILY POLICY

The stability of the state and its economic development largely depend on the physical and spiritual health of the family, the attitude of the state to its problems, interests and needs. The state is interested in a family that can develop a new life strategy, ensure not only its survival in a transforming unstable society, but also successfully develop. The experience of world society shows that institutional problems of the family can be effectively solved with the help of a specially organized system of state family policy (hereinafter-FP). Its social significance is due to the specific problems of the family, the need to ensure mutual adaptation of the state and the family, to enhance its role in social development, and to optimize the activities of other social institutions in the interests of the family. In conditions when the historical processes of family transformation are intertwined with the problems caused by the political and socio-economic crisis, the state family policy acquires special relevance.

The analysis of foreign models of family policy has shown that in Kazakhstan there is a mixed type of model of family policy. A more detailed description of the models is presented in paragraph 1.2.

In order to build a national model and determine modern trends in family policy in Kazakhstan, the NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development" Rukhani Zhangyru "conducted an expert survey, where experts were the heads and representatives of non-governmental and public organizations, family psychologists, family mediators, sociologists, representatives of scientific communities dealing with family and marriage issues, family and gender policy, motherhood and childhood, human rights.

The main feature of 2020 was that this year the whole world was confronted with a massive coronavirus pandemic – COVID-19, which certainly could not but affect Kazakhstan families. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is concerned about the possibility of a "lost generation" of children due to the "long-term impact" of the pandemic on their education, nutrition and overall well-being.

In order to understand how globalization has influenced the transformation of family values, the experts were asked this question. The experts expressed two opposing views:

- globalization has not influenced the transformation of family values, with the exception

of families leaving for permanent residence outside Kazakhstan, where they meet with a different culture, mentality;

- globalization has greatly influenced, which is reflected in the imitation of the current generation of the Western model of life. For example, the size of the family has changed, the very concept of the family has changed, the age of marriage among Kazakh young people has increased, the number of children has decreased, the number of divorces has increased, single-parent families who do not want to marry, the egalitarian system prevails in the family, i.e. equality of rights for men and women is increasing; the ideology of childfree is formed; the number of civil marriages has increased; there is a break in the emotional connection between parents and children, as gadgets have replaced this communication; "Masculinization of women" and "feminization of men" led to a change in the "father" and "mother" institutions.

Experts note that there is a crisis in the institution of the family in Kazakhstan. The consequences of this crisis, in their opinion, are: unconscious marriage and / or lack of stress resistance, children are now more left to themselves, while parents are in pursuit of earnings, with living parents, many children feel lonely, spend more time on social networks, changes also touched upon Kazakh family traditions. Family traditions and rituals designed to bring relatives closer are today in most cases not observed.

In the era of the global economic crisis and under the influence of globalization, traditional role attitudes are undergoing changes. Thus, the role behavior of men and women in the family changes. For example, under the influence of modern ideologies, the role behavior of women has changed dramatically, and they began to fight for gender equality, pursue a career, have the opportunity to earn money, dominate the family, and perform multiple social roles. The role behavior of men has changed least of all; they are focused on playing the role of breadwinner and family provider.

To find out the trend in relation to the number of children in a family, some experts noted that there is a trend of having many children, but the motives for having many children are completely different. Most experts believe that the decision on the number of children in a family is purely a family matter and is made based on individual social situations (faith, education, place of residence, age, level of well-being).

The next question of the expert survey made it possible to clarify the most pressing problems in the country's family policy that require urgent intervention. Thus, experts point out the following problems: the socio-economic situation of the family; single-parent families, families with disabled children over 18 years old; The "sandwich generation" that cares for both young children and elderly relatives and is subjected to triple stress; rural families' access to social services; early marriage, sex education for adolescents; violence against women, men, children; problems in providing housing for large families, young families, families with special children, everyone who needs housing, providing low-interest mortgages for families with children; pedagogical illiteracy and psychological immaturity of parents, inability to solve family conflicts, as a result of which the number of divorces and others increases.

Among the positive trends in improving family policy, experts noted psychological and pedagogical education of parents, benefits for large families, discounted clubs for large children, free travel in public transport, an increase in the number of children, etc.

Among the problems faced by the Kazakh family in 2020, experts noted the serious consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, which led to a decrease in income, an increase in the number of unemployed, getting an online education, lack of access to the Internet, lack of computers in many Kazakh families, and more.

Further, the experts were asked to reflect the positive and negative factors of influence on family relations in the context of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic (Table 1.1).

Experts note the need to attract demographers, sociologists, political scientists, psychologists, international experts to build a national model of family policy.

In their opinion, the basis of the national model of the family should be the spiritual and moral aspect, which is based on moral values, namely, mutual understanding, mutual respect, trust, love, care for each other.

To adjust family policy, it is necessary to study various aspects of family life, for this purpose it is necessary to assess family well-being. Thus, among the factors influencing family well-being (happiness), experts noted the level of income; place of residence; level and quality of education; having your own family (parental); experience in building relationships with a partner; health; deliberate marriage; responsibility for the family; feeling of love; mutual respect; caring for a family member; harmony in the house; financial stability; having your own home or financial ability to rent a home; joint leisure activities, joint pastime; the presence of children; the presence of common goals and more.

In order to develop a Kazakhstan methodology for assessing family well-being, it is necessary to study foreign experience in conducting international and national initiatives to measure family well-being.

Thus, one of the international projects to measure well-being is the World Happiness Report, which is conducted by the Earth Institute Research Center at Columbia University under the auspices of the United Nations as part of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The authors of the Happiness Ranking believe that the research data can help government

Table 1.1. Factors influencing the strengthening of family relations quarantine measures

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing the importance of family values; - increased time spent with family; - possibility of joint family leisure activities; - showing great attention to health issues and its prevention - mastering new computer technologies and information resources; - strengthening family and family relations; - the opportunity to engage in self-education and transform thinking, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of income; - deterioration of the socio-economic situation of families; - decreased quality of life; - the strong influence of information fakes, rumors, hysteria in the public consciousness; - an increase in the number of cases of domestic violence; - increase in family conflicts; - a decline in the reputation of fathers; - fatigue of women from combining their work, teaching children online and household chores; - lack of communication with relatives and friends; - an increase in the number of diseases and, as a result, deaths, etc.

Source: Expert survey on the topic "Research of the institution of the family and building a national model of the family of the future"

leaders, politicians and public figures better respond to the needs and aspirations of their citizens in order to improve well-being and sustainable development.

A feature of the World Happiness Report 2020 ranking is that for the first time the cities of the world are assessed for their subjective well-being and more deeply analyzed how social, urban and natural environments affect our happiness. In 2020, Kazakhstan took 50th place out of 156 countries in the world with an index of 6.058, having risen in the ranking by 10 points compared to 2019².

Recently, gender equality is increasingly recognized in the world as a prerequisite for improving national family and gender policy, but also for the overall process of sustainable development of society. One of the well-known international rankings is The Global Gender Gap Index, which has been held by the World Economic Forum since 2006.

Gender inequality is measured on 14 different indicators in four main areas: economic participation and career opportunities; the level of education; health and life expectancy; political rights and opportunities. The index is measured on a scale from 0 to 1, where zero is the complete inequality of the sexes, and, one is, respectively, equality. The index value is interpreted as the percentage of the gap between women and men. This allows you to compare the current performance with the past, and determine progress in a particular area.

The 2020 ranking covers 153 countries. Kazakhstan in 2020 dropped by 29 positions compared to 2014 and took 72nd place. The top ten of the world includes four Nordic countries (Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden), one Latin American country (Nicaragua), one country from the East Asia and Pacific region (New Zealand), three other countries from Western Europe (Ireland, Spain and Germany) and one African country (Rwanda)³.

As noted, over the past year, Kazakhstan has shown negative dynamics in 8 out of 14 indicators. This, in turn, indicates the presence of certain challenges in addressing the gender issue. In this regard, it becomes urgent to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the adopted strategic documents in the field of gender policy. In addition, it is necessary to take into account that the current situations associated with the pandemic around the world can slow down the results of measures taken not only in our country, but throughout the world. Therefore, like other

countries of the world, Kazakhstan must also re-evaluate the measures taken in the field of gender policy and identify additional measures that will increase the effectiveness of measures to reduce gender inequality.

A well-known and widely used measure of child well-being is the Global Child Prosperity Index, which is run by the World Health Organization, UNICEF and The Lancet. Experts compare the living conditions of children and adolescents around the world and include parameters such as child survival and child well-being, including in terms of health, education and nutrition, environmental sustainability, and equity and income differentials. In the report "Do our children have a future?" the ranking of 180 countries is presented⁴.

According to this ranking, children and adolescents have the most favorable living conditions and the greatest chances of prosperity in northern Europe. Norway tops the rating. The top ten also includes the Netherlands (3), France (4), Ireland (5), Denmark (6), Belgium (8), Iceland (9) and Great Britain (10). Also among the leaders were South Korea (2) and Japan (7).

Kazakhstan takes 59th place in this rating. Our country has the worst position in terms of environmental sustainability. Thus, Kazakhstan was in the top ten countries with the highest carbon dioxide emissions and took 172 place, the worst positions are also occupied by Luxembourg (171), USA (173), Australia (174), Saudi Arabia (175) and Qatar (180)⁵.

The Child Well-being Index, proposed by the Child Development Fund (USA), is known in the world. The well-being of children is assessed according to the following indicators: economic / financial well-being of the family; the state of the child's relationship with family and peers; the child's health; child's behavior, including leading to a decrease in the level of safety of his life (use of drugs, alcohol, etc.); educational achievements of the child; the child's involvement in the life of the group, community (participation in educational, economic and political institutions); emotional well-being of the child⁶.

In many countries, various sociological studies are carried out to assess family well-being and happiness.

Thus, one of the interesting studies on the study of family relations and the level of happiness is the "Amigo Happiness Index", conducted in Latvia on the basis of a sociological survey. Research has shown how happy people feel and what needs to be done to feel even more happy⁷.

² <https://worldhappiness.report/>

³ <https://www.weforum.org/>

⁴ <https://www.who.int/ru/news/item/19-02-2020-world-failing-to-provide-children-with-a-healthy-life-and-a-climate-fit-for-their-future-who-unicef-lancet>

⁵ <https://www.dw.com/ru/%>

⁶ <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2014/0609/analit01.php>

⁷ <https://lv.sputniknews.ru/Latvia/20170201/3789910/latvija-schaste-indeks.html>

Based on the analysis, we have identified the need for a similar assessment in Kazakhstan. So, for example, the well-being of children is measured in most countries of the world: USA, UK, Australia, OECD and CIS countries. Kazakhstan is joining these countries at present.

Since 2018, the Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan began developing the Child Welfare Index, the purpose of which is to ensure the well-being of children from birth to adulthood, and improve the situation of children in various fields. The Kazakhstan model for calculating the Index was developed by the public fund "SANDZH" by order of the Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This index will be implemented from 2022 and is an integral indicator for assessing the well-being and improvement of the situation of children in all vital areas: health, education, socialization, family and society⁸.

In 2020, at the request of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development "Rukhani Zhangyru" developed a Methodology for calculating the index of family well-being based on the study of international experience (Appendix 1).

So, for the calculation, eight areas of family well-being were identified:

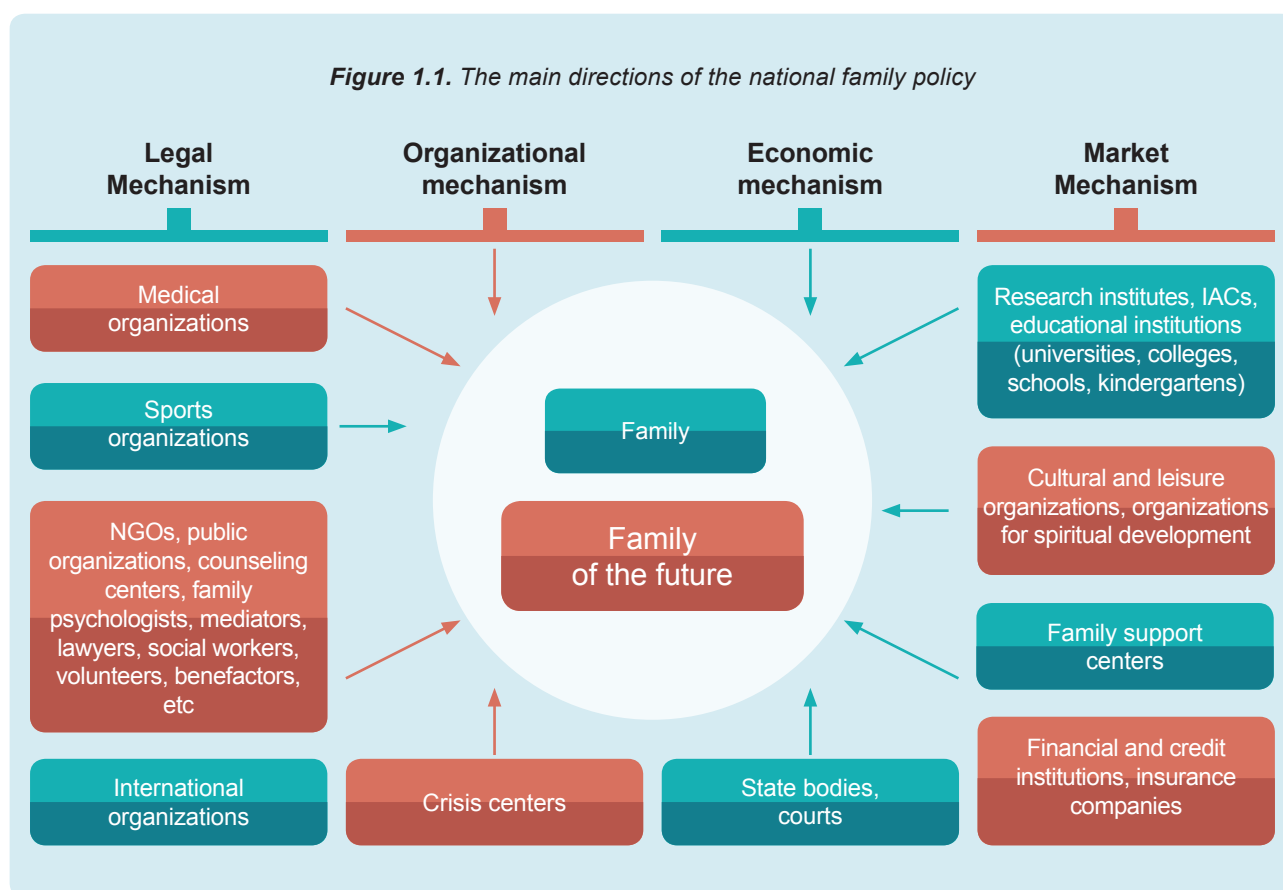
- family relationships;
- living conditions;
- income;
- work;
- education;
- family health;
- ecology;
- family safety.

Note that this methodology was presented for an expert assessment of each indicator, and, in general, was approved. At the moment, the Methodology is under discussion, in the future it is planned to introduce it in Kazakhstan.

Thus, based on the study of foreign experience, a survey of Kazakhstan experts, we present the national model of family policy, which is shown in Figure 1.1.

This model includes mechanisms for managing the country's family and gender policy: legal, organizational, economic, market mechanisms and various organizations that influence the development of the institution of the family in Kazakhstan.

Figure 1.1. The main directions of the national family policy



⁸ <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/bala?lang=ru>

The legal mechanism includes a set of legislative or legal acts, programs aimed at legal support of family and gender policy. This mechanism provides, on the one hand, the creation by the state of the legal framework for the functioning of Kazakhstan families, and on the other hand, the current administrative measures of the state to ensure compliance with the laws in force by all participants in this policy.

The following Laws and other normative legal acts create the legal basis for ensuring family and gender policy: Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2011 No. 518-IV "On Marriage and the Family", Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2005 No. 63-III "In State Benefits for families with Children", Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 17, 2001 No. 246-II "On state targeted social assistance", Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 29, 2008 No. 114-IV "On special social services", Decree of the President *by December 6, 2016 No. 384 "On approval of the Concept of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030", Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 11, 2002 No. 343 - II "On Social and Medical-Pedagogical correctional support for Children with Disabilities" and other.

The organizational mechanism is a set of connections and relations arising in the process of management between the subjects of family policy. This mechanism provides for the formation, improvement and development of family policy, contains the organization of a network of social services for families, the provision of financial, psychological, legal and other types of assistance, the organization of policies to strengthen family values, etc. This also includes the assessment of family well-being, which we cited above. Implementation of various projects, for example, the project "Family of the Future", initiated by KISD, whose purpose is to strengthen the social institution of the family, to maintain and develop family values, the importance of family and marriage.

This model also includes the following elements that affect the strengthening of the institution of the family in Kazakhstan: family support centers, medical and sports organizations, research centers, child development centers, educational institutions, cultural and leisure organizations, organizations for spiritual development, financial and credit institutions, insurance companies, crisis centers, government agencies, courts, non-governmental organizations, public organizations, counseling centers, family psychologists, mediators and more.

As the expert survey has shown, when developing a national model of the family in the future, a value-based approach should be laid. The spiritual and moral values underlying the construction of the national model were determined on the basis of the results of sociological research conducted by the NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development "Rukhani Zhangyru".

So, in the sociological survey "Family and demographic policy"⁹, conducted in 2020, the people of Kazakhstan identified the following values that they cultivate in their children: hard work, respect for elders, self-respect, self-confidence, patriotism, justice, the ability to adapt in difficult situations, self-development, helping other people, individuality, spiritual growth, freedom, managing the culture of other nations, the ability to live within our means.

The results of the sociological survey "Youth of Kazakhstan - 2020"¹⁰ showed the following values among young people: family, health, friendship, materially secure life, love, knowledge, education, faith, religion, interesting work, profession, peace of mind, career, high position in society, the opportunity to have fun, have fun, self-realization, self-respect, the presence of power, helping people, creativity, public recognition, fame, reputation. The results of the above two sociological studies were combined into a single system and formed the basis of the "Family of the Future" project, the implementation of which will contribute to strengthening the institution of the family in Kazakhstan.

The creation of various organizations contributes to the implementation of an effective family policy, for example, in 1995, the Council on Family, Women and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established, which in 1998 was transformed into the National Commission for Woman, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The National Commission for Family Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with broader powers. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 1, 2006 N 56 "On the National Commission for Women and Family and Demographic Policy", the National Commission for Women Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy was established as an advisory and advisory body under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan¹¹. Similar structures were created under the akims of regions, cities and districts.

⁹ Sociological research "Family and demographic policy" / Nur-Sultan: KISD "Rukhani zhangyru", 2020. - 105 p.

¹⁰ Sociological research "Family and demographic policy" / Nur-Sultan: KISD "Rukhani zhang yru", 2020. - 105 p. Результаты социологического опроса «Молодежь Казахстана - 2020»

¹¹ National Commission on Women Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Official website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan / <https://www.akorda.kz/ru/o-nacionalnoi-komissii>

Since 2013, Family Day has been celebrated every second Sunday in September¹². In February 2016, the institution of the Ombudsman for the Rights of the Child was established in the country. By the order of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2013, the annual National Competition "Mereili otbasy"¹³ was approved, aimed at strengthening the institution of family and marriage, cultivating family traditions and values.

Family Support Services play an important role in improving the quality of life for families. Currently, there are 49 family support services in the country, the purpose of which is to provide socio-psychological, legal assistance and information support¹⁴. These include Centers, Clubs, Family Support Services, Foster Schools, Family Placement Services and Foster Care Services. For example, the most famous is the "ZHANUYA" Family Institute Support Center, created in 2019 in Nur-Sultan to provide social, legal, psychological assistance to children and families in difficult life situations, providing citizens with over 70 public services based on the principle "One window". Residents can get answers to questions about getting TSA, education, employment, general education, starting a business, putting children in line, participating in housing programs, etc. The center for the provision of public services employs about 30 specialists, psychologists and mediators. On the basis of the center there is a public reception of the akim, where receptions of citizens are held on a systematic basis.

Similar centers are being created in the regions. So, for example, in the Akmola region in June-November 2019, within the framework of the republican pilot project "Resource Family Support Centers", the "Happy Family" Family Resource Support Center was created, the main purpose of which is to preserve the family, analyze the causes of divorce and their failure. This center provides free consultations of a lawyer, psychologist, social educator for working with children, and conducts seminars for young people.

During the implementation of the pilot project of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Family Court", the first Family Center in the Turkestan region was opened in the Saryagash district court. The main staff of the center is made up of family psychologists and professional mediators for the pre-trial settlement

of the arisen problems and the conclusion of a peaceful solution.

In the Aktobe region, on May 15, 2019, in honor of the International Day of the Family, a Family Preservation Center was opened. The center provides free consultations of psychologists, professional mediators, lawyers to large families. Courts of Aktobe work with the center.

In accordance with the instruction of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev in October 2020, a support center for the Shanyrak family institute was opened in Shymkent, which carries out work from legal and socio-psychological assistance to receiving a grant or microcredit when starting a business.

Information and educational work plays a huge role in the implementation of family policy in Kazakhstan. NGOs and civil society institutions were involved in outreach work with families. At the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan in the regions, more than 2002 councils of mothers, numbering 15160 people, were created. To strengthen the role of the father in Kazakhstan society, meetings have been held since 2010, which have become events of a nationwide scale. In the city of Nur-Sultan, the "Alley of Fathers" has been laid, contests "The Best Father", "The Exemplary Father" are organized in the regions. Since 2016, the Republican Forum of Fathers has been held annually.

Thanks to the efforts of active fathers, a public association "Union of Fathers" was created, its offices operate in 8 regions.

Other organizations also play a large role in strengthening the institution of the family, promoting family values, preventing divorce and domestic violence: research, educational institutions, cultural and leisure organizations, crisis centers, etc.

To help people who find themselves in a difficult life situation, the Republican social project "Onege" was created, which started in June 2019 in the cities: Aktobe, Almaty, Kyzylorda, Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk, Uralsk, Shymkent. Keeping pace with the times, the project has implemented several sites where each target audience can receive information. A unique internet platform qazonege.kz, an online school for the implementation of training lichnost.kz training have been created. 320 thousand manuals for marriageable people, 45 thousand copies of books for the school of a happy family were published¹⁵.

¹² On amendments to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 20, 1998 No. 3827 "On professional and other holidays in the Republic of Kazakhstan" / Official website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan / https://www.akorda.kz/ru/legal_acts/decrees/o-vnesenii-dopolneniya-v-ukaz-prezidenta-respubliki-kazakhstan-ot-20-yanvarya-1998-goda-3827-o-professionalnyh-i-inyh-prazdnikah-v-respublike-1

¹³ Order of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2013 No. 250 "On the National Competition" Mereili otbasy "" (with amendments and additions as of 01.06.2019)

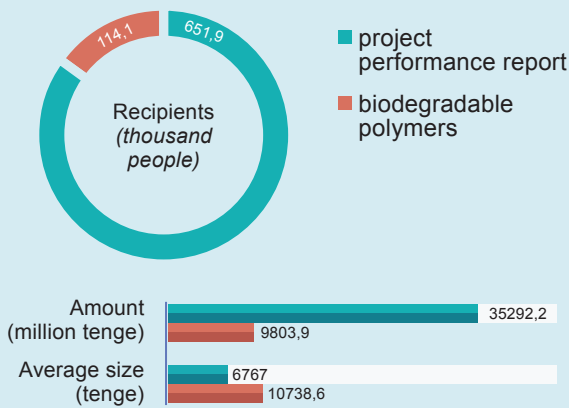
¹⁴ Website of the electronic government of the Republic of Kazakhstan [https://egov.kz/cms/ru/articles/2Ffamily support services](https://egov.kz/cms/ru/articles/2Ffamily%20support%20services)

¹⁵ Project "Onege". How to create a happy family and avoid mistakes / https://egov.kz/cms/ru/articles/marital_status/onegeproject

The economic mechanism is a system of economic incentives and management methods aimed at ensuring the activities of Kazakhstan families. For example, it includes state support for families, which provides for the issuance of benefits, pensions, housing, and so on.

For example, according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of September 1, 2020, targeted social assistance was assigned to 148.9 thousand families, in them 766.0 thousand people, including: - in the form of unconditional cash assistance to 29.1 thousand families, in there are 114.1 thousand people; - in the form of conditional cash assistance to 119.7 thousand families, in which 651.9 thousand people; The average amount of the assigned amount for targeted social assistance per person was 7.3 thousand tenge, of which for BDP -10.7 thousand tenge, for PPR - 6.8 thousand tenge¹⁶.

Figure 1.2. Information on the appointment of state targeted social assistance of a new format in the Republic of Kazakhstan as of 09/01/2020



Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan "Center for the Development of Labor Resources

The number of recipients of state benefits as of September 1, 2020 amounted to 693.5 thousand people, including 536.3 thousand people for disability, 157.2 thousand people for the loss of a breadwinner.

The number of pensioners as of August 1, 2020 is 2.2 million people. In January - July 2020, expenses for the payment of a basic pension

amounted to 446.9 billion tenge, a solidarity pension - 997 billion tenge¹⁷. As of June 1 of this year, 769.8 billion tenge of investments were directed to all sources of financing for housing construction in Kazakhstan, which is 26.3% more than the same period in 2019. 6,113.3 thousand square meters were commissioned. meters of the total area of residential buildings, which is 107.3% over the same period in 2019. In total, 52,282 housing units have been commissioned in the republic, of which 18,996 are individual houses¹⁸.

The market mechanism is a self-regulating mechanism for the interaction of supply and demand, price and competition. It also includes the development of family entrepreneurship in market conditions. So, for example, Kazakhstan has created and is successfully operating a system of state bodies and organizations that support the development of women's entrepreneurship, this is the National Commission for Woman, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Central and local executive bodies, Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, non-governmental organizations and National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Based on the tasks set in the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Initiative 6.16 "Ensuring equal access for men and women to all types of resources necessary for entrepreneurial activity"), profound changes have taken place in the level and lifestyle of people, dependent psychology has been replaced by an active market one. At the same time, the state of economic activity of women is presented as follows: today, on average in the republic, more than 41.5% of small and medium-sized businesses are headed by women. In absolute terms, this is 640.5 thousand SMEs. At the same time, in regions such as Kostanay and Karaganda regions, the share of SMEs headed by women reaches 48%. Separately, among all individual entrepreneurs, the share of women is 50%, out of 1,086.5 thousand individual entrepreneurs, 542.9 thousand are women. At the same time, in 8 regions, as well as in the cities of Nur-Sultan and Almaty, the number of women entrepreneurs exceeds the number of men¹⁹.

¹⁶Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Information on the assigned state targeted social assistance of a new format in the Republic of Kazakhstan as of September 1, 2020 roga / <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/enbek/press/article/details/>

¹⁷Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Information on the assigned state targeted social assistance of a new format in the Republic of Kazakhstan as of September 1, 2020 / <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/enbek/press/article/details/>

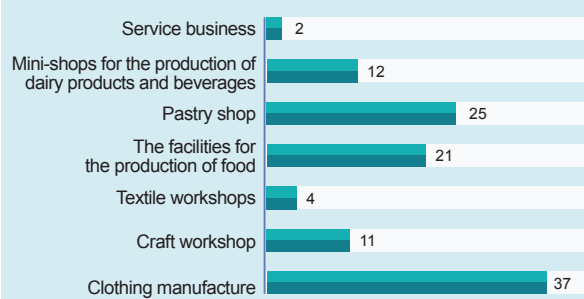
¹⁸ Mortgage on favorable terms and construction of affordable housing - development of housing construction in Kazakhstan / Official information resource of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan / <http://primemini-ter.kz/ru/new/reviews/ipoteka-po-vvgodnmv-u-loviyam-i-stroiteistvo-dostupnogo-zhilva-razvitie-zhili-hchnojo-stroitelstva-v-kazah-tane-2861641>

¹⁹ Development of women's entrepreneurship. Statistics of Women Entrepreneurs / Ooiial Sai ~ of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan / <http://www.akorda.kz/ru/osnovnie-napravlennia-nacionalnoi-komi-sii-uchastie-zhenshin/komissiva-po-delam-zhenshchin-info/razvitie-zhenskogo-predprinimatelstva>

During this period, positive dynamics can be noted in the empowerment of men and women in marriage and family relationships. In order to create opportunities for combining family responsibilities with work, labor legislation enshrines norms on the rights of parents to flexible forms of employment and parental leave. In addition, the norms were reflected that enshrine the peculiarities of the regulation of the labor of women, pregnant women and women with children²⁰.

It should be noted the positive experience of the project "Business in 3 Days" (2019) implemented in the Mangystau region to support socially vulnerable groups of the population, the main goal of which was to provide practical assistance to low-income families in running their own business. Thus, 61 people with low income, 37 families with many children, 2 single fathers with many children, 7 single mothers and 13 people who care for disabled people have opened their own businesses²¹.

Figure 1.3. Opening your own business in the Mangystau region under the project "Business in 3 days"



Source: <https://www.akorda.kz/ru/>

Kazakhstan's current social policy environment places great emphasis on improving the well-being of families, and to help policymakers maximize the well-being of Kazakhstan people, factors that influence well-being need to be identified and analyzed.

The main strategic goal of family policy in Kazakhstan is to strengthen the institution of the family and accelerate the recovery from the demographic crisis by supporting the model of an average-child, economically, socially and spiritually self-sufficient family, built on a parity basis and providing equal opportunities for personal self-realization for each family member. Now the family policy in our country can be

characterized as one where the tactical goal is to increase the childbearing activity of the population. A significant increase in lump sum payments at the birth of a child, which was made several years ago, had a certain positive effect on the childbearing situation and the intentions of the country's population²².

Achieving the strategic goal of family policy in Kazakhstan requires²³ (Figure 1.4):

Figure 1.4. Conditions for achieving the family policy strategic goals

- ✓ Strengthening the social and personal consciousness of the need for family, marriage, and fatherhood and creating socio-economic conditions for its implementation
- ✓ Establishing a gender culture in the family and society
- ✓ Building up the economic, educational and socializing potential of families, improving the level and quality of life
- ✓ Providing conditions for the birth and upbringing of the desired number of children for the family and society
- ✓ Preservation of the population reproductive health
- ✓ Providing comprehensive support for families in crisis situations
- ✓ Minimization of asocial manifestations in the processes of family functioning

In the course of the formation and implementation of the entire socio-demographic policy, one should adhere to the principles of prioritizing the needs of the family and harmonizing the spheres of work and family, proceed from the need to have the policy of employment, income, youth, gender, educational and cultural policies agreed with the needs of family development, entire state policy reorientation, activities of state institutions for maximum consideration and family needs satisfaction. Only under these conditions there is a possibility that a holistic family policy can be formed in Kazakhstan and the preconditions for strengthening the family institution and accelerating the way out of the demographic crisis will be created.

²⁰ Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with amendments and additions as of 07.07.2020)

²¹ Meeting of the National Commission on Women Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, June 20, 2019, <https://www.akorda.kz/ru/>

²² On approval of the Concept of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, <https://adilet.zan.kz>

²³ <https://www.caravan.kz/news/cht0-nado-znat-o-koncepcii-semejnoj-i-gendemojj-politiki-v-respublike-kazakhstan-do-2030-goda-403912/>

1.2 INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FAMILY POLICY DEVELOPMENT

In world practice, in most countries, family policy is based on international legal documents, including: Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of the World Conference on Women, The Hague Convention on the International Order of Enforcement of Alimony for Children and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, The Hague Protocol on the Law Applicable to Alimony Obligations, made in 2007 [1, p. 110].

The study of the experience of foreign countries shows that there is no single universal model in the field of family and gender policy in the world. Each country forms its own model

policies (USA, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia), in order to improve the efficiency of the market economy, social assistance is provided exclusively to socially vulnerable categories of families: families with one parent, large families, children of troubled marriages, etc.[2]

Table 1.2 shows the types of social assistance for families with children²⁴:

The presented analysis shows the existing support programs. Thus, support is provided in the form of food, medical, housing, social assistance, support in education and training.

The social democratic type of family policy (Northern Europe, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands) is characterized by the active participation of the state in the life of the individual and the family, the observance of the principles of equality, solidarity in providing social assistance to the population. In particular,

Table 1.2 Social Assistance Programs

Income support programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Temporary Assistance for Needy Families” (TANF), which replaced the “Assistance for Families with Dependent Children” (AFDC) in 1996. Families with children covered by this program are automatically eligible for other types of social assistance without proof of income. • Tax incentives.
Food aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food stamps. • Free and discounted school lunches, breakfasts. • Special supplementary food for women with children under 5 years old. • Nutrition for children in day care centers
Medical assistance and medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • State Children’s Health Insurance (STI) • Health Care Centers
Housing assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of social housing for the poor • Subsidies for the purchase and construction of your own home • Subsidies for dwelling rent and heating
Educational programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in obtaining education and training • Headstart
Social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing child care for students and working recipients (TANF - AFDC) • Promotion of adoption of children and assistance to foster families • Help for runaways and street children • Legal and psychological assistance to adolescents • Helping children who are victims of crime and domestic violence • Search for fathers evading alimony payments

of family and gender policy, taking into account national characteristics, traditions and culture.

Currently, in foreign practice, there are three models of family policy: liberal, conservative and social democratic.

A liberal type of family policy is observed in countries with the dominance of the social contract on the “laissez faire” principle, when most of the social risks associated with family life and raising children are primarily responsible for the individual and his family, and to a much lesser extent the state. In countries with liberal family

the Scandinavian countries are characterized by an emphasis on universal guarantees of a minimum income and a highly developed system of services for the care of children, the disabled and the elderly [3, p.59].

This model is characterized by a greater development of the service direction than others. The model is characterized by a high level of professional employment of women and a developed system of social services.

The social democratic model of Family Policy is distinguished by a balanced approach to the

²⁴Social support for families with children in the USA G.F. Voitenkova, E.V. Lebedeva (Published in the journal “Population”, 2007, No. 4, pp. 94-106) <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2008/0353/analitO4.php>

problem of childcare and education. The basic principle of this model is that the responsibility for raising a child should be distributed both between the parents (husband and wife) and between the state and the family. The goal of this Family Policy is to achieve gender equality in both the public and private spheres. The state guarantees families a certain level of well-being and comfortable conditions for work and raising children.

In countries with a conservative or corporatist model of family policy (Japan, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg), the amount of social assistance depends on the contribution of an individual to the national economy; people with insufficient incomes to subsist are guaranteed a minimum standard of living that goes beyond the purely physical needs and also includes social and cultural needs, which allows recipients to be an active part of society.

The Kazakhstan model of family policy is mixed and includes individual elements of the named models, taking into account its own specifics. Taking into account the principles of the implementation of family policy in Kazakhstan, outlined in the Concept of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, the most relevant for our country are the approaches to the provision of social assistance, implemented in countries of the social-democratic and conservative type of family policy, in particular, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The models of family policy abroad are based

June 9, 1975 (Art. 21), the Constitution Kingdom of Spain from December 27, 1978 (Art. 39) and many other countries [4]. Among these states is the Republic of Kazakhstan, where, according to the Constitution (Art. 27), “Marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under the protection of the state” [5].

In the system of legal regulation of marriage and family relations, it should be noted such a feature as the predominance in each state of social regulators – traditions, customs, moral and everyday norms, religious practices, reflecting the specifics of the community of people living in a particular country. From this point of view, the task of unifying international experience in legal regulation seems to be quite difficult. For example, in the EU, since 2001, on the private initiative of experts in the field of family law and comparative law from 22 member states, the European Commission on Family Law (CEFL) has been established, whose tasks include a comparative analysis of family law in the EU states.

Analyzing international private family law, legal scholars identify the basic principles of differentiating approaches to the legal regulation of marriage and divorce, determining the regime of spouses' property, and regulating alimony obligations [6]. All of these principles can serve as guidelines for countries in their quest to harmonize and modernize family law.

As can be seen from table 1.3, depending on the established form of marriage, countries can be divided into three groups [7]:

Table 1.3. Forms of marriage

Forms of marriage	Marriages contracted by competent public authorities	Unions concluded according to religious rites and registered by state bodies	Marriage is only possible in a religious form
Countries	France, Switzerland, Japan, Mexico	England, Australia, many US states, Scandinavian countries, Italy	Liechtenstein, Andorra, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania

on the legal and institutional framework for ensuring family policy.

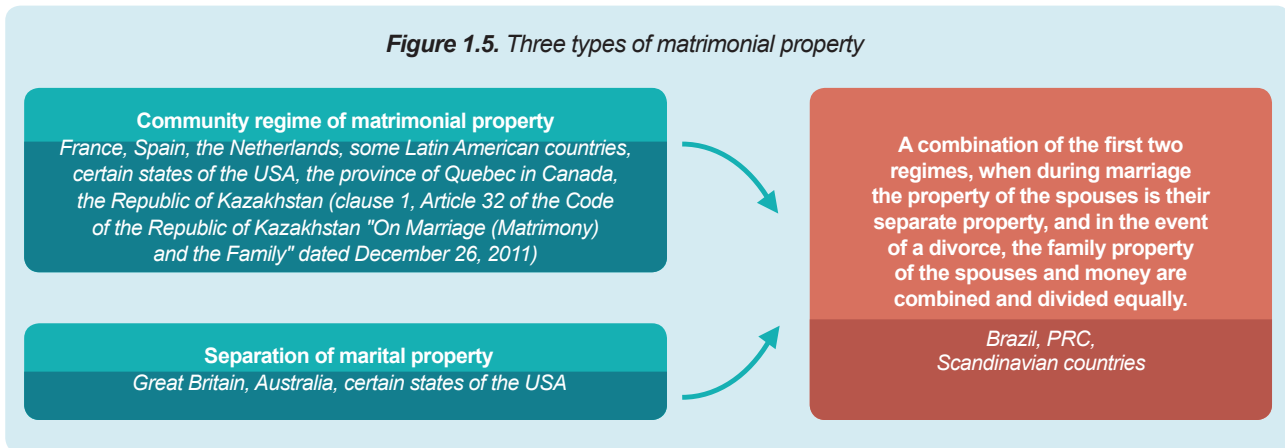
The basic principles of family-state relations, as a rule, are reflected in the constitutions of states. “The nation guarantees the individual and the family the necessary conditions for their development,” says the Preamble of the French Constitution of October 27, 1946. The special protection of marriage and family by the state is also guaranteed by the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of May 23, 1949 (Art. 6), the Constitution of the Italian Republic (Art. 31), the Constitution of the Republic of Greece of

Figure 1.5 shows schematically the three types of matrimonial property regime that have existed since the early 1990s, depending on the legal regime of a particular country [8, 9, 10].

It should be noted that, along with the legal regime of matrimonial property, enshrined in national legislation, in each of the listed countries there is the possibility of settling property relations using a marriage contract or on the basis of the institution of trust.

In the analysis of international experience in the legal regulation of alimony obligations, the practice of creating alimony funds attracts

Figure 1.5. Three types of matrimonial property



attention. In 2007, an Alimony Guarantee Fund was established under the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance in accordance with Royal Decree No. 1618 [9]. The fund is financed by subsidies from the state budget and collection from non-payers of alimony. Monthly payments from the Guarantee Fund cannot exceed 100 euros and are intended only for those whose income level does not exceed the state-determined monetary limit.

Evaluation of the level of income is carried out on the basis of studying the declaration of income.

The payment period varies up to 18 months. A similar fund has been operating since 2005 under the Ministry of Justice of the Kingdom of Bahrain. In this country, the budget of the fund is formed at the expense of the state budget, collection from non-payers of alimony and voluntary donations. Similar institutions are also successfully functioning in Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Finland and France. In 2020, an alimony fund was established under the UAE Ministry of Justice.

It should be noted that in Kazakhstan, the issue of creating a state alimony fund with subsequent recourse collection of paid funds from debtors has been repeatedly worked out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan together with authorized bodies. However, lengthy discussions did not lead to a common solution. To date, a Social Fund has been created in the Republican Chamber of Private Bailiffs, the purpose of which is to provide one-time assistance to citizens who are parties to enforcement proceedings and are in a difficult social and financial situation.

For example, a claimant for alimony, a debtor in another category of cases, who turned out to be temporarily disabled, etc. The fund's budget is formed from a part of membership fees of private enforcement agents, entrance fees to the Republican Chamber and other voluntary donations.

The current state of legal regulation of family

relations reflects the structural and behavioral transformations of the family in individual countries, which are manifested in the dynamics of fertility, marriage, divorce, the emergence of new models of family relations, and more.

For example, the Danish Law on Registered Partnership of June 7, 1989 became the first law in the world to recognize the right to form a union for persons of the same sex. In Norway, the Law on Registered Partnerships was adopted on April 30, 1993, in Sweden - on June 23, 1994, in Iceland - on June 12, 1995, in Finland - on November 9, 2001. An example is the French Law of 15 November 1999 on the establishment of the Civil Agreement of Solidarity (Pacte Civil de Solidarité), which today is a legalized alternative to traditional marriage and can be concluded between adult partners of different or same sex [10].

We should also mention the French Law of May 17, 2013, which legalized the right of partners of the same sex to marriage [11]. In the District of Madrid (Spain), the Law on de facto unions (Uniones de hecho) of December 19, 2001 and the Decree of July 18, 2002 on the maintenance of the register of de facto unions are in force, according to which "a de facto union is a situation when two persons are openly and are known to live together continuously for at least 12 months in the presence of emotional closeness, who voluntarily decide to register in the register of de facto unions of the District of Madrid" [12, p. 45].

Speaking about the institutional support of family policy, it should be noted that in most developed countries of the world, special authorized bodies for women, family, childhood and gender equality are functioning in the structures of public administration at the national and local levels.

Within the French Government, the Ministry of Solidarity and Health is responsible for the implementation of family policy, in Germany - the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, in Finland - the

Ministry of Family Affairs and Social Services, in Norway - the Ministry for Children and Family, in Japan - the Ministry of Health, Employment and Welfare, in the UAE – the Department of Community Development, in the United States – the Office of Children and Family Affairs of the Department of Health and Human Services, in Australia - the Department of Social Services, in Canada - the Department of Family, Children and Social Affairs development, etc.

Analysis of world practice allows us to conclude that great attention is paid to scientific and methodological support for the implementation of family policy. As an example, one can cite European and other research centers for the study of the family: National Institute for Demographic Research (France), Institute for Family Studies at the Catholic University of Lyon (France), Institutes for the Study of the Family of Lille and Toulouse (France), Austrian Institute for Family Research, University of Vienna, State Institute for Family Research, University of Bamberg (Germany), Center for Family Research, University of Cambridge (UK), Center for Family, Life and Generation Research, University of Leeds (UK), University Center for Family Research, Sacred Heart University in Milan (Italy), Australian Institute for Family Studies, and many others.

Of course, the listed trends in the field of legal and institutional support of family policy do not reflect all the facets of modern approaches to the implementation of state policy in the field of family relations at the legislative and institutional levels. Nevertheless, it is obvious that in modern conditions, family policy in the world is characterized by highly adaptive and maximally flexible properties, allowing to take into account all the diversity of family relations and the national specifics of a particular country.

An important role is played by the financial family policy and the main approaches to the provision of social assistance to families and children.

The financial support of family policy largely reflects the level of interest of the state in improving it and strengthening the institution of the family as a whole.

According to the OECD, France (3.68%), Great Britain (3.60%), Sweden (3.54%) and Hungary (3.53%). On average, OECD countries spend 2.39% of GDP on the implementation of national family policy²⁵. Social support for families in various countries of the world is implemented in the form of cash transfers (social payments and benefits), services (financing of preschool education organizations, targeted payments for

educational purposes, social services, etc.) and tax breaks (reduction of the tax salary, waiver of tax on benefits, tax deductions for children, etc.).

Social support for families through the provision of services is widespread in Iceland (2.38% of GDP), Sweden (2.18%) and Denmark (2.08%). A significant proportion of these services are provided by free educational services at ISCED levels 0-4: early childhood education, primary education, first stage of secondary education, second stage of secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education²⁶.

Tax breaks for families provided by the state are an important policy tool in the Czech Republic (0.87% of GDP), Germany (0.84%) and France (0.74%). The essence of preferential taxation lies in a differentiated approach to taxation of families with children: the more the number of children, the lower the amount of income tax.

France has a flexible system of social support for families. In particular, attention is drawn to the system of social support for single-parent families. Thus, if a child is raised by one parent / guardian as a result of the death of the second parent, in the absence of support (payment of alimony) from the second parent, or lack of official recognition (mainly, paternity) on his part, then the monthly payment for one child will be 115, 99 € [13]. The social allowance is assigned regardless of the parent's income, is subject to accumulation with other types of social assistance and is calculated until the child reaches the age of majority, or until the parent is married.

Parents / guardians of school-age children (6-18 years old) are paid a separate allowance at the beginning of each school year (allocation de rentrée scolaire, Ars).

The main condition is enrollment in an educational organization. The amount accrued depends on the age of the child and the income reported by the parent / guardian on the previous year's tax return. Also noteworthy is the experience of France in terms of organizing the leisure of low-income families and large families. In particular, in the country there are 3,600 leisure centers, summer camps, campgrounds, etc., cooperating with CAF and providing an opportunity for decent and safe leisure at the place of residence, or in other regions of the country for children and families with low income at reduced prices [14].

In Germany, families with children can expect to receive cash child allowance (Kindergeld). Kindergeld is paid on a universal basis until a child turns 18. If a person over 18 is still looking for a job and is officially registered with the relevant authorities, then the allowance can be

²⁵Date accessed: 21.07.2020 // <http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database.htm>

²⁶Date accessed: 04.08.2020 // <http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database.htm>

paid until they turn 21. If a person is getting higher education for the first time, then the allowance can be paid until they reach the age of 25. In the case of children with disabilities, the allowance is paid throughout life if the disability was obtained before the age of 25. [15]. This type of assistance can be accumulated with other measures of state support for families.

In general, the analysis of the experience of OECD countries allows us to conclude that the policy of quoting maternity leave for fathers contributes to an increase in the proportion of men who are ready to take parental leave, therefore, to take a much more significant role in raising children [17].

Table 1.4. Approaches to providing social assistance to families and children according to G. Esping-Andersen

	Duration of leave with pay	
	100%	80%
Family with two parents of different sex	15 weeks for the mother + 3 weeks outside the mother's quota 15 weeks for father	19 weeks for mother 19 weeks for father
Parent (father) raising a child independently	40 weeks	50 weeks
Parent (mother) raising a child independently	46 weeks	56 weeks
Sole guardian	46 weeks	56 weeks
Family with two parents of the same sex	15 weeks for parent No. 1 + 3 weeks outside the quota 15 weeks for parent No. 2	19 weeks for parent No.1 19 weeks for parent No. 2

Source: Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration

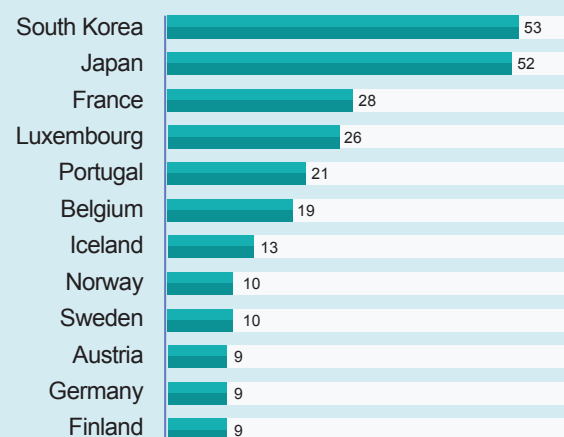
For children from families with a low income (below the subsistence level), additional subsidies (Kinderzuschlag) are provided in the amount of 185 € per child for three years. This category of families can also expect to receive various payments to cover the actual expenses of children in connection with education and participation in extracurricular activities (Bildungs- und Teilhabepaket); purchase of school supplies once a year, expenses for meals at school, transportation costs for travel to school, expenses for school trips, participation in the activities of music, sports circles, etc.

Germany also provides social assistance for parents raising their children alone. In particular, a parent / guardian who is raising a child independently and does not receive child support on a regular basis can expect to receive support for a child under 12 years of age for 72 months (Unterhaltsvorschuss). The amount of the allowance depends on the age of the child and varies between 165-293 € [16].

Norway has a very flexible system of maternity leave with quotas that takes into account the interests of complete families with two parents of different or the same sex, as well as cases of single parenting / guardianship (Table 1.4)²⁷.

Thus, as a result of the introduction of a “quota for dads” in South Korea, it contributed to a threefold increase (to 4.5% in 2014) in the share of fathers who took parental leave (Figure 1.5). Moreover, some estimates suggest that over the long term, “daddy quotas” can help to gradually narrow the gap in wages between men and women for work of equal value.

Figure 1.6. Number of paid weeks of parental leave for fathers in selected OECD countries in 2015



Source: OECD, 2016, Parental leave: Where are the fathers?

²⁷<https://familie.nav.no/om-foreldrepenger>

Returning to the experience of Norway, it should be noted that in this country, on a universal basis, an allowance is paid for each child, the amount of which is determined annually by Parliament. The amount paid depends on the number of children and the income of the parent / guardian [18].

In Sweden, the length of parental leave is one of the longest in the world and is 480 days for both parents, of which 390 days - with 80% salary, and the remaining 90 days - with 180 kronas per day. Parents with low income, unemployed parents can expect 480 days of leave with a pay of 250 kronas per day [19].

Also, as in Norway, Sweden has a maternity leave quota system, according to which each parent undertakes to take a leave of at least 90 days without the right to transfer obligations to the second parent / guardian.

In addition, in Sweden, families with children who are registered at the place of residence and who pay at least 1,400 kronas per month for housing are provided with a special allowance. The amount of the benefit depends on the number of children, family income, and the amount of utility bills. It is noteworthy that during the pandemic of the new coronavirus in Sweden, it was decided to assign a 25% supplement to the housing allowance for the period from July to December 2020 [20].

Estonian family policy is focused on achieving the following goals: policy integrity and knowledge-based support, support for responsible parenting and all possible assistance to parents and children regarding their "quality of life", children's safety and protection of their rights, creation of a combined system of benefits and services to ensure an adequate material situation, gender equality and equal opportunities for reconciling employment and family life²⁸.

Types of family benefits:

- allowance for the birth of a child;
- child allowance;
- parental benefit;
- allowance for triplets or more children born at the same time;
- allowance for a large family;
- single parent allowance;
- allowance for a child whose parent is undergoing compulsory or alternative service;
- adoption allowance;
- allowance for a child under guardianship or foster care in a family;
- childcare allowance;²⁹

Estonia has a universal family allowance system, in which every child has the right to child allowance.

Using a universal scheme, a certain part of the cost of raising children is shared among all members of society.

According to research by the European Commission, the universal system is effective in preventing and alleviating child poverty, especially given the lower level of social protection spending in Estonia compared to other European countries.

At the same time, the universal scheme of family allowances used in Estonia is characterized by a certain purposefulness, i.e. under the universal benefit, an additional benefit is offered to families with a higher risk of poverty.

It is noticeable that over the past decade, the role of services in the structure of family policy instruments has grown significantly, in particular, we are talking about social services for childcare. It should be noted that in the formation of the Estonian family policy, a system of priorities typical for the EU countries can be traced: the material well-being of children, gender equality, the combination of employment and family life³⁰.

Considerable attention is paid to promoting greater fathers participation in family life through advocacy, general support for gender equality, and support for a sufficient number of services that help to "facilitate" parenting. The focus is also on the issue of parental knowledge: there are various kinds of training programs, the role of which is to prepare parents, form their necessary skills and abilities, and forestall the development of crisis and conflict situations. All kinds of civic initiatives regarding families with children are supported. In the field of protecting the rights of the child, the need to inform the population about the rights of the child, the development of media literacy in children and the formation of a safe media environment are determined³¹.

In Finland, social support for families with children is mainly provided by the Social Insurance Institute (Kela). It is noteworthy that women who are exposed to radiation, chemical and other substances harmful to health in the course of their professional activities can take a leave immediately after confirmation of pregnancy. In this situation, women are encouraged to apply for a special maternity allowance for the mother, the amount of which will depend on the previous level of income. In the case of single parenting / guardianship, the child support allowance is 158.74 € per month per child. This benefit is not taxed [21].

In Muslim countries, in particular in Qatar, significant social assistance is provided to parents / guardians raising their children on their own. This

²⁸ Program for the development of children and families for the period 2012-2020 / Ministry of Social Affairs of Estonia [Electronic resource]. - 2011. - Access mode: https://www.sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Ministeerium_kontaktid_Valjaanded_lpa_rus.pdf

²⁹ Social Insurance Board / Ministry of Social Affairs of Estonia [Electronic resource]. - 2020. - Access mode: <https://www.ensib.ee/ru/deti-semi/vidy-semeynyh-kompensacy>

³⁰ Henning Lohmann, Frauke H. Peter, Tine Rostgaard, Katharina Spiess Towards a framework for assessing family policies in the EU // OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper - No. 88. - 2009 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-miigratioii-health/towards-a-framework-for-assessing-famuly-policies-iii-the-eu_223883627348

³¹ Developing Family Policy in Eastern Europe: Examples from Estonia and Belarus. - 2017. -- ISSN 2072-9480. Demography that is friendly ekOHOMika, 2017, no. 2 (30): 47-60

mainly concerns women, which is associated with a high level of their economic dependence on men in the family. [22]

Social Welfare Offices in Malaysia run programs to help families cope with socio-economic hardships and improve their quality of life. These programs are carried out at two levels:

1. direct provision of financial assistance and psychosocial support to low-income families and children;

2. Preventive services provided to at-risk children and their families through childcare centers that operate under the supervision of child protection groups.

Family Assistance Programs are designed to support low-income and single-parent families, as well as family members raising their own children or the children of relatives. For participation in these programs, a means test is carried out to assess the financial situation, and the ability of parents or relatives to provide appropriate conditions for children is also assessed.

Malaysia also cares about the well-being of senior citizens and is taking steps to stimulate family-based care for the elderly. A tax rebate of up to MYR 5,000 is available for those who cover medical expenses and purchase special equipment for their elderly parents.

Analysis of the state of the institution of the family

in foreign countries made it possible to identify a number of categories of families that needed state social support: these are, first of all, low-income families; families with children with special needs; large families; young families, single families of elderly people.

At the same time, it is important to note that the study of issues of social support for families in the countries reviewed allowed us to determine that the main emphasis is on the development of childcare services, including increasing their accessibility for children under three years of age, paid parental leave, flexible and incomplete employment for parents, more active involvement of fathers in childcare.

In addition, a policy focused on both the employment of single parents and the development of all forms of social assistance, which allows combining professional and parenting roles (caring for children, reduced work hours, free retraining, etc.), has proved to be effective.

In this regard, for a clearer understanding of existing promising family support practices and their further development, systematic monitoring and careful assessment of the provision of social assistance should be carried out.

Thus, the study of international experience made it possible to identify positive experience in family policy, which can be applied in Kazakhstan.



CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

2.1 DIVORCES: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Divorce is the process of terminating a marriage at the mutual will of the spouses. The process of divorce is not only personal, but also social in nature, in this regard, it is necessary to study it in the legal, psychological, social plane.

The attitude towards divorce depends on the type of social order. The key idea is that divorce rates are lower in more conservative societies, which are heavily influenced by traditional family and religious institutions. In a less traditional society, where the institution of religion is less dominant and traditional family attitudes are not so strong, the divorce rate becomes higher.

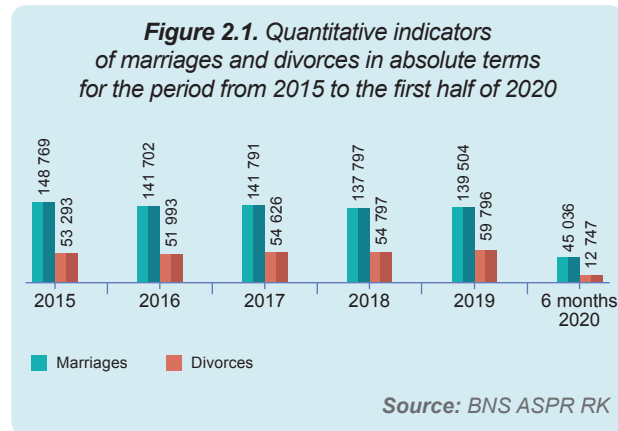
To test this idea, attention is focused on the dynamics of divorce in Kazakhstan in recent years. Thus, the specifics of divorce in the regions of Kazakhstan, in urban and rural areas were analyzed and presented; the stages of family development were studied, and how they relate to the risks of divorce. Based on the data of the survey "Family and demographic policy", 2020, the subjective perceptions of divorce in Kazakhstan are analyzed, whether divorce is considered acceptable, and the consequences of divorce are studied.

Figure 2.1. shows the number of marriages and divorces that occurred between 2015 and the first half of 2020. The graphs are relatively evenly varying curves with a slight increase / decrease between 2015 and the first half of 2020. As for the dynamics of marriage and divorce rates for this period, the following trends are observed: the Level of marriages is slightly falling, the level of divorces is gradually increasing. The number of marriages in absolute terms was equal to 148 thousand at the beginning of the study period (2015), and then decreased to 138-140 thousand in the period for 2017-2019.

The numerical indicators of divorce for 2015-2016 are approximately 51-53 thousand, and then in absolute values increase to 54-59 thousand in 2017-2019. The divorce-to-marriage ratio is about three to one, with slightly more than one divorce for every three marriages. Here you need to understand that this ratio does not mean that the statement that has become popular in recent years that "every third marriage in the country ends in divorce".

The number of divorces in the first half of 2020 is 12 747 cases, and the number of marriages is 45 036 cases, which indicates some stability in the issues studied.

The regional specificity of divorce proceedings is presented in Figure 2.2, which shows divorce



rates in absolute terms in various regions of Kazakhstan for 2019. According to the above data, the highest divorce rates are in the city of Almaty, Almaty and Karaganda regions. The lowest rates are shown by Atyrau, Mangistau, North Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda and West Kazakhstan regions.

It is important to analyze not only the divorce rates separately, but also their relationship with the number of marriages. For example, Almaty and Karaganda regions and the city of Almaty, which had the highest divorce rates, when analyzing the ratio show indicators close to average. High divorce rates are observed in the northern and central regions. For example, in Pavlodar region there is one divorce for 1.6 marriages, a similar situation is in Kostanay and Akmola regions. In the North Kazakhstan region there is one divorce for 1.7 marriages and one divorce for 1.9 marriages in the Karaganda region.

The southern and western regions, in contrast to the northern and central regions, show lower divorce rates. In Zhambyl and Kyzylorda regions, there are approximately 2.55 marriages to one divorce.

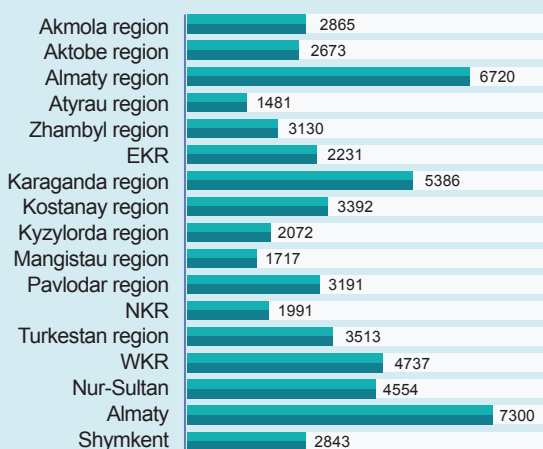
The lowest divorce rates are in Mangistau and Turkestan regions, as well as in the city of Shymkent. In these areas, the ratio of marriages and divorces is approximately three and a half to one.

In western and eastern Kazakhstan, the divorce rate is also quite high, but the situation is better than in the northern regions. Cities of regional importance such as Nur-Sultan and Almaty also show a high divorce rate, with a marriage-to-divorce ratio of about 2.4 / 1. Thus, the northern regions have the highest divorce rates. In these regions, on average, there is one divorce for 1.68 marriages. This is followed by the western and eastern regions. In the East Kazakhstan region there are 1.9 marriages per divorce. In the western regions, on average, 2.47 marriages per divorce. The lowest divorce rates are in the southern

regions of Kazakhstan. The average marriage-to-divorce ratio in the southern region will be 2.86 marriages to one divorce.

What is the reason for this division? The population in the south of the country is traditionally more conservative, families of a more traditional type, more traditional attitudes prevail, and the attitude towards divorce is more strict than in the northern regions. For example, the worldwide survey of values demonstrates this well.

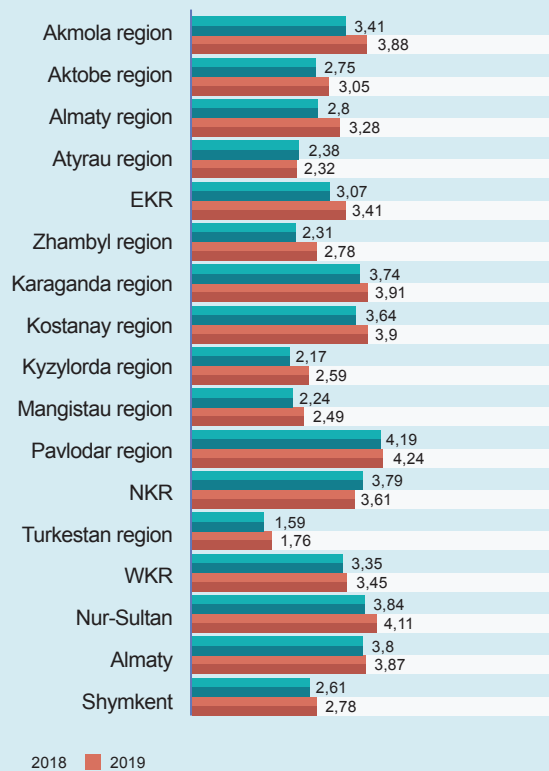
Figure 2.2. The number of divorces in absolute terms by regions of Kazakhstan for 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

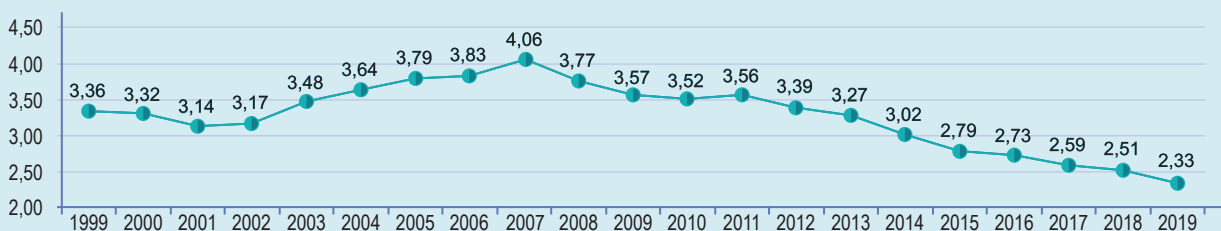
How have the divorce rates changed in Kazakhstan in recent years, what is the specificity of this coefficient in urban / rural areas, in different regions. Figure 2.3 shows the dynamics of the divorce rate in Kazakhstan for 2018-2019. As can be seen from the data presented on the graph, the divorce rate in 2018 was lower than in 2019. There is a slight increase. Data for regions change

Figure 2.3. Divorce rate for 2018-2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

Figure 2.4. The ratio of marriages to divorces 1999-2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

fairly evenly, and no sharp shifts or changes are observed in any of the regions. The highest indicators of the divorce rate are in the cities of Nur-Sultan and Almaty, as well as in Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, Akmola, Karaganda and Kostanay regions. The lowest rates are found in Turkestan, Kyzylorda, Mangistau and Atyrau regions.

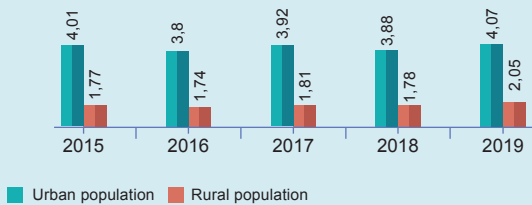
In addition to inter-regional comparison, it is important to pay attention to the dynamics of indicators.

The relationship of marriage to divorce over the past twenty years is shown in Figure 2.4. The data show the number of marriages per divorce. Since 2011, there has been a clear negative trend towards a decrease in the number of marriages by one divorce, gradually tending to a ratio of two to one.

It is important to consider the dynamics of divorce rates in urban and rural areas. Figure 2.5 shows the change in the indicators of the divorce rate in the context of city / village for 2015-2019. The distribution of the data presented in Figure 2.5 revealed that divorce rates increased in both urban and rural areas. In 2018, the divorce rate in

the city was 3.88, and in 2019 this Figure began to be equal to 4.07. In rural areas, the divorce rate in 2018 was 1.78, and in 2019 it was 2.05. Also, the given data illustrate that the divorce rates in rural areas are approximately 2 times lower than those in urban areas. On the one hand, the reason for these differences lies in the more traditional way of life of rural residents. On the other hand (and this is more likely), the small number of divorces in the countryside is due to the small number of marriages.

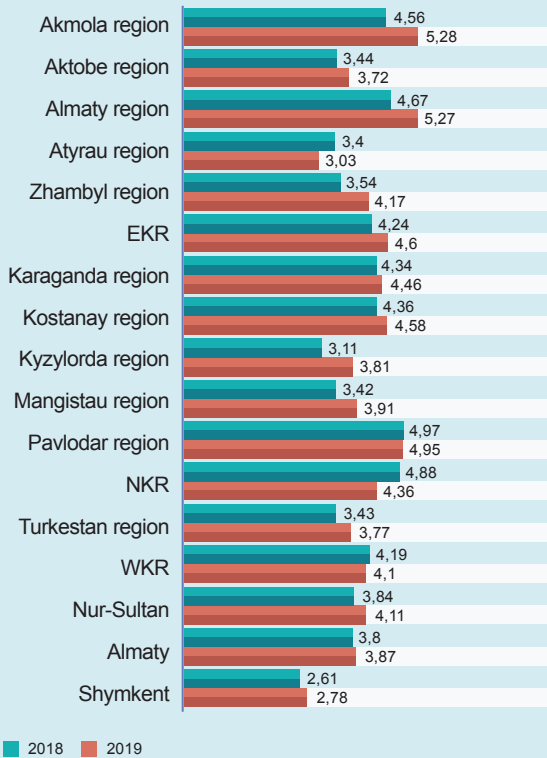
Figure 2.5. Divorce rate in urban / rural areas for 2015-2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

Changes in the divorce rate in the administrative-territorial context depending on residence in urban / rural areas are shown in Figure 2.6. Here we see the change in the divorce rate indicators in the cities of Kazakhstan for 2018-2019. As can be seen from the graph, the data is distributed fairly

Figure 2.6. Divorce rate in the urban area for 2018-2019



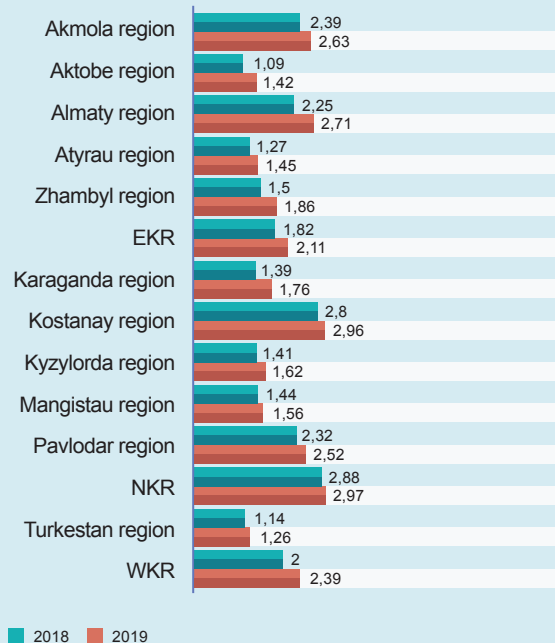
Source: BNS ASPR RK

evenly, there is a slight increase in the number of divorces in all cities of Kazakhstan. The highest rates were recorded in the cities of Akmola, Almaty, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions. The lowest divorce rates are in the city of Shymkent, in the cities of Turkestan, Mangistau, Kyzylorda and Atyrau regions.

As for the rural areas, the data looks as follows: the highest divorce rates are observed in the northern regions of Kazakhstan. High values of the divorce rate were recorded in the villages of the North Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, and Akmola regions. The exception is the Almaty region, which also has high rates. The lowest indices of the divorce rate are in the villages of the Turkestan, Kyzylorda, Mangistau and Atyrau regions.

Thus, the indices of the divorce rate are higher in the northern regions, lower in the west and south of the country (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. Rural divorce rate for 2018-2019



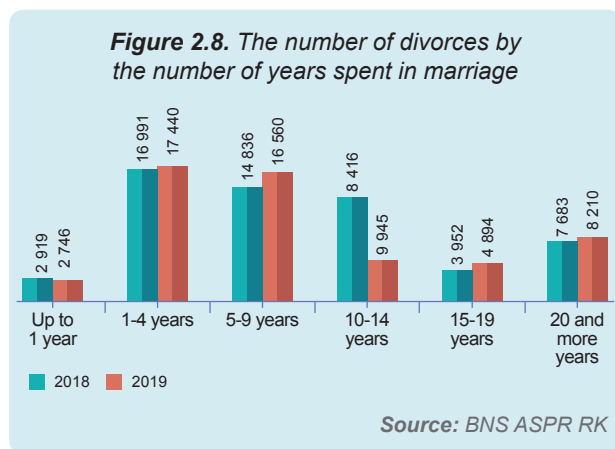
Source: BNS ASPR RK

Figure 2.8 shows the dynamics of divorces in Kazakhstan families depending on the number of years spent in marriage. Given the limited scope for large-scale discussion, attention is focused on only one aspect, namely how quickly a marriage can break up and which period after marriage is potentially the most problematic for the family. The results presented in Figure 12 indicate that the most difficult years for spouses is the first decade of marriage (61.5% of the total number of all divorces). At the same time, the first four years of marriage account for a third of all divorces, and almost 30% more fall on the period between the fifth and tenth years of marriage. It is also

important to note that there is a slight increase in the number of divorces after 20 years of marriage (the share is 13.7% of the total share of divorces).

The splash of divorces after twenty years of marriage indicates the "empty nest" stage: the children grew up and left the family, after which the accumulated grievances, mutual fatigue and other factors prevented the spouses from continuing to live together. They raised children together (they consider their duty fulfilled), but they do not want to continue living together. The disintegration of such marriages (in general, of course, a negative phenomenon) indirectly indicates a fairly high standard of living, since a spouse or, more precisely, former spouses can afford to leave (which, for example, assumes the fact that the family has two or more apartments).

If the family manages to successfully pass this stage, then the risks of divorce decrease and begin to increase again after 20 years of marriage. Growth after twenty years of marriage may be due to the achievement of a certain development in family life. This time interval of marriage usually corresponds to the stage of "empty nest", when the children grew up, became independent and parted. The spouses have fulfilled their parental duty, they have accumulated a certain psychological fatigue and, as a result, they do not see the need for themselves to continue their family life.

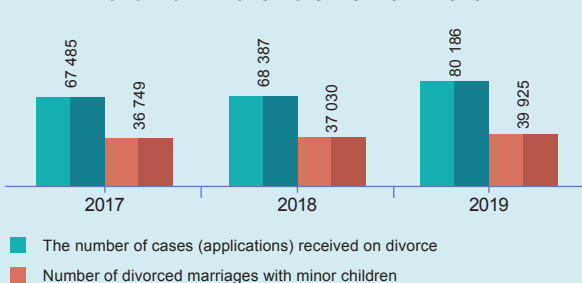


One of the important points in the analysis of the phenomenon of divorce is minor children involved in the divorce of their parents. Figure 2.9 shows data on the number of applications for divorce received from 2017 to 2019, and data on the number of dissolved marriages with minor children for the same time period. As can be seen from the data presented in the graph, the number of applications filed for divorce and the number of marriages with minor children that have been dissolved is increasing. From 2017 to 2019, the number of applications filed for divorce increases, and from 2018 to 2019, the growth is more pronounced. The number of dissolved marriages with minor children is also increasing, the increase

is more moderate. From 2017 to 2019, the number of dissolved marriages increased from 36740 to 39925 marriages. This trend, the increase in the number of dissolved marriages with minor children, is probably due to an increase in the number of divorces. The number of divorces is increasing and, accordingly, there is also an increase in the number of dissolved marriages with minor children.

In the case of a divorce of spouses who have

Figure 2.9. The number of divorced marriages in general and with minor children for 2017-2020



Source: According to the office Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

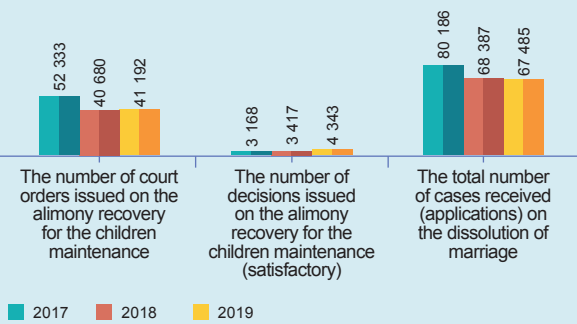
minor children in support, an important issue is related to the maintenance of children, ensuring their material, socio-economic well-being. The issue of alimony is always relevant when studying divorce proceedings (do people file for alimony, how often, how much, how do they prefer to resolve issues, in the judicial or in the informal field?).

Figure 2.10 shows quantitative data on court decisions and court orders to recover alimony from parents from 2017 to 2019.

As the data show, Kazakhstan parents tend to use the judicial system as a regulator of relations related to the issue of maintaining children. The number of court orders issued on the recovery of alimony for the maintenance of children increases from 2017 to 2019 (in 2017 - 41,192 acts, in 2019 - 52,333 acts). In particular, the increase in the number of court orders for the recovery of alimony for the maintenance of children speaks of a working judicial system. People do not seek to resolve issues personally, informally, but trust the judicial system as a regulator of their relationship. There is also a significant difference in the number of court orders for the recovery of alimony and court decisions. The number of court decisions is significantly lower than the number of orders (in 2017-2018 the number of court decisions is 10 times less than the number of court orders, in 2019 the number of court decisions is 16 times less). One of the explanations for this difference may be that Kazakhstan parents do not dispute the issues of their paternity / maternity, do not refuse to pay alimony, prefer not to enter into lengthy court proceedings regarding the maintenance of children.

Another important step in studying the

Figure 2.10. Statistics on divorce and alimony payments for 2017-2019



Source: According to the office Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

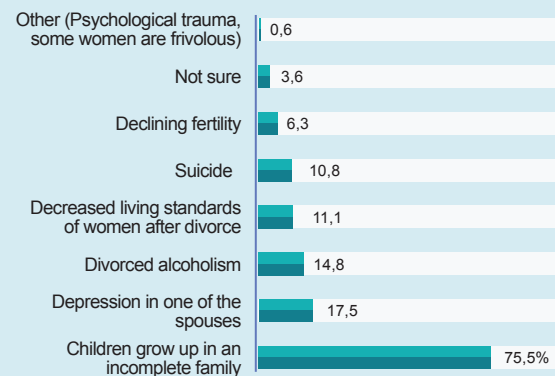
phenomenon of divorce is to study the population's perceptions of divorce. For this purpose, we used data from a survey conducted by the KISD "Rukhani zhangyru" in 2019 on the topic "Family and demographic policy".

The respondents' answers can be divided into two main groups. The first group (45.1%) has a negative attitude towards divorce, but believes that divorce is better than constant conflict. The second group (43.2%) considers divorce completely unacceptable and has a completely negative attitude towards it. In general, the above data show that the attitude to divorce among the population is either completely negative or rather negative. The share of respondents who rated divorce negatively is the absolute majority

divorce. Also among the negative consequences were mentioned: depression of one of the spouses (17.5%), alcoholism of divorced spouses (14.8%), a decrease in the standard of living of a woman after divorce (11.1%), suicides (10.8%), a decrease in fertility (6.3%), as can be seen on Figure 2.12.

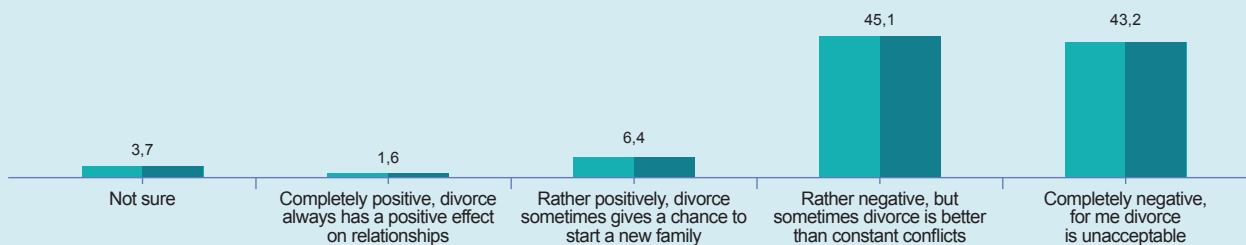
In the opinion of Kazakhstan people, cases of domestic violence (43.2%), in the case of alcoholism, drug addiction of one of the spouses (39.7%), in the case of treason (35.85%) can serve as a

Figure 2.12. Distribution of answers to the question "What consequences of divorce do you consider the most negative?"



Source: "KISD "Rukhani zhangyru"

Figure 2.11. Distribution of answers to the question "How do you feel about divorce?"



Source: "KISD"Rukhani zhangyru"

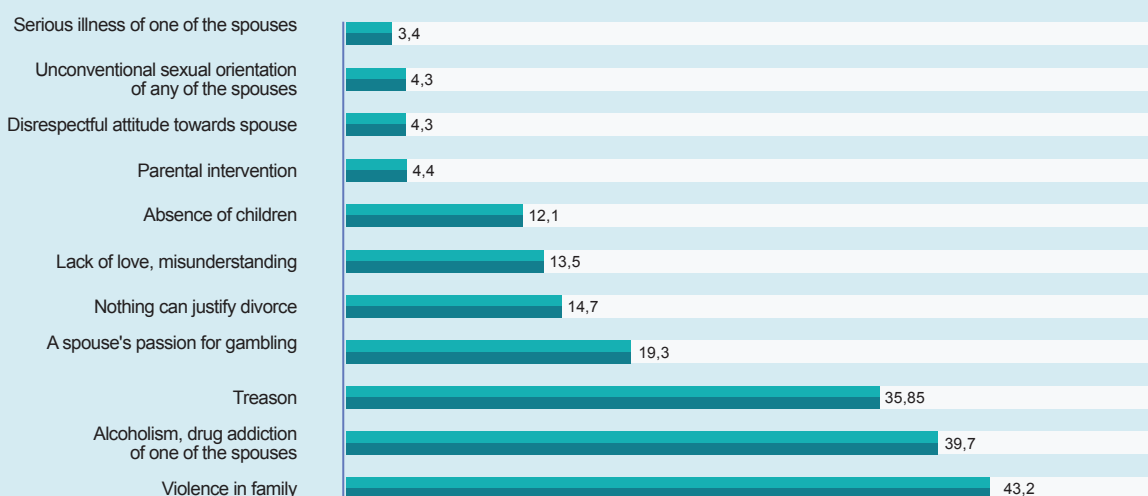
(88.3% of respondents). The share of those who gave a positive assessment of divorce is 8% of the respondents, among them the majority indicated that they have a positive attitude towards divorce, because sometimes it gives a chance to create a new family. In general, the data show that respondents assess the possibility of divorce negatively, and the share of negative assessments significantly exceeds the share of positive ones (Figure 2.11).

What negative consequences can divorce bring? The most significant reason, according to the respondents, lies in the fact that after divorce, children grow up in single-parent families. The majority, 75.5% of the respondents, indicated this statement as one of the negative consequences of

justified reason for divorce. Also, almost every fifth respondent named such a reason as one of the spouses' hobby for gambling. A fairly large group of respondents (14.7%) believe that divorce cannot be justified. Also, reasons justifying divorce may be a lack of love and understanding; absence of children. (Figure 2.13).

Marriage rates are falling slightly, while divorce rates are growing slightly. Divorce rates are growing both in absolute and relative terms.

Figure 2.13. Distribution of answers to the question "What reason can justify divorce?"



Source: "KISD"Rukhani zhangyru"

2.2 MARRIAGE RATE

Based on the data of official statistics (BNS ASPR RK), an analysis of various indicators measuring the level of marriage among the population of the country was carried out, as well as an analysis of factors influencing the indicators of marriage. This section presents the results of an exploratory study focusing on open data and an extensive search for relationships (causes).

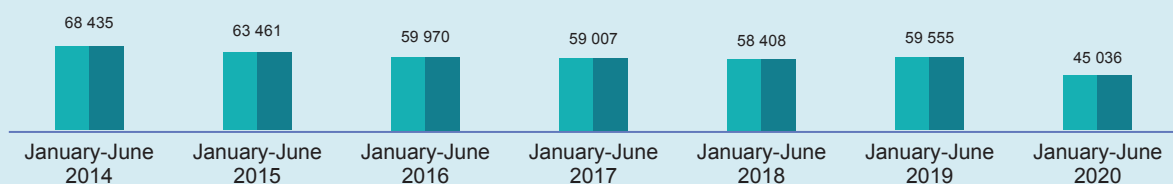
The marriage rates in recent years can be defined as fairly stable with a certain downward trend. According to the official data of the BNS ASPR RK, the number of registered marriages in January-June of this year has significantly decreased compared to the same periods in previous years³². Thus, in the first half of 2020, 45,036 marriages were registered, which is almost 25% less than the indicator for the same period in 2019, when 59,555 marriages were registered (Figure 2.14). However, considering the indicators of the current year, it is necessary to make a mandatory reservation for the Covid-19 pandemic, which has greatly changed the way of life and plans of many people. It is safe to say that once the pandemic recedes, social indicators will begin to return to normal. Thus, the current decline in

registered marriages by a quarter can be interpreted as delayed marriages.

The stability of the indicators with a downward trend becomes more visible if the last year is excluded from the analysis. The data distribution shown in Figure 2.15 shows a clear upward trend since the early 2000s, which peaks in 2013 with 168,447 registered marriages. After that, there is a clear downward trend. Despite the short periods of growth in indicators, the downward trend is quite clear (the decline was about 17% in the period from 2013 to 2019). Taking into account the Covid-19 pandemic, it is easy to assume a decrease in the number of registered marriages in 2020 (which is already clearly demonstrated by the comparative data for the first five months in the period from 2014 to 2020, presented in Figure 2.14).

What is the reason for the drop in the number of registered marriages since 2013? The decline in the proportion of young people, which began around this period, led to a gradual decline in registered marriages. Thus, the share of young people in the total population structure in 2014 was 25%, and at the beginning of 2019 it decreased to 20.8%. This decline in the proportion of young people largely coincides with the decline in the number of registered marriages.

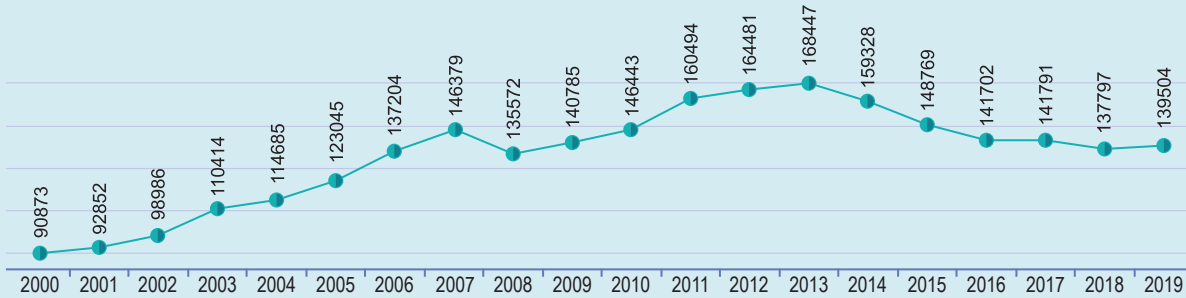
Figure 2.14. Dynamics of registered marriages (dynamics of indicators from 2014 to 2020)



Source: BNS ASPR RK

³²<https://taldau.stat.gov.kz/ru/NewIndex/GetIndex/703860?keyword=>

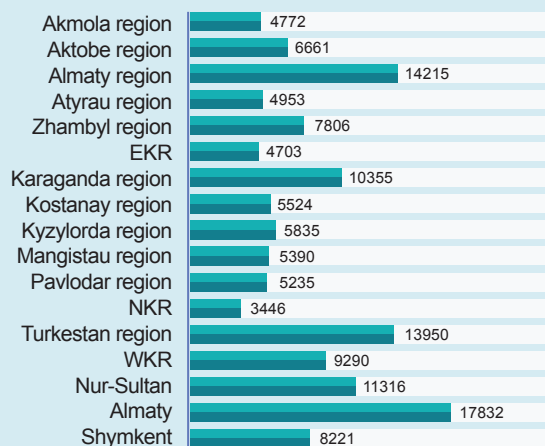
Figure 2.15. Dynamics of registered marriages (dynamics of indicators from 2000 to 2020)



Source: BNS ASPR RK

The distribution of registered marriages by regions of Kazakhstan is presented in Figure 2.16. As in the case of previous materials, the diagram is built on the basis of official statistics of the BNS ASPR RK for 2019. As the data show, the share of registered marriages clearly dominates in the southern regions, in particular, in the Almaty and Turkestan regions and the city of Almaty. The smallest number of marriages was registered in the northern regions (Akmola and North Kazakhstan regions) and in the western region (Atyrau and West Kazakhstan regions). Differences in indicators between regions are again closely related to the distribution peculiarities of the young people share in the regions.

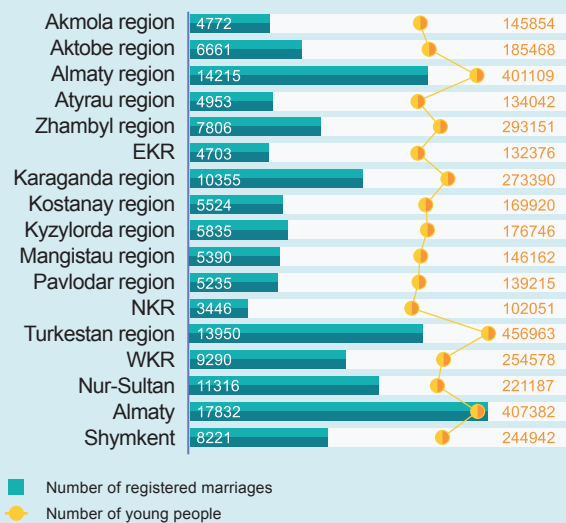
Figure 2.16. The number of registered marriages by region, 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

As can be seen from Figure 2.17, the distribution of the number of marriages and youth in the context of regions largely coincides, which indicates a high degree of connectedness between them. For the accuracy of the estimates, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was calculated (a nonparametric test suitable for nominal scales, which is a list of regions of Kazakhstan) [23; 24].

Figure 2.17. Ratio of the number of registered marriages and the number of young people by region, 2019



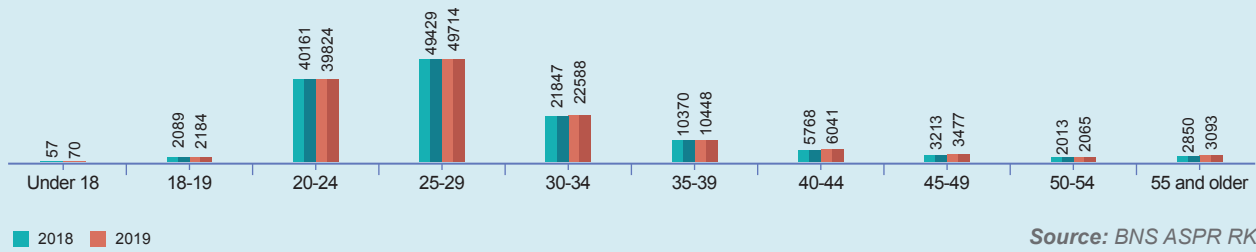
Source: BNS ASPR RK

Since the administrative-territorial division includes 14 regions and 3 cities of regional significance, (thus, a total of 17 units), Bayesian statistics were used to obtain more reliable results [25]. The coefficient is 0.961 (with a significance of 0.00), which indicates a strong statistical relationship between the variables. In other words, the number of registered marriages is largely related or even depends³³ on the proportion of young people in the region. The more young people live in the region, the greater the number of registered marriages.

In addition to regional distribution, it is important to consider how registered marriages are distributed among age groups. For these purposes, the official data of the BNS ASPR RK were again used. The data on married people were disaggregated by sex (men and women considered separately). The results shown in Figure 2.18 show that the largest share

³³In this case, it is necessary to make an important methodological remark: correlation establishes a joint change (coincidence in trends) of two or more features, but not a causal relationship between them. Any statistician will point it out. However, in this case, common sense allows us to make not only a statement about the interconnectedness of signs, but also about the causal relationship (dependence) between the number of young people in the region and the number of registered marriages. It is the first that influences the second, since it is easy to assume that a large number of young people in a particular region increases the number of registered marriages in it, but it is no longer so easy to assume the opposite - a large number of marriages in a region increases the number of young people in it.

Figure 2.18. Number of registered marriages by age, men, 2018 and 2019



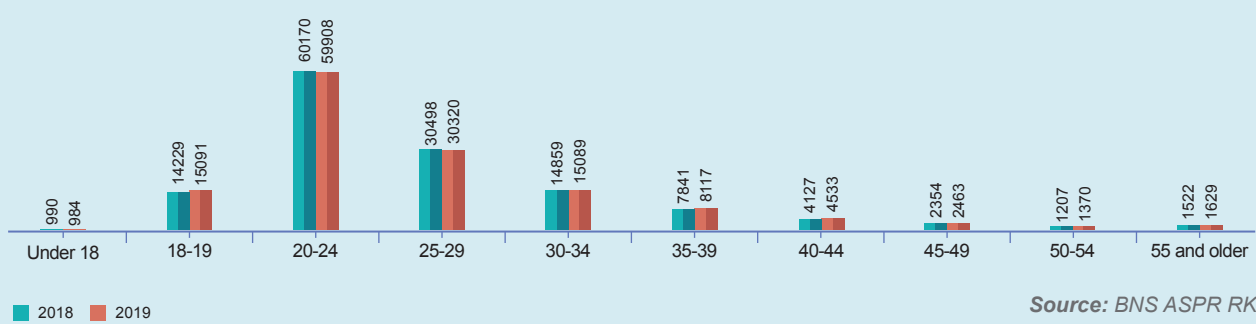
Source: BNS ASPR RK

of registered marriages is among young people. So, in 2019, the age group from 18 to 29 years old accounted for 65.8% of the total number of registered marriages. The modal (peak) value falls on the age cohort of 25-29 years old, in this age group there are 49,429 marriages or 35.6% of the total number of all officially registered marriages.

Comparison of the indicators of 2018 and 2019 shows the most similar results, the shares by age

The distribution of the age at first marriage for men and women by region is as follows (Figure 2.21). As can be seen from the distribution, differences between regions are more pronounced in women than in men. So the range of variation for women is three years, for men – 2.5. At the same time, the variation between regions does not coincide for women and men. For example, the lowest average age at marriage was recorded in the East Kazakhstan region (23.2 years),

Figure 2.19. Number of registered marriages by age, women, 2018 and 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

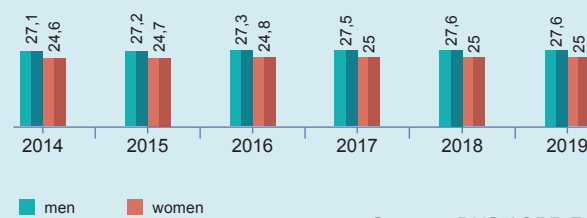
groups almost perfectly repeat each other. Thus, the share of marriages attributable to young people is 66.6% (the difference between 2018 and 2019 is only 0.8%), and the share of marriages in the 25-29 age group is 35.9% (otherwise in other words, the difference between 2018 and 2019 is 0.3%).

In the case of women, the situation is similar, the distribution for 2018 and 2019 is almost identical. As in the case of men, the largest share of registered marriages falls on young women (76.2% of the total number of registered marriages in 2019), while the modal interval of 20-24 years is the peak value (Figure 2.19).

Given such a high degree of similarity of indicators, it is not surprising that the average age of marriage in 2018 and 2019 coincides. Thus, the average age of grooms who entered into their first marriage is 27.6 years, and the average age of brides is 25 years. If we look at changes in the average age of marriage for men and women in the longer term, we can see a slow creeping trend towards an increase in the average age of marriage. Accordingly, in the period from 2014 to 2019, the increase in the average age of marriage for men increased by 1.8%, for women by 1.6%. Thus, there is a gradual slow increase in average age (Figure 2.20).

while the average age at marriage for men in this region is one of the highest in Kazakhstan (28.2 years).

Figure 2.20. Average age at first marriage for men and women, 2014-2019

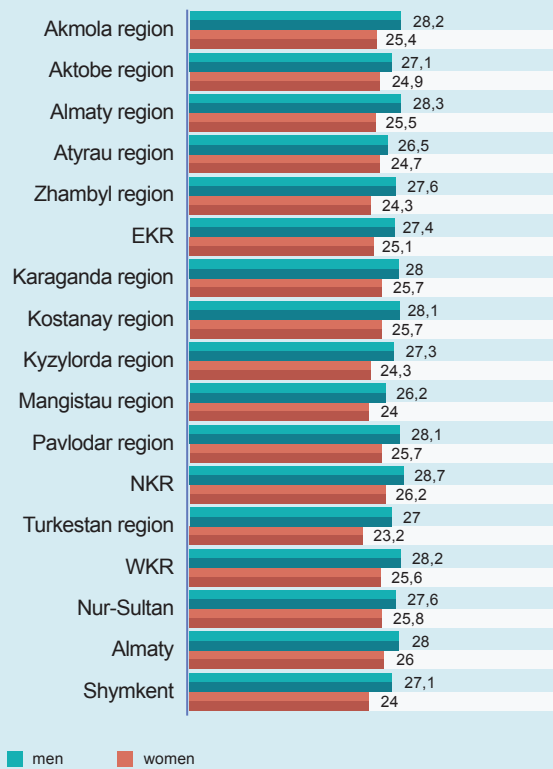


Source: BNS ASPR RK

It is also interesting to note that the southern regions are characterized by a relatively high age at marriage. Thus, in the city of Shymkent and the Turkestan region, the age of marriage for women is higher than the national average.

Up to this point, we have considered marriage exclusively in absolute terms, but it is important to pay attention to indicators in relative values. For example, the number of marriages in a given area is largely determined by the size of the population. Therefore, it

Figure 2.21. Average age at first marriage for men and women by region, 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

is necessary to refer to relative indicators, first of all, to the marriage rate. This ratio represents the number of registered marriages per 1000 people.

Thus, this ratio for the Republic in 2019 was 7.54 cases per 1000 people, in 2018 the indicator was the same. The dynamics of this indicator since independence is shown in Figure 2.22.

marriage rate reached in 1991, when the rate was 10.09 marriages per thousand people and this Figure has not been surpassed to this day. The crisis 1990s are characterized by a significant drop in the marriage rate, the minimum value was recorded in 1999 (5.75 per thousand people). Such a significant decrease in indicators is due to a number of reasons. First of all, the economic crisis and a significant migration outflow of the population, including a fairly large proportion of young people. There is also a significant number of "delayed" marriages.

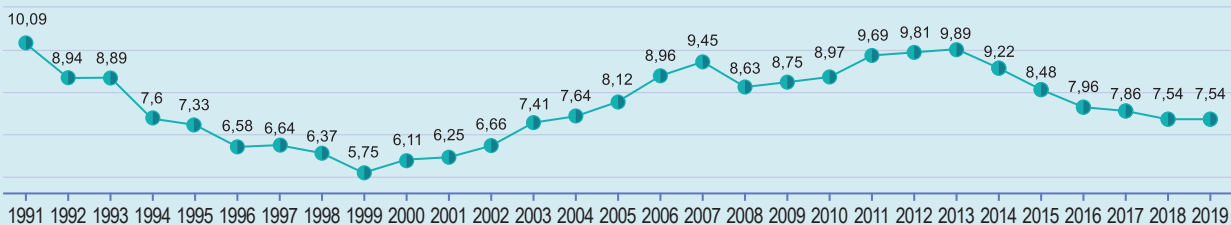
In the 2000s, a new stage and general trend for the growth of the marriage rate begins, which continues, despite short periods of decline, up to the peak value reached in 2013 (9.89). These are years of fairly rapid economic growth, high social optimism, and improvement in the welfare of citizens. As a result, there is a clear increase in the marriage rate, although the level of the last Soviet years has not been reached.

After that, a steady downward trend begins, which has reached the lowest value at the moment (7.54). However, as noted earlier, there is every reason to assume an even greater decline in rates in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is important to understand exactly which factors best explain the trend dynamics. For this purpose, correlations and a regression model³⁴ were calculated, which should make it possible to find the statistical relationship between the marriage rate and various factors, and to identify which factors correlate with the marriage rates.

The results shown in Table 2.1, Pearson's correlations show a relationship with two factors: the level of gross domestic product (hereinafter referred to as GDP) per capita and the size of the labor force (as well as the number of young people separately).

Figure 2.22. Average age at first marriage for men and women by region, 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

The dynamics of the marriage rate makes it possible to distinguish three main periods, development trends, starting from gaining independence. The first period begins in 1991 and is associated with a sharp drop in the indicator. So, the peak value of the

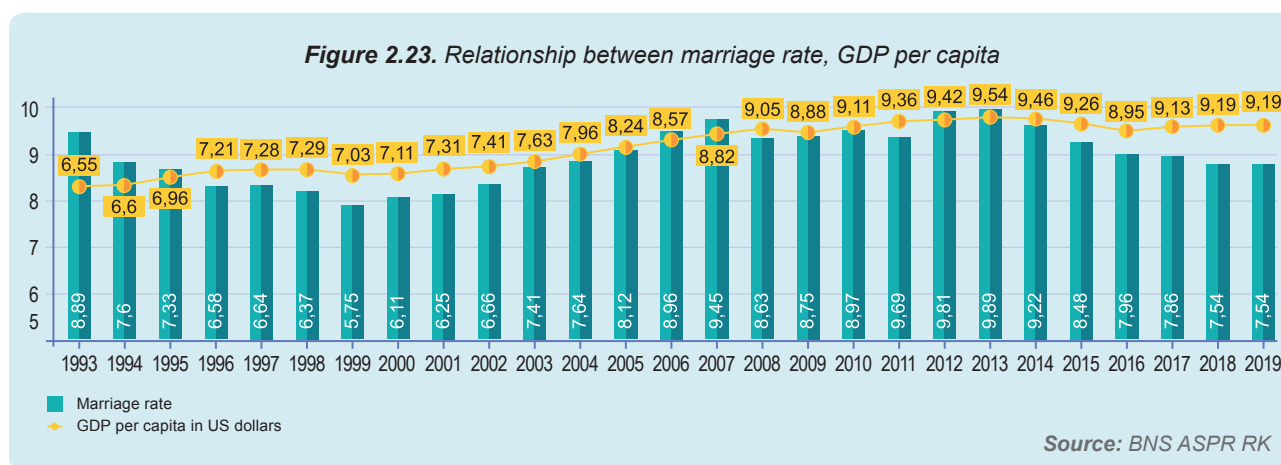
Thus, there is a strong positive and statistically significant relationship between these factors (0.746 in the case of GDP and slightly lower in the case of labor force - 0.643). The marriage rate rises with the growth of GDP, as well as with the increase in the labor force.

³⁴ Since the unit of analysis is the marriage rate in a certain year, we are dealing with a small number of cases (27 in total). In this regard, Bayesian statistics have been applied to obtain more accurate results.

Table 2.1. Correlations between marriage rate, GDP per capita and labor force, Pearson's correlation

		GDP per capita, Log ³⁵	Labor force, Log
Marriage rate	Correlation	,746**	,643**
	Significance	0.0	0.00
	Number of cases	27	27
	Displacement	- 0,009	- 0,005
	St.error	0,098	0,131
	95% confidence interval	Lower Higher	0,519 0,891

Source: BNS ASPR RK



Also, the relationship between GDP and the marriage rate can be shown in the graph (Figure 2.23). It can be seen visually that the indicators of the marriage rate are at the stage of stagnation in the first decade of independence, a decade characterized by a deep economic crisis, expressed in a significant drop in GDP indicators.

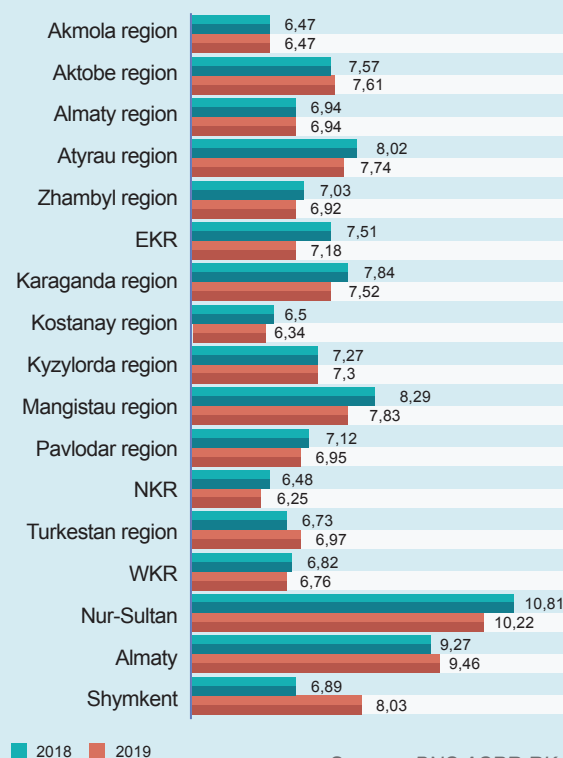
Since 1999, GDP indicators have started to grow rapidly, and at the same time there has been a significant increase in the marriage rate. The 2008 economic crisis had an impact on the fall in the marriage rate in 2009. Then again there is an increase in both indicators until 2013, after which the stagnation of the marriage rate begins against the background of a fall in economic indicators.

The distribution of the marriage rate by region is as follows: Figure 2.24 shows a comparison of indicators for 2018 and 2019.

The marriage rate varies quite a lot from one region to another.

As can be seen from the distribution, the highest marriage rate occurs in the capital of Kazakhstan. In 2018, the metropolitan indicator was 43.4% higher than the average for the Republic, in 2019 by 35.5%. Also, the indicators in the city of Almaty are noticeably higher than the national average (by 22.9% in 2018 and by 25.5% in 2019).

Figure 2.24. Marriage rate by region, 2018-2019



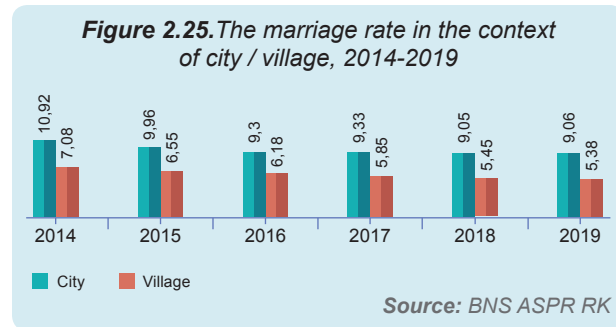
³⁵ The scales have been logarithmized to reduce the difference in scale (length) between the marriage rate and other indicators.

Low rates of marriage rate are observed in the northern regions, including North Kazakhstan (6.25), Kostanay (6.34) and Akmola regions (6.47).

Relatively high rates in the west of Kazakhstan, in Atyrau (7.74) and Mangistau (7.83) regions, they are above average. As you can see, even in this case, there is a connection between the level of economic development and the marriage rate in the region. As can be seen from the distribution in Figure 2.24, the marriage rates are higher in regions that are more prosperous from the point of view of the economy (the average salary in the regions was used as a criterion of well-being).

As can be seen from Figure 2.25, the marriage rate in the city is one and a half times higher than in the countryside. What explains these differences? The simplest explanation has to do with differences in the economic situation. Young people leave the countryside and migrate to (relatively) economically prosperous cities. In an effort to get an education, find better working and living conditions, young people are actively moving to cities. The result is an increase in the marriage rate in urban areas and, conversely, a drop in rural areas. Moreover, the trend will apparently only intensify. Thus, the bias of the marriage rate indicators towards the city is quite easily explained by the processes of urbanization, the spread of education and migration to the city, primarily of young people.

The distribution of indicators of the marriage rate in the context of city / village and at the same time in the context of regions is shown in Table 2.2. As you can see, in the case of the urban population, the highest rates were recorded in the capital (10.22) and the city of Almaty (9.46), as well as in the cities of Turkestan



(11.31), Mangistau (10.39), West Kazakhstan (10, 36) and Atyrau (9.95) regions. In the case of the rural population, the best indicators are found in Kyzylorda (6.73), Almaty (6.19), Mangistau (6.14) and Turkestan (5.9) regions. Thus, high rates are mainly presented in the regions of southern and western Kazakhstan. On the contrary, the regions of northern and eastern Kazakhstan are characterized by low rates of marriage rates. Thus, an additional observation can be made: the marriage rates are higher in more ethnically homogeneous regions (the cities of Nur-Sultan and Almaty are partly an exception).

In terms of the marriage rate distribution by regions in the context of the village, the picture looks different. The lowest rates are presented in Karaganda (2.91), as well as in West Kazakhstan (3.71), Aktobe (4.17), Akmola (4.3) and Pavlodar (4.39) regions. Thus, the effect of the ethnic homogeneity of the region ceases to play a significant role in rural areas. More precisely, the effect still remains, it's just that it is not so clearly manifested, the variation between regions is reduced and the differences become subtle. Probably the reason lies in the peculiarities of migration activity.

Table 2.2. General marriage rate among the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018-2019

Regions	Urban population		Rural population	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Akmola region	9,13	8,9	4,09	4,3
Aktobe region	8,82	9,01	4,6	4,17
Almaty region	9,47	9,6	6,19	6,19
Atyrau region	10,65	9,95	5,15	5,08
West Kazakhstan region	10,88	10,36	3,89	3,71
Zhambyl region	9,11	9,1	5,65	5,49
Karaganda region	9,03	8,69	3,2	2,91
Kostanay region	7,87	7,57	4,88	4,67
Kyzylorda region	8,24	8,02	6,51	6,73
Mangistau region	12,04	10,39	5,75	6,14
Pavlodar region	8,17	8,02	4,59	4,39
North Kazakhstan region	8,07	7,74	5,16	4,98
Turkestan region	8,91	11,31	6,2	5,9
East Kazakhstan region	8,39	8,19	4,34	4,45
Nur-Sultan	10,81	10,22	-	-
Almaty	9,27	9,46	-	-
Shymkent	6,89	8,03	-	-

Source: BNS ASPR RK

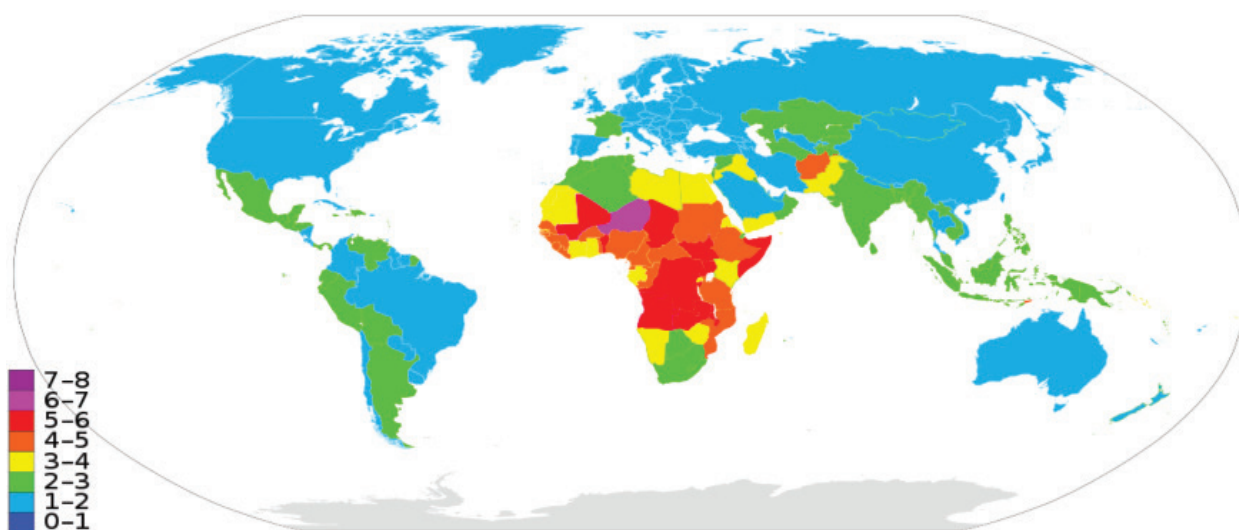
2.3 TYPES OF FAMILIES IN KAZAKHSTAN AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

There are various bases for building family typologies. First of all, the basis for building typologies can be the size of the family. A typical Kazakh family is characterized by a relatively large number of children (Figure 2.26). Comparative cross-country data show that Kazakhstan belongs to the

group of countries with fairly high fertility rates (2-3 children)³⁶. Thus, according to the data of the BNS AESR of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the total fertility rate in Kazakhstan in 2019 is 2.9 (while the world average is 2.4).

If the focus is made only on the post-Soviet space, then, according to the CIA's World Book of Facts, Kazakhstan has the third indicator, behind only two

Figure 2.26. Map of countries by fertility rate, 2020



Source: CIA World Factbook

Table 2.3. Total fertility rate by regions

Regions	Total fertility rate
Average for the Republic of Kazakhstan	2,90
Turkestan region	4,29
Mangistau region	4,02
Almaty region	3,66
Atyrau region	3,61
Zhambyl region	3,61
Kyzylorda region	3,46
Shymkent	3,32
Aktobe region	2,97
Nur-Sultan	2,77
West-Kazakhstan region	2,75
Akmola region	2,45
East-Kazakhstan region	2,34
Karaganda region	2,30
Pavlodar region	2,19
North-Kazakhstan region	1,98
Kostanay region	1,81
Almaty	1,78

Source: BNS ASPR RK

Central Asian states (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). Thus, fertility rates are quite high.

At the same time, there is a large variation in the total fertility rate³⁷ between regions within the republic. Table 2.3 shows comparative data between regions. As can be seen from the table in the two northern regions and in the city of Almaty, the indicators are noticeably lower than the national average. Estimates of the coefficient between two and three have 7 administrative-territorial units, which represent mainly the eastern, central and partly western regions of the country. Finally, the southern and partly western regions of Kazakhstan are characterized by a high birth rate.

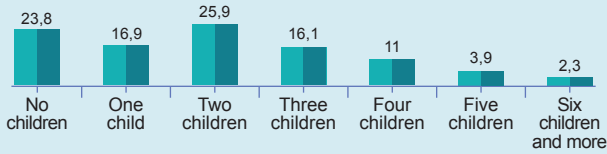
The results of the sociological research "Socio-demographic policy, conducted by the KISD "Rukhani zhangyru" in 2020, demonstrate the following distribution of families depending on the number of children. According to the study, the average number of children is two (Figure 2.27). If we calculate the average value only for families with children, then the indicator rises to 2.5.

When talking about fertility rates, it is important to pay attention not only to regional specifics, but also to note the differences between ethnic groups. In general, the total fertility rate is much higher in the south of Kazakhstan, where the majority live, first of

³⁶In this case, data from the US Central Intelligence Agency's global reference (the so-called CIA World Factbook) were used for cross-country comparison [34]

³⁷The total fertility rate is an indicator actively used in demography and one of the important indicators of the birth rate. This coefficient shows how much, on average, one woman would give birth throughout the entire reproductive period, while maintaining the fertility level of the year for which the indicator is calculated at each age.

Figure 2.27. Distribution of answers to the question "How many children do you have?"



Source: KISD "Rukhani zhangyru"

all, representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group, as well as Uzbeks, Uighurs, Dungans, etc. Thus, the demographer A. Alekseenko notes that fertility rates are quite high in the west and south of the country, the total fertility rate ranges from 3 to 4. At the same time, in the north, the indicator is often less than two. In addition to the different ethnic composition of the regions, it is important to note the differences in socio-economic indicators.

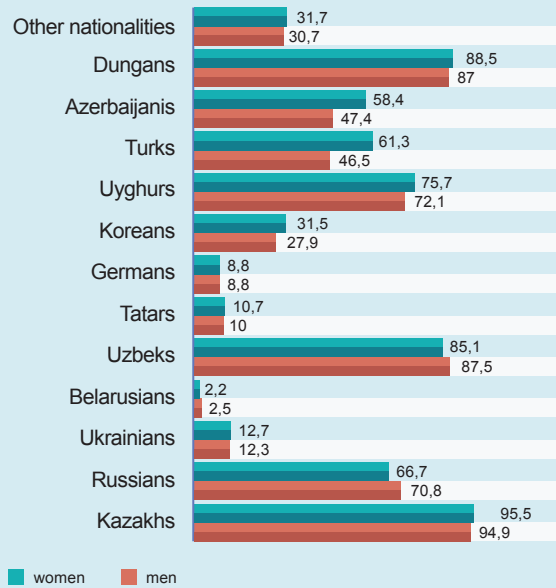
Thus, a comparison of statistical data, for example, in terms of the marriage rate shows a fairly stable relationship with indicators of gross domestic product or average wages in the context of regions³⁸. Regions with higher economic indicators are more likely to have higher marriage rates.

Another important basis for typology is not related to the size of the family, but to the different characteristics of people getting married. Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic state, so it is important to look at how different characteristics vary among different ethnic groups. First of all, let us turn to the data indicating the degree of mono-ethnicity of marriages in various ethnic groups (Figure 2.28).

The results show that the Kazakhs are the most homogeneous group in terms of the choice of marriage partners. Thus, 94.9% of Kazakh men choose a partner of their nationality. In the case of Kazakh women, this share is even higher (95.5%), despite the widespread opinion that the latter are more likely to marry representatives of other ethnic groups. It is important to note that this trend is quite stable: in 2018, the share of Kazakh women who marry representatives of their nationality is 95.3%, while in the case of men, this share is 94.9%.

With the transition to other ethnic groups, this homogeneity begins to decline - representatives of other ethnic groups are much more likely to enter into interethnic marriages. For example, for mono-ethnic marriages among Russian men it is 70.8%, in the case of women 66.7%. In part, the prevalence of mono-ethnic marriages among a particular ethnic group is related to its size

Figure 2.28. The number of people who entered into a mono-ethnic marriage by ethnic group, 2019



Source: BNS ASPR RK

(representation) in the country. As demonstrated by specialists in homophilic studies (homophily – for example [26]), the strength of homophilic bonds largely depends on the proximity and availability of such partners. Naturally, it is easier for Kazakhs to find a marriage partner of the same ethnic group in Kazakhstan than, for example, for Belarusians.

However, numbers are not the only explanation for the current situation. The variation between different ethnic groups shows relatively few ethnic groups, for example, the Dungans or Uighurs have a high rate of mono-ethnic marriages. Apparently, in addition to representation, this is also associated with the degree of cohesion or even closeness of a particular ethnic community. More closed ethnic groups, compactly living, closely related to each other, have a high level of mono-ethnic marriages.

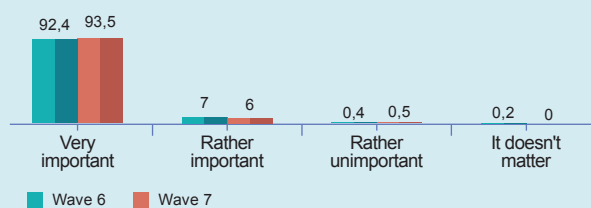
In addition to objective factors, for example, such as marriage rates, special attention is also required by subjective factors indicating attitudes toward marriage and family. For these purposes, attention is shifting from official statistics to the materials of opinion polls. Realizing the seriousness of the problem of the validity and reliability of opinion polls data, attention is focused only on studies that are widely recognized internationally, such as, for example, the global survey of values. The survey of the last seventh wave³⁹ of WVS was conducted in 2018 and the results obtained in the framework of the study remain relevant to

³⁸ Since the unit of analysis is the marriage rate in the context of regions, we are dealing with a small number of cases (only 17 or 16 administrative-territorial units, depending on the analyzed period). For this reason, Bayesian statistics have been applied in the calculations to obtain more accurate results.

³⁹ A wave is a single round or a complete completed stage of a panel study. As part of a separate wave, respondents in all countries participating in the survey should be interviewed using a single unified questionnaire. Given the scale of the global survey of values, the number of respondents for each wave can only be described by the adjective "huge". For example, as part of the seventh wave, more than 120 thousand people were surveyed in 77 countries.

this day. In addition, for comparison, the results of the previous sixth wave of the WVS were also used (the survey for Kazakhstan was conducted in 2011). The results of these studies are interesting primarily from the point of view of values.

Figure 2.29. The importance of the family as a value



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

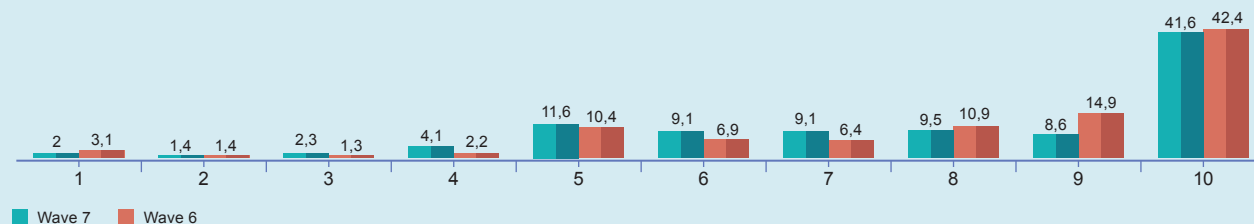
It should be understood that the family institution in Kazakhstan is undergoing complex transformations; it is influenced by economic, political, psychological, historical, cultural factors,

which is a step back both in comparison with the previous year (loss of 10 positions in the rating) and in comparison with a better position – 32nd place in 2012. Based on these data, it can be seen that inequality between the sexes is increasing rather than decreasing.

Returning to the data of sociological research, it is worth paying attention to the world survey of values, where the respondents were asked to determine whether gender equality is an integral part of a modern democratic society. The assessment was made on a ten-point scale; as the scale grew, the degree of agreement with the statement increased. Thus, the respondents who chose option “10” are fully convinced that gender equality is an obligatory part of a modern democratic society. Figure 2.30 shows a comparison between the sixth and seventh survey waves.

As you can see from the answers, the majority of respondents share this statement. Thus, option “10” (maximum agreement) was indicated by 40+ percent of survey participants in both waves of the

Figure 2.30. Gender equality as a mandatory component of a modern democratic society



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

internal conditions and external circumstances. In these conditions, it is important to understand how value attitudes are transformed and developed in relation to the family. The results show that in a number of aspects these attitudes are quite robust (Figure 2.29). Thus, attitudes towards the importance of the family as a value remained practically unchanged between the sixth and seventh waves of the worldwide study of values. For example, 92.4% in the sixth wave noted the family as a very important value, in the seventh wave it turned out to be 93.5%.

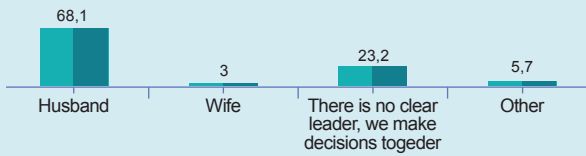
The next basis for constructing typologies is the peculiarities of the distribution of power in the family. Since the family as a social institution does not exist in a vacuum, but is rooted in a complex network of social relations, it is necessary, before considering the family, to pay attention to gender inequality in general. First of all, let's turn to one of the recognized indices for measuring gender inequality, namely the Gender Gap Index [Gender Gap Index [27] of the World Economic Forum. According to this index, at the end of 2020, Kazakhstan ranks 72th out of 153 countries,

study. However, a more detailed examination by comparing the mean values indicates a decrease in the proportion of those who agree with this statement (in the sixth wave, the average score is 8, and in the seventh, 7.7), which is quite consistent with the negative dynamics of the gender gap index.

Shifting the focus of attention from general issues specifically to the family, it is worth paying attention to the study on family and demographic policy, conducted in 2020 by the KISD “Rukhani zhangyru”. Since the focus of attention is on gender inequality, it is important to determine how power is distributed in the family, who is the head?

The results presented in Figure 2.31 demonstrate a fairly traditional picture and are quite consistent with the results presented earlier. Thus, the vast majority of families noted that the husband is the head of the family. The share of egalitarian families is about three times less (23.2%). The wife is the head of the family only in three percent of cases. The share of respondents who indicated a woman as the head of the family is more than 20 times lower than those who indicated a man.

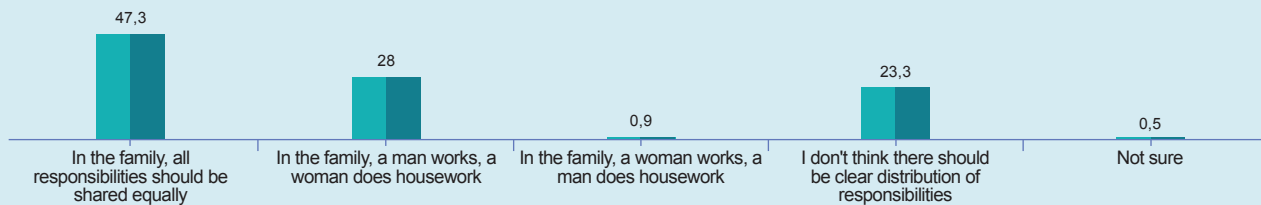
Figure 2.31. Distribution of answers to the question "Who is the head of the family"



Source: KISD "Rukhani zhangyru"

However, upon closer inspection, the picture becomes more confusing. Thus, when analyzing the distribution of the balance between home and work, public opinion begins to noticeably shift in favor of equality. Thus, 47.3% noted that responsibilities

Figure 2.32. Distribution of answers to the question "Who is the head of the family"



Source: KISD "Rukhani zhangyru"

in the family should be divided equally. 28% of the respondents note that a woman should do housework. Note that the third most popular option was the evasive answer "I don't think there should be clear distribution of responsibilities". Comparing with the previous questions, a slight contradiction can be noted, although the man is often called the head of the family, responsibilities in the family should be divided equally (Figure 2.32).

At the same time, the fact that in Kazakh society a woman is not perceived as the breadwinner of the family or a member of the family, bringing the bulk of the family income, is clearly manifested. Developing this topic, let us turn our attention to the worldwide survey of values [30], in which respondents were asked to express their opinion about situations when a wife earns more than her husband. At the same time, an important advantage of this study is the ability to examine the distribution of responses over time.

The results point to a retracement from gender equality, although it is not so clear-cut.

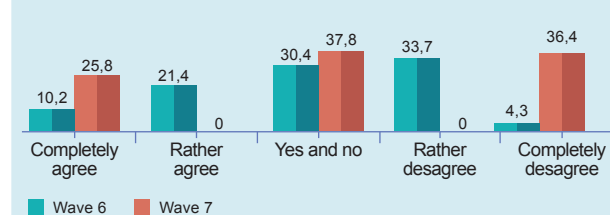
Thus, the number of those who agree that the fact that the wife's income exceeding the husband's income is a problem in the opinion of 31.6% of the respondents (in the previous wave there were a little more than a quarter of those – 25.8%). True, at the same time, the number of disagreements increased. These turned out to be 38% of the total number of respondents in the seventh wave of WVS, in the previous wave, there were a little less of them – 36.4%. Thus, there is a clear polarization of views on this issue, although the growth of those supporting

the statement exceeds the number of those who disagree.

At the same time, attitudes towards the status of a housewife and the ratio of incomes correlate with each other. However, no significant correlations with the issues of the socio-demographic block were found. First of all, it is interesting that the opinion is not gender-typed: there are no fundamental differences in the answers of men and women. That is, both women and men approximately equally consider the wife's income to be a problem, which exceeds the husband's income, or, on the contrary, do not see any problem in this. Also, no differences were found in the answers between married and single respondents.

The results presented in Figure 2.34 show fairly large changes between the two waves of the survey. Thus, the

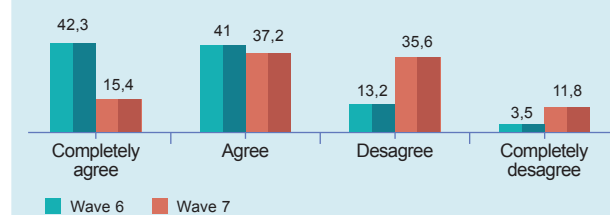
Figure 2.33. Distribution of answers to the question: "The problem is if the wife has more income than her husband"



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

overwhelming majority of respondents (83.3%) fully or partially agreed with the statement that being a housewife is just as important / significant as working for money. However, in the seventh wave, there were 52.6% of those. Thus, the reduction was about 30.7%. The share of critical responses has almost tripled (Figure 2.33).

Figure 2.34. Distribution of answers to the question: "Being a housewife is as important / significant as working for money"



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

It is important to determine which factors (variables) correlate with this attitude to the role of a housewife. For these purposes, Spearman (and Pearson) correlations were calculated between attitudes to the role of a housewife on the one hand and gender, marital status, and age on the other hand. However, a significant statistical relationship between the indicated variables could not be identified. Women and men, representatives of different age groups and people with different family status do not show significant differences in assessing the role of a housewife, which is somewhat surprising.

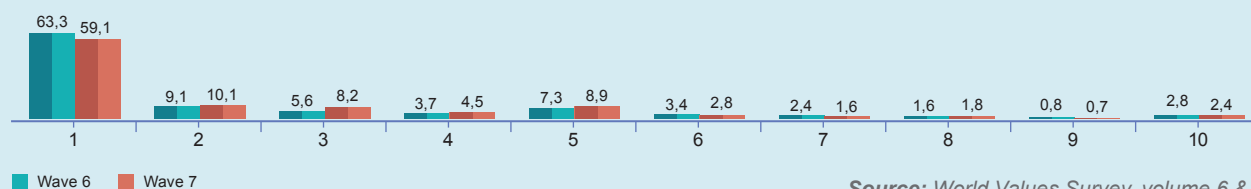
In this study, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the statement that the husband can beat his wife. In both cases, the answers to this question were ranked on a ten-point scale, in which one meant the inadmissibility of violence, and ten meant the maximum possibility (violence was considered the norm). The results shown in Figure 2.35 show that for the vast majority of Kazakhstani, this form of domestic violence is unacceptable. Thus, 63.3% in the sixth wave of the study and 59.1% in the last seventh wave gave a rating of one, which indicates that violence is unacceptable. Comparison of the two waves shows a slight negative trend. So the average value for the sixth wave is 2.35, and for the seventh wave 2.38. However, these differences are not statistically significant.

possibility of violence from the husband towards his wife. The differences are insignificant, but nevertheless statistically significant. There is also a weak but significant link in the case of nationality. Kazakhs are more likely to admit the possibility of violence against their wives than representatives of other nationalities.

So, in terms of the distribution of power, Kazakhstan families are rather patriarchal. At the same time, attitudes towards gender equality are quite widespread, although panel data demonstrate creeping negative dynamics in a number of aspects.

Another important aspect is related to attitudes to divorce. Divorce is an important indicator that makes it possible to divide families with more traditional attitudes and families with more modern attitudes. It is important to note that the terms traditional or modern family do not carry an evaluation load. Rather, they simply fix the line of demarcation in cultural attitudes towards more traditional marriage (and one of the Central values of traditional marriages is its inviolability, the attitude towards permanent, "eternal" relationships) and the new changed attitudes that are the result of the global cultural revolution of the twentieth century. The first starting point on this path is the attitude to divorce. Official statistics (from the BNS ASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan) show a fairly high level of divorce

Figure 2.35. Distribution of answers to the question: "is violence by the husband against the wife Acceptable»



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

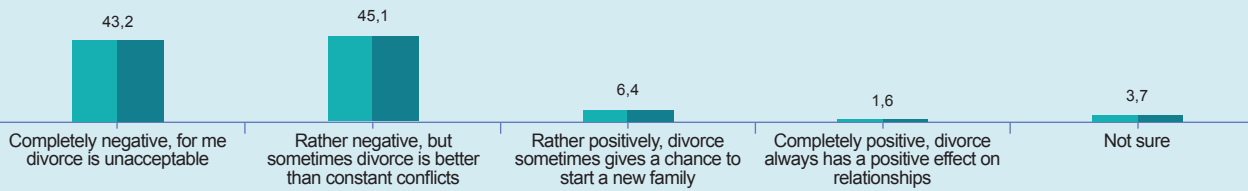
However, it is not only the overall assessment that matters, but also the factors that influence changes in attitudes to violence. In addition to looking for correlations with socio-demographic factors, it is important to pay attention to the relationship between different values, especially violence against children. Calculations show a clear and significant relationship between attitudes to violence against women and children (the Pearson correlation is 0.682 with a significance of 0.00). Thus, individuals who accept the possibility of violence against children are more likely to tolerate the same with regard to their wives. The converse is also true, since correlation does not allow one to determine causation.

There is also a connection (though much weaker) with a number of socio-demographic factors. Thus, men are more likely to admit the

in the country. Almost every one of us has heard statistics that every third marriage ends in divorce (which is not true in fact – there is not quite the correct interpretation of the data). In this regard, it is important to understand how Kazakhstani perceive divorce, how acceptable they consider it? For these purposes, first of all, the attention should be paid to the study KISD "Rukhani zhanguy".

The results presented in Figure 2.36 show rather a negative attitude towards divorce. However, the most popular answer allows for the possibility of divorce. So, 45.1% of the survey participants expressed a rather negative attitude, but noticed that sometimes divorce is better than constant conflicts. 43.2% of respondents absolutely do not accept divorce, it is unacceptable for them under any conditions. The combined share of those who support divorce is 8%.

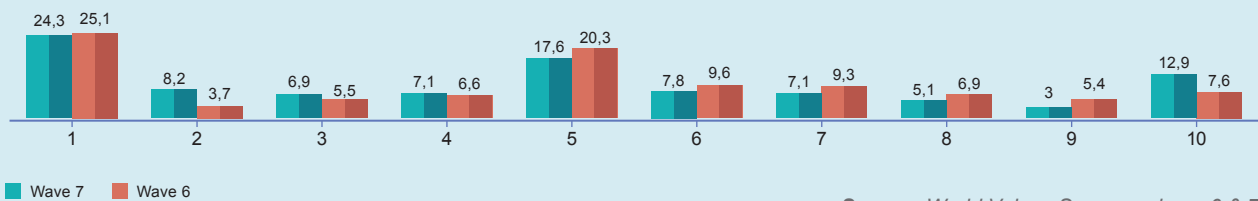
Figure 2.36. Distribution of answers to the question "How do you feel about divorce?"



Moving from a static picture to a dynamic one, it is necessary to turn again to the results of the global values survey, in which respondents were asked to express their attitude to the permissibility of divorce. The distribution of answers is presented in Figure 2.37. The majority of respondents consider divorce as an acceptable opportunity for the development of marriage relations. The grades are distributed relatively evenly, but with a clear bias towards low grades (one).

(0.67 at 0.00), as well as to abortion (0.666 at 0.00). People who do not see problems in premarital sex and allow the possibility of abortions are much more likely to be calm about divorce. For illustration, Table 2.4 compares the actual (actual results obtained in the survey) and expected (hypothetical results that should be obtained if there is no relationship between the variables) values between attitudes to divorce and sex before marriage. As can be seen from the results, the actual number of respondents

Figure 2.37. Attitude towards divorce



Source: World Values Survey, volume 6 & 7

Comparison of the results shows a slight (creeping) bias towards the permissibility of divorce. So the average value in the study of the sixth wave was equal to 4.73. Within the current wave, the score increased slightly, reaching 4.79. It is important to determine what factors correlate with the attitude to divorce. For these purposes, it is necessary to calculate correlations not only with socio-demographic characteristics, but also with other cultural attitudes. In particular, we draw attention to statistical associations with attitudes to sex before marriage and casual sexual relationships. It can be assumed that individuals who are easier to relate to divorce, allowing it to be possible, will also be more loyal to sexual relations before marriage or casual sexual contacts. Another important value aspect is related to attitudes towards abortion. Setting an abortion is an important value guideline that says a lot about the balance of gender rights. Therefore, it can be assumed that those loyal to abortion will be loyal to divorce.

The indicated connections are confirmed by correlation analysis. The calculated Pearson correlations indicate that there is a directly proportional, strong, and significant relationship between attitudes to divorce and premarital sex

for whom divorce and sex before marriage are unacceptable (the answer is " 1 " for both parameters) is significantly higher than the value that should be obtained if there is no connection between these two attitudes (the difference is approximately three times). The same is true for those who are absolutely loyal to divorce and sex before marriage (the answer is " 10 " on both scales). Here, the differences between actual and expected indicators are even more serious (more than five times).

In addition, there are statistical relationships with a number of socio-demographic factors. In particular, there are links with factors such as gender and religion. Women and non-believers are more loyal to divorce, although the strength of ties is significantly weaker compared to the previous variables (0.135 with a value of 0.00 for women and 0.155 with a value of 0.00 for non-believers).

Within the framework of this section, typologies of families are presented for various reasons.

There are both typologies of families on objective grounds (family size, ethnic composition of the family) and subjective grounds (the key of which is the distribution of power in the family). Based on these grounds, the "typical" Kazakh

Table 2.4. Comparison of actual and random (expected) values in the context of parameters attitudes towards divorce and attitudes towards sex before marriage

Sex before marriage		Divorces									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Actual	211	21	14	11	19	8	6	2	1	11
	Expected	74,9	25,3	21,2	22	53,4	22,9	19,8	15,7	8,8	39,9
2	Actual	16	46	10	9	9	6	13	0	1	0
	Expected	27,1	9,2	7,7	8	19,3	8,3	7,2	5,7	3,2	14,4
3	Actual	4	4	21	10	20	2	4	2	0	2
	Expected	17	5,8	4,8	5	12,1	5,2	4,5	3,6	2	9,1
4	Actual	2	4	6	19	8	1	7	6	2	0
	Expected	13,6	4,6	3,8	4	9,7	4,1	3,6	2,8	1,6	7,2
5	Actual	13	3	12	8	91	4	5	9	4	12
	Expected	39,7	13,4	11,2	11,7	28,3	12,1	10,5	8,3	4,7	21,1
6	Actual	8	5	7	6	9	38	11	6	3	5
	Expected	24,1	8,2	6,8	7,1	17,2	7,4	6,4	5,1	2,8	12,9
7	Actual	6	8	3	5	19	4	20	3	7	5
	Expected	19,7	6,7	5,6	5,8	14,1	6	5,2	4,1	2,3	10,5
8	Actual	0	1	3	5	10	9	5	20	2	6
	Expected	15	5,1	4,3	4,4	10,7	4,6	4	3,1	1,8	8
9	Actual	0	0	0	5	2	6	1	8	12	3
	Expected	9,1	3,1	2,6	2,7	6,5	2,8	2,4	1,9	1,1	4,9
10	Actual	12	0	1	2	7	5	0	1	0	101
	Expected	31,8	10,8	9	9,3	22,7	9,7	8,4	6,7	3,7	16,9

Source: World Values Survey, volume 7

family at the moment is extended (2-3 children), mono-ethnic (marriages between representatives of the same nationality clearly dominate) with significant elements of egalitarianism. At the same time, the great diversity between the different regions of Kazakhstan must be taken

into account. Thus, we observe a large variation in family size depending on the region (Table 2.4), as well as a difference in attitudes towards gender equality depending on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.



CHAPTER III

FAMILY
HEALTH
CARE

CHAPTER III FAMILY HEALTH CARE

3.1 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF MEN AND WOMEN

At present, the problem of reproductive health is one of the topical issues of country development, as it is one of the components of health. The health of the nation, being a reflection of the health of childbearing age people and their ability to reproduce, determines the need for reproductive health. In turn, reproductive health includes the prevention of the Sexually Transmitted Diseases, safe motherhood, access to contraception methods, prevention and diagnosis of the reproductive system, treatment of infertility.

According to the WHO definition, the reproductive health of the population implies a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters related to the functions and processes of the reproductive system, as well as psychosexual relationships at all stages of life [28]. Reproductive health also means the possibility of a satisfied and safe sex life, the ability to reproduce, and in the future, creates the basis for the health of both women and men, and establishes the consequences that are transmitted from generation to generation. Therefore, the protection of reproductive health should be one of the most important tasks of any state which requires improving the quality of medical care, creating conditions for reproductive rights, providing information on childbirth regulating methods, etc.

Scientists agree that the concept of reproductive health care includes: promoting safe and responsible behaviour, especially during adolescence, including safe sexual behaviour; accepting the needs of adolescents; creating a family planning service; preventing undesired pregnancies; reducing the number of abortions; ensuring conditions for safe abortion; prevention, early detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS; pre-conceptional health care; pregnancy planning; infertility treatment; earlier detection and treatment of oncological diseases of the reproductive organs of women and men, etc. [29].

In 2020, the healthcare sector faced COVID-19, which destabilized human life. Before the pandemic, certain positive results were achieved in the global health care system (increase in life expectancy; reduction in child and maternal mortality). However, modern realities have shown that efforts are required to eliminate new forms of disease and solve problems in the health care system. The global COVID-19 pandemic revealed the degree of preparedness of the world community for emergencies; demanded

decisive measures on the part of governments and society.

Thus, the World Health Organization's Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response provides guidance on measures to be taken by states in preparing for a pandemic. In this regard, in order to develop guidelines for the prevention and reduction of negative impacts on women and vulnerable groups of the population in the context of a pandemic in Europe and Central Asia, an international research project on rapid gender assessment in relation to COVID-19 was carried out. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, this study was carried out with the joint support of "UN Women" and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The outcomes of this study can be used to: a) adjust response plans to eliminate the gender nature of the pandemic; b) identify key priorities to support the most vulnerable groups in the COVID-19 environment; c) understand various aspects of the social well-being of people in the COVID-19 conditions. The study made it possible to identify the social and economic impact of the pandemic on individuals. For instance, it was found that after the pandemic began to spread, more than 80% of women surveyed did not seek help from reproductive health services (maternity protection, family planning); among them, 5.9% faced difficulties in obtaining maternal health services; 5.4% - family planning services and 3.8% - receiving psychological support. Most often, women aged 25-34 (11.3%) and 35-44 (6.5%) faced difficulties in obtaining maternity protection services; among them, urban women – 11.1% and rural women – 7.6%; when receiving family planning services among urban women (6.1%), aged 25-34 years (10.2%) [30, p.45].

Moreover, in order to provide assistance to pregnant women and mothers with newborns, the UNFPA, in cooperation with the National Center for Public Health under the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan, has developed a Memo for pregnant and lactating women "What you need to know about coronavirus infection (COVID-19)?" the "Situational obstetric center" was organized, which carries out daily monitoring of pregnant women in serious and critical condition; developed a clinical protocol for the diagnosis and treatment of "COVID-19 in pregnant women" and guidelines "On the procedure for providing medical care to pregnant women and children during the COVID-19 pandemic"⁴⁰; together with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, webinars were held on the specifics of organizing infection control in obstetric facilities in the context of COVID-19.

⁴⁰ <https://mail.kz/ru/news/kz-news/glava-minzdrava-prokomentiroval-materinskuyu-smertnost-vo-vremya-pandemii>

FACTORS AFFECTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The health status of the population is influenced by various factors, which can be divided into several directions: the personal behavior of each person (improper sexual behavior, lifestyle of men and women); low awareness in the field of reproductive health; environmental and social and economic, genetic and medical factors.

The destructive attitude of people towards their health, bad habits leads to chronic diseases and mortality that affects the birth of a healthy generation; life expectancy; the appearance of respiratory diseases; gastrointestinal tract diseases; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); HIV/AIDS etc. etc.

Thus, for example, the population with sexually transmitted diseases in the Republic of Kazakhstan was recorded among men – 11154 people in 2017; 10179 men – in 2018; 9221 men – in 2019; 13182 women – in 2017; 11692 women – in 2018; 12092 women – in 2019. It is noteworthy that the number of women with sexually transmitted diseases increased in 2019 compared to 2018.

Measures in the field of prevention and treatment of HIV infection in the Republic of Kazakhstan are included in the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2025 and are carried out in accordance with the new Global Strategies and Goals. As a result of the actions taken at the end of 2019, the number of organizations in the field of providing services to combat HIV infection in the country was 17 (of which 14 are regional centers and 3 centers in cities of republican significance, such as Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent).

According to the Analytical Report⁴¹. The Republic of Kazakhstan, as of 2019, did not belong to countries with a high level of HIV infection. About your status as of 31.12. 25,753 people (82%) knew the year 2019, the number of people living with HIV infection was 31,378 people⁴².

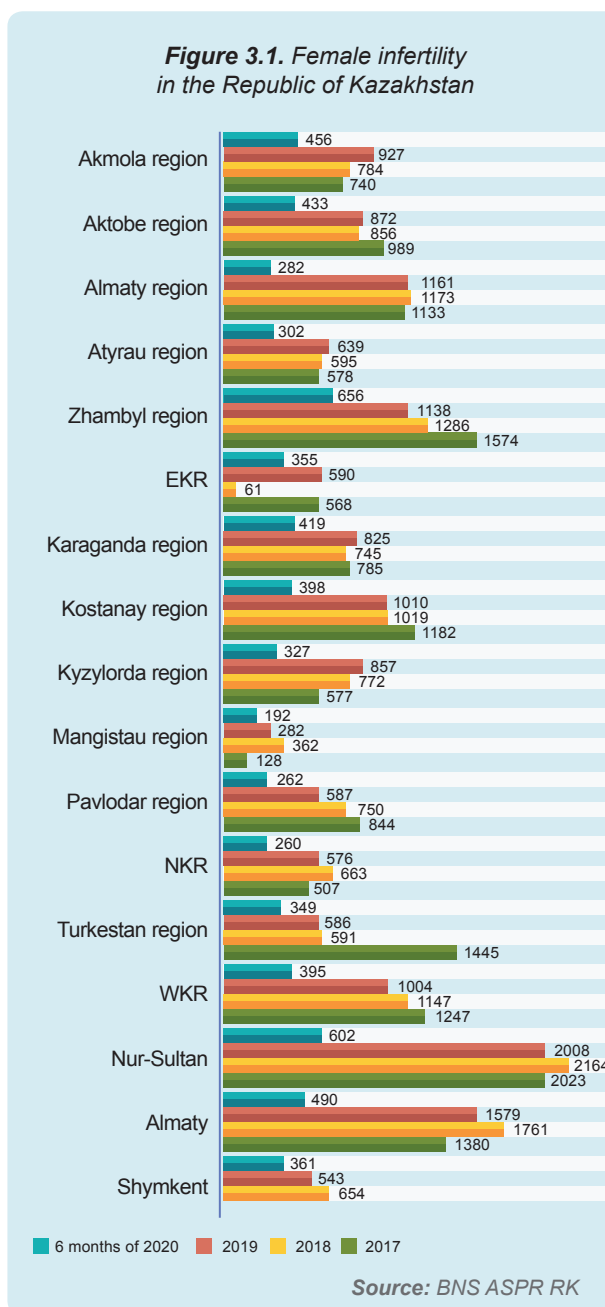
According to the data of the BNS ASPR RK for 2019, the life expectancy at birth was 73 years (73.18): among men – almost 69 years (68.82), among women – 77 years (77.30). The gender gap is 8 years * (8.48).

WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sexually transmitted diseases (gynecological and infectious diseases, inflammatory diseases of the genital organs, etc.) pose a great threat to the reproductive health of both men and women. Sexually transmitted diseases have a negative impact on reproductive health, increasing the risk of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, cancer, etc.

An important indicator of the reproductive health status of the population is the presence/absence

of infertility which depends on the health status of men and women. For example, in men, according to experts, the cause of infertility is associated with their improper lifestyle, poor environment, irregular sex life, stress, harmful production [39], while in women with their low level of reproductive health, which is also influenced by environmental factors, abortion, STDs [40]. According to statistics, at the end of 2019, 15186 cases of infertility among women were registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is 754 cases less than in 2018. The largest number of cases in the context of regions was registered in cities such as Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Almaty region, Kostanay and Zhambyl regions (Figure 3.1).



⁴¹ "Assessing the readiness of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure the sustainability of HIV services from the state budget", Almaty 2020, p. 8.

⁴² Country Progress Report - Kazakhstan. Global Monitoring of the AIDS Epidemic 2020, p. 4.

Besides the above-mentioned reasons, another reason for infertility is the termination of pregnancy (abortion) which is used due to early pregnancy or for medical reasons. Thus, according to statistics, in Kazakhstan at the end of 2019, 1147 cases of abortions were registered among adolescent girls from 15 to 18 years old and 4432 cases among women aged 18 to 49 years for medical reasons (Figure 3.2;3.3). The numerical indicator of abortions characterizes the limited access to reproductive health services, for the solution of which it is necessary to widely disseminate public awareness of family planning and improve the quality of medical services. The level of access to reproductive health services among adolescents remains unsatisfactory. In the Strategy for the protection of reproductive health of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2011-2020. noted that in recent years, the

reproductive and sexual behavior of boys and girls is characterized by the onset of sexual relations at the age of 14.15 ± 0.52 years), frequent change of sexual partners, a low level of knowledge about STIs, HIV / AIDS, the use of contraceptives, including condoms. The current situation of a low culture of safe behavior among young people is also explained by the fact that adolescents do not receive the knowledge they need on reproductive health issues in the framework of school or secondary special education [32].

Regionally, the largest number of abortions performed among adolescent girls from 15 to 18 years old in 2020 (6 months) was registered in such regions as Turkestan, Karaganda, Almaty, East Kazakhstan region, Zhambyl, Kostanay and Mangistau regions (Figure 3.2) ... Among women from 18 to 49 years old in the regional context, the largest number of abortions for medical reasons occurred in such regions as Turkestan region, Karaganda and Almaty regions, in the cities of Almaty and Nur-Sultan.

Premarital teenage pregnancies have negative social consequences leading to abortions and early motherhood. The facts of the unplanned teenage pregnancy indicate a lack of knowledge

Figure 3.2. Statistics on abortions in adolescent girls of 15-18 years old for the period from 2017 to 2020 (6 months)

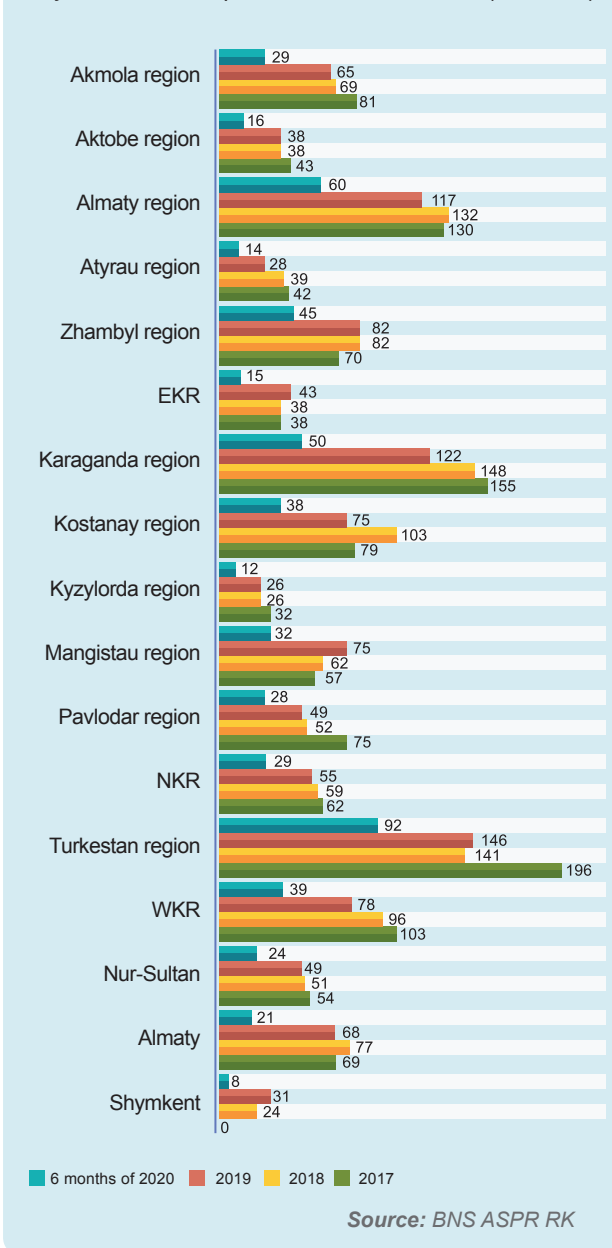
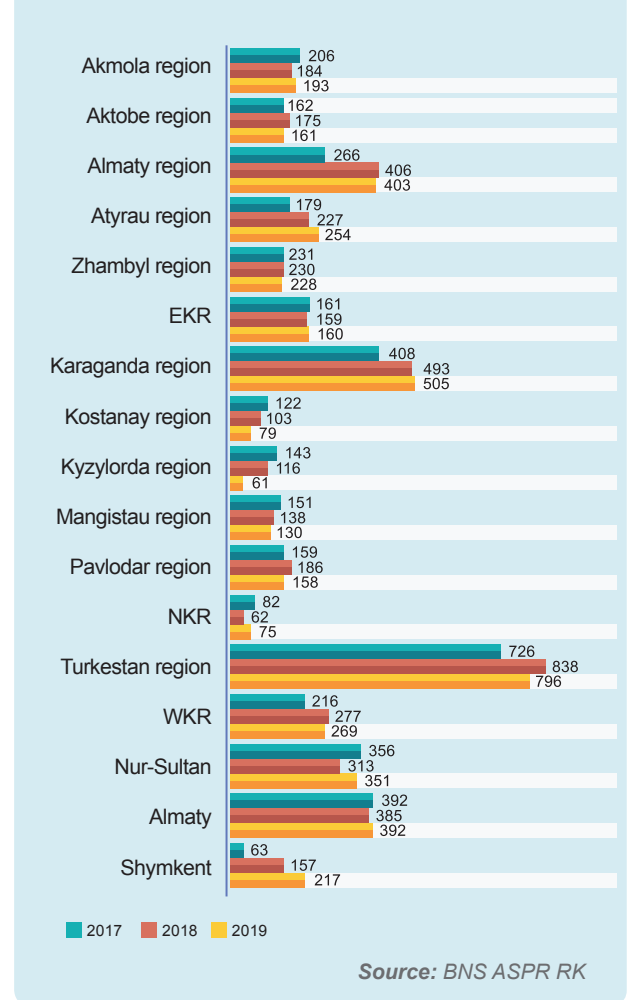


Figure 3.3. Statistics on abortions for medical reasons in women of 18 to 49 years old for the period from 2017 to 2019



about methods of preventing pregnancy; the inaccessibility of contraception. In this regard, the problem of preventing teenage pregnancy should be one of the most important components in programs for protecting the reproductive health of girls.

Early sexual activity among adolescent girls, the number and change of sexual partners, unprotected sex are the factors for sexually transmitted infections. Therefore, one of the following indicators of reproductive health disorders among the population is the spread of STDs. According to statistics, in 2019, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the total number of the female population with registered sexually transmitted diseases reached 12,092 people, compared to 2018, when this number was 11,692 people.

MEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The issues of reproductive health among men have recently become relevant, as the health of men is the most important indicator of the social and demographic and labor potential of the state. The main factors determining the health of men are their attitude to a healthy lifestyle, emotional state, the degree of seeking medical help. As it is known, men are less likely to seek help from doctors, which leads to negative consequences: mortality among men exceeds women's.

According to experts, spermatogenesis and potency are indicators of the men's reproductive health. One of the signs of reproductive health disorders among men is, as well as among women, infertility, which is no less common in modern medicine. Thus, the number of diagnosed infertility in the Republic of Kazakhstan among men was registered in 2019 - 1255 cases, which is 50 facts less than in 2018. The largest number of cases was registered in the city of Nur-Sultan; Turkestan, Kyzylorda, Zhambyl and Pavlodar regions (Figure 3.4).

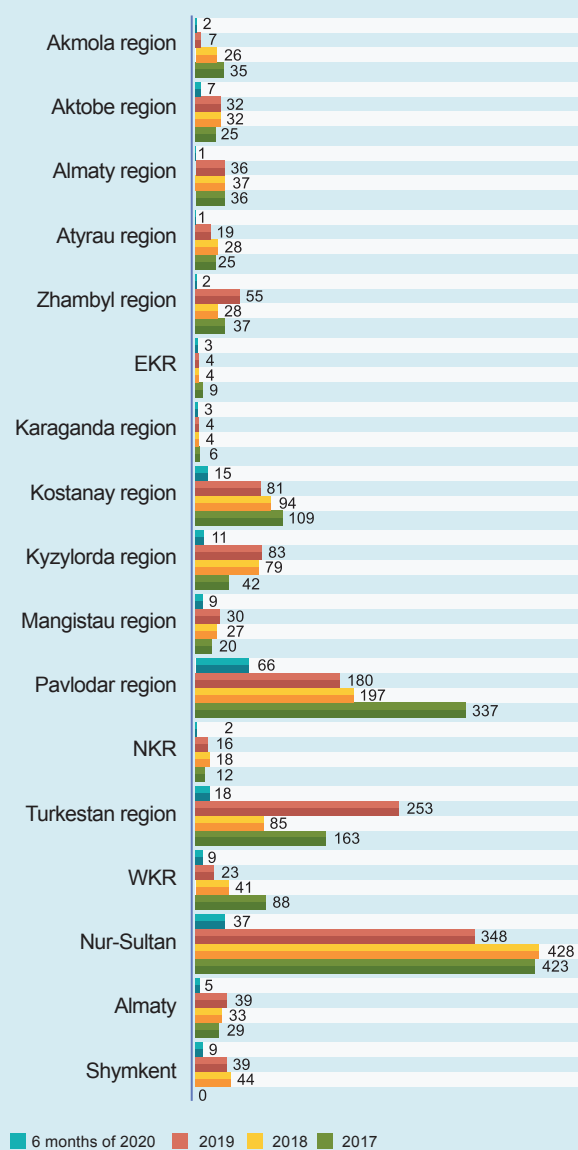
The total number of menfolk with registered sexually transmitted diseases reached 9221 in 2019, compared to 2018, when this number was 10,179.

The attitude towards the health among men necessitates the formation of a positive attitude towards health; state intervention in the process of preserving the reproductive health of men. Changing stereotypes in men (untimely access to doctors, wrong lifestyle) can be one of the factors in solving problems related to their reproductive health.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DISORDERS

One of the most important state policy missions in the field of population is the protection of reproductive health that includes a set of methods, ways and technologies for ensuring reproductive health, preventing and solving problems in the field

Figure 3.4. Statistics on men's infertility in the Republic of Kazakhstan



Source: BNS ASPR RK

of reproduction. Reproductive health protection also includes ensuring the reproductive rights of people - obtaining information, ensuring access to family planning methods, medical services, the use and free choice of contraceptive methods.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the protection of the reproductive health of citizens is regulated in Chapter 17 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On people's health and the health care system", the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020 -2025, etc.

In 2016, the global community was tasked with implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Kazakhstan has also committed itself to maintain and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 3: Ensure

healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for all at all ages). Achieving sustainable development is possible by expanding the use of rights, including in the field of reproductive rights, protection of human reproductive health.

Thus, according to experts, the goals in the field of sexual and reproductive health of young people are best achieved if a special environment is created to receive the services that young people need. In this regard, youth health centers have been opened in the country in the structure of various medical organizations, providing information on issues of sexual and reproductive health, sexual behavior, etc.; consultations of doctors and specialists, medical and psychological assistance. ICH's activities are based on the principles of anonymity and trust. According to statistical data from the Health Departments of the regions of Kazakhstan, at the end of 2019, 128 Youth Health Centers were registered in the republic. The total number of young people who applied to the specialists of the Ministry of Health for the 12 months of 2019 was 334 721 people, of which males – 126 437, females – 208 284 [33]

An important role in the protection of reproductive health and family planning is played by the Family Health Centers engaged in counseling and prophylactic activities on an outpatient basis, at home, and in a day hospital. As of December 31, 2019, the total number of Family Health Centers in Kazakhstan was 145, compared to 2017, when there were 118 of them.

One of the most important aspects of the prevention of diseases, unplanned pregnancy is the dissemination of information about the methods of contraception, their advantages and disadvantages, the choice of sexual behaviour. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, it can be stated that the coverage of women with contraception at the end of 2019 was 1,410,495 people, compared to 2018, when there were 1,504,241 people.

As noted above, an indicator of the reproductive health of the population is also infertility i.e. inability of a mature organism to conceive. According to WHO estimates, 5% of the population is infertile - for anatomical, genetic, endocrine and immunological reasons [34]. Moreover, as noted by the WHO, exceeding 15% of infertility in the country poses a threat to the demographic situation in the state [35].

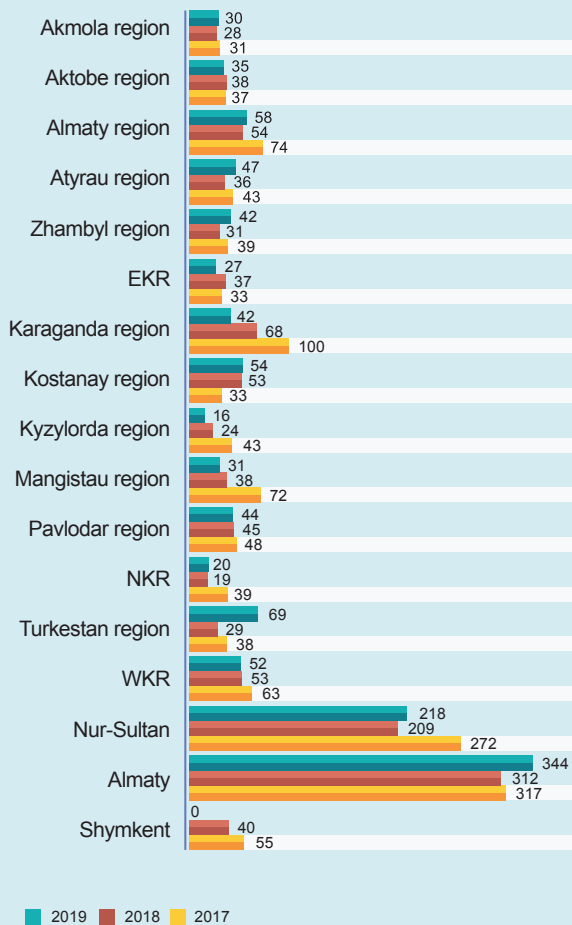
In order to improve reproductive health, it is necessary to ensure the availability of services for the prevention and treatment of infertility. The widespread prevalence of female and male infertility in the world forces world experts to carry out various measures to solve this problem by surgical intervention or by using IVF, which has been recognized by the World Health Organization as the most effective method of treating infertility.

Additionally, technologies such as sex cell donation, surrogacy, etc. are used.

Despite the availability of various assisted reproductive technologies, the level of infertility among the population in the world community is not decreasing. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the development of reproductive medicine dates back to the middle of the 20th century, and in 1987 the Human Reproduction Center was opened, dealing with family planning, infertility treatment among men. The IVF program in the guaranteed volume of medical care was included in 2010. Today, there are 26 IVF centres operating in the country, and as a result, more than 22 thousand people were born.

Thus, with an increase in the number of ART programs (assisted reproductive technologies), the number of pregnant women in the republic increases as a result of IVF from 1155 people in 2017 to 1334 people in 2019 (Figure 3.5). It should be noted that to assess the effectiveness of the IVF program, the percentage of pregnancy as a result of IVF is taken into account. The statistics of positive IVF results according to the WHO is 45-60% [36].

Figure 3.5. Number of pregnant women as a result of IVF



Source: BNS ASPR RK

In 2020, in his Address to the people of Kazakhstan «Kazakhstan in a new reality: time for action» the Head of State - K.K. Tokayev set 11 tasks for the Ministry of Health. Among them, there was an order to launch the Ansagan Sabi Program and increase the quota for IVF programs to 7,000. This fact indicates the importance of the problem of maintaining reproductive health as one of the determining factors in the social and demographic situation in the country.

Thus, the reproductive health of men and women includes the whole range of criteria for determining the state of health. Prevention and protection of the reproductive health of population should include a well-thought-out methodology of actions to form a behavioral strategy for both men and women in the field of prevention/detection of diseases and disorders of reproductive health.

In reproductive health, it is important to study those indicators that are associated with a woman's reproductive function and affect the results of population reproduction. One of such indicators is reproductive losses which include maternal and infant mortality. Such scale reveals the social significance and the need for its effective solution, the search for new approaches to study the problem of reproductive health, and the development of mechanisms for organizing medical care.

Statistics of successful IVF protocols in the world: the best in vitro fertilization efficiency in Israel is 45-50% at the first attempt; Spain – 45%; South Korea – 43-45%; Japan – 42% of successful procedures.

The IVF efficiency statistics in the CIS countries: in Ukraine - the percentage of successful protocols is 35%; in the Republic of Belarus - the pregnancy rate is 30%; in Russia, pregnancy as a result of artificial insemination occurs in 38.5% of patients⁴³.

About 70,000 married couples have undergone ART treatment in our country. At the end of 2019, more than 22,300 test-tube babies were born in Kazakhstan. The effectiveness of treatment (pregnancy after IVF) increased from 15% to 42% on average. The indicator of the effectiveness of treatment after the birth of a child (take baby home) is at the level of 30%. This corresponds to the indicator of the best European clinics⁴⁴.

Annually, the number of free procedures allocated by the state using modern assisted reproductive technologies is growing: from 2010 to 2019, 9 times (from 100 to 900 cycles per year)⁴⁵.

In 2015-2020, 4,338 IVF programs were carried out, among them:

2015 - 821
 2016 - 812
 2017 - 901
 2018 - 902
 2019 - 902

This year, about 1 thousand quotas were allocated for the whole of Kazakhstan. At the same time, according to rough estimates, today there are about 9.5 thousand people expect their participation in IVF program.

3.2 INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN KAZAKHSTAN

One of the main problems of modern states associated with safe motherhood is maternal mortality (MM), which in turn is an integrated indicator of the reproductive age women's health, an indicator of the social and economic development level of the state. The statistics regarding the increase/decrease in the number of MM in different states are varied. Given this trend, the analysis of the maternal mortality problem is relevant for the subsequent coordination of actions to protect motherhood, planning programs to improve the reproductive health of women.

In accordance with the WHO and ICD recommendations – X revision (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth revision, 1992), maternal mortality refers to all registered deaths of women that occur during pregnancy or within 42 days after its end, regardless of its duration and location, from any reason associated with pregnancy, aggravated by it or its management, but not from an accident or accidental circumstances [37]. This indicator reflects, along with the availability of medical services for women during pregnancy and childbirth, a number of other factors: nutrition, access to socio-economic resources and education, family planning and reproductive health services [38]

One of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 3 is to improve maternal health: reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 births, and no country should have a maternal mortality rate more than double the global average. [39] In 2015, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon announced the launch of the 2016-2030 Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent Health [40] aimed at ending all preventable deaths in women, children and adolescents, and creating the conditions for whom these groups not only survive, but also thrive and see changes in their environment, health and well-being. Also, these actions include expanding access and coverage of health services, strengthening the health system, etc.

The structure of the maternal mortality causes is indirectly or directly related to obstetric causes, leading to complications such as bleeding (mainly postpartum hemorrhage); preeclampsia and eclampsia; postpartum infections, unsafe abortion. These complications account for 75% of all maternal deaths [41]. Also, chronic diseases, diseases of

⁴³<https://vavilon.ru/statistika-eko>

⁴⁴<https://medelement.com>

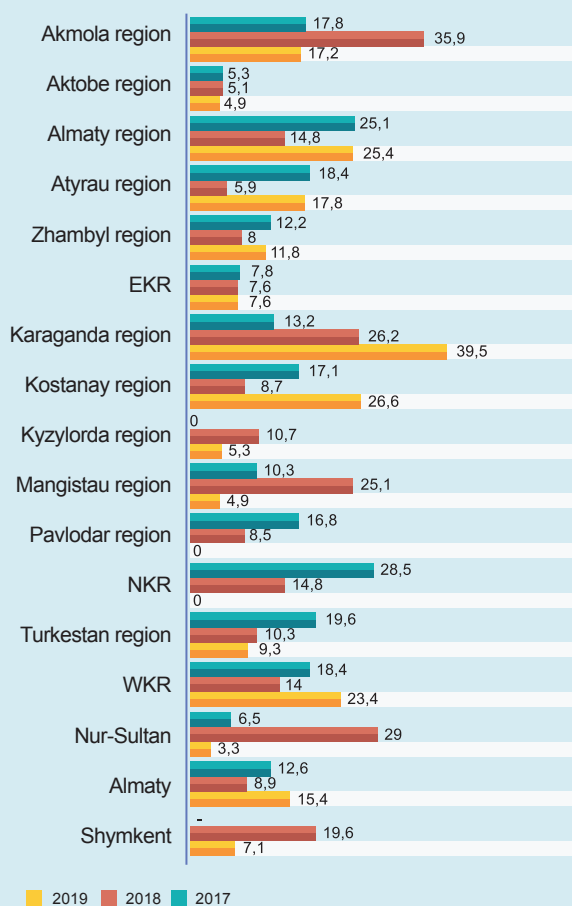
⁴⁵<http://novoetv.kz/2019/11/za-8-let-v-kazaxstane-rodilos-bolee-2-tysyach-detej-blagodarya-byudzhetnym-programmam-eko/>

the cardiovascular system, aggravated during pregnancy, circulatory disorders, as well as late registration of pregnant women were recorded as the main indirect causes of maternal mortality.

According to experts, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the maternal mortality rate has dropped significantly (from 92 cases per 100,000 live births in 1995 to 14 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018). The decrease in the number of maternal mortality was also influenced by such factors as the introduction of WHO perinatal technologies in the regions of Kazakhstan at the expense of public funds [42, p. 33].

In particular, the maternal mortality rate in 2018 was 13.9%, in 2019 – 13.7%, for 7 months of 2020 – 7.59%. In the context of regions, in the Almaty region, the maternal mortality rate has doubled from 14.8% per 100,000 l/b in 2018 to 29.6 in 2019; in Atyrau region, maternal mortality increased threefold from 5.9% per 100,000 l/b in 2018 to 18% in 2019; in the East Kazakhstan region the indicator was 14 in 2018, in 2019 – 23.4. in the Karaganda region, the maternal mortality rate increased from 26.2% in 2018 to 39.5% in 2019. The maternal mortality rate for 2019 is zero in Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan oblasts (Figure 3.6).

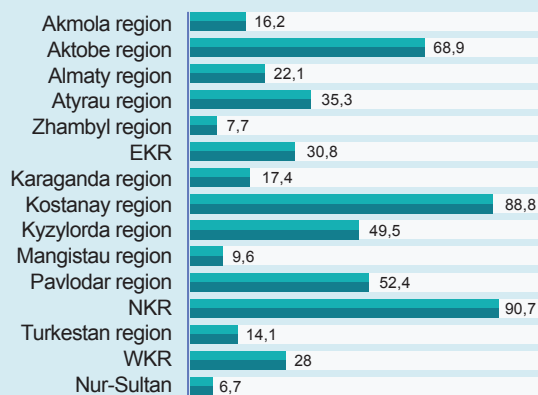
Figure 3.6. Maternal mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan per 100,000 live births



Source: BNS ASPR RK

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the first half of 2020, the maternal mortality rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 27.1% per 100,000 f / r. In the context of regions, the highest maternal mortality rate was recorded in North Kazakhstan (90.7%), Kostanay (88.8%) and Aktobe regions (68.9%), as can be seen from Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7. Maternal mortality in Kazakhstan for the first half of 2020



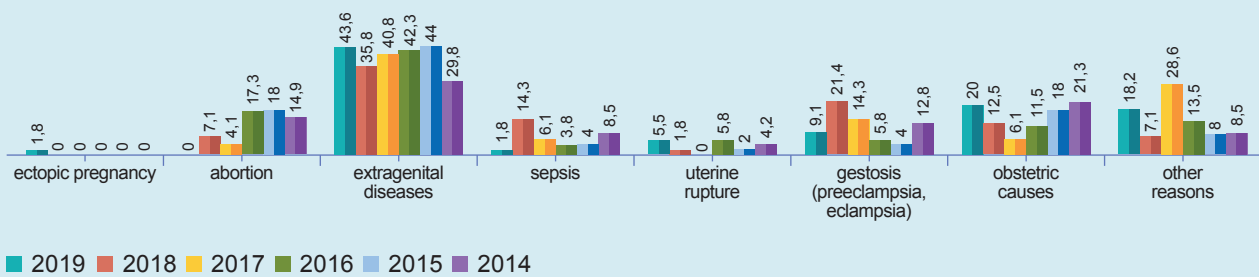
Source: BNS ASPR RK

Among the causes of maternal mortality are extragenital diseases, gestosis (preeclampsia, eclampsia), septic diseases, uterine rupture, ectopic pregnancy, abortion and obstetric bleeding. Thus, in 2014, extragenital diseases (29.8%), obstetric bleeding (21.3%), sepsis – (8.5%), abortion – (14.9%) took the leading place in the structure of the causes of maternal mortality. In 2019, in the structure of the causes of maternal mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the first place was occupied by extragenital diseases (43.6%), in the second and third places – obstetric and other causes (20.0% and 18.2%, respectively) and in the fourth place - gestosis (preeclampsia, eclampsia) (9.1%) (Figure 3.8). It can also include complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which are the cause of death among adolescent girls [43]. Most maternal deaths are considered preventable, the prevention/treatment algorithm for which has long been developed and known in the medical field. These reasons indicate a number of problems in the field of reproductive health and ensuring safe motherhood, low quality of pregnancy and childbirth management, and the need for measures to expand access to reproductive health and family planning services, and improve the qualifications of medical workers.

So, in particular, this is evidenced by the data of the report of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan⁴⁶, according to which systemic problems were identified in the provision of medical care to pregnant women, women in labor and postpartum

⁴⁶Current situation with maternal and child mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan, 2020, p. 5...

Figure 3.8. Structure of maternal mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan from 2013 to 2018



* Responsible department - Department of Social and Demographic Statistics
 Data source: Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

women: low level of knowledge of obstetricians-gynecologists and specialists providing obstetric and medical tactics at all levels; When organizing medical care, experts note the lack of continuity between regions, control of the route of pregnant women who left, inadequate diagnosis and treatment of pregnant women with extragenital diseases, and more.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality is a kind of indicator - an indicator of the social and economic development of the state reflecting all types of assistance to children and mothers, material and sanitary conditions, well-being of the population, effectiveness of preventive measures in epidemiological situations, social and economic, ecological living conditions of children, etc. The infant mortality rate, being the main indicator of the health of the nation and the development of the state, is also one of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals. The infant mortality rate is an indicator that measures the mortality rate of children under 1 year old (0 years old). It is calculated as the annual number of deaths of children aged 0 years per 1000 births [44].

Among the causes of infant mortality are infectious diseases, congenital anomalies, respiratory diseases, as well as the level of development of state health care. More than 80% of newborns die due to complications arising during pregnancy or childbirth, due to infections (pneumonia and sepsis), which can be eliminated by providing quality sanitary conditions, proper nutrition, trained qualified medical personnel, etc.

The Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at ensuring a healthy lifestyle for children reducing newborn mortality to 12 per 1000 live births in each country (SDG target 3.2), which in turn is linked to the goal of reducing the global maternal mortality rate.

As noted in the UN Report, significant progress has been achieved in the world in reducing maternal and infant mortality in countries such as Belarus, Bangladesh, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, etc. This was achieved by expanding access to quality medical care, improving the human resources of the health care system [45].

According to experts, in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past decade, starting in 2008, when the

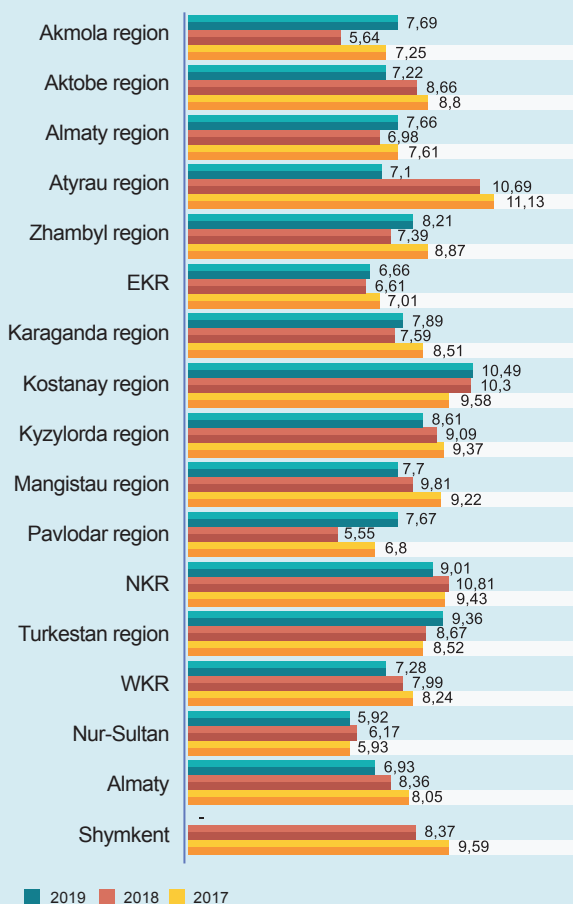
country switched to international criteria for live birth, progress has been made to reduce child mortality. Neonatal mortality rates have dropped by more than 50%. The main factors in reducing infant mortality were noted such as improving the welfare of the population, improving emergency care for mothers and newborns, treating infectious diseases in children, increasing health care costs, primary health care, home visits, and the introduction of modern medical technologies.

Since 2011, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) strategies across the country have been introduced [46]. The introduction by Kazakhstan since 2011 of a "confidential audit of maternal mortality", according to WHO, has improved the civil registration and statistics system in Kazakhstan, and introduced corrective measures for the causes of errors leading to death. This audit in Kazakhstan, along with officially registered cases of maternal mortality, also registers cases of death of a pregnant woman, defined as accidents or other causes. As a result of such a confidential audit of maternal mortality in Kazakhstan, treatment protocols were revised and systemic measures were taken to improve the reliability of statistics and eliminate preventable maternal deaths [47].

Despite a significant decrease, in the Republic of Kazakhstan the problem of infant mortality remains relevant. Thus, in a report on the results of an independent assessment of the primary health care impact on child mortality in the course of a study that covered the period from 2000 to 2017, it was noted that in 2018 the downward trend in mortality stopped [48].

Experts note that programs for perinatal and neonatal care and assistance to sick newborns are ineffective in the regions. For example, if in 2017 the overall infant mortality rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 7.93%, in 2018 it was 8.03%, and in 2019 it reached 8.37% per 1000 live births. The most unfavorable situation at the end of 2019 was in Atyrau (11.13%), Kostanay (9.58%), North Kazakhstan (9.43%) and Mangistau regions (9.22%), as well as in Shymkent (9.59%). The lowest value of the infant mortality rate in 2019 was in the West Kazakhstan (7.01%) and Pavlodar (6.80%) regions, in the city of Nur-Sultan (5.93%) (Figure 3.9).

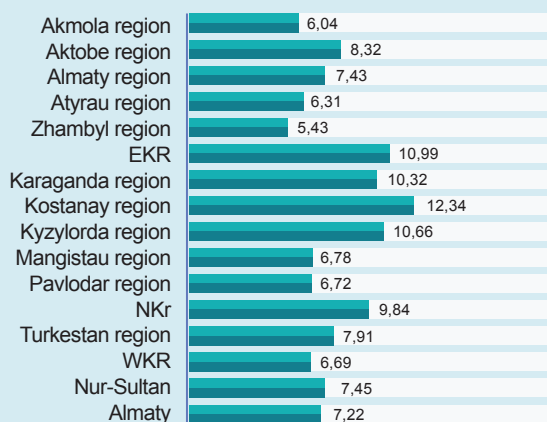
Figure 3.9. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births



Source: BNS ASPR RK

For the first half of 2020, the infant mortality rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 7.78% per 1000 live births. In terms of regions, the highest infant mortality rate was recorded in Kostanay (12.34%), West Kazakhstan (10.99%) and Kyzylorda regions (10.66%), as can be seen from Figure 3.10.

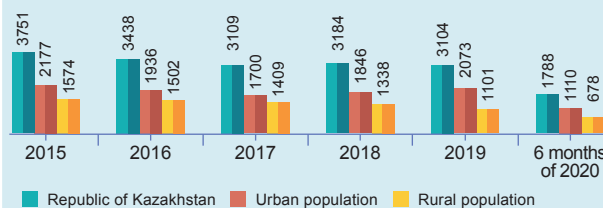
Figure 3.10. Infant mortality in the first half of 2020



Source: BNS ASPR RK

If we consider infant mortality by type of population, the distance between the urban and rural population began to decrease due to an increase in the level of the medical sector, access to medical services, raising awareness of various types of services and treatment in rural areas (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11. Infant mortality by type of population



Source: BNS ASPR RK

In the structure of the infant mortality causes, the following are distinguished - the state of the perinatal period; congenital malformations; respiratory diseases (pneumonia, acute respiratory viral infections, respiratory failure); infectious diseases; circulatory diseases, accidents.

Despite some positive trends in the field of medical processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan, some indicators of reproductive health, such as the level of maternal mortality, complicated pregnancies, early pregnancies necessitate effective measures in the management of reproductive health.

Improving the reproductive health of the population, their ability to high-quality reproduction of the population is still one of the important strategic objectives of health care both in the Republic of Kazakhstan and around the world. In this regard, in order to ensure high-quality and affordable health care, formation of adherence to a healthy lifestyle among the population, development of public health services, improving the quality of medical care, sustainable development of the health care system in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020 - 2025 was adopted. etc. Its main targets for 2025 are summarized as follows:

- an increase in the life expectancy of citizens up to 75 years;
- reducing the risk of premature mortality from 30 to 70 years old from cardiovascular, oncological, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes to 15.43%.

- reduction of maternal mortality to 14.5 per 100 thousand live births (according to confidential audit data);

- reduction of infant mortality to 8.3 per 1000 live births (according to confidential audit data).

To solve this goal, the solution of the following tasks is indicated:

1. Formation of adherence to a healthy lifestyle among the population and the development of public health services
2. Improving the quality of medical care
3. Sustainable development of the health care system.



CHAPTER IV

WELL-BEING
OF KAZAKHSTAN
FAMILIES

CHAPTER IV WELL-BEING OF KAZAKHSTAN FAMILIES

4.1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF FAMILIES

The poor population and social and economic inequality in terms of material well-being are characteristic of any society, regardless of its development level [49].

As a result of the current crisis caused by the pandemic of the new coronavirus and its negative economic consequences of a global scale, the current social and economic situation of Kazakhstan families is characterized by a decrease in cash income, the preservation of significant income differentiation by type of settlement (city/village), spheres of employment of family members.

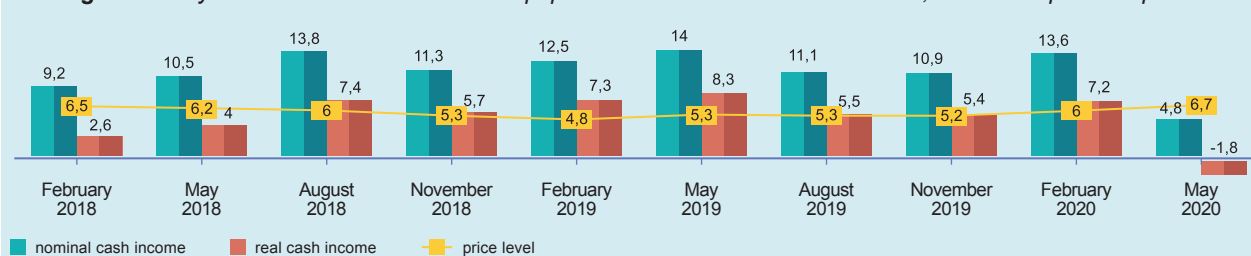
The coronavirus pandemic has had a negative impact on the social and economic situation of

According to official statistics, the growth of average per capita nominal money incomes of most of the population of Kazakhstan has slowed down during the pandemic. So, if the nominal income growth in 2019 was 12% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, then in April 2020 it was only 7.4%.

The growth of nominal cash income in January-May 2020 amounted to 11%, taking into account the rise in consumer prices by 6.3%, which reduced the real incomes of Kazakhstanis (Figure 4.1). Taking into account the prevailing level of inflation, real money incomes for the indicated period amounted to 104.4%.

The absolute value of food costs per household member on average and their share in consumer spending are considered by analysts as the most

Figure 4.1. Dynamics of cash incomes of the population in Kazakhstan in 2018-2020, in % to the previous period



Source: BNS ASPR RK

Kazakhstan families. This is indicated by the main indicators of social and economic development, information from international financial institutions, as well as subjective assessments of the population identified as a result of sociological research.

According to the latest estimates of the World Bank, in 2020, with a relatively positive scenario for the development of the epidemiological situation, COVID-19 could push about 71 million people in the world to extreme poverty. In the worst case, 100 million people could be in extreme poverty. The World Bank predicts a serious increase in poverty in the Central Asian region due to the negative effect of the pandemic on people: interruptions in employment, rising medical costs, increased costs of food, food products, etc. The World Bank predicts that the number of poor in the region could increase by about 1.4 million in 2020 based on the definition of the poverty line in lower middle-income countries (USD 3.2/person per day), and by about 2.6 million people, based on the definition of the poverty line in upper middle-income countries (USD 5.5/person per day) [50]. If we consider that, according to the national census, on average, about 3.6 people lived in households in the country, then we can talk about the risk of "new poverty" for 380 thousand families and more.

important indicators of the population's standard of living. As the standard of living rises, it decreases, which allows for more spending on health care, leisure, etc. The richest population has the lowest share of food costs in consumer spending than families with low incomes. According to international statistics, if a family spends more than 50% of their income on food, then the standard of living of such a family is assessed as below average.

Based on the BNS ASPR RK data, it can be concluded that the structure of income and expenditures of the population (family) in the Q1 of 2020 compared to the same period last year practically did not change [61]. In the structure of household expenditures, food costs continue to prevail (48.5%). Kazakh families spend 22.6% of their income on clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, household items, household appliances, durable goods, personal hygiene items, vehicles and fuel and lubricants and other non-food products necessary for each member. As for paid services - payment for housing and communal services, transport and communications, education, health care, services for the repair of clothes, shoes, household appliances, equipment and other types of services - 17.3% of monetary income is spent for each family member (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Structure of family income and expenses in the Q1, 2020

Q1, 2020				
	Total (KZT)	%	City (KZT)	Village (KZT)
Income for each family member (income of the population per capita)	177 392	-	201 311	143 364
Family expenses per member (expenditures of the population per capita)	176 398	100,0	200 540	142 053
Consumer expenses	163 555	92,7	185 076	132 940
of them for:				
foodstuffs	92 452	52,4	101 240	79 951
incl. food	85 528	48,5	93 177	74 647
non-grocery goods	39 951	22,6	44 495	33 488
paid services	31 152	17,3	39 341	19 501
Taxes, fees, payments	202	0,1	257	124
Other cash expenses	12 641	7,2	15 207	8 989

Note: Cash income of the population is the amount of money received by the population in the form of wages, income from entrepreneurial activities, social payments (pensions, scholarships, benefits and other payments), interest, dividends and other income from property, other cash receipts.

Source: Taldau Information and Analytical System of BNS ASPR RK

One of the main categories that characterize the material well-being of families is poverty. In world practice, there are three main approaches to measuring poverty - absolute (setting the state of consumption standards in accordance with the recommendations of experts and resource opportunities), relative (establishing ratios in the distribution of income among different groups of the population) and subjective (subjective assessment by the population of their own financial situation and characteristics poverty revealed on the basis of sociological research) [51].

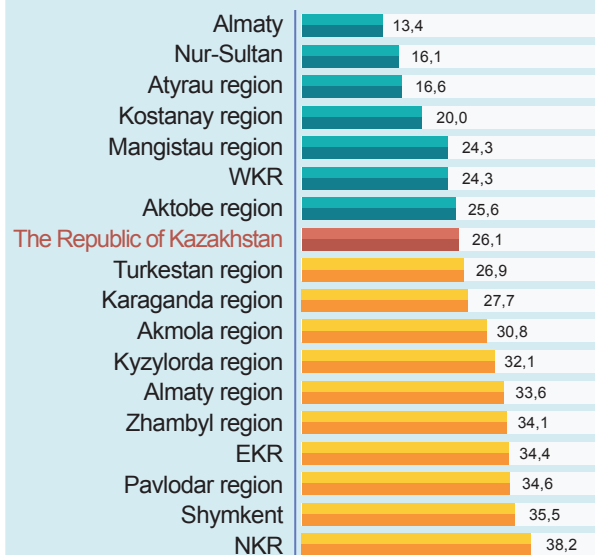
In Kazakhstan, the definition of the ratio of the poor is based on the concept of absolute poverty, which presupposes a comparison of per capita income and the subsistence minimum ("income poverty"). Currently, the national poverty level is defined as the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level. According to official data, in 2019 the share of such people in the country was 4.1%, in the Q1 of 2020 – 4.0% [52].

In the context of regions, the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level prevails in Turkestan (10.8%), East-Kazakhstan region (6.2%), North Kazakhstan (5.6%) and Kyzylorda region (4,9%) (Table 4.2). Compared to 2019, in the Q1 of 2020, the most significant negative dynamics is noted in the Mangistau region. In almost all regions of the country, the main correlated poverty is the rural type of settlement.

In world practice, the concept of relative poverty is widely used, which assesses the correspondence of the population's income to their average (median) values, showing how poor people are in comparison with others ("poverty by deprivation"). In OECD countries, the relative poverty line is set at 40-60%

of the median household income. The proportion of persons with household incomes below the poverty risk level is defined as the "working poor" who work but do not earn enough to grow their wealth. Estimates of the relative poverty of the BNS AASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan show that 9.7% (about 1.7 million) of the population lived in Kazakhstan in 2019 with a cash income below 60% of the median income (KZT 46,765). The proportion of the relatively poor or "working poor" in 2019 reached 26.1% (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2. The share of employees with wages below 2/3 of the median wage (74 796 tenge), 2019



Source: BNS AASPR RK "Structure and distribution of wages of workers in the Republic of Kazakhstan" for 2019

Table 4.2. Share of population with incomes below the subsistence level in 2019 and in the first quarter of 2020, (%)

	2019			1 quarter of 2020		
	Total	including		Total	including	
		urban	rural		urban	rural
The Republic of Kazakhstan	4,3	2,7	6,6	4,0	2,4	6,3
Akmola region	4,3	3,3	5,2	4,6	2,5	6,5
Aktobe region	3,0	2,1	6,0	3,1	1,9	6,2
Almaty region	2,9	1,8	3,2	3,0	2,1	3,2
Atyrau region	2,5	0,6	4,4	2,2	0,3	4,5
West Kazakhstan region	3,7	2,2	5,4	3,9	2,1	5,8
Zhambyl Region	4,8	2,9	6,1	5,2	3,0	6,7
Karaganda region	2,5	2,4	3,2	2,1	2,4	0,9
Kostanay region	3,4	2,4	4,6	3,3	1,4	5,8
Kyzylorda region	4,9	3,5	6,0	4,6	3,8	5,2
Mangistau region	4,3	0,5	6,8	5,8	1,9	8,4
Pavlodar region	3,8	3,0	5,5	2,8	2,3	4,2
North-Kazakhstan region	5,6	4,4	6,6	5,0	3,5	6,2
Turkestan region	10,8	8,8	11,3	9,8	6,9	10,6
East-Kazakhstan region	6,2	3,0	11,5	4,3	2,9	6,7
Nur-Sultan	1,1	1,1	-	1,1	1,1	-
Almaty	2,8	2,8	-	2,4	2,4	-
Shymkent	2,8	2,8	-	2,8	2,8	-

Source: Monitoring of the living standards of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Spreadsheets for Q1 2020. Uneven distribution of income for the 1st quarter of 2019-2020 (TC-42-K). BNS ASPR RK. Date of the application: 08/20/2020 <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/64/statistic/6>

There are also alternative estimates. Thus, according to the methodology of the World Bank, for the countries with the upper middle income countries, the “poverty” line is designated at the level of 5.5 US dollars per day per person. Based on this methodology, according to some estimates in Kazakhstan, there are about 8-9% of the population living below the poverty line.

Indirectly, the level of poverty among Kazakhstan families can be assessed by the results of the subjective assessment by the respondents of the material well-being of their families, obtained in the framework of sociological research 2019-2020 of Rukhani Zhangyru Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development.

REFERENCE:

the study was conducted in 14 regions and 3 cities of republican significance in 2019, covering 1,200 respondents over the age of 18.

According to the results of a sociological study in 2019, the share of respondents who experienced a lack of funds for the purchase of food in the previous 12 months was 9.4%. By regions, the largest share of such respondents was noted in Zhambyl (26.9%), Akmola (21.6%), Mangistau (15.0%) and Turkestan (14.7%) regions, as well as in the city of Almaty (15.8%).

The data of the sociological survey of 2020 indicate that the share of the extremely poor (“There is not enough money even for food”) of the population and those who are on the verge of poverty (“There is enough money for food, but buying clothes is difficult”) reaches 2.4 % and 14.4%, respectively. Even taking into account the subjectivity of the assessments voiced by the respondents and the impact of restrictive measures during a pandemic, the share of the poor population in the context of regions remains impressive.

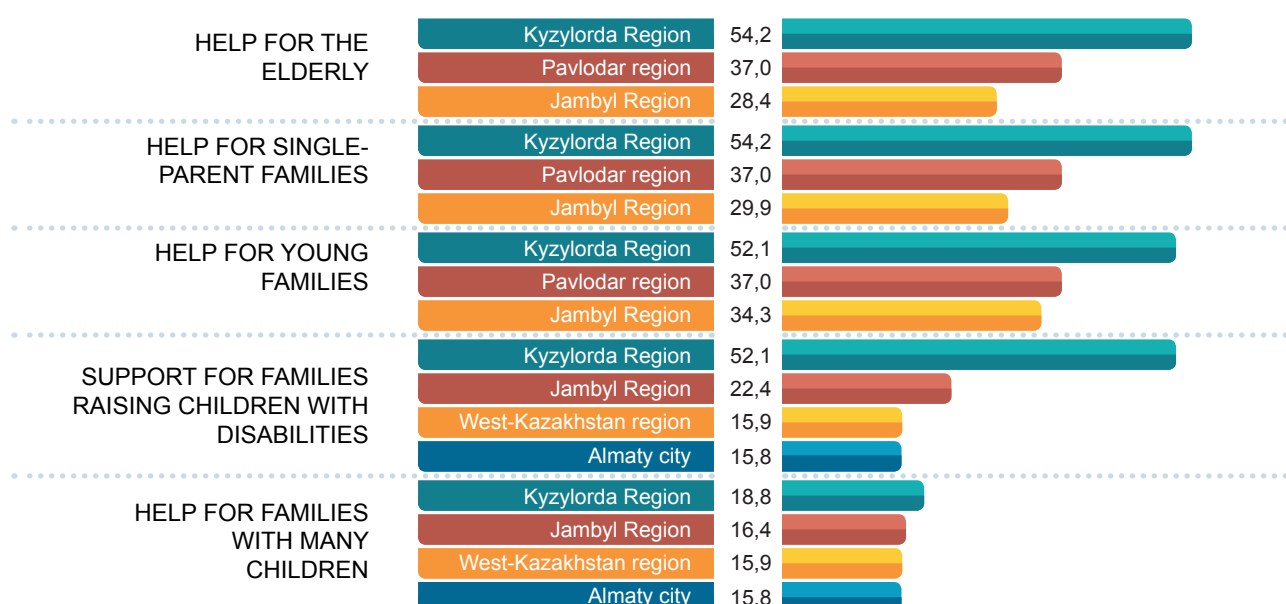
The most critical assessments for this parameter (“There is not enough money even for food”) were formed in Almaty (15.0%). It should be noted that the high level of refusal to answer in Akmola and Kyzylorda regions does not allow revealing reliable assessments of their own material well-being by residents of these regions.

At the same time, an assessment of the level of satisfaction of the population with measures of state support for certain categories of families makes it possible to determine the nature of the main requests of citizens for state support in the

REFERENCE:

the study was conducted in 14 regions and 3 cities of republican significance in 2020, covering 1,200 respondents over the age of 18.

Figure 4.3. Citizens' requests for state support of certain social groups in the regions



Source: Rukhani Zhangyru KISD

* Note: the percentage of respondents who chose the answer option "The state does nothing for this category" to the question: "Do you consider sufficient state support for such categories as ...?"

regions. In particular, in the Kyzylorda region, there is a high level of population requests (over 50%) for state support for the elderly, single-parent, young families, as well as families raising children with disabilities (Figure 4.3).

Targeting and coverage of Kazakhstan families with measures of state support and development are one of the key indicators of the effectiveness of the state's social policy. Evaluation of these indicators is impossible without a qualitative accounting of the number of households, which include people connected by family and kinship relations. In terms of the structure of households in Kazakhstan, they differ little from households in other countries of the world (Table 4.3).

At the same time, the frequency and nature of statistical accounting of households in our country do not allow assessing the real situation of Kazakhstan families, including indicators of coverage of certain categories of families with social support measures. It is possible to judge the effectiveness of measures of state social support for low-income and vulnerable families with children solely by the data of the national population census and the results of assessing the household budget. The absence in the practice of public administration in the field of social protection of the population of evaluative studies of the effectiveness and impact of various measures of social assistance and support in the context of family types act as a deterrent to a full assessment of their targeting and coverage indicators.

Table 4.3. Types of households in the world and Kazakhstan

	In the world* (according to UN data in 2018)	Kazakhstan (according to the 2009 census)
Couples with children of any age, including adults	38%	45%
Couples without children	13%	
Extended (three-generation)	27%	35,5%
Consisting of one person	13%	8,2%
Single parent families	8%	9,8%
Composite (not related)	2%	1,5%

Source: Progress of the world's women 2019–2020: families in a changing world. Household types: global and regional averages. https://eca.unwomen.org/ru/digital-library/progress-of-the-worlds-women#_Data_insights

* Note: excluding data for Oceania and Kazakhstan

4.2. PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE IN THE FAMILY AND ITS IMPACT ON RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS

The psychological climate should be understood as a relatively stable atmosphere (mental mood) of the family, which manifests itself: in the attitude of family members to each other; in relation to common family goals, values, preferences.

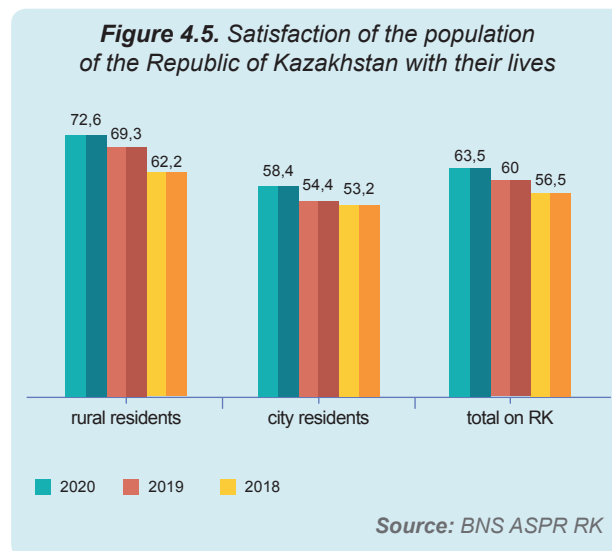
The main signs of a harmonious psychological climate of the family:

- all family members communicate with each other, know how to listen and hear each other, in disputes everyone's opinion is taken into account;
- responsibility is shared between all family members;
- family members support each other, can fulfill the duties of another in case of a change in the situation;
- each family member believes in himself/herself, has adequate self-esteem, trusts others;
- family members have a common system of values, respect family traditions;
- a sense of humor is appreciated, attention is paid to spiritual life, a positive attitude to any events is brought up, time is allocated for joint entertainment;
- coalitions between family members are dynamic and changeable;
- family members create conditions for personal growth, seek help and support from specialists in the event of a crisis or any problems.

Figure 4.4 shows the factors of the psychological climate that have a beneficial effect on the family atmosphere:



The results of a survey conducted by the BNS AASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan among the residents of the republic on the questionnaire "Quality of life of the population" showed that 63.5% of respondents are satisfied with their lives, while in rural areas there are much more satisfied Kazakhstanis urban (58.4%). At the same time, there are more men who are satisfied with their lives (65.9%) than women (62.0%) (Figure 4.5)⁴⁷.



Today, young people who create a family often do not know how to achieve harmony in relationships and a favorable psychological climate for its development. Marital roles are often confused or not defined at all, and conflicts can arise from this.

Thus, a "Family and demographic policy" study conducted by the Rukhani Zhangryu Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development revealed that the psychological climate in the family depends on the emotional state of the parents [53].

The respondents were asked to answer the question: "Have you experienced the following feelings over the past week? (anxiety, stress)". The percentage of respondents who experienced anxiety and stress in the last week before the survey is similar and amounts to approximately 18-20% (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4. Distribution of answers to the question: "During the last week, did you experience the following feelings?", In%

	Yes	No	Not sure
Anxiety	20,4	77,3	2,3
Stress	18,7	78,4	2,9

As the correlation analysis shows, the highest rates are observed in the 30-59 age group (21-23%), the lowest among young people (14-16%). It is clearly seen that there is a correlation between the respondents' marital status and the level of

⁴⁷ Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Quality of life of the population in Kazakhstan in 2019 / www.gov.kz Kazakhstanis are happier than all residents of the EAEU-research / www.tengrinews

anxiety/stress - unmarried respondents confirm these psychological states in only 13.7% of cases, married – in 18.2% of cases, while among the respondents, living in unregistered marriage, the Figure rises to 31.4%. More than 20% of respondents currently suffer from fatigue or depression syndrome. With age, the proportion of respondents suffering from fatigue and depression syndrome increases (18-29 years old – 15.1%, 30-59 years old – 23.1%, 60 years and older – 27.4%) as shown in table 4.5.

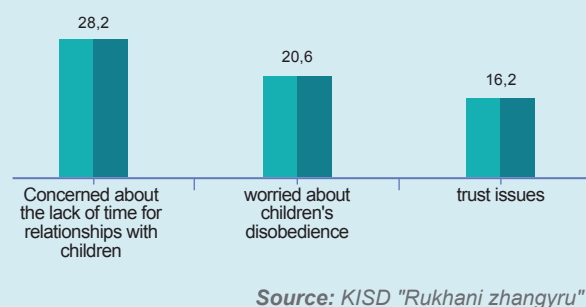
Table 4.5. Distribution of answers to the question: "During the last week, did you experience the following feelings?" by marital status of respondents

Marital status	Yes	No
Have you experienced anxiety?		
Married	18,2%	79,7%
We live in an unregistered marriage	28,6%	68,6%
Have you experienced stress?		
Married	17,1%	80,5%
We live in an unregistered marriage	22,9%	71,4%

Meanwhile, the emotional potential of the family has great opportunities for educational impact on the child. In combination with the ideological attitudes of the parents, emotional factors are the main reason for the development of the child's moral dignity. On the basis of the positive evaluative attitude of the parents, the child's emotional-value attitude to himself is formed - the attitude to his "I", the need for respect from others.

The results of a sociological study on the topic "Research of the state and development of Kazakhstan large families (from four children and older)" of the KISD "Rukhani Zhangyru", conducted in 2020 showed that the main problems that worried respondents were the lack of time to communicate with children, the problem of disobedience lack of trust (Figure 4.6; 4.7).

Figure 4.6. Anxiety of respondents about the problems of raising children



Among the significant and widespread problems of the formation of the psychological climate in the family are intra-family conflicts: between spouses, between parents and children, violence as an extreme form of conflict manifestation. The conflicts between the mother and the father always affect the child. Parents quarrel, cheat, divorce and suffer, but children suffer no less than them, because they feel kinship with both parents, children are acutely experiencing their disorder. This gives rise to a lot of its own problems in study and communication. Frequent family quarrels, divorce of parents, against the background of inattention to the inner world of the child (when the mother is deepened into her own experiences), lead to undesirable consequences. It is common for parents to lack humane and reasonable communication methods⁴⁸.

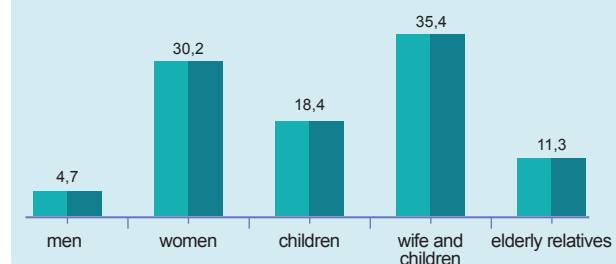
The factors that are the basis for an unfavorable psychological climate in the family are shown in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7. Factors of an unfavorable psychological climate in the family



Another factor influencing the psychological climate in the family is the manifestation of any form of aggression in family relationships. As studies have shown among residents of Kazakhstan, violence in family relationships tends to be transmitted from the older generation to the younger. At the same time, adults who have been abused at least once in childhood quite often use these methods within their families and children.

Figure 4.8. Family members experiencing violence

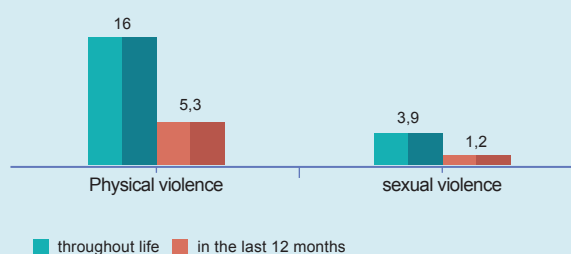


⁴⁸ Konoreva K.V. Modern understanding of the family and the causes of intra-family conflicts // Modern scientific research and innovations. 2016. No. 6 (62). S. 866-868.

The main reasons for domestic violence are the mentality and traditions that have been instilled in every woman since birth, and the material support of the spouse. It should be noted that at the moment the mechanism for preventing and informing about the facts of violence is rather poorly developed [54].

According to the statistics of the BNS ASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the share of women aged 18-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in 12 months of 2019 is 5.6%, including 5.3% of women who were subjected to physical punishment, sexual violence – 1, 2%. Throughout their lives, 16.4% of women in the 18-49 age group were subjected to violence, including: physical violence – 16%, sexual violence – 3.9%. (Figure 4.9).

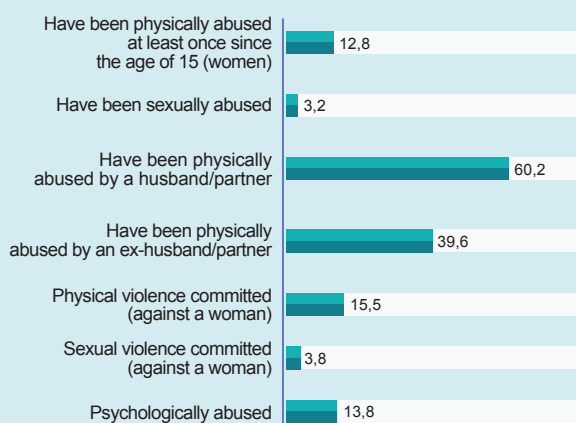
Figure 4.9. Proportion of women aged 18–49 who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in 12 months of 2019



* Based on the data of a sample survey on violence against women in Kazakhstan by the BNS ASPR RK

Almost 60.2% of women in relationships were subjected to physical violence by their husband / partner, sexual violence – 3.8% and psychological violence, which is more traumatic – 13.8%. (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10. Women in the 15-49 age group who have ever experienced violence



Source: BNS ASPR RK

Domestic violence directed against a woman also has a destructive effect on the physical, moral and psychological state of children. Children can also be involved in domestic violence in a variety of ways. Children themselves sometimes seek help from people outside the family when they fear for the safety of their mothers. In other cases, men use children as a means of controlling women's behavior. Sometimes children get caught up in domestic violence when they try to protect their mothers from bullying. There is a high probability that children who have watched domestic violence can carry this negative experience into their own adult life: girls passively perceive aggression in any form towards themselves, and boys, having learned the example of parental behavior, use violence⁴⁹.

One of the hotlines existing in Kazakhstan (150), which provides assistance to women victims of domestic violence, informs that the number of calls received in the first half of April compared to February 2020 increased by 50% to the hotline of the Union of Crisis Centers on the facts domestic violence turned 300 women. In the republic from March to July 2020, 237 offenses were recorded, which is 41.7% more than in the same period last year⁵⁰.

In connection with the current situation during the pandemic, in order to provide assistance to the population, the National Commission for Women and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the support of UNFPA, prepared video materials explaining how to protect themselves from coronavirus infection. The Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Mental Health of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RSPCPH) together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and with financial support from the Citi Charitable Foundation launched a special website (<https://covid-19.mentalcenter.kz/>). A professional team of 58 specialists from all over Kazakhstan was selected from more than 100 psychologists, psychotherapists and psychiatrists who volunteered to become online consultants. The site was visited by 32 381 users [55].

4.3. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is the intentional use of various forms of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence by one family member against another, which results in bodily injury, emotional trauma, developmental disabilities or various kinds of damage.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has ratified a number of fundamental international acts, including

⁴⁹ SJanova A. Yu. Domestic violence as a social problem in modern Russia // Discussion. 2015. No. 10 (62). S. 127-131.

⁵⁰ In Kazakhstan, a surge in domestic violence during quarantine / www.informburo.kz

⁵¹ https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/cedaw.shtml

the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)⁵¹, the Beijing Declaration⁵² and the Beijing Platform for Action⁵³, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women⁵⁴, the Convention on the Citizenship of Married Women⁵⁵, six conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO)⁵⁶ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁷.

To understand the depth of the problem of domestic violence, it should be noted that currently in Republic of Kazakhstan there is no unified system for monitoring and collecting information on cases of domestic violence, there is no official statistics existing. In addition, this problem is latent. Many victims of violence do not seek help and support from law enforcement agencies due to their own helplessness: age (for minors), psychological characteristics of the individual (for example, already formed psychological syndromes and addiction), fear of repetition and aggravation of the fact of violence, and a virtual lack of faith in the provision of assistance by law enforcement authorities.

According to the official data of the Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the State Office of Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the registered criminal offenses in the family and household sphere are increasing (Table 4.6).

As can be seen from table 4.6, the number of criminal offenses in the family and household sphere has high rates in the East Kazakhstan region, for example, in 2017 there are 43 cases, in 2018 - 182 cases, in 2019 - 157 cases, for the first half of 2020 96 cases were recorded a year, and this is a fairly high rate of domestic violence.

In second place is the Karaganda region with the following Figures: - 2017 - 50 cases; - 2018 - 98 cases; - 2019 - 121 cases; - 1st half of 2020 - 60 cases.

Also, Almaty, Kostanai and Pavlodar regions are among the top 5 anti-leaders in domestic violence⁵⁸.

As can be seen from Figure 4.11, criminal offenses in the household sphere have a high rate under three articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan: article 99 "Murder", article 106 "Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm" and article 107 "Intentional infliction of medium gravity harm to health", and these numbers are increasing every year.

So, for especially grave crimes committed in the family and household sphere, in 2017, 87 cases were recorded under Art. 99 "Murder", in 2018 – 144 cases, in 2019 – 116 cases, which is 19.5% less than in 2018. For the first half of 2020, 60 criminal offenses were recorded under Article 99 "Murder".

The following table 4.7 shows what indicators have criminal offenses in the family and household sphere under the articles of the Criminal Code of

Table 4.6. The number of criminal offenses in the household sphere

Region	2017	2018	2019	6 months of 2020
The Republic of Kazakhstan	443	898	1030	500
Nur-Sultan	18	44	57	33
Almaty	22	35	43	15
Shymkent		17	41	16
Akmola region	20	41	46	24
Aktobe region	41	35	47	15
Almaty region	45	92	105	51
Atyrau region	7	6	20	3
East-Kazakhstan region	43	182	157	96
Zhambyl region	20	40	32	19
West-Kazakhstan region	10	23	27	22
Karaganda region	50	98	121	60
Kyzylorda region	4	19	16	12
Kostanay region	56	95	104	32
Mangistau region	9	13	14	5
Pavlodar region	50	68	88	38
North-Kazakhstan region	31	44	57	32
Turkestan region	17	46	55	27

*Source: Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the State Office of Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan

⁵³<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20R.pdf>

⁵⁴https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/pdf/women.pdf

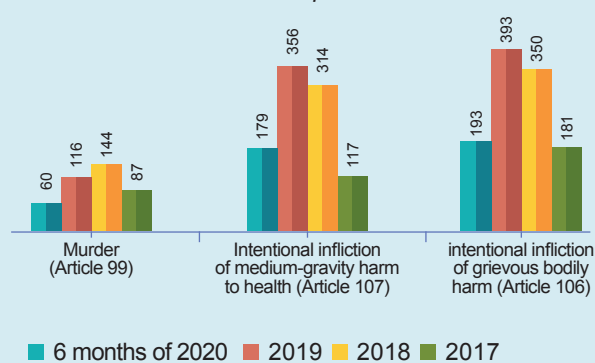
⁵⁵https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1010750

⁵⁶https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/pdf/women.pdf

⁵⁷<https://www.un.org/ru/chronicle/article/2v2046>

⁵⁸<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/pravstat?lang=ru>

Figure 4.11. The number of offenses in the family and household sphere, in the context of articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Source: CLS and SA of RK

the Republic of Kazakhstan. It should be noted that criminal offenses against individuals, families and minors were taken into account, which are incriminated as especially grave and grave crimes.

The Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the State Office of Public Prosecutor of

the Republic of Kazakhstan provides the following information, indicated in Figure 4.12. According to these data, in the period from 2017 to the first half of 2020, the number of completed cases with fatal outcomes of women in the field of domestic violence indicates a small number of completed criminal cases. This suggests that criminal cases are either re-qualified or are under consideration by the court.

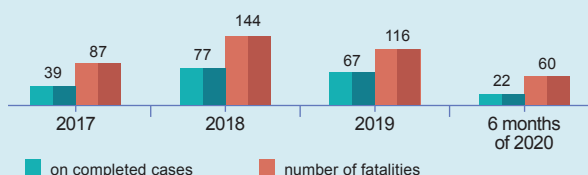
Thus, it is important to note that there is no statistical record of fatalities due to moderate and severe harm to health, torture and rape. Then the real statistics of deaths due to domestic violence would exceed the Figures provided by the authorized bodies. As can be seen from Figure 4.12, under Article 99 "Murder", 87 criminal cases were initiated in 2017, 39 of them were completed, in 2018 144 cases were initiated – 77 completed, in 2019 116 cases – 67 completed, in the first half of 2020 of the year 22 completed criminal cases out of 60 initiated. Statistics indicate that the number of completed cases under Article 99 "Murder" is 2 times less than the number of initiated criminal cases.

Table 4.7. Criminal offenses in the household sphere

Article of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2017	2018	2019	6 months of 2020
Murder (Article 99)	87	144	116	60
Preparation and attempted murder (Article 24)		12	13	9
Murder by a mother of a newborn child (Article 100)		1	1	
Murder committed in a state of passion (Article 101)	4	7	3	1
Murder committed in excess of the limits of necessary defense (Article 102)	2	6	3	2
Causing death by negligence (Article 104)	2	5	10	4
Driving to suicide (Article 105)	1	1		1
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm (Article 106)	181	350	393	193
Intentional infliction of medium-gravity harm to health (Article 107)	117	314	356	179
Torment (Article 110)	1		2	1
Harm to health in a state of passion (Article 111)			1	1
Causing grievous bodily harm when the limits of necessary defense are exceeded (Article 112)	11	10	21	6
Reckless injury to health (Article 114)	2	4	20	5
Threat (Article 115)	7	26	36	15
Leaving in danger (Article 119)	1	1		
Rape (Article 120)	3	6	27	3
Violent acts of a sexual nature (Article 121)		9	9	9
Sexual intercourse or other actions of a sexual nature with a person under the age of sixteen (Article 122)			1	
Corruption of minors (Article 124)		3	5	2
Kidnapping (Article 125)		1		
Unlawful deprivation of liberty (Article 126)		2	1	1

*Source: Committee for Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the State Office of Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Figure 4.12. The number of fatalities in the family and household sphere in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2019 and 6 months 2020 and the number of completed cases



Source: CLS and SA of RK

In Figure 4.13, consider the total number of criminal offenses against women and minors for the period from 2017 to the first half of 2020. It should be noted that criminal offenses against a person have high rates, but in the family and household sphere, registered criminal offenses have small numbers.

Figure 4.13 shows that the number of criminal offenses against women has a decreasing trend, with regard to minors the statistics are relatively stable.

In terms of regions in terms of the number of offenses against women, Almaty is the leader, so in 2017, 30,888 cases of offenses against women were recorded, in 2018 – 30,441, in 2019 – 25,876 and in the first half of 2020 – 7049 cases.

The largest number of offenses against women in the first half of 2020 were recorded in the following regions: Almaty, East Kazakhstan and Karaganda regions, Shymkent. So, for the first half of 2020, the following Figures were recorded:

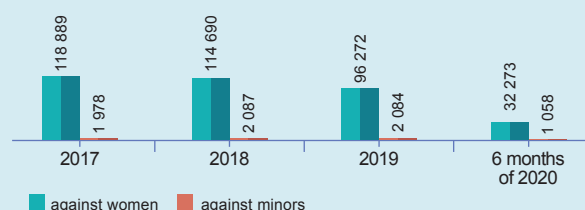
- East Kazakhstan region – 3021 cases;
- Almaty region – 2982 cases;
- Shymkent – 2590 cases;
- Karaganda region – 2540 cases (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8. Number of offenses committed against women

Region	2017	2018	2019	6 months of 2020
The Republic of Kazakhstan	118889	114690	96272	32273
Nur-Sultan	9178	8143	7203	2403
Almaty	30888	30441	25876	7049
Shymkent		7231	6438	2590
Akmola region	3945	4352	4035	1413
Aktobe region	4925	4766	3520	1105
Almaty region	10372	11539	9352	2982
Atyrau region	2301	2493	2183	760
East-Kazakhstan region	10222	9345	7626	3021
Zhambyl region	5041	3884	3411	1032
West-Kazakhstan region	4653	4029	3213	984
Karaganda region	9167	8492	6635	2540
Kyzylorda region	2434	2715	2351	738
Kostanay region	6378	6025	4877	1941
Mangistau region	1271	1452	1518	569
Pavlodar region	4110	3604	2870	1116
North-Kazakhstan region	2653	2565	2393	871
Turkestan region	11351	3614	2771	1159

Source: CLS and SA of RK

Figure 4.13. Number of criminal offenses against women and minors



Source: CLS and SA of RK

In this section, when analyzing criminal offenses against women, the emphasis is placed on articles 99 "Murder", 104 "Causing death by negligence", 105 "Driving to suicide", 106 "Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm", 107 "Intentional infliction of average gravity of harm health", 110 "Torture", 115 "Threat", 120 "Rape", 121 "Violent acts of a sexual nature", 125 "Kidnapping", 126 "Unlawful deprivation of freedom", 146 "Torture" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan⁵⁹.

As can be seen from Figure 4.14, most of the offenses against women were recorded under Article 120 "Rape" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. So, in 2017, 1285 cases were initiated on the fact of rape, in 2018 – 1080 cases, in 2019 – 993 cases, in the first half of 2020 – 419 cases.

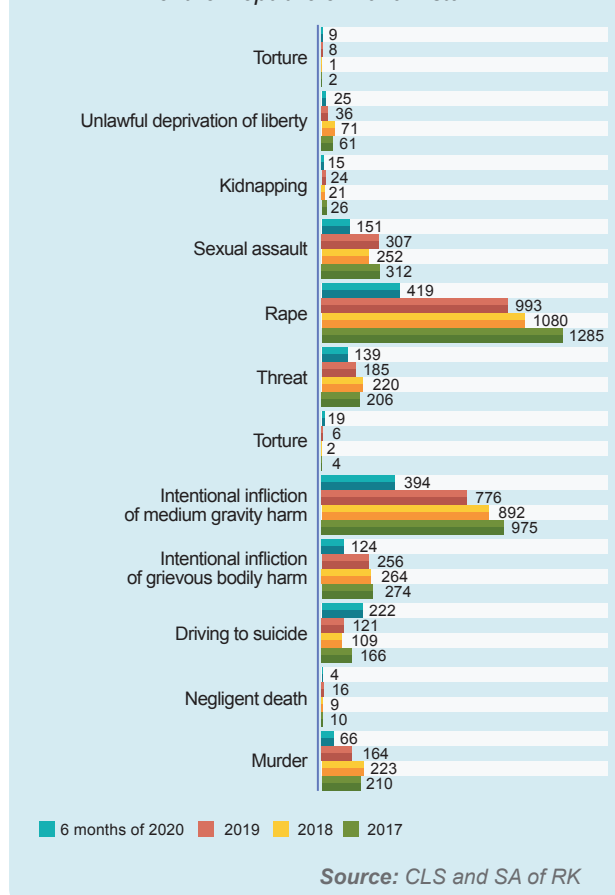
In second place are offenses against women under article 107 "Intentional infliction of moderate harm to health" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As can be seen from Figure 4.13, 975 cases were initiated in 2017, 892 cases in 2018, 776 cases in 2019, and 394 cases in the first half of 2020.

⁵⁹ Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (updated with changes on: 06.10.2020) [https://zakon.uchet.kz/rus/doc\\$/K140000226](https://zakon.uchet.kz/rus/doc$/K140000226)

You should pay attention to the statistics under article 105 "Driving to suicide".

As can be seen from Figure 4.14, for the first half of 2020, under article 105 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the largest number was recorded – 222 facts, this is more than in 12 months of 2017 – 166 cases. For your information, in 2018, the number of driving to suicide reached 109 cases, and in 2019 – 121.

Figure 4.14. Number of offenses against women, broken down by articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan



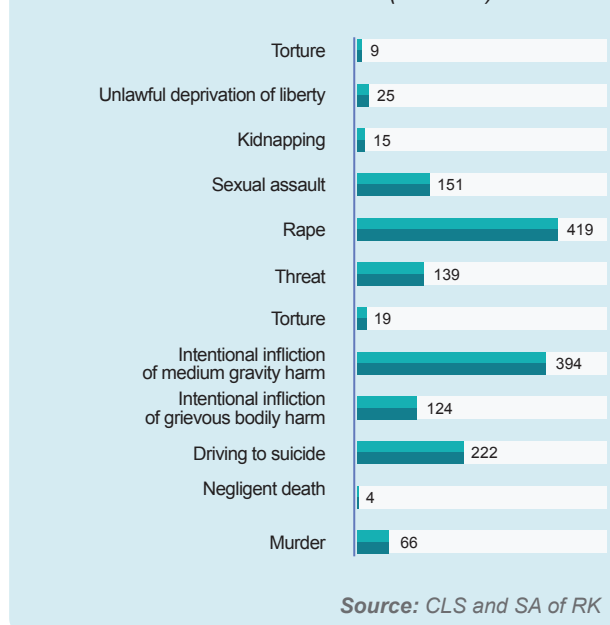
2020 for the population of the whole world will be associated with self-isolation, which is reflected in various spheres of society. The following Figure 4.15 presents the structure of offenses against women under 12 articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which we have identified as indicators of domestic violence and gender discrimination against women.

As can be seen from Figure 4.15, most of the violations were recorded under Articles 105, 107, 121 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to the analysis, most of these offenses are committed in a state of intoxication. In this regard, an important aspect of prevention is the fight against alcoholism.

To date, more than 76.8 thousand persons suffering

Figure 4.15. Statistics of offenses against women for the first half of 2020 (selected)



from alcoholism are registered with the police, of which more than 1.5 thousand are sent for compulsory treatment in drug treatment organizations for preventive treatment.

In addition, in order to suppress "drunken" domestic crimes, persons in a state of intoxication are placed in centers for temporary adaptation and detoxification of health authorities. So, in the first half of 2020, over 40,000 persons were delivered to these centers by police officers, in 2017 – 115,551, in 2018 – 126,204, in 2019 – 121,347 persons under the influence of alcohol.

Also, one of the most effective measures in the prevention of domestic violence is the issuance of protective orders and the establishment of special requirements for the behavior of the offender. In the first half of that year, more than 43,700 protective orders were issued, in 2017 – 61,046, in 2018 – 64,852, in 2019 – 73,541 and established more than 5,700 special requirements for the behavior of offenders, which almost reaches annual statistics for 2017 – 5,934 cases. High rates of such requirements reach in 2018 – 6,605, and in 2019 – 7,712 cases.

Along with this, more than 13,000 offenders were brought to administrative responsibility for domestic offenses under article 73 "Unlawful actions in the sphere of family and domestic relations"⁶⁰. In 2017, 27,890 offenders were involved, in 2018 – 23,754, and in 2019 – 25,626 offenders, as can be seen from Table 4.9.

In order to provide timely assistance to victims of domestic violence, police officers interact with non-governmental organizations. Close cooperation has been established with 38 crisis centers, including centers for victims of human trafficking. For victims

⁶⁰ https://kodeksy-kz.com/ka/ob_administrativnyh_pravonarusheniyah/73.htm

Table 4.9. Indicators in various areas of prevention of domestic violence

	2017	2018	2019	6 months of 2020
Statistics of persons placed in temporary adaptation centers and detoxification of health authorities	115 551	126 204	121 347	More than 40 000
Number of protective orders	61 046	64 852	73 541	More than 43 700
Number of special requirements for the behavior of offenders	5 934	6 605	7 712	More than 5 700
Statistics of brought administrative responsibility for domestic offenses	27 890	23 754	25 626	More than 13 000

Source: MIA RK

of domestic violence, there are crisis centers in Kazakhstan, including shelters, where a woman can live with her minor children for no more than 6 months.

In this regard, the police, together with NGOs and interested state bodies, are constantly carrying out information and propaganda actions aimed at preventing domestic violence and strengthening the institution of the family.

As can be seen from Table 4.10, the number of crisis centers, including those with shelters, is growing every year, and the number of people who have applied to crisis centers is also growing.

For the period of quarantine for victims of violence in all regions, akimats created a reserve from the hotel fund (more than 200 places) for temporary adaptation.

In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed a special algorithm to identify victims of

representatives of interested state bodies and non-governmental organizations, republican actions are held "No to domestic violence!" and "16 days without violence".

One of the activities of the ALE "Union of Crisis Centers" is the National Helpline for Children and Youth Service 150 (hereinafter - NTLDDiM 150), which has been operating since 2005⁶¹. Every year the number of calls to the helpline, both from children and from their parents, is increasing, for 15 years of operation NTLDDiM No. 150 received about 2.5 million calls.

Most of the calls are received in the daytime, during this time mainly children call, in the evening calls are received from subscribers over 15 years old.

For 10 months (January-October) of 2020, 27,620 calls were received. For information and reference issues, including violations of children's rights - 5,410 calls.

2855 calls were received on domestic violence issues, which is 1855 calls more than in 2019 during this period. Increased activity was observed during the period of quarantine and self-isolation.

In addition, the work of the round-the-clock Contact Center "Emergency Service 111" under the "Nur Otan" party has been resumed to organize assistance on appeals related to assistance to families, women and the protection of children's rights.

Despite the measures taken, legislative problems in law enforcement practice are still relevant, which directly affects the level of domestic violence.

So, in December 2019, the Law "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Improvement of Criminal, Criminal Procedure Laws and Strengthening the Protection of Individual Rights" was adopted, which introduced legislative norms to strengthen liability for domestic violence.

In particular, Article 110 "Torture" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan was transferred from private prosecution cases to private-public ones, the sanction for torture against pregnant women in a helpless state, minors and others was tightened by raising the lower threshold of imprisonment from 3 to 4 years.

The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on

Table 4.10. Number of crisis centers and number of applicants

	Number of crisis centers	Number of crisis centers with shelters	The number of women who applied to crisis centers
2017	30	17	13072
2018	32	23	11527
2019	41	29	16807
6 months of 2020	38	29	7802

violence who are unable to contact the police in a timely manner using a code word (including by phone), signaling the fact of domestic violence.

Along with the legislative measures for the prevention of domestic violence, the police are taking a number of organizational and practical measures.

To provide comprehensive assistance to victims of violence, these centers employ about 400 specialists (psychologists, lawyers, social workers).

Thus, on an annual basis with the participation of

⁶¹ <https://www.telefon150.kz/aboutus>

Administrative Offenses⁶² strengthened the sanction for illegal actions in the field of family and domestic relations (Article 73 of the Administrative Code) from 3 to 5 days of arrest.

An independent special composition of the offense was introduced on the facts of intentional infliction of minor harm to health (Article 73-1 of the Administrative Code), beatings (Article 73-2 of the Administrative Code) and violations of special requirements for the behavior of the offender (part 2 of Article 669 of the Administrative Code) committed in the field family and household relations, with the introduction of these articles of arrest (15 and 10 days, respectively) in the sanctions and the exclusion of fines as an ineffective punishment.

The warning was introduced as an alternative to the fine, since it is a burden on the overall family budget.

If these offenses are committed again within a year, the sanctions of Article 73 of the Administrative Code provide for arrest for up to 20 days (without warning), under Article 73-2 of the Administrative Code for beatings for up to 15 days (without warning).

The powers of the court in making decisions on the reconciliation of the parties and establishing special requirements for the behavior of the offender have been expanded, as well as liability for their violation has been introduced.

Now the court, on the basis of Article 54 of the Administrative Code, has the right to independently (previously, at the request of the participants in the proceedings or the police) establish restrictions on the offender for a period from 3 months to 1 year, against the will of the victim to search, prosecute, visit the victim, conduct oral, telephone conversations and to enter into contact with him in other ways, including minors and (or) disabled members of his family; acquire, store, carry and use firearms and other types of weapons; consume alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances.

Responsibility for failure to comply with the established judicial requirements for behavior provides for administrative arrest for a period of 5 to 7 days.

The requirements for conciliation procedures have also been tightened. It is stipulated that persons who have committed administrative offenses for the first time, under Articles 73 (Unlawful acts in the field of family and domestic relations), 73-1 (Intentional infliction of minor harm to health) or 73-2 (Beatings), can only be exempted from administrative liability by a court if they have reconciled with the victims, including through mediation and made amends for the harm caused.

Previously, an administrative case was compulsorily terminated in the event of reconciliation at any stage of the proceedings, which excluded the possibility of establishing special behavior requirements for offenders.

The bills will help to distribute the powers, duties

and responsibilities of subjects of domestic violence prevention, as well as to strengthen interagency cooperation.

It is also expected to introduce public control, improve measures to ensure the safety and protection of victims of domestic violence (including children), re-socialize offenders and increase responsibility for domestic violence.

Currently, the Mazhilis of the Parliament is considering the draft Laws "On combating domestic violence" and "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on combating domestic violence in the Republic of Kazakhstan".

Analysis of the implementation of the current Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence" showed that, despite the introduction of amendments and additions to it since 2009, it was not possible to achieve a turning point in overcoming domestic violence.

The bills regulate all stages of combating violence in family and domestic relations: identification, prevention, suppression, security and rehabilitation. - The circle of subjects of counteracting domestic violence has been expanded; - The issue of interdepartmental coordination at each of its stages was resolved; - The legislative conditions for the transition from the declarative principle in the suppression of domestic violence to the revealing one were formed; - Opportunities for various forms of public participation in identifying and suppressing facts of domestic violence, as well as in providing comprehensive social assistance have been expanded; - Amendments have been made regarding the formation of an integral system of counteraction in the field of domestic violence, which includes measures of general and individual prevention, suppression of domestic violence; - The rules have been introduced for the issuance of a protective order directly by employees of the internal affairs bodies, based on the results of the identification of a threat or fact of violence, as well as the procedure for preventive registration and control over the offender, when his family members will be monitored in order to prevent repeated facts of violence, have been clarified

Violence against women differs in that its forms, such as domestic violence, are systematic and long-term.

4.4 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of public spending on social protection is included in the list of developed countries with an income level above the average in terms of types of social guarantees. This is reflected in the content of the World Social Protection Report 2017–2019 "Ensuring social protection for all to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals" [56].

⁶² <http://www.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1900000300>

According to data for 2017-2019, only 45% of the world's population has effective access to at least one type of social protection benefit (SDG indicator 1.3.1), which means that more than half of the population does not have actual protection in any area of social security. There is still a lack of coverage for children: only one in three children in the world (35%) has real access to social protection, which indicates a significant lack of funds allocated to protect children and families. Only 41% of women with newborns receive cash maternity benefits that provide them with a guaranteed income during a critical period of life. There is also the problem of providing the unemployed with income guarantees, since only one in five (22%) receives unemployment benefits. There is a significant gap in coverage for people with severe disabilities, with only 28% of them receiving disability pensions. The actual coverage of elderly people with pension provision is 68% of the total number of people of retirement age. Despite significant progress in expanding the coverage of social protection systems, many people are not protected; new efforts are needed to realize the human right to social security and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

One of the social groups in need of specially organized assistance from the state and social services is families where children with special needs are brought up. The family of a child with special needs has recently become an object of study in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Based on the analysis of social statistics, Internet resources, and the results of sociological research conducted in the period from 2018 to 2020 and published on the websites of Internet portals in Kazakhstan, various aspects of the functioning and development trends of modern Kazakh families raising children with special needs are shown.

According to the data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2018 there are 90 387 children with disabilities, including 81 547 under the age of 16, in 2019 – 94 283 (under the age of 16 84 922), in 2020 – 92,907 children with disabilities, including 83,680 children under the age of 16.

There is a decrease in the total number of registered children with disabilities in 2020 by 1376 children compared to 2019 (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11. Number of disabled children from 0 to 16 years inclusive

	2018	2019	2020
The total number of registered children with disabilities	90 387	94 283	92 907
Disabled children under 16 years of age	81 547	84 922	83 680

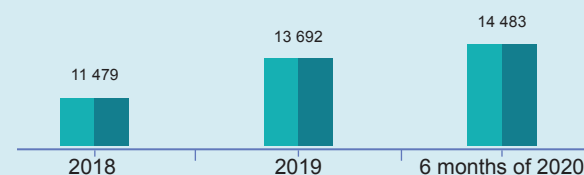
Source: MLSP RK

Table 4.12 shows that the number of families with or raising children with special needs has a negative trend. Thus, in the republic as a whole, there were 80,633 such families in 2018, 85,229 in 2019, and in the

first half of 2020, such families reached 88,987. High rates were registered in the Turkestan region, while the lowest rate is observed in the North Kazakhstan region (data for the first half of 2020).

The number of families receiving the monthly state allowance for caring for a disabled child of the first group from childhood has increased in Kazakhstan for the period 2018-2020. (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16. Number of families-recipient of the monthly state allowance for caring for a disabled person of the first group from childhood in Kazakhstan and regions for the period 2017-2019, 6 months of 2020



Source: MLSP RK

Kazakhstan provides all necessary support measures for children with disabilities. Social benefits are paid to the mother or father, the adoptive parent, or the guardian who is raising a disabled child (children with disabilities). This allowance is paid monthly from the date of application for the entire period of disability of the child (up to 18 years).

Children with disabilities, in accordance with the individual rehabilitation program, are provided with sanitary-resort treatment, special vehicles, technical auxiliary (compensatory) means and compulsory hygiene means, invata taxi services.

The model of special social services introduced since 2009, aimed at keeping the needy person in the family and creating conditions for his integration into society, has proven to be effective. Currently, the provision of services in a semi-residential and at home is an alternative to the existing network of inpatient organizations and is aimed at keeping the child in the family, and assistance is also provided in the form of payments to families raising children with disabilities.

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 16, 1997 No. 126-І "On state social benefits for disability and in case of loss of a breadwinner in the Republic of Kazakhstan", in the case of two or more disabled children living in a family, the benefit is assigned and paid for each disabled child [57].

Every year, the average size of state benefits for families with or raising children with disabilities is growing: for example, in 2018, the amount of the benefit was 1.05 LW, and since July 2019, benefits have been paid to such families by 25% more, which is 1,4 LW (Table 4.13).

In Kazakhstan, on the initiative of public organizations, the Government is switching to a social model of supporting people with special needs. A number of legal and regulatory documents have been adopted in relation to persons with disabilities, the basic

Table 4.12. Number of families with or raising children with disabilities in Kazakhstan and by region for the period 2018, 2019, 6 months of 2020

Regions	Number of families		
	2018	2019	6 months of 2020
Akmola region	2615	2700	2795
Aktobe region	3408	3679	3884
Almaty region	8016	8237	8487
Atyrau region	3200	3344	3516
West-Kazakhstan region	2507	2581	2664
Zhambyl region	5704	6027	6315
Karaganda region	4776	4921	5089
Kostanay region	2581	2662	2826
Kyzylorda region	4825	4986	5047
Mangistau region	4652	5318	5792
Pavlodar region	2579	2695	2807
North-Kazakhstan region	1970	2008	2105
Turkestan region	18199	13502	13644
East-Kazakhstan region	4883	5021	5227
Nur-Sultan	4753	5414	5925
Almaty	5965	6508	6928
Shymkent		5627	5938
The Republic of Kazakhstan	80633	85229	88987

Source: MLSP RK

Table 4.13. The size of state social benefits for families with or raising disabled children

	2018	2019	2020
State social benefit amount	1,05 LW	From July 1,4 LW	1,4 LW

Source: MLSP RK

principles of which are based on the social model. It is customary to assess problems and provide assistance to children with severe disabilities within the framework of the International Classification of Functioning, Disabilities and Health (ICF). The ICF refers to social classifications and assesses not only and not so much health disorders, but their impact on the functioning of an individual, his activity and participation in various spheres of public life, taking into account the strengths, abilities and rehabilitation potential of a person. Having children with serious diseases, the problems associated with the treatment and education of a sick child are being studied.

In addition to social benefits in the field of medical support, families with disabled children are entitled to state-guaranteed benefits and free services⁶³.

In recent years, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, close attention has been paid to the issues of upbringing and teaching children with special educational needs. The

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education" indicates the need to create special conditions for persons with special educational needs, including the living environment, educational, medical, social and other services, technical means, without which it is impossible for them to master general educational and professional educational programs.

One of the important problems is related to the provision of timely early comprehensive assistance to children with developmental disabilities and their families. The basis for such a preventive approach should be the earliest possible intervention in the impaired development of infants and young children.

The office of psychological and pedagogical correction (OPPC) is a special educational organization for the provision of correctional and pedagogical assistance to children and adolescents with special educational needs aged 0 to 18 years. Today in the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the Law "On social and medical and pedagogical correctional support of children with limited opportunities" (11.07.2002) KPPK open in each district. The regulatory and legal framework for organizing the activities of the KPPK is determined by the "Standard rules for the activities of offices of psychological and pedagogical correction" (Appendix to Order No. 66 of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 14, 2017).

⁶³ Civil Service Standard. Counseling for families raising children with disabilities Assistance: Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 8, 2015 No. 174. Republic of Kazakhstan Appendix 2 to the order of the Minister of Education and Science of April 8, 2015 No. 174.

State guarantees in the field of education of persons with special educational needs (SEN) are enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education". This Law states the following: "The state, realizing the goals of inclusive education, provides citizens with developmental disabilities special conditions for their education, correction of developmental disorders and social adaptation at all levels education" [58, Art.8. item 6].

Having studied the legal policy of the Kazakhstan education system, we have identified two forms of differentiation in teaching SEN children - external (selective) and internal (elective).

The first form is differentiation based on the separate education of children in the form of their selection for training in an atypical school or selection when they are assigned to classes with different curricula and a special educational environment: special preschool organizations, special boarding schools by type of violation, special classes in general education school; special groups in preschool educational institutions.

The second form is differentiation based on blended education of children with SEN a regular classroom of a general education school (in the absence of any selection, however, with the provision of the possibility of selective education according to individual programs in a heterogeneous and variable educational environment). To implement the external form of differentiation, the state creates all conditions corresponding to the principle of variability of education and improvement of the education system in the field of inclusion.

In each region, special boarding schools operate

according to the types of impairments - these are boarding schools for children with hearing impairments, vision impairments, mental retardation, intellectual impairments, musculoskeletal disorders, and severe speech impairments. In general, there are 98 such schools in the republic, a larger number is in the East Kazakhstan (13), Karaganda (10) regions, the smallest number in Nur-Sultan is 2 special boarding schools.

In the 2019-2020 academic year in Kazakhstan, in 10 regions, there were 38 (17 special day nurseries, 21 special kindergartens) special preschool organizations (SPO).

There are no DSOs in Akmola, Almaty, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Turkestan regions. The largest number of kindergartens in Almaty is 10, in Pavlodar region - 7 and in East Kazakhstan region - 5. There are 1,035 teachers working in 38 institutions of the SPO (Table 4.14).

The analysis of the data showed that not all regions of Kazakhstan have special nurseries, special kindergartens. In this regard, given that there are families with children with special needs in these regions, it is necessary to open such organizations

According to the NNSP CP in Kazakhstan as of 01.01.2020, there are 187 NNSP CP. They are open in all regions and cities of Republican subordination. The largest number of correction centers are opened in Turkestan, Akmola and Almaty regions – 22, 18 and 16, respectively. The smallest – in Shymkent (2 PPCC), Nur-Sultan (3 PPCC), Mangistau region (6 PPCC) (Table 4.15).

Table 4.14. Number of special boarding schools in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Regions	Number of special boarding schools	Special nurseries - kindergartens	Special kindergartens
Akmola region	5	0	0
Aktobe region	4	0	3
Almaty region	7	0	0
Atyrau region	3	0	1
West-Kazakhstan region	3	0	0
Zhambyl region	4	0	0
Karaganda region	10	0	1
Kostanay region	6	0	0
Kyzylorda region	3	0	1
Mangistau region	4	0	2
Pavlodar region	7	1	6
North-Kazakhstan region	7	0	0
Turkestan region	7	0	0
East-Kazakhstan region	13	0	6
Nur-Sultan	2	1	1
Almaty	8	10	0
Shymkent	5	5	0
The Republic of Kazakhstan	98	17	21

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and NSPC KP Nur-Sultan. Special educational organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. <https://special-edu.kz/SOO/4.pdf>

As can be seen in Table 4.16, according to the NNSP CP, there are 12 rehabilitation centers in Kazakhstan. RCs are not open in all regions: there are no in Akmola, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Turkestan regions.

Table 4.15. Number of psychological and pedagogical correction centers in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Regions	PPCC
Akmola region	18
Aktobe region	13
Almaty region	16
Atyrau region	7
West-Kazakhstan region	12
Zhambyl region	11
Karaganda region	8
Kostanay region	12
Kyzylorda region	9
Mangistau region	6
Pavlodar region	11
North –Kazakhstan region	15
Turkestan region	22
East-Kazakhstan region	13
Nur-Sultan	3
Almaty	9
Shymkent	2
The Republic of Kazakhstan	187

Source: MES RK and NNSP CP of Nur-Sultan city. Analysis of normative and organizational bases of activity of psychological and pedagogical correction centers in the Republic of Kazakhstan Analytical reference 2019, <https://special-edu.kz/analitspr.html>

There are 3 rehabilitation centers in Kyzylorda region, 2 in Nur-Sultan, and 1 in Almaty. All other regions have one rehabilitation center each.

12 RC employs 301 specialists, which is 23.2 people on average. There is a wide spread in the provision of pedagogical personnel in rehabilitation centers throughout the republic. Thus, 55 specialists work in one RC in Shymkent, in Almaty – 34, while in two rehabilitation centers in Nur-Sultan – 45. Below the average level of provision of teachers are Aktobe, Karaganda regions (15 and 18, respectively), Almaty (17)⁶⁴ (Table 4.16).

Inclusive education is education in which all children, regardless of their physical, mental, intellectual or other characteristics, are included in the General education system.

As of September 1, 2020, according to the Ministry of education and science, 30% of kindergartens, 70% of schools and 40% of colleges were adapted for inclusive education. 58 higher education institutions have created conditions for students with special educational needs to study and live. They

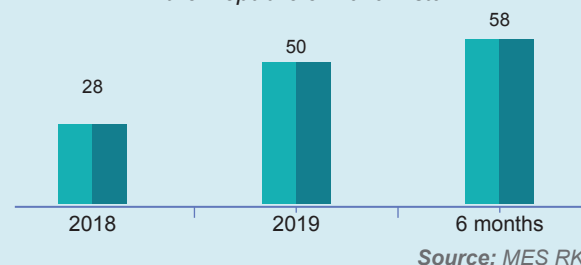
Table 4.16. Information on the number of rehabilitation centers and the provision of pedagogical staff of the RC

Regions	RC	Pedagogical staff
Akmola region	0	0
Aktobe region	1	15
Almaty region	0	0
Atyrau region	1	25
WKR	0	0
Zhambyl region	1	22
Karaganda region	1	23
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	3	54
Mangistau region	1	28
Pavlodar region	0	0
NKR	0	0
Turkestan region	0	0
EKR	0	0
Nur-Sultan	2	45
Almaty city	1	34
Shymkent	1	55
The Republic of Kazakhstan	12	301

Source: MES RK and NNSP CP of Nur-Sultan city. Analysis of normative and organizational bases of activity of psychological and pedagogical correction centers in the Republic of Kazakhstan Analytical reference 2019, <https://special-edu.kz/analitspr.html>

have ramps, elevators, social facilities, libraries, and more. For comparison: in 2019, there were 50 such universities, in 2018 – only 28. (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17. Number of higher EDUCATION institutions that have created conditions for training and living of students with special educational needs in the Republic of Kazakhstan



A Center for social inclusive programs has been opened in Almaty. The Center's specialists develop programs to support schools in the inclusive process, young tutor schools, and programs for working with parents. To date, a three-stage transition of the school to an inclusive format is being tested on the example of the private school "Dana".

Thus, during the analysis of statistical data and research, it was revealed that the life of most families raising a child with special needs is characterized by a set of certain social problems, which are presented in the conclusions.

⁶⁴ Analytical information on the results of monitoring the teaching staff of organizations of special education of the Republic of Kazakhstan: <https://special-edu.kz/analitspr/>



CHAPTER V

MULTIPLE
CHILDREN
FAMILIES
IN KAZAKHSTAN

CHAPTER V

MULTIPLE CHILDREN FAMILIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

5.1 FINANCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF MULTIPLE CHILDREN FAMILIES

State measures for support of multiple children families have been implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan. One of them is the possibility of obtaining housing from the public housing stock or support in the form of concessional loans. But for this you need to stand in line, like someone in need of housing. Housing is provided on the basis of Article 67 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Housing Relations" dated 04.16.1997 [59]. In 2018, 12,000 large families were provided with housing. As of 2019, 28,000 large families were on the waiting list for housing in Kazakhstan.

Housing is issued in two ways. The first is passing the queue in a standard way to allocate an apartment from the state fund. In the second case, the apartment is provided within the framework of the state program of housing and communal development "Nurly Zher" for 2020-2025 (hereinafter referred to as the Nurly Zher program). To support low-income families, including large families, a mechanism is implemented within the framework of the Nurly Zher program. "Lending to Zhilstroysberbank (hereinafter referred to as HCSBK) of low-income families on the waiting list of the local executive body" ("Bakytty otbasy"), whose participants are provided loans at a rate of 2% per annum for up to 20 years with an initial payment of 10% of the loan amount. This is the lowest remuneration rate in the country to date.

Since the beginning of 2020, the amended Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan has come into

force, according to which a tax deduction will apply for large families. Both parents will be taken into account when determining the amount of the deduction. The amount cannot exceed 282 MCI (today about 712,000 tenge). There are no additional tax deductions for single mothers. However, according to the norms of the current tax legislation, exemption from payment of land tax and property tax is provided only for mothers with many children who have been awarded the title "Mother Heroine", as well as for those awarded with the "Altyn Alka" pendant. Property tax exemption for them is provided within 1000 times the MCI (about 2.5 million tenge).

According to the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as MIID) as part of the State Program for Housing Construction from 2018 to 2019 housing was mainly received in the cities of republican significance, Almaty, Nur-Sultan, Shymkent. In 2017, most of the families who received housing fell on the East Kazakhstan region (1,108 families). The decline in the number of families who received housing varies from one area to another. In 2017, fewer families received in the Akmola region - only 258 families. In 2018, a decrease in the number of families who received housing is observed in the Turkestan region and the city of Shymkent (128 and 246 families, respectively) due to the administrative division of the city of Shymkent with the status of republican significance from the South Kazakhstan region.

Table 5.1. Number of families received the housing within the State Program of Housing Construction in 2017-2019 and for the first half of 2020

REGION	2017	2018	2019	1 half of 2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	13 082	14 144	24 554	4 697
Akmola region	258	398	669	240
Aktobe region	2 332	1 437	1 698	47
Almaty region	892	364	1 177	260
Atyrau region	495	648	1 973	0
East-Kazakhstan region	1 108	1 039	959	516
Zhambyl region	658	1 020	1 622	140
West-Kazakhstan region	787	400	1 086	180
Karaganda region	355	973	775	192
Kostanay region	660	1 435	1 818	292
Kyzylorda region	890	292	1 784	0
Mangistau region	592	879	244	0
Pavlodar region	586	1 189	879	512
North-Kazakhstan region	1 003	1 277	869	108
Turkestan region	1 062	128	2 283	544
Shymkent	1 062	246	2 252	1 416
Nur-Sultan	620	464	2 921	250
Almaty	784	1 955	1 545	0

Source: MIID RoK

Table 5.2. Number of families received the housing within “Svoy Dom” program for the periods of 2017, 2018, 2019 and first half of 2020

EGION	2017	2018	2019	1 half of 2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	226	2951	5608	1406
Akmola region	1	183	184	5
Aktobe region	21	229	548	85
Almaty region	1	96	83	24
Atyrau region	15	214	267	31
East-Kazakhstan region	10	40	87	50
Zhambyl region	-	5	41	11
West-Kazakhstan region	2	165	130	1
Karaganda region	1	125	209	19
Kostanay region		79	220	16
Kyzylorda region	5	87	244	16
Mangistau region	1	43	452	66
Pavlodar region	3	9	218	10
North-Kazakhstan region	1	5	3	5
Turkestan region	1	21	157	74
Shymkent	2	212	275	27
Nur-Sultan Central Branch	130	529	772	400
Almaty	32	909	1718	566

Source: MIID RoK

In 2019, the Akmola region was again - 669 families. The first half of 2020 foreshadows a large gap in Shymkent - as many as 1,416 families who received housing. At the same time, in three regions - Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Mangistau and Almaty, for the 1st half of 2020, no family received housing under the State Housing Construction Program (Table 5.1)

“Svoy Dom” State Housing Program from HCSBK provided with the least number of the housing comparing to the State Program of Housing Construction. In 2017-2019, positive tendency of increase of families received the housing within this program has been observed. Thereat, given that full year of 2019 provided housing for 5608 families, then in 2020 during the first half, only 1406 families have been provided. As per table 20, if the roughest estimates and forecasts are made that by the end of 2020 the number of families received the housing may increase at least twice, such a forecast is discouraging. At least fourfold increase of the families received the housing within “Svoy Dom” Program is needed to get positive dynamics ($1406 \cdot 4 = 5624$).

“Bakytty Otbasy” State Program is credit granting for families with low incomes to buy housing implemented by HCSBK. The program aims at enabling to buy the housing for multiple children families, single-parent families and families with a disabled child. According to MIID, table 5.3 shows us that “Bakytty Otbasy” Program is a new program introduced in 2019 and in the year of first appearance as many as 4224 Kazakhstan families received a loan to buy their own housing. The most families received the housing in the Central branch of Nur-Sultan – 721 families, and in Almaty region – 506 families. The least families

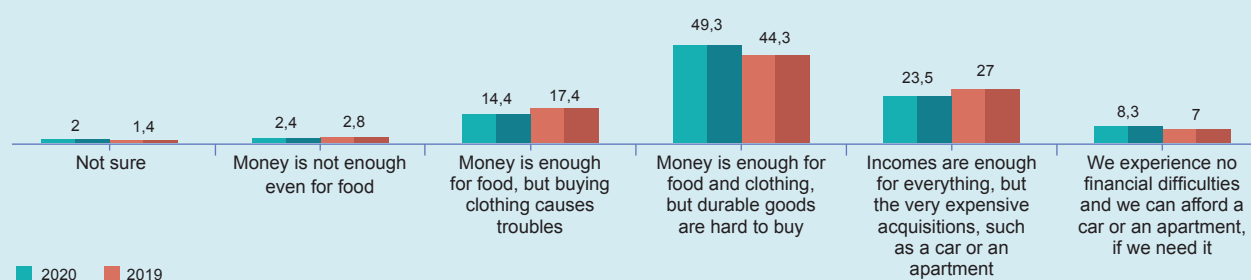
received their own housing by means of the loan were in Atyrau region – only 89 families. If not for the fact that the ins and outs of the calculation between the number of families and total amount of population of each region, then it can be supposed that the number

Table 5.3. Number of families received the housing within “Bakytty Otbasy” Program for 2019 and first half of 2020 “Nurly Zher” Program Low-Income Family 2%

REGION	2019	1 half of 2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	4224	1859
Akmola region	137	121
Aktobe region	482	61
Almaty region	506	247
Atyrau region	89	76
East-Kazakhstan region	128	107
Zhambyl region	337	164
West-Kazakhstan region	113	120
Karaganda region	206	130
Kostanay region	112	146
Kyzylorda region	179	67
Mangistau region	197	120
Pavlodar region	235	148
North-Kazakhstan region	150	102
Branch in Semey	97	78
Shymkent	277	78
Nur-Sultan, Central Branch	721	38
Almaty	258	56
«Bakytty Otbasy» Program (local executive authorities in Almaty)		
Branch in Almaty	285	-

Source: MIID RoK

Figure 5.1. Level of material welfare of families, in %



Source: Analytical report on "Family and Demographic Policy" for 2019 and 2020

of families received the housing is generated with the total amount of population. Significant imbalances are not observed.

SUBJECTIVE RATING OF WELFARE OF MULTIPLE CHILDREN FAMILIES

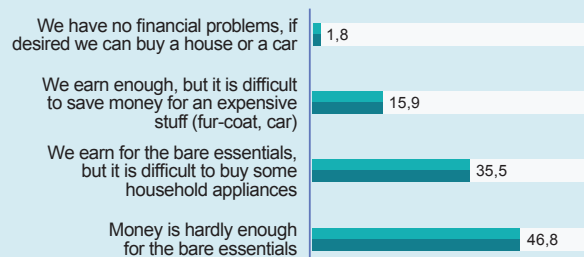
In order to measure the effectiveness of the state programs being implemented, let us turn to the results of sociological studies conducted by the KISD "Rukhani Zhangyru" on "Family and Demographic Policy" for 2019 and 2020. Thus, almost half of the respondents note that they have enough money for food and clothing, but buying durable goods is difficult. This situation can be traced over the past two years with an increase trend from 44.3% to 49.3%.

The second largest category was the families who have sufficient incomes to buy everything but the very expensive acquisitions, such as a car or an apartment. This level reduced by 3.5% comparing to 2019. The families who have enough money for food, but purchase of clothing causes some difficulties reduced (by 3%) in 2020 comparing to the previous year. It is fair to assume that these 3% of the families who have enough money only for food elevated to one step and became the families who have enough money for food and clothing. A positive trend is observed in the category of the families which are below the poverty line, i.e. they do not have enough money even for food. The indicator reduced from 2.8% in 2019 to 2.4% only in the first half of 2020 (Figure 5.1).

For multiple children families, the situation is completely different. Almost half of the respondents among the multiple children families (46.8%) that they can hardly afford the bare essentials. Also, 35.5% of the respondents specified that they earn for the bare essentials, but it is a challenge to buy some household appliances. 15.9% of the respondents specified that they earn enough, but it is challenging to save money for an expensive stuff (fur-coat, car). 1.7% of the responded multiple children families have no financial problems and if desired they can buy a house or a car.

It should not go unnoticed that almost half (46.8%) (Figure 5.2) of the multiple children families can hardly buy the bare essentials, thereat, more than the half

Figure 5.2. Please assess the financial condition of your family?

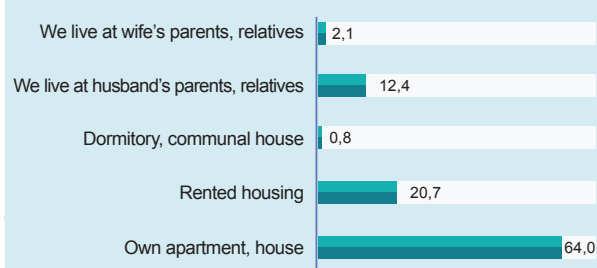


Source: Research report on "Study of the condition and development of multiple children families in Kazakhstan (four children and more)"

(64%) of the multiple children families not that they live in their own housing (Figure 5.3).

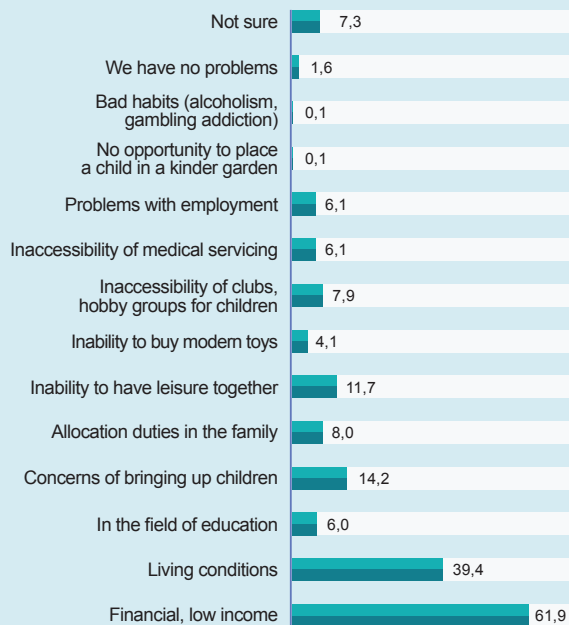
According to the Figure 5.4, the basic problems for most families are financial problems such as low income. Thus, 61.9% believe their basic problems in their families to be financial problems. 39.4% of the respondents indicated housing and domestic problems to be basic problems in their families. 14.2% of the respondents replied that the problems of bringing up children are the most topical ones for them. absence of the opportunity to have leisure together appears to be the problem for 11.7% of the respondents. 7.9% of the surveyed indicated absence of clubs for children,

Figure 5.3. Responses for the questions: "Please, tell where your family lives?"



Source: Research report on "Study of the condition and development of multiple children families in Kazakhstan (four children and more)"

Figure 5.4. Breakdowns of replies to the question: "Indicate the basic problems in your family"



Source: Research report on "Study of the condition and development of multiple children families in Kazakhstan (four children and more)"

income. Thus, 61.9% believe their basic problems in their families to be financial problems. 39.4% of the respondents indicated housing and domestic problems to be basic problems in their families. 14.2% of the respondents replied that the problems of bringing up children are the most topical ones for them. absence of the opportunity to have leisure together appears to be the problem for 11.7% of the respondents. 7.9% of the surveyed indicated absence of clubs for children, hobby groups to be the basic problem in their families.

The provided data shows that the problems of economic and domestic nature are basic ones for the most respondents.

Over half (59.8%) of the multiple children families need in financial assistance from the government. The second major condition is that the families need in improvement of living conditions – 30.3%. Families in Zhambyl and Karaganda regions mostly need in improvement of the living conditions (60.7% and 50.6%, respectively). Just under the half desire to improve their living conditions in Pavlodar region – 48.9%, West Kazakhstan region – 48.6% and Atyrau region – 46.9%.

Those who need no assistance in South Kazakhstan region – 26.5%, Kostanay region – 26.4%, Almaty – 24.5%, West Kazakhstan region – 24.3 (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4. Breakdown of replies for the question: "What assistance does your family need?" in the context of the regions, in %

	In financial assistance of the government	In social support of the government	In charity assistance of noncommercial organization	In assistance concerning employment	In improvement of living conditions	In psychological assistance of a professional	Need no assistance
Republic of Kazakhstan	59,8	28,6	7,3	10,6	30,3	0,4	15,3
Akmola region	44,2	25,6	4,7	9,3	20,9	-	16,3
Aktobe region	67,4	26,1	3,7	8,7	17,4	-	6,5
Almay region	60	32,4	6,7	7,6	21	-	15,2
Atyrau region	34,4	21,9	3,1	9,4	46,9	-	15,6
West-Kazakhstan region	24,3	13,5	-	13,5	48,6	-	24,3
Zhambyl region	28,6	19,6	1,8	19,6	60,7	-	19,6
Karaganda region	86,4	44,4	13,6	3,7	50,6	-	4,9
Kostanay region	47,2	32,1	15,1	9,4	24,5	1,9	26,4
Kyzylorda region	70	40	10	7,5	27,5	-	2,5
Mangistau region	66,7	3	-	-	27,3	6,1	6,1
Turkestan region	70	63,3	6,7	31,1	25,6	-	13,3
Pavlodar region	64,4	33,3	8,9	13,3	48,9	-	11,1
North-Kazakhstan region	52,9	29,4	2,9	-	23,5	2,9	26,5
East-Kazakhstan region	61	2,4	-	1,2	24,4	-	22
Nur-Sultan	93,2	3,4	-	-	1,7	-	3,4
Almaty	50,9	22,7	9,1	15,5	20,9	-	24,5
Shymkent	62	48	2	16	50	-	14

Source: Research report on "Study of the condition and development of multiple children families in Kazakhstan (four children and more)"

Analysis of the multiple children families' level of awareness about the state support showed the following results: the respondents were asked the questions concerning awareness of state programs of family support which are the most famous in Kazakhstan.

Most of the respondents replies that have an idea of Housing program for low-income and multiple children families from Housing Construction Savings Bank named "Bakhytty Otbasy". 39.9% of the respondents heard something of this program. 29.1% replied that they are aware of this program, but have never taken part in it. 25.4% said that have never heard of this program. Only 5.6% of the respondents took direct part in the program. (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5. Awareness of the Housing Program for Low-Income and Large Families from the Housing Construction Savings Bank "Bakhytty Otbasy"



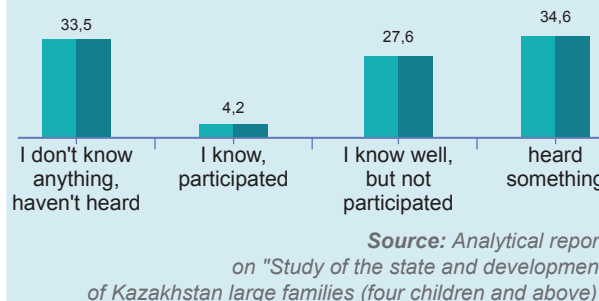
The second program in the list is "7-20-25" Mortgage program. 73% of the respondents heard something of this program. 23,2% have an idea of this program, but have never taken part in it. 28.2% of the surveyed have never heard of this program. Only 4% of the surveyed respondents took part in the program. (Figure 5.6.)

Figure 5.6. Awareness of the Mortgage Program "7-20-25"



The same situation is observed in the respondents' awareness of the following program. 34.6% of the multiple children parents heard something of "Rental Housing without a purchase option" Program. 33.5% of the surveyed know nothing of this program. 27.6% know of existence of this program, have never taken part in it. 4.2% took direct part in this program. (Figure 5.7)

Figure 5.7. Awareness of the Program "Rent housing without the right to purchase"



Also the multiple children parents were asked whether they were aware of "Nurly zher" state program for housing and communal development for 2020-2025. 35% of the surveyed have an idea of this program. 27.6% of the multiple children parents know of this program, but have never taken part in it. The data shows the same situation. The overwhelming majority, 61.7%, either know something, or heard something, but have never taken part in the program. (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 Awareness of the Nurly Zher State Program for 2020-2025



The fourth program tested for awareness among the multiple children families in Kazakhstan was "Enbek" state program for development productive employment and mass entrepreneurship for 2017-2021. 23.2% of the respondents have an idea of the conditions and of the Program itself. 26.3% of the respondents heard something of this program. 48.4% of the surveyed know nothing of this program. At last, only 2.1% of the surveyed respondents took part in the program. (Figure 5.9)

Figure 5.9. Awareness of the "Enbek" State Program



The data shows that the stage of involvement in participation in the state programs among the multiple children families is rather low. The respondents are mostly involved in participation in “Bakytty Otbasy” Housing program for low-income and multiple children families presented by the Housing Construction and Saving Bank. Just over 5% of the respondents (5.6%) took part in this program. the multiple children families took the least part in “Enbek” State program for development of productive employment and mass entrepreneurship for 2017-2021. Only 2.1% of the respondents took part in this program. also, the largest per cent of the respondents – 48.4% have never heard, know nothing of this program. The multiple children families are most aware of “7-20-25” State mortgage program. 40% of the respondents heard something of this program and 32.1% are well informed of this program. However, only 3.8% of the surveyed multiple children families took part in this program.

5.2 MARRIED LIFE SATISFACTION

Phenomenon of «Marriage satisfaction»

Satisfaction with the marriage of spouses is a persistent emotional phenomenon—a feeling that manifests itself both in emotions that arise in various situations, and in opinions, comparisons, and evaluations [60]. At first glance, satisfaction with family life is a psychological aspect of family life, but in real life, this factor can lead to various social problems that affect the stability of marriage and its further development. In this regard, the section is devoted to the problem of the degree of satisfaction with the family life of spouses with 4 or more children (large families).

Measuring family satisfaction has a relatively short history, with most scientists studying the phenomenon claiming it started in the 1970s. One of the first approaches to the study of "satisfaction with family life and harmony in it" was a survey of family life conducted by the American psychologist-therapist Louis Gurney in 1977 [61].

Foreign authors argue that it is necessary to conduct longitudinal studies for a more accurate understanding of the existing relationships between spouses over the years of family life. So, professors of the University of California at Los Angeles Benjamin R. Carney and Thomas N. Bradbury after conducting a study on "research on marital satisfaction and stability in the 2010s: a challenge to conventional wisdom" (Research on Marital Satisfaction and Stability in the 2010s: Challenging Conventional Wisdom) we came to the conclusion that for a qualitative analysis of marriage satisfaction, it is necessary to conduct a study before marriage, after marriage, and consistently every 10 years [62]. Also, the authors, based on the results of a number of studies on "marriage Satisfaction" over the past 10 years, made 3 refutations that were previously considered generally accepted:

1. for most couples, marriage satisfaction does not decrease over time, but in fact remains relatively stable over time;

2. contrary to the predictions of marriage behaviors, negative communication between spouses can be difficult to change, doesn't necessarily lead to a more satisfying relationship when it changes, and doesn't always predict disaster in the first place;

3. dyadic processes that reliably adapt to middle-class and wealthier couples may act differently in lower-income couples, suggesting that influential marriage models may not apply to couples living in different strata of the population [63].

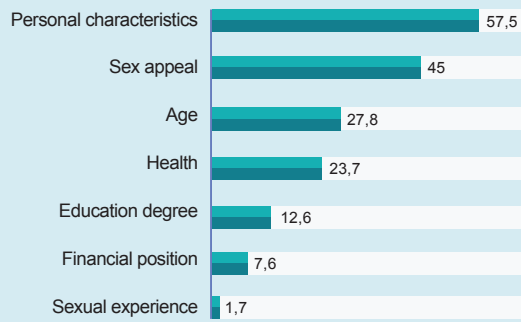
Satisfaction with marriage can serve as one of the criteria for the stability of family relations. Experts propose the following system of assessments of the stability of family relations. First, the level of stability of marriage is the legal security of marriage (divorce is absent). The second level is the level of "adaptability in marriage", as well as the level of "adaptation of spouses". In this case, there are no intentions to divorce, there is no pre-divorce situation, and there is a certain community of the couple in the following areas of family life: raising children, sharing household responsibilities, etc. The third level is the deepest. This is the level of "success" of marriage, characterized by the coincidence of the spouses' value orientations. In this classification, satisfaction with marital relations is most fully associated with the third level of family relations [63].

The importance of family for Kazakhstan large families and their subjective assessment of satisfaction with family life

Data from a sociological survey conducted by KISD "Rukhani Zhangyru" the topic "Family and demographic policy" show that when choosing a spouse, Kazakhstanis primarily pay attention to personal characteristics (57.5%). Important factors in choosing a life partner are moral qualities (45.4%) and physical attractiveness (45.0%). The outsider criteria are sexual experience (1.7%) and professional affiliation (5.1%) (Figure 5.10).

The data from Figure 5.10 shows that for Kazakhstanis, value factors are more important than material ones when creating a family. Taking into account the above-mentioned levels of marriage stability, we can see the relationship between the level of marriage stability and the criterion for choosing spouses, since for a deep level of marriage stability, it is necessary to match the value orientations of the spouses. Hence, the following correlation analysis follows: Kazakhstanis in most cases choose their life partner according to the criterion of "personal characteristics" (value factor), that is, they choose a marriage partner who shares their value views, since the spouses have the same value orientations, their degree of satisfaction with marriage is high. Thus, the results

Figure 5.10. Criteria for choosing a spouse

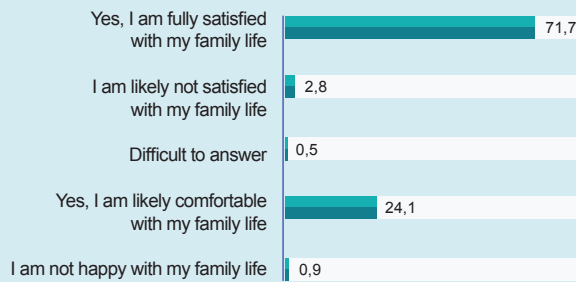


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the study was conducted in 14 regions and 3 cities of national significance in 2019, covering 1,200 respondents over the age of 18.

of the above-mentioned sociological research demonstrate that Kazakhstanis are satisfied with their family life (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11. degree of satisfaction with family life in Kazakhstan

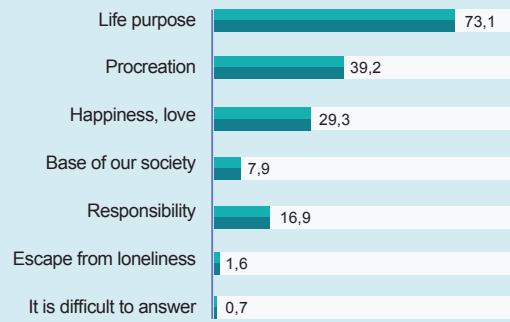


A high degree of satisfaction with marriage is also typical for Kazakhstan's multi - children families. The results of sociological research on the topic "Study and development of the local large families (four children and above)" held KISD "Rukhani Zhangyru" have shown that for the majority of Kazakhstanis, family is the meaning of life (Figure 5.12) [64].

The correlation analysis in the regional context showed that the absolute majority of large families consider the family the meaning of life. Thus, the option "Family is the meaning of life" was chosen most of all by residents of East Kazakhstan oblast - 97.6%, Kyzylorda oblast - 95% and Atyrau oblast - 93.8%. The only exceptions are residents of the Zhambyl region (53.6%), who most often noted the option "Family is happiness and love" (46.4%) (Table 5.5).

On second place was the answer "Family-procreation", which shows the patriarchal nature of our society and its traditional view of the family. In particular, the southern regions of the country are

Figure 5.12. the Importance of family to respondents in %



REFERENCE:

the study was conducted in 14 regions and 3 cities of national significance in 2020, covering 1000 respondents over the age of 18.

susceptible to this view, as "Procreation" is most often noted in Mangystau region (63.6%), Kostanay region (61.1%), Almaty (53.6%) and Shymkent in 50% of cases (Table 5.5).

It is worth noting that only 33.5% of women are relevant to this definition, while 51.3% of men chose this definition as the main one. That is why it is important for women to satisfy spiritual values in the family-mutual understanding, respect, and love for each other, while for men it is important to ensure material needs and guarantee that their family will continue through a son who will take their last name (Figure 5.13).

Overall, there are only positive assessments of the family. Parents with many children define family as the meaning of life, procreation, happiness and love.

Figure 5.13. the value of the family for respondents by gender, in %

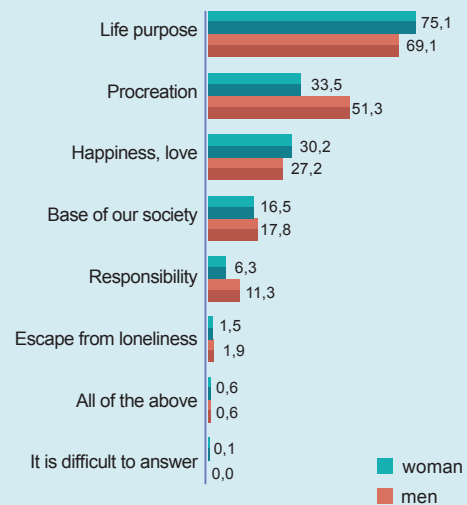


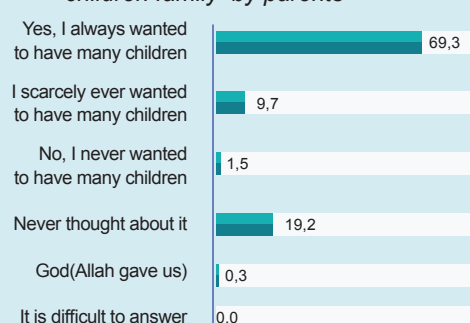
Table 5.5. The value of the family for respondents in the regional context, in %

	Life purpose	Procreation	Happiness, love	Base of our society	Responsibility	Escape from loneliness	All mentioned above	It is difficult to answer
Akmola region	46,5	20,9	41,9	4,7	18,6	-	-	-
Aktobe region	66	42,6	8,5	4,3	55,3	2,1	2,1	-
Almaty region	69,2	31,7	29,8	2,9	7,7	1	2,9	1
Atyrau region	93,8	28,1	18,8	-	18,8	-	-	-
East-Kazakhstan region	97,6	4,9	20,7	2,4	1,2	-	-	-
Zhambyl region	44,6	46,4	53,6	21,4	33,9	-	-	-
West-Kazakhstan region	70,3	35,1	32,4	8,1	37,8	2,7	-	-
Karaganda region	75,3	38,3	39,5	6,2	17,3	2,5	-	-
Kostanay region	64,8	61,1	27,8	5,6	16,7	1,9	-	-
Kyzylorda region	95	37,5	30	-	2,5	-	-	-
Mangistau region	72,7	63,6	12,1	9,1	9,1	6,1	-	-
Pavlodar region	80	31,1	35,6	6,7	6,7	-	4,4	-
North –Kazakhstan region	76,5	23,5	20,6	14,7	20,6	2,9	-	-
Turkestan region	71,4	56	20,9	13,2	29,7	1,1	-	-
Nur – Sultan	55,9	33,9	39	22	6,8	-	-	-
Almaty	81,8	53,6	26,4	8,2	13,6	4,5	-	-
Shymkent	76	50	34	4	8	2	-	-

Planning a multi - children form of parenthood and awareness of this choice

One of the factors that affect the satisfaction of multi - children family life is family planning, as well as awareness of parenthood choice form. The heterogeneity of multi - children families makes it possible to distinguish its types by various criteria. So, according to motivation and social responsibility, we can distinguish: families with many children planned; families formed as a result of the second and subsequent marriages of one of the parents, in which new children are born; families where many children are unplanned, situational; dysfunctional large families formed as a result of irresponsible behavior of parents. Each of these families has its own specific lifestyle. Answers to the question of the sociological survey "Did you want to have many children?" they show that the majority (69.3%) of parents with many children consciously made their choice. They always wanted to have a lot of children and intelligently chose a multi - children families model. However, a significant proportion of the answer "Never thought about it" (19.2%) shows that not all respondents purposefully chose this form of parenthood (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14. Planning a multi – children family by parents



Majority of residents of Turkestan region expressed their absolute desire to have many children – 95.6%. Further, Atyrau region was noted – 87.5%. Zhambyl region expressed a desire to have many children in 83.9% cases. Also, many children want to have in Almaty and Almaty region (80.9% and 80.2%, respectively) [77].

Most often, residents of Nur-Sultan – 48.2%, West Kazakhstan region – 45.9% and East Kazakhstan region – 43.8% never thought about it [77].

Table 5.6. Planning a multi – children family by parents by region, in %

	Yes, I always wanted to have many children	I scarcely ever wanted to have many children	No, I never wanted to have many children	Never thought about it
Akmola region	69,8	14	-	14
Aktobe region	66	2,1	2,1	29,8
Almaty region	80,2	8,5	0,9	10,4
Atyrau region	87,5	6,3	-	6,3
East-Kazakhstan region	53,8	-	2,5	43,8
Zhambyl region	83,9	10,7	1,8	3,6
West-Kazakhstan region	37,8	13,5	2,7	45,9
Karaganda region	65,4	4,9	-	29,6
Kostanay region	63	11,1	9,3	16,7
Kyzylorda region	42,5	20	-	37,5
Mangistau region	65,6	25	9,4	-
Pavlodar region	71,1	13,3	-	15,6
North-Kazakhstan region	58,8	23,5	-	17,6
Turkestan region	95,6	3,3	-	1,1
Nur – Sultan	46,4	1,8	-	48,2
Almaty	80,9	14,5	-	4,5
Shymkent	64	14	2	20

In most regions of the country, option "No, I never wanted to have many children" was not noted, but slightly less than 10% expressed the opinion that they never wanted to have many children Mangystau region – 9.4% and Kostanay region – 9.3%, as can be seen from Table 5.6.

The nature of family relationships – a subjective assessment of Kazakhstanis

To the question "What is the relationship in your family?" the majority of respondents said that they have a very good relationship and that they are very friendly and understand each other (53.5%). The second position was taken by the answer "Good, but sometimes there are misunderstandings that are quickly resolved" (43.4%). The combination of two positive responses is 96.9%, which indicates a friendly and friendly relationship in large families. A small number of respondents indicated that relations within the family are bad, full of misunderstandings, leading to divorce (2.2%) (Figure 5.15).

Respondents' assessments of the nature of relationships within the family also indicate high satisfaction with the marital life of parents with many children. A small percentage of the answer "Bad, it's going to divorce" (0.3%) shows that parents with many children often have no intention to terminate their marriage.

The results of a sociological study on "Family and demographic policy" also show that Kazakhstan couples have family relationships built and have a positive character (Figure 5.16) [65].

Figure 5.15. Assessment of family relationships By large families, in %

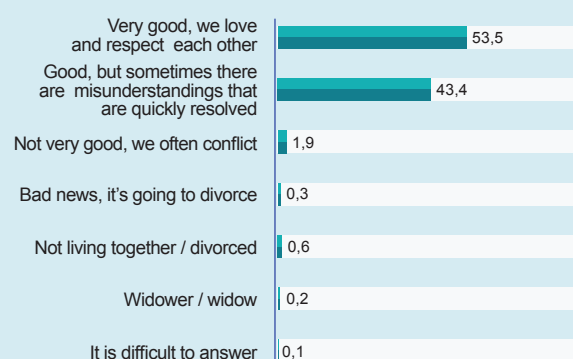
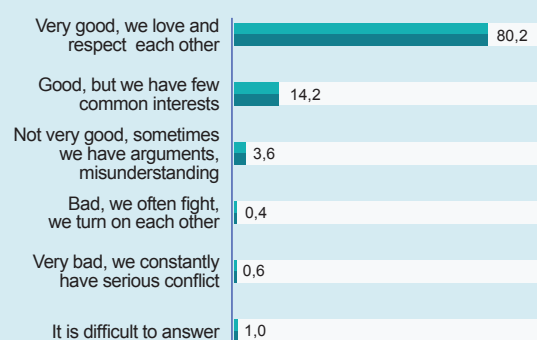


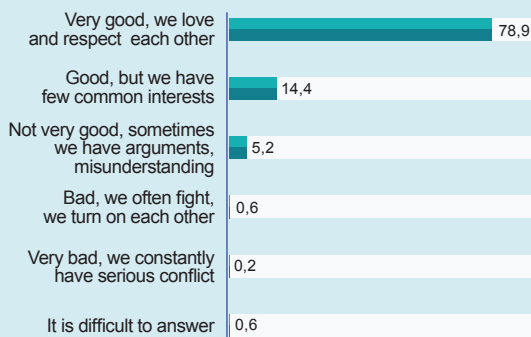
Figure 5.16. Respondents' assessment of family relationships, in %



Data from Figure 5.15 and 5.16 indicate that spouses with 4 or more children rated their family relationships as "very good" in comparison with Kazakhstan families as a whole (53.5% and 80.2%, respectively). However, the aggregate of negative responses from respondents who took part in the above survey is 4.6%, while for large families this indicator is 3.0% [64].

A survey conducted in 2019 by KISD "Rukhani Zhangyru" the topic "Family and demographic policy" allows us to track the dynamics of citizens' Assessment of their family relationships. According to the results of the survey, 78.9% of respondents rate their family relationships as very good. Total negative ratings is 6.0% (Figure 5.17) [65].

Figure 5.17. Respondents' assessment of family relationships, in %



REFERENCE:

the study was conducted in 14 regions and 3 cities of national significance in 2020, covering 1,200 respondents over the age of 18.

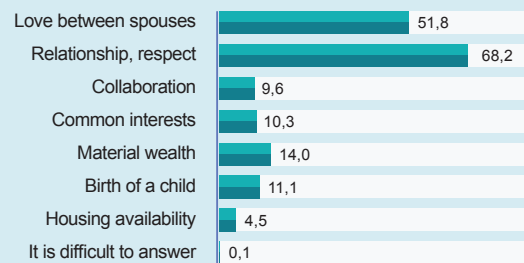
The data from Figure 5.17 reflect the positive assessment of respondents of their family relationships as in the same period in 2020, i.e. the positive dynamics in the respondents' assessment of their family relationships remained during the year and does not undergo significant changes (Figure 5.18).

Figure 5.18. Dynamics of changes in respondents' subjective assessment of their family relationships, in %



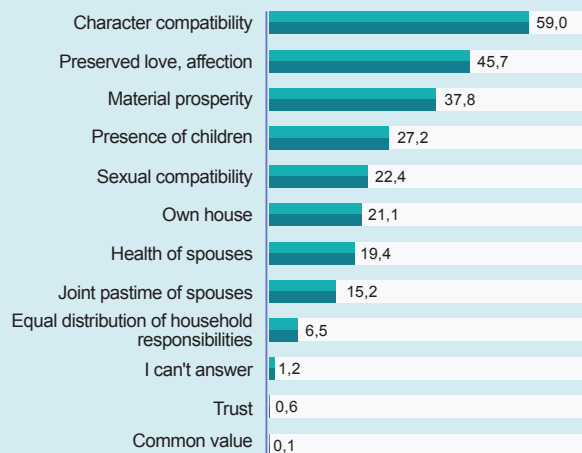
According to the majority of Kazakhstan's large families, respect and mutual understanding are the main qualities that strengthen the family (68.2%) than love (51.8%). The third factor that strengthens family relationships, according to respondents, is material wealth (14%). An important 4th place in this rating is occupied by the birth of a child in a family (11.1%). Having common interests is important for 10.3% of respondents, and for 9.6% of respondents, working together is a way to strengthen family relationships. The availability of housing closes the rating of factors that strengthen family relationships (4.5%) (Figure 5.19).

Figure 5.19. Factors that strengthen family relationships according to respondents, in %



This picture is also reflected in the results of the study of the family and demographic situation in the country. According to the majority of Kazakh families in General, a factor that positively affects marital life is character compatibility (59%), preserved love and affection (45.7%) (Figure 5.20) [65].

Figure 5.20. Factors that positively affect marital life according to respondents, in %



The data obtained in the framework of the sociological study reflect the priority of emotional, psychological, and personal factors in building a stable and stable married life for Kazakhstan families in general, and for large families in particular. Along with this, material and household factors are also important, since material wealth has a positive effect on marital relations in 14.0% of cases among large families and in 37.8% of cases among Kazakh

families. According to respondents, having their own housing has a positive effect on marital life in 4.5% of cases among large families and in 21.1% of cases among Kazakh families. But at the same time, it can be seen that material and living conditions are less important for parents with many children than for Kazakhstan families as a whole.

Overall, parents with many children say that family is the meaning of their lives. Similarly, large families evaluate their family relationships positively and claim that they consciously chose a multi – children of parenthood, which leads to the conclusion that large families, in general, are satisfied with their family life and if they had a choice, they would choose a family despite all the difficulties and problems of a large family.

5.3 UPBRINGING AND INVESTING IN CHILDREN

1. Upbringing and values

It is noted in the Address to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": New political course of the established state" that "Raising children is a huge investment in the future". The motto "All the best for children" should be the principle of all parents. This approach is undoubtedly correct, given current trends, when the entire world community is in dire need of a generation of young, competent, competitive, moral and ethical citizens who can suggest the right ways to solve problems, lead society out of the socio-economic, political, moral and ideological crisis [66].

Factors that affect socialization process a child:

1. micro factors – the immediate environment in a child's life, the immediate social environment: family, children's community, neighbors, micro-society
2. socio-cultural conditions of the region, subcultures – type of population.

3. macro factors - country, society, ethnos, state.

4. mega factors - world, planet, space, which correlate with regional, national and global aspects in human development.

Socialization in the family occurs both as a result of a purposeful upbringing process and through the mechanism of social learning.

1. Parents – children absorb more of what they see. Parents are everything for a child. It is they who lay the foundations for the most important personality traits of their baby: kindness, hard work, accuracy, honesty, respect [67].

2. Traditions of communication and family relationships. Specific forms of such relationships are relationships of help, support, mutual respect, trust, sincerity, complicity, empathy, love, loyalty, etc.

3. Education is the bestowal of all powers. Intra-family relations between parents and children become favorable for development. The role of the family is the main component, without which it is impossible to move forward.

4. Psychological climate of the family is one of the most important conditions for personality formation. A child receives initial information about the norms of relationships in society from family members.

In the course of conducting a sociological study on the topic "Study of the state and development of Kazakhstan large families (four children and above)", conducted in 2020, parents with many children were asked a number of questions to determine the value attitudes in raising children.

Among the proposed value attitudes, the most important are, according to the respondents, "Respect for laws and government bodies" (84.4%); "Respect for the history, customs and traditions of their people" (81.8%); "Ability to plan your future" (77.0%) (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7. Value attitudes in the upbringing of children, %

	I consider it necessary to educate this quality	This is important, but not necessary.	I consider it unnecessary to educate this quality	Not sure
Ability to live within your means				
Ability to plan your future	77,0	18,5	3,0	1,5
Achieving professional success	71,1	24,7	2,8	1,3
Diligence in studies, love of reading books and literature	68,3	26,8	3,9	1,0
Getting higher education	70,0	25,3	3,8	0,9
Continuous improvement to be in demand	58,9	30,3	7,1	3,6
Respect for the culture, languages, traditions of other peoples	68,8	24,4	4,2	2,5
Ability to apply positive experiences of others	65,4	25,3	5,9	3,3
Willingness to change, ability to adapt	75,7	18,1	3,3	2,9
Orientation for the study of computer literacy	68,3	25,6	4,2	1,9
Orientation for learning foreign languages	67,8	25,4	5,6	1,2
Entrepreneurship and other business qualities	66,6	24,4	5,1	3,8
Sense of belonging – Kazakh people	72,2	20,6	4,6	2,6
Respect for the history, customs and traditions of your people	81,8	13,9	3,4	0,9
Respect for laws, government agencies	84,4	11,2	3,1	1,2

The question regarding monetary investments in the education of children was asked in order to study the material situation of large families, the availability of economic capital invested in a child.

Thus, the results of the survey showed that the absolute majority, 75.8%, of parents with many

children do not accumulate funds for the education of their children due to a lack of funds. They have the opportunity to save only 10% in an educational savings deposit 88 parents with many children. 9.3% of respondents raise livestock and 2.9% invest in real estate in order to receive income in the future (Figure 5.21).

The data reflect the fact that the overwhelming majority of parents with many children (77.2%) either do not have enough funds to save, or do not invest them in the education of their children.

It is likely that children from these large families will face difficulties in obtaining higher, professional education.

However, a significant group of respondents - 23.1% (almost one in five) uses one or another economic strategy to accumulate funds for the future education of children.

In general, the data are contradictory. On the one hand, the absolute majority does not have the opportunity to accumulate money; on the other hand, there is a group of respondents who resort to various economic strategies to accumulate funds for the future education of children.

As can be seen from Table 5.8, the majority of

Figure 5.21. Accumulation of funds

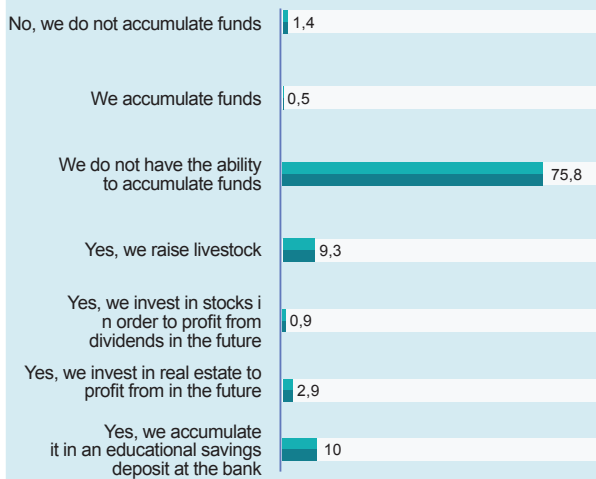


Table 5.8. Distribution of answers to the question: "Do you save money for the education of children?" by regions, in%

	Yes, we put it in an educational savings deposit in the bank	Yes, we invest in real estate in order to receive income in the future	Yes, we invest in stocks in order to profit from dividends in the future	Yes, we breed livestock	No, there is not enough money for savings
Akmola region	10,3	2,6	-	23,1	64,1
Aktobe region	6,4	-	-	2,1	91,5
Almaty region	2,8	4,7	2,8	11,3	78,3
Atyrau region	12,5	-	3,1	-	84,4
West-Kazakhstan region	11,1	-	2,8	5,6	83,3
Zhambyl region	5,4	1,8	-	7,1	85,7
Karaganda region	1,2	1,2	-	-	96,3
Kostanay region	14,8	1,9	-	9,3	70,4
Kyzylorda region	20	10	-	7,5	62,5
Mangistau region	18,2	6,1	3	6,1	69,7
Turkestan region	11	2,2	-	28,6	58,2
Pavlodar region	2,2	-	2,2	8,9	88,9
North-Kazakhstan region	-	-	-	32,4	67,6
East-Kazakhstan region	2,4	-	-	4,9	78
Nur-Sultan	12,1	-	-	1,7	86,2
Almaty	26,6	10,1	1,8	6,4	57,8
Shymkent	12,2	2	-	2	81,6

large families do not have enough funds to save money for the education of their children. Most of these families are in the Karaganda region – 96.6%. Next, in 91.5% of cases, Aktoke respondents note a lack of funds for savings for the education of children. Pavlodar region also entered the top three – 88.9%. Note that families living in the city of Nur-Sultan also cannot afford to save money for the education of their children – 86.2%. They put it in an educational accumulative bank deposit in the capital – 12.1% of large families.

Investing in real estate with the aim of generating rental income in the future is not popular among Kazakhstan large families. Only 10.1% are invested in real estate by residents of Almaty and 10% living in the Kyzylorda region.

Investing in stocks for the purpose of earning dividend profits in the future is a rather abstract activity. To understand how to properly invest in stocks, you need to at least study this niche. Parents with many children do not always have free time, so this type of savings for the future of children is not relevant. Most of all they invest in stocks in Atyrau and Mangistau regions (3.1% and 3%, respectively).

Cattle breeding as a way of saving money for the education of children is relevant in the North Kazakhstan region – 32.4% of respondents. In this area, no family saves money in the bank, does not invest in real estate and stocks. The Turkestan region took the second place in breeding cattle for future children – 28.6%. The third place was taken by Akmola region – 23.1%.

The next question in the questionnaire made it possible to find out whether Kazakhstan parents with many children have economic opportunities to provide their children with small pocket expenses.

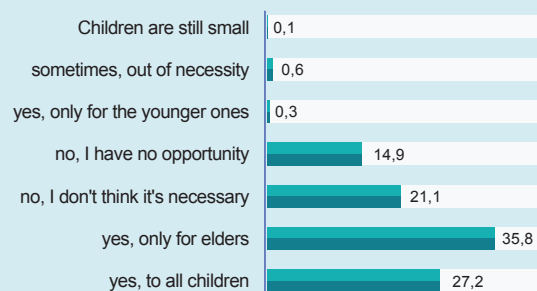
The survey results showed that, in general, large families have such opportunities.

Most of the respondents (35.8%) said that they give money only to older children. 27.2% of parents with many children answered that they give money to all children. 0.6% of parents give money only when necessary and 0.3% of parents give money only to younger children.

A significant group of respondents either does not consider pocket money necessary for children, or does not have the opportunity. 21.1% answered that they did not consider it necessary. 14.9% of parents with many children do not have this opportunity. In general, the results show that the group of parents with many children who have the opportunity to provide their child with pocket money is greater than the group of respondents who do not have such an opportunity (Figure 5.22).

In order to determine the nature of educational measures in relation to children, the following question was asked: "What punishment do you apply to children in case of their disobedience

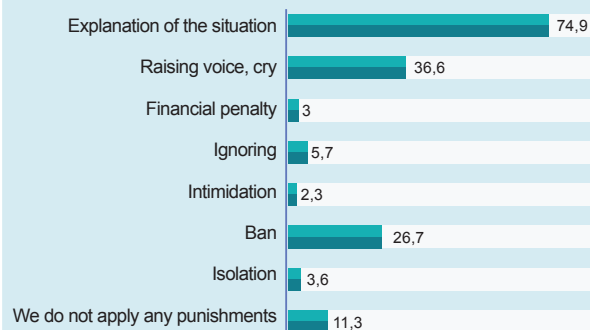
Figure 5.22.
Providing small pocket expenses for children



or offense?" To this question, 74.9% of the respondents noted that they prefer to explain the situation to the child, rather than resort to any type of punishment. 33.6% of the respondents indicated that as a measure of educational influence, they use raising their voice, shouting. The ban as an educational measure is used by 26.7% of the respondents. 11.3% of the respondents answered that they prefer not to apply any punishments. Only 3% of respondents indicated that they use physical punishment in case of disobedience or offense of children.

Basically, parents with many children prefer "soft" measures of educational influence, such as explaining the situation or raising their voice. Only 3% of the respondents noted that they use physical punishment when raising children (Figure 5.23).

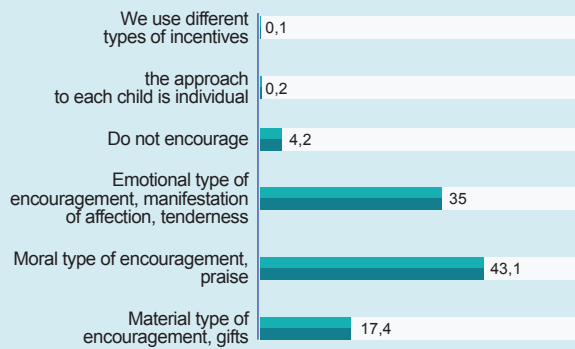
Figure 5.23. Measures applied in relation to children in the event of their disobedience or offense



For the most part, parents with many children prefer to use a moral type of encouragement. 43.1% of parents answered that they use the manifestation of affection and tenderness when encouraging a child. 35% of respondents prefer to encourage children through praise.

The material type of encouragement, giving gifts, was preferred by 17.4% of parents with many children. Only 4.2% of the surveyed parents with many children answered that they prefer not to encourage children (Figure 5.24).

Figure 5.24. Most commonly used types of child rewards



The study of the nature of upbringing in large families has shown that much attention is paid to the upbringing of children in Kazakhstan. Parents bring up in children such qualities as: the ability to live within their means, the ability to plan their future, achieve professional success, receive higher education, respect for culture, languages, traditions of other nations, readiness for change, learning computer literacy, foreign languages, entrepreneurial skills and business qualities, fostering a sense of belonging to the Kazakh people, respect for history, customs and traditions of their people, respect for laws and government bodies. Also, an analysis of the potential of parents with many children in investing their children showed that the vast majority of parents with many children do not accumulate funds for the education of children due to lack of funds. In this regard, it is proposed: to increase the size of the population's income by revising the subsistence minimum and the consumer basket; develop various forms of investing in children based on international experience (bank deposits, investments in the stock market, etc.).

5.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION OF FAMILIES WITH MULTIPLE CHILDREN. AWARENESS OF MEASURES OF STATE SUPPORT

Support for large families in Kazakhstan is characterized by standardized payments for mothers with many children. This state allowance is assigned to all families with many children (with 4 or more minor children living together, including those over 18 who are full-time students up to 23 years old).

The size of the state allowance is set based on the number of children, regardless of the income received by the family⁶⁵: for four children – 16.03 monthly calculation index; for five children – 20.04 monthly calculation index; for six children – 24.05 monthly calculation index; for seven children – 28.06 monthly calculation index; for eight or more children – 4 monthly calculation indices for each child.

According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of

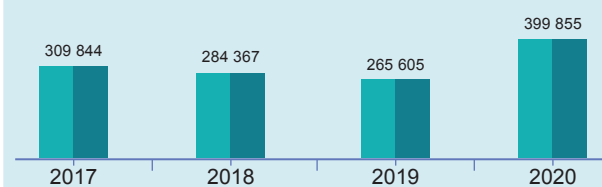
Kazakhstan⁶⁶ in 2018, the number of households in Kazakhstan was 2,321,978 with 8,026,583 family members. Of the total number of households with children, 1,352,330 families with 5,596,822 people.

There are 1,800,882 married couples, including couples with and without children. There are 452,730 households where children are raised by one woman and 68,256 households where the father is raising children.

Comparing the statistics of large families with 4 or more minor children living together, for the period 2017-2020, the largest number of such families was in 2020 – 399 855 families. In 2017 and 2018, there was almost the same number of large families – 309 844 and 284 367 units, respectively, in 2019 there were 265 605 large families, which is less by 134 259 families compared to 2020 (Figure 5.25).

From the total number of large families for the

Figure 5.25. The number of large families with 4 or more minor children living together

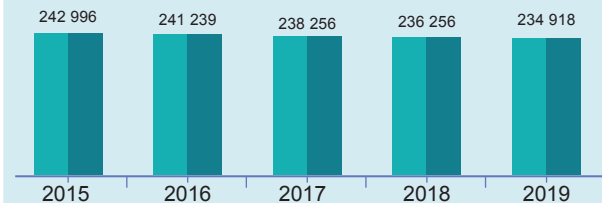


According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan

period 2015-2019, there is a decrease in the number of mothers awarded "Altyn Alga" and "Kumis Alga", that is, these are women who have given birth to more than 6 children. Rewarding mothers in Kazakhstan with "Altyn Alka" and "Kumis Alka" pendants is one of the strongest strategies for encouraging mothers with many children and increasing the prestige of large families, which was introduced in 1999. So, as of 2015, there were 242,996 women with large mothers who gave birth to 6 children or more. Further, there is a decline:

- 2016 – 241 239;
- 2017 – 238 132;
- 2018 – 236 256;
- 2019 – 234 918 mothers, awarded "Altyn Alka" and "Kumis Alka" (Figure 5.26).

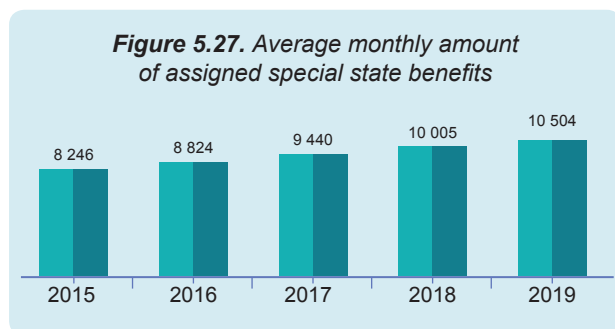
Figure 5.26. The number of mothers with many children awarded "Altyn Alka" and "Kumis Alka"



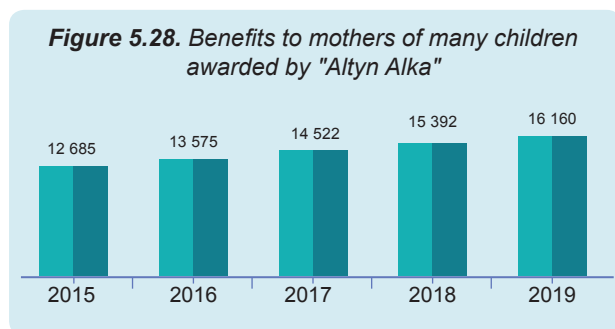
⁶⁵ The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On State Benefits to Families with Children» (with amendments and additions as of May 13, 2020)) https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=30015071#pos=1;-16

⁶⁶ According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan / <https://bala.stat.gov.kz/raspredelenie-domochozjajstv-po-chislu-detej/>

In the dynamics of growth, the average monthly size of assigned special state benefits for the payment of large families⁶⁷, so the benefit in 2015 was 8,246 tenge, which is 20% lower than in 2019 (10,504 tenge) (Figure 5.27).



There is an increase in benefits for mothers with many children, awarded "Altyn Alka" and "Kumis Alka"⁶⁸, if in 2015 the average monthly benefit was 12 685 tenge, then in 2019 the benefit increased to 16 160 tenge (Figure 5.28).



In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following types of benefits are provided for large families – benefits for large families in schools in Kazakhstan. They are provided material support at the expense of the Vseobucha fund⁶⁹, of which 1% is allocated for clothing, footwear and stationery. Material assistance is provided to low-income families within the framework of the Road to School campaign⁷⁰. Free meals are provided in schools for children from large families⁷¹.

- benefits for admission to a preschool institution. Children from large families, when registering, have more opportunities for faster advancement in the queue, when after every third person standing on a common basis, they put a child from the privileged category – benefits upon retirement. According to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

mothers with many children who have given birth (adopted, adopted) five or more children and raised them up to the age of eight, have the right to retire at 53. - tax benefits for families with many children in Kazakhstan. They have the right not to pay the following taxes: vehicle tax; vehicle tax; land tax and property tax; state fees when performing notarial and legally significant actions when registering a place of residence, issuing passports and identity cards, etc. – from 2020, a tax deduction is provided for families in which there are four or more minor children: for one of the parents of a large family in 23 MCI for each month; for each parent of a large family in 12 MCI for each month; in aggregate for both parents in the amount of not more than 282 MCI determined for a calendar year [64].

There are also other types of assistance for large families:

- subsidizing the pension contributions of women on maternity leave. In 2019, 5 billion tenge was allocated for these purposes, and 6 billion tenge is provided for 2020.
- payments attributed to holiday the 8th of March (International Women's Day)
- free use of public transport
- payment for children's education in higher educational institutions
- payment for utilities
- provision of coal
- preferential / free sections

It should be noted that the payment of large families is terminated in the following cases: the beneficiary is left for permanent residence outside the Republic of Kazakhstan; in case of death of the child (children); the beneficiary is in prison; the beneficiary resides in the state medical-social establishment.

As already noted, large families are given the opportunity to attend preferential / free sections for children. The poll showed that the majority of respondents, 71.7%, answered that their children do not attend such sections. Only 28.3% of the respondents have children involved in attending such sections (Figure 5.29).

The children of most Kazakhstan large families do not attend free / privileged sections. Least of all children from large families attend preferential / free sections in Kyzylorda, Akmola regions and in Shymkent. 97.5% of children from Kyzylorda region do not attend free sections, 90% from Shymkent and 83.7% from Akmola region.

⁶⁷ According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/66/statistic/7>

⁶⁸ According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/66/statistic/7>

⁶⁹ Families who have the right to state targeted social assistance from state educational institutions, as well as to state targeted social assistance.

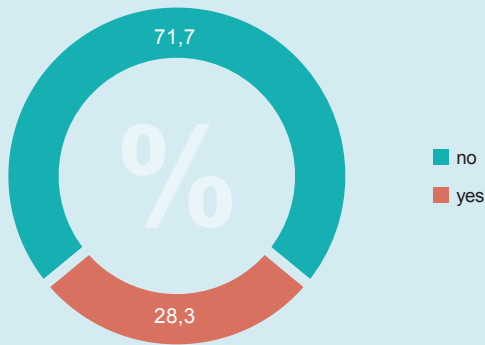
formation, spending of funds allocated for the provision of financial and material assistance to students and pupils and children from families with low per capita income who do not receive social assistance and on the approval of accounting rules - for orphans, children left without parental care, living in families, emergency cases.

children from families in need of emergency care as a result of this situation, as well as other students and foster children categories / https://tengrinews.kz/zakon/pravitelstvo_respubliki_kazahstan_premier_ministr_rk/finansyi/id-P080000064/

⁷⁰ «On approval of standards of state services in the field of family and children» Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan <https://atamekenim.kz/ru/school>

⁷¹ Order of the Minister of Science of April 13, 2015 No. 198 (as amended on October 7, 2019) / https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=37483225

Figure 5.29. Breakdown of responses to the question: "Do your children attend preferential/free classes?"



Most of all, children attend preferential / free sections in Mangistau (54.5%), Zhambyl (51.8%), Pavlodar (44.4%) and North Kazakhstan (44.1) regions, Almaty (44.5 %) (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9. Information on children's attendance at preferential/free classes by region, in %

Region	Yes	No
Akmola Region	16,3	83,7
Aktobe Region	23,4	76,6
Almaty Region	28,3	71,7
Atyrau Region	18,8	81,3
West Kazakhstan Region	45,9	54,1
Zhambyl Region	51,8	48,2
Karaganda Region	12,3	87,7
Kostanai Region	29,6	70,4
Kyzylorda Region	2,5	97,5
Mangistau Region	54,5	45,5
Turkestan Region	18	82
Pavlodar Region	44,4	55,6
North Kazakhstan Region	44,1	55,9
West Kazakhstan Region	20,7	79,3
Nur-Sultan	25,4	74,6
Almaty	44,5	55,5
Shymkent	10	90

In order to find out whether parents with many children receive state benefits, they were asked the following question. Thus, 65.1% of the respondents are paid by the state state benefits for large families. The respondents noted that they receive the following types of benefits and payments: 14.5% targeted social assistance, 10.1% state allowance for mothers with many children "Altyn alka", 4.2% allowance for social support of children from low-income families. 20.7% of the respondents noted that they do not receive state benefits.

We also note the lack of awareness of large families about the possibility of obtaining housing under state programs. So, 22.6% of respondents answered that they do not know anything about state

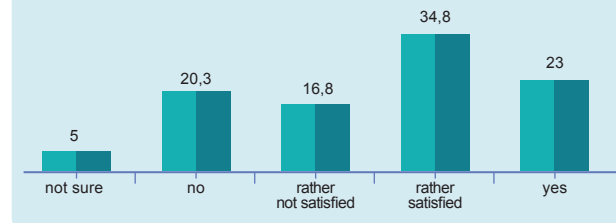
programs for obtaining housing, 21.3% are sure that they do not pass according to the criteria, 18.6% of respondents stand in line, but note that the line is long, 11.3% of respondents do not believe in these programs, 6.2% are in the process of submitting documents, 5.7% note that they will soon receive housing, 3.5% of surveyed large families have already received housing (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10. Distribution of answers to the question: "Are you on the waiting list for housing under state programs to support large families?"

Answer options	%
Yes, we will get accommodation soon	5,7
Yes, but the queue is long	18,6
In the process of submitting documents	6,2
No, we do not pass the program criteria	21,3
No, because there is no way to collect all the documents	7,0
No, we do not believe these programs	11,3
I don't know anything about it	22,6
We stand in line for the disabled	0,1
Have already received ("Young Family", "Bakytty otbasy", as budget workers, etc.)	3,5
No, did not apply	1,9
Not necessary	1,6

Most of the respondents are satisfied with the level of social support for families in Kazakhstan. 34.8% of the respondents chose the column of answers "rather satisfied". 23% of respondents answered that they are satisfied with the level of social support. However, 20.3% of respondents are not satisfied with the level of social support and 16.8% are rather dissatisfied than satisfied (Figure 5.30).

Figure 5.30. Satisfaction with the level of social support for families in Kazakhstan



In the regional context, the level of social support was measured by the total indicator of the answer options "Yes" and "Rather satisfied".

Thus, the majority of respondents who are satisfied with the level of social support for families in Kazakhstan live in the city of Nur-Sultan - 91.4%. Also, the social assistance was rated at a high level by the respondents from East Kazakhstan (87.9%), Mangistau (84.8%), North Kazakhstan (82.3%), Turkestan (73.7%) regions. More than half of the surveyed respondents in Zhambyl (69.7%), Kyzylorda

(67.5%) regions and the city of Almaty (61.8%) are also satisfied with the level of social support for families in Kazakhstan.

The dissatisfaction indicator was measured by the sum of the answer options "No" and "Rather

housing, 3.5% of large families have already received housing (Table 5.11). Thus, the presented analysis of the current situation with regard to social support of large families has revealed some problems: poor awareness of the population about the types of

Table 5.11. Distribution of answers to the question: "Are you satisfied with the level of social support for families in Kazakhstan?" by regions, in%

	The total indicator "Yes" and "Rather satisfied"	The total indicator "No" and "Rather not satisfied"	Not sure
Akmola region	53,5	39,5	7
Aktobe region	32,6	63	4,3
Almaty region	56,6	35,9	7,5
Atyrau region	28,1	53,2	18,8
West Kazakhstan Region	32,4	54	13,5
Zhambyl Region	69,7	8,9	21,4
Karaganda Region	8,6	91,3	-
Kostanai Region	63	37,1	-
Kyzylorda Region	67,5	32,5	-
Mangistau Region	84,8	12,1	3
Turkestan Region	73,7	25,3	1,1
Pavlodar Region	35,6	62,2	2,2
North Kazakhstan Region	82,3	17,6	-
West Kazakhstan Region	87,9	8,6	3,7
Nur-Sultan	91,4	6,9	1,7
Almaty	61,8	31,8	6,4
Shymkent	38	62	-

not satisfied". The largest number of dissatisfied respondents with the level of social support for families was recorded in the Karaganda region - 91.3%. Also, more than half were noted in Aktobe (63%), Pavlodar (62.2%) regions and in the city of Shymkent (62%) (Table 5.11).

Another question in the questionnaire concerned state benefits that parents with many children receive. The results of the survey showed that the majority of parents with many children, 65.1%, receive state benefits for having many children, which are received only by those who live together with minor children. 20.7% of respondents indicated that they do not receive any benefits. 14.5% receive targeted social assistance. 10.1% of the surveyed large families receive the state allowance for mothers of multiple children "Altyn Alka". Finally, 4.2% of respondents receive social support benefits for children from low-income families.

Many large families are not informed about the possibility of obtaining housing under state programs. Thus, 22.6% of respondents said that they do not know anything about state housing programs, 21.3% are sure that they do not pass the criteria, 18.6% of respondents are waiting in line, but note that the queue is long, 11.3% of respondents do not believe in these programs, 6.2% are in the process of submitting documents, 5.7% note that they will soon receive


state support for large families; poor involvement in attending free / privileged sections and circles; a low degree of large families in the participation of state programs, etc.

Based on the studied international and Kazakhstan experience in supporting large families, we offer the following recommendations: to develop a state program for supporting large families based on the experience of Poland. Develop an effective mechanism for social support and involve large families in the development and implementation processes; to increase the amount of benefits and social benefits to families with many children. Revise the level of the subsistence minimum and the consumer basket; expand the list of housing programs and increase their availability for large families; to raise the awareness of the population about the existing measures of state support for large families; expand the list of preferential / free sections and circles for children from large families; find out the reasons, develop measures and reduce the level of social dependency; adopt international experience in providing charitable assistance to families with many children; launch special cards for large families, which will give the opportunity to use benefits or discounts on goods or services of partner organizations (free visits to museums, free travel on public transport, discounts on sports sections, circles, etc.).



CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION
OF CHILDREN
AND STRENGTHENING
OF FAMILY
VALUES
IN THE PROCESS
OF SOCIAL
MODERNIZATION



CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND STRENGTHENING OF FAMILY VALUES IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL MODERNIZATION

6.1 PREPARING YOUTH FOR FAMILY LIFE

According to the 7th wave of the World Values Survey, the family is very important for the overwhelming majority of Kazakhstan youth (92.5%). The answer option “rather important” was chosen by 7.1% of young Kazakhstans, “not very important” – 0.4%. The survey participants were also offered the option “not important at all”, but no one chose it. The family forms a sense of belonging and responsibility for other people, is a link between a person and society.

Modern youth has a poor understanding of family and matrimonial relationships, does not always strive to create a family, often practice free forms of partnership, and does not maintain its reproductive health at the proper level.

There is an increase in the number of single-parent families, there are early marriages, and divorce has become a frequent occurrence. The process of preparing young people for family life involves a systemic psychological and pedagogical influence, taking into account age and gender differences, as well as consulting and educational work in the field of family relationships.

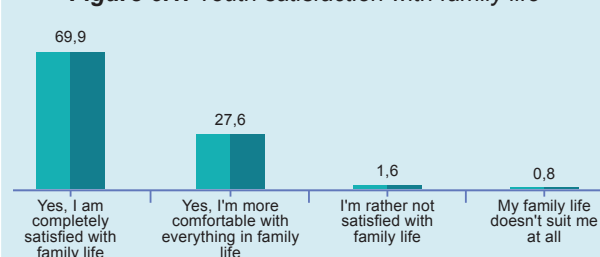
The current trend in the field of family planning is the prevention of early marriage (where one or both spouses have not reached the age of majority) and early sexual relations. According to the BNS ASPR RK, 0.8% of persons who got married in 2019 are minors (1,054 people). Most of them are girls under 18 years old (984 people). In percentage terms, the share of early marriages, in comparison with 2018, decreased slightly by 0.01%. Moreover, the number of adolescents who started family life early is quite large [68]. As a result of the unconscious approach of young people to starting a family, the number of divorces is growing. In 2019, there is an increase in the ratio of dissolved marriages to concluded marriages in comparison with 2017 by 4.3% [69].

The results of the survey “Family and Demographic Policy - 2020” indicate a number of problems affecting young families. According to the research, in 6.9% of young families there is assault on their spouse, 7.6% have experienced moral and psychological violence from their spouse, 15.3% experience excessive control from their relatives, 2.3% have faced marital infidelity, 17.6% are financially dependent on their spouse, 18.3% have experienced conflicts and quarrels in the family.

As can be seen from Figure 6.1, 2.4% of young people are not satisfied with their family life (the sum of the answers “rather does not suit and does not suit at all”).

To solve the above problems and avoid their occurrence in the future, in the regions and at

Figure 6.1. Youth satisfaction with family life



Source: Survey “Family and Demographic Policy-2020”

the republican level, a number of information, entertainment, consulting and complex events are being held for young people.

One of the characteristics of youth as a social group is the perception of information. It is much easier for young people to assimilate information that is more interesting to them and can be transmitted in an entertaining format (quizzes, contests, film screenings, videos, exhibitions, theatrical performances). Therefore, many educational events for young people are held in a playful way. An example of such events is the celebration of Family Day, which is annually celebrated in Kazakhstan every second Sunday in September. As part of the celebration of the family day, the results of the National Family Competition “Mereyli otbasy” [70].

In September 2020, a large-scale family festival “Otau Fest” took place, which was held in an online format. Within the framework of the festival, events are organized aimed at strengthening family values among young people, family competitions, master classes, consultations of psychologists, genderologists, child psychologists, pediatricians. A dialogue platform is planned on the topic “Family and family values as the basis for sustainable development of society and the state.” The organizers of the family festival “Otau Fest” are the PF “Institute of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities of Kazakhstan” together with the Fund for the Modernization of the Institute of Family and Marriage “Bope”, with the support of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The festival is held within the framework of the project “A set of measures to strengthen family values among youth” [71]. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), commissioned by the National Commission on Women and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, initiated the development of a package of information and educational materials on “Conscious Parenting” [72]. Based on these materials, a training for fathers was held in Almaty in February 2020. Participants were taught to build dialogue

and relationships between men and women on the principles of non-violence; effectively discuss issues of a fulfilling and safe sex life, and make joint decisions regarding the care and upbringing of children. On the basis of the Republican Center "Preschool Childhood" of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a methodological manual "General recommendations for parents on preparing a child for schooling" has been developed. It examines the main points in preparing a child for school, provides practical advice to young parents [73]. In the course of the project "A set of measures to support and develop the institution of paternity", implemented on the initiative of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Methodological Guide "Secrets of Successful Parenting: School of Fathers and Mothers" was published [74]. The manual examines in detail the factors contributing to the development and strengthening of the family, along with them, the risk factors are analyzed, and possible ways to overcome them are proposed.

Family courtyard clubs and family communication clubs function in the regions to enhance social partnership of families and organize training. The family courtyard clubs provide educational, psychological, leisure services, and clubs for children and adolescents are open. In Nur-Sultan, with the support of the akimat, a project to strengthen the institution of the family "Otbasy - bakyt mekeni" is being launched. For three years, young people will be taught how to build a family. The project includes an extensive program. The complex of activities includes seven such areas: seminars, online trainings for young families, the Best Young Family competition, a video competition, extracurricular activities, seminars and trainings for young mothers, family marathons. By the end of 2023, it is expected to reach thousands of people, including young families, college and university students. Participation of young parents and children is planned. Qualified specialists in the field of youth, gender, family policy have been invited. Representatives of exemplary families will share their values. Human rights defenders, narrow specialists in planning and raising a child will also be involved [75].

The public foundation "Institute of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities of Kazakhstan" has implemented a social project "A set of measures to strengthen family values among young people." The project was carried out by order of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with grant support from the Center for Support of Civil Initiatives NJSC. During the project, educational psychological trainings were conducted for young families, as well as young families in the pre-divorce stage. In total, 14 trainings were held for 600 young Kazakhstanis in Kazakh and Russian languages. An information campaign was carried out in 17 regions of the country to strengthen the family values of Kazakhstan youth. In October-November 2020, the

action "My family is my wealth!" Was held online. Schoolchildren, college and university students were invited to talk about the importance of the institution of the family, the need to maintain family values, and maintain cohesion and mutual understanding. More than 26 thousand young Kazakhstanis were involved in the project [76].

Complex projects have a higher potential for influencing young people, since they include a set of multidirectional informational, educational and entertainment activities.

Thus, at the level of local and central government bodies, purposeful work is being carried out to prepare young people for family life and to strengthen family values. A positive trend in the field of preparing young people for family life is the increased attention of the state to psychological health and counseling for young people and young families. Despite the need for psychological and medical consultations and the availability of specialists who are ready to provide them, many in need often cannot get this help. This happens for the following reasons: - lack of awareness of these activities, programs and projects; - stigmatization of seeking psychological help and counseling. Many young people and married couples do not dare to give this help because of the presence of stereotypes and shyness, they are afraid of gossip, believe that it will not bring results, do not want to admit that there is a problem; - uneven distribution of specialists by region and type of settlement.

As a rule, more qualified specialists and large-scale projects are concentrated in cities. Therefore, young people and couples in rural areas are often deprived of this opportunity; - issues of reproductive behavior for many young people are very delicate, to some extent shameful, so many young people and families are embarrassed to contact specialists and discuss this topic. As a result, there is an insufficient level of literacy of many young Kazakhstanis in matters of reproductive health.

The rather high number of early marriages and divorces testifies to the need to expand informational activities among young people to form a conscious attitude towards marriage and family life. It is especially important to carry out these activities in rural areas, where the level of awareness of young people, as a rule, is lower.

6.2 CHILD-REARING PRACTICES IN KAZAKHSTAN FAMILIES

The leading role in the process of social modernization is played by the institution of the family, since as a result of family education, the foundations of social behavior are laid, basic values are formed and social norms are assimilated. The functions of forming the younger generation's spiritual and moral qualities, patriotism, the desire to preserve national identity, competitiveness, pragmatism, desire for

knowledge and self-development primarily lie on the family.

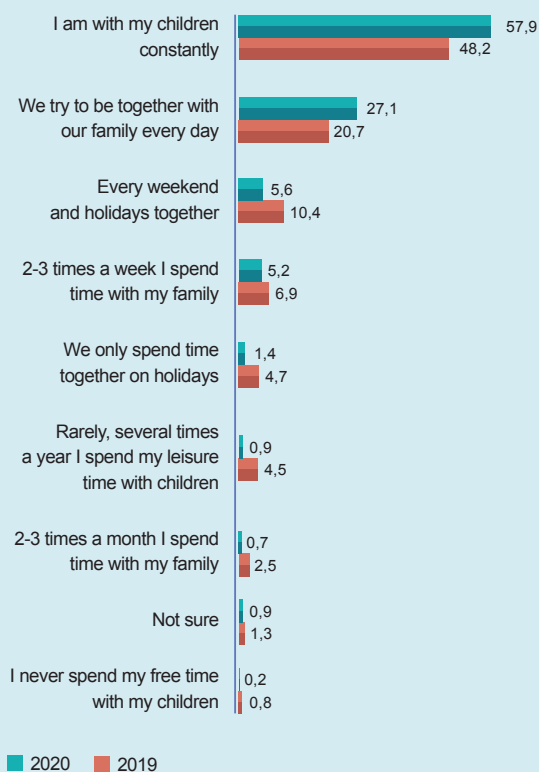
Child-rearing practice is one of the fundamental functions of the family. In the process of education, spiritual and moral guidelines of behavior are laid. The main elements in the family interaction in the process of education are:

- joint pastime;
- attention to the interests, hobbies and problems of the child;
- respect for the child's opinion;
- showing love for a child;
- language of communication in the family;
- social learning and formation of norms and values of the child;
- the attitude of parents to the practice of corporal punishment and the use of psychological pressure.

Joint pastime.

An important role in the Child-rearing practice is played by joint pastime. According to the results of the survey, Kazakhstanis spend a lot of time with their children, especially in comparison with the data of the previous year. Thus, 57.9% of respondents surveyed in 2020 reported that they are with their children constantly. In 2019, this Figure was 48.7%. 27.1% of Kazakhstanis try to be together with their family every day, which is 6.4% higher than in the previous year. 0.9% of respondents rarely spend leisure time with children, and only 0.2% never – Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2. How often do Kazakhstan people spend time with their children, %



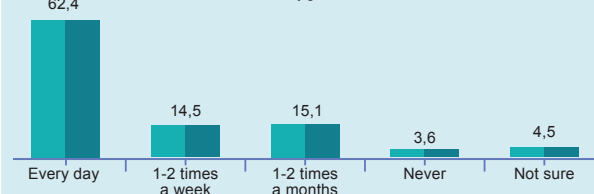
Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019, 2020"

Most often, parents cannot devote more time to their children due to workload at work (42%), a large number of household chores (15.6%), lack of finances for active holidays with children (6.7%), only 48.3% of Kazakhstanis answered that nothing obstruct them.

Quite often, parents are concerned about financial problems. Many of them spend most of their time working and looking for earnings, rather than establishing trusting relationships with children and communicating with them. Often, parents shift the child's upbringing to kindergarten and school, which affects the socialization of children and their emotional state. This can lead to the formation of feelings of alienation and loneliness in the child, difficulties in communication and psychological problems in the future.

One of the indicators of family cohesion is the tradition of eating together. 62.4% of Kazakhstanis gather with the whole family at one table every day, 14.5 – at least once a week, 15.1% - at least once a month, 3.6% never have Breakfast, lunch or dinner with all the household members (Figure 6.3).

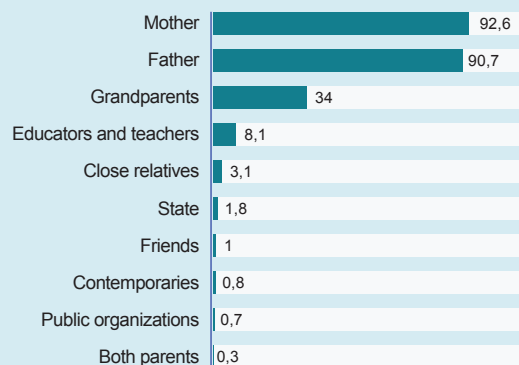
Figure 6.3. How often the family gathers at one table, %



Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019"

As can be seen from Figure 6.4, the majority of Kazakhstan people believe that the main role in raising a child should be played by the mother (92.6%), a slightly smaller number of respondents believe that the father should be involved in this process first of all (90.7%). 34% assign this function to grandparents, 8.1% to educators and teachers, 3.1% to close relatives, 1.8% to the state. It is noteworthy that only 0.3% of Kazakhstan people believe that this role should be performed equally by both parents.

Figure 6.4. Who should first take part in the child-rearing practice, according to Kazakh residents, %

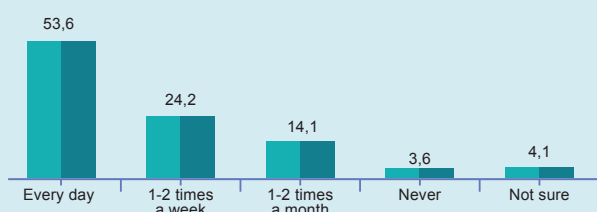


Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2020"

Attention to the child's interests, hobbies, environment, and problems

In the process of education, it is necessary to pay attention to the child, to be interested in, what is important to him, what he likes, what worries him, what problems bother him. 53.6% of respondents talk to children, discuss important events in their lives daily, 24.2% – at least once a week, 14.1% – at least once a month, and 3.9% of respondents never do this Figure 6.5.

Figure 6.5. How often parents talk to their children and discuss important events



Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019"

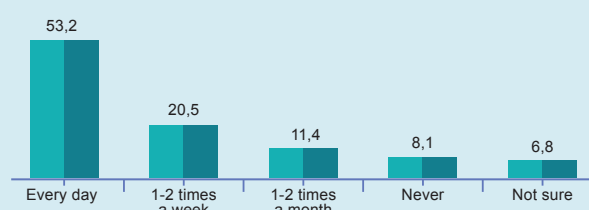
Kazakhstan parents are primarily interested in health (70.9%), school success (57.4%) and children's nutrition (56.6%). The state of mind, hobbies and interests of the child fade into the background. Only 44.7% of parents are always interested in child problems. A positive trend is the awareness of the majority of parents about the environment of the child (56.6%). Thus, 56.2% of children noted that parents always ask them about their friends. Less parents are interested in what children are looking for on the Internet and with whom they communicate on social networks (31.7%), as well as children's hobbies for computer games (27.7%) (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Parents are always interested in their children, %

What are parents interested in a child	%
Child health	70,9
School affairs	57,4
Baby food	56,6
Friends and environment of the child	56,2
Musical and film preferences	53
Child problems	44,7
Child's social media and Internet preferences	31,7
Hobbies for computer games	27,7

53.2% of Kazakhstan people discuss their studies, work, and Hobbies with their children on a daily basis, 20.5% – at least once a week, 11.4% – at least once a month, and 8.1% never do so. Thus, not all parents are interested in their children's hobbies and concerns, which may affect their relationships and confidence in the future (Figure6.6).

Figure 6.6. How often parents discuss their studies, work, and hobbies with their children



Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019"

Respect for the child's opinion

Most parents consider the child's opinion in solving family issues. 45.4% of Kazakhstanis discuss family problems, situations, and plans with their children daily, 20.6% – at least once a week, 16.7% – at least once a month, and 10.7% never discuss these things with their child. 37.3% of parents consult their children about shopping or holidays daily, 24.2% – at least once a week, 19.4% – at least once a month, and 11.8% never involve their children in such discussions, as can be seen from Table 6.2.

Table 6.2. Discussion of family issues, problems and plans with the child

	Daily	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a month	Never	Not sure
Discuss family problems, situations, and plans with your children	45,4	20,6	16,7	10,7	6,6
Do you consult with your children about shopping or holidays	37,3	24,2	19,4	11,8	7,3

Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019" KIPD

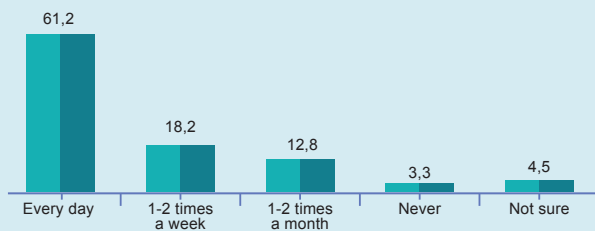
Showing love for a child

It is important for a child to realize that they are loved, but not all parents are able to show their feelings. 61.2% of parents show their love for their children daily, 18.2% at least once a week, and 12.8% at least once a month. 3.3% of parents never kiss their children or say sweet words to them (Figure6.7).

Language of communication in the family

The formation of national identity is closely linked to the language environment. Half of the respondents (50.4%) communicate with their

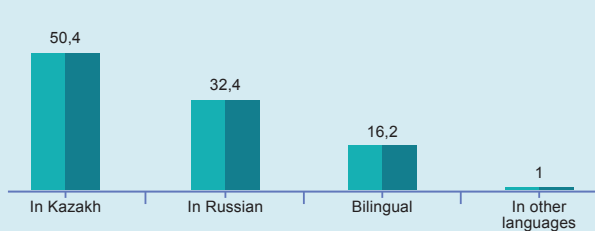
Figure 6.7. How often parents kiss their children and say sweet words to them



Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019"

families c, 32.4% – in Russian. Bilingualism (communication in two languages) is typical for 16.2% of Kazakhstan's youth. 1% of respondents speak other languages with their native speakers. Thus, more than 66.6% of young Kazakhstanis, to some extent, use the Kazakh language in communication with their families, Figure 6.8.

Figure 6.8. The language spoken by Kazakh youth at home with their families

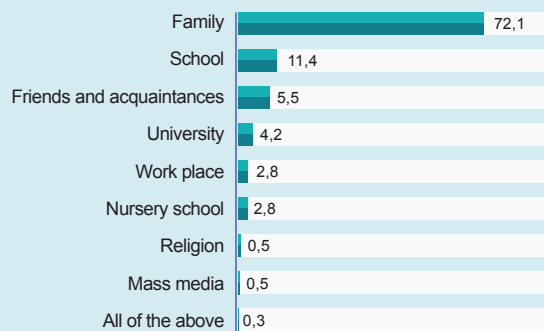


Source: Survey "Youth of Kazakhstan-2019"

Social learning and the formation of norms and values of the child

The family is the main agent of socialization (assimilation of social norms and values), forming certain behavioral attitudes and value orientations in the child. 72.1% of Kazakhstan's youth consider family to be the key social institution in forming values, 11.4% – school, 5.5% – friends and acquaintances, 4.2% – University. The influence of

Figure 6.9. Key social institution in the formation of values, according to young people

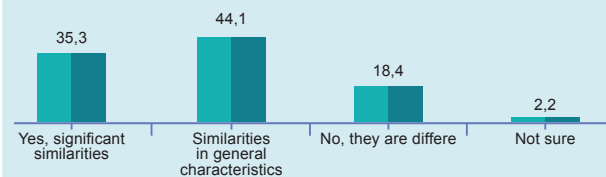


Source: Survey "Youth of Kazakhstan-2019"

the family on young people significantly exceeds the influence of other socialization agents. The family develops personality through the assimilation of norms, values, and social experience (Figure 6.9).

Since the family is the basic institution of value formation, the values of children and parents are often interrelated. 35.3% of young people show significant similarities with the worldview and values of their parents, 44.1% have similarities in general characteristics, and only 18.4% say that values do not match (Figure 6.10).

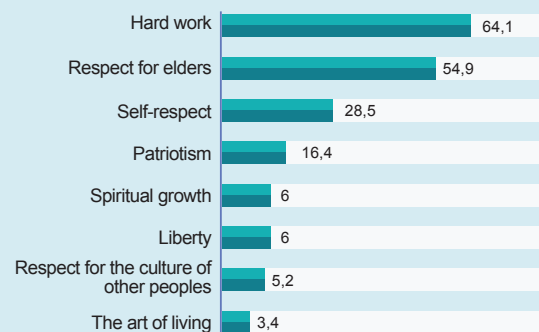
Figure 6.10. How similar are the values of young Kazakhstan people and their parents



Source: survey "Family and demographic policy-2019"

The five values that Kazakhstanis strive to form in their children include hard work (64.1%), respect for elders (54.9%), self-respect (28.5%), patriotism (16.4%). The least popular values are spiritual growth (6%), freedom (6%), respect for the culture, languages, and traditions of other people (5.2%), and ability to live within your means (3.4%) – Figure 6.11.

Figure 6.11. Values that Kazakhstan people bring up in children



Source: Survey "Youth of Kazakhstan-2019"

In the process of education, it is important to adopt the best achievements of world experience, but taking into account the national context, traditions and values. Experts call the following principles the basic principles of raising children in a family: (Figure 6.12).

The method of family education includes a complex of innovative approaches, technologies, methods, techniques. Experts believe that one of these methods of family upbringing is the study by parents, together

Figure 6.12. Principles of Family Education

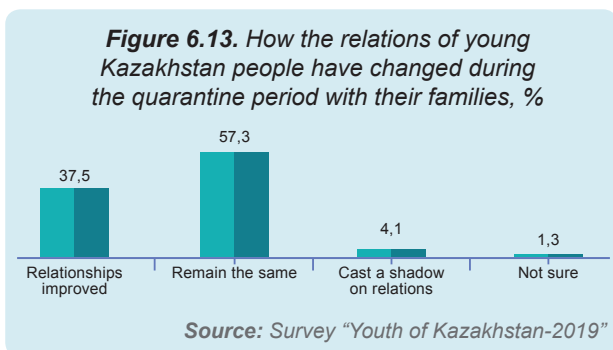


with their child, of sacred places of their native land (historical monuments, mausoleums, museums, natural objects). Visiting sacred places can help revive the moral traditions of the family, strengthen national identity, intergenerational ties and spiritual closeness between children and parents. The family also needs to preserve the forms of intangible cultural heritage (national traditions, family traditions, legends). It is of great help to draw up a family tree of your own kind. It is important to instill in the child a respectful attitude towards family heirlooms and history, photographs, home archives, awards and orders of grandparents [76].

In the process of upbringing, it is important to form the foundations of mutual understanding and mutual assistance in the family, both on a daily basis and in times of crisis. The quarantine period caused by the coronavirus pandemic became a difficult stage for Kazakhstan families.

Quarantine did not affect relationships in most families (57.3%), in many families they even improved (37.5%), 4.1% of young people had difficulties in understanding with household members – Figure 6.13.

Figure 6.13. How the relations of young Kazakhstan people have changed during the quarantine period with their families, %



Source: Survey "Youth of Kazakhstan-2019"

The majority of young people (57%) spent leisure time with their families during the quarantine (watching movies together, playing games, communication).

53% were engaged in remote work or training. At the same time, quite a small part of respondents (0.8%) were engaged in household chores. This indicates the need to teach young people to work at home and run a household (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Pastime of Kazakh youth during quarantine, %

Classes during the quarantine	%
I spent time with my family (watching movies together, playing games)	57
Remotely worked/studied	53
Watched movies, TV series	39,1
Read books	24,2
Did sports/yoga	16,7
Played computer games, board games	13,4
Took self-development courses	9,8
I did household chores	0,8
Engaged in creative work	0,2
Spent time on the Internet	0,1
Engaged in volunteer activities	0,1
Not sure	1,3

Source: Survey "Youth of Kazakhstan-2019"

Parent attitude to the practice of corporal punishment and the use of psychological pressure

In some families, corporal punishment is used as part of the educational process. In Kazakh society, violence against children is considered unacceptable, condemned and condemned both at the state and at the public level. But when it comes to corporal punishment of children (spanking, spanking, forcing to stand in a corner) for inappropriate behavior, some parents do not regard it as abuse.

As can be seen from Table 6.4, 6% of Kazakhstanis physically punish their children daily, 4.7% at least once a week, 5.4% at least once a month, and 78.8% of parents do not use corporal punishment against their children. 13.3% of parents scold their children every day, 18.5% at least once a week, 25.9% at least once a month, and 37.3% never do this.

Table 6.4. How often Kazakhstanis use physical punishment and scold children

	Daily	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a month	Never	Not sure
Scold their children	13,3	18,5	25,9	37,3	5,1
Physically punish their children (beat)	6,0	4,7	5,4	78,8	5,1

Source: Survey "Family and Demographic Policy - 2019"

UNICEF recommends eliminating the practice of corporal punishment from parenting, equating it with violence. According to UNICEF experts, Kazakh parents should be taught non-violent methods of raising children. They offer a number of nonviolent methods, the main ones being: - study of the situation and environment for unacceptable patterns of behavior that a child can imitate; - focusing on constructive behavior, ignoring problem behavior; - pronouncing what can and cannot be done; - encouraging positive behavior; - a non-verbal warning system about repetitive bad habits, which the child may not even notice; - holding a family council, if the problem affects other family members; - search for the causes of negative behavior and their elimination [77].

Recently, the problem of the development of conscious parenting has been considered as an important area of conscious parenting. Thus, the public fund "EN BAQYTTY EL" with the assistance of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the NJSC "CPGI" implemented a state social project "A set of measures to support and develop the institution of paternity." The purpose of this project was to develop new approaches to the development of the institution of paternity, support and development of fathers' associations.

Within the framework of the project, online master classes, training seminars, contests, challenges for fathers, youth and parents were held. Released social videos, videos on the topic of paternity.

A website with useful information has been created: www.bestpapa.kz. In October 2020, the Republican Forum of Fathers "BEST PAPA" was organized [78]. An online dialogue platform on the theme "The role of the father in the modern world" took place. Master classes "Formation of ideas about fatherhood among young men from single-parent families", "Psychological practice of asking aggressive men for help, "Tools for the formation of responsible fatherhood", contests and events were held. The participants of the dialogue platform made recommendations on the involvement of fathers in the educational process, the development of a network of fathers' associations in schools in Kazakhstan, the implementation of projects aimed at supporting the family.

In order to strengthen family values, it is important to prepare young people to create their own family from childhood, primarily based on the positive example of their parents. This process should involve all social institutions directly or indirectly related to family support (social, legal, informational).

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER I

The main feature of 2020 was that this year the whole world was faced with a massive coronavirus pandemic - COVID-19, which certainly could not but affect Kazakhstan families. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is concerned about the possibility of a "lost generation" of children due to the "long-term impact" of the pandemic on their education, nutrition and overall well-being.

In order to build a national model and determine modern trends in family policy in Kazakhstan, the NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development "Rukhani Zhangyru" conducted an expert survey, where experts were the heads and representatives of non-governmental and public organizations, family psychologists, family mediators, sociologists, representatives of scientific communities dealing with family and marriage issues, family and gender policy, motherhood and childhood, human rights.

According to experts, spiritual and moral values should be laid as the basis for building a national model of family policy. These values were determined on the basis of the results of sociological research by the NJSC "Kazakhstan Institute of Public Development "Rukhani Zhangyru".

So, in the sociological survey "Family and demographic policy", conducted in 2020, the people of Kazakhstan identified the following values that they cultivate in their children: hard work, respect for elders, self-respect, self-confidence, patriotism, justice, the ability to adapt in difficult situations, self-development, helping other people, individuality, spiritual growth, freedom, managing the culture of other nations, the ability to live within our means.

The results of the sociological survey "Youth of Kazakhstan - 2020" showed the following values among young people: family, health, friendship, materially secure life, love, knowledge, education, faith, religion, interesting work, profession, peace of mind, career, high position in society, the opportunity to relax, to have fun, self-realization, self-respect, the presence of power, helping people, creativity, public recognition, fame, reputation.

The results of the above two sociological studies were combined into a single system and formed the basis of the "Family of the Future" project, the implementation of which will contribute to strengthening the institution of the family in Kazakhstan.

In the modern version, family policy is aimed at educating and supporting only one type of "traditional" family, while it should be aimed at meeting needs of all families, recognize the diversity of family and parenting forms, and be more flexible in its realization.

The state should increase the number of entities involved in the development and realization of family policy, and not limit all measures to paternalistic care for mothers and children, support and develop social policies for employees with family responsibilities; take measures to support and encourage women's professional employment.

Strong families form the basis of the state, so one of the directions of the state family policy is to preserve and strengthen the institution of the family, to promote family values. The focus of constant attention should be the formation of a positive image of the family in society, the value of raising a child in the family and strengthening the reputation of the family.

In the study of international experience in supporting families, special attention was paid to the measures taken to legislate family rights of citizens (child benefits, tax and other benefits); family problems in countries; the study of government agencies and institutions involved in supporting families, women and children; programs implemented in the field of social protection.

Analysis of the state of the institution of the family in foreign countries made it possible to identify a number of categories of families that needed state social support: these are, first of all, low-income families; families of disabled people and families with disabled children, children with disabilities; large families; young families, single families of elderly people.

At the same time, it is important to note that the study of issues of social support for families in the considered countries made it possible to determine that, the main emphasis is on the development of childcare services, including increasing their accessibility for children under three years of age, paid parental leave, flexible and underemployment for parents, more active involvement of fathers in childcare.

In addition, a policy focused on both the employment of single parents and the development of all forms of social assistance, which allows combining professional and parenting roles (caring for children, reduced work hours, free retraining, etc.), has proved to be effective.

Thus, the social services of foreign countries have accumulated significant experience in working with various categories of citizens. The main tasks in the field of family policy should be comprehensive government support of families and their ability to provide care for their children, ensuring the safety of children in family care, as well as identifying the needs of vulnerable families and developing services that will meet these needs.

The study of the experience of different countries in the field of family policy should contribute to the study of current trends in this area and the opportunity to use this experience to combine efforts in the implementation of activities in the field of family policy.

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER II

Marriage rates are falling slightly, and divorce rates are making a insignificant increase. Divorce rates are increasing in both absolute and relative values.

Divorce rates is higher in the Central and Northern regions of Kazakhstan, in cities of regional significance, such as Almaty and Nur-Sultan. The southern and Western regions show a lower divorce rates. The breeding rate in Shymkent is lower than in Almaty and Nur-Sultan.

Divorce rates are related to the type of social structure. In the cities and villages of southern and Western Kazakhstan, the values of the traditional family are more widespread, there is a stricter attitude to divorce, and the Institute of religion has more influence. In the southern and Western regions, more traditional conservative attitudes are common, respectively, the divorce rates in these areas are lower. In the North and Central parts of Kazakhstan, there is less influence of the traditional family, respectively, the level of divorce is higher.

In Shymkent, divorce rate is lower than in Nur-Sultan and Almaty. This relation can also be explained by the influence of traditional, conservative attitudes (Shymkent is a more traditional city than Almaty and Nur-Sultan).

Divorce rate in the village is two times lower than in the city. This ratio can also be explained by the influence of a more conservative, traditional rural area culture.

Marriages mostly break up during the first decade of marriage. The most dangerous periods of family life are the periods from 1 up to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years. The main number of divorces occurs at these stages. This may be due to the absence of children or postpartum trauma and depression of young parents.

Kazakhstan citizens prefer to solve the issues related to alimony for maintenance of children in court. The main recordkeeping is done by issuing court orders. The frequency of appeals to the court indicates a working judicial system. Whereas, the prevailing number of court orders on the issue of maintenance of minor children indicates that Kazakh parents rarely challenge issues of paternity/motherhood.

As for the respondents' subjective assessment of divorce, negative assessments prevail. A lot of people have a negative attitude towards divorce. As one of the negative consequences of divorce, the majority of respondents indicate that children

grow up in inferior families. Whereas, the reasons justifying divorce, Kazakhstan people consider domestic violence, alcoholism, unfaithfulness.

Marriage rates, primarily in absolute terms, can now be defined as stable, although slowly declining. This indicator is closely related to the decline in the share of young people in the socio-demographic structure of modern Kazakhstan society. Starting from 2023, the situation will begin to change and the share of young people will grow again (this is due to the fact that people born in the second half of the 2000s-the period of the birth rate boom in Kazakhstan – will begin to enter a young age).

However, relative marriage rates (such as the marriage index) have also shown a decline in recent years. In this case, a link was found with indicators of socio-economic development. Wherein, the relationship is directly proportional. In other words, the marriage rate increases along with the growth of economic indicators (for example, GDP), which is an argument in favor of the interconnectedness of demography and the economy. It appears that a prosperous demographic situation is developing against the background of successful economic development. Wherein, successful demographic development provides the labor market with new economic resources, without which a new round of economic development is impossible.

Overall, the section results show that Kazakh families remain many elements of the traditional way of life. Despite a fairly high stage in the cycles of demographic transition, Kazakhstan maintains a relatively high birth rate.

There are differences between ethnic groups in attitudes to marriage. Marriage rates are generally higher for the Kazakh and Central Asian peoples, while they are lower for the Slavic (and European) peoples.

Speaking about the distribution of power in the family, it is important to note that most of the Kazakh families are often Patriarchal (although by a number of parameters, we can conclude that this is rather a nominal Patriarchy).

The attitude to divorce is one of the global trends of modern family transformation. The results show that this trend is associated with a number of other cultural attitudes towards family and marriage, in particular, attitudes towards the permissibility of premarital relationships and abortion.

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER III

Despite some positive trends in the field of medical processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan, some indicators of reproductive health, such as the level of maternal mortality, the presence of complicated pregnancies, early pregnancies, cause the need for measures in the management of reproductive health.

Improving the reproductive health of the population, their ability to reproduce the population in a high-quality manner is one of the important strategic tasks of health care both in the Republic of Kazakhstan and around the world.

The process of preventing maternal mortality cannot be developed without understanding its underlying causes. World Health Organization identified groups of direct causes of maternal mortality: bleeding, infectious diseases, abortions, etc. The analysis of maternal and infant mortality showed the complexity of its causes. Along with obstetric reasons, it is affected by: late access of patients to medical care, receiving qualified obstetric care in hospital treatment, poor prenatal care, low level of qualification of obstetricians, lack of personnel, etc. The structure of causes of maternal mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan is dominated by extra genital diseases, obstetric diseases, etc.

Analysis of maternal and infant mortality rates, their frequency and structure confirms the need for measures to increase access to reproductive health services, family planning and safe motherhood as a means of reducing it. According to experts, most cases of maternal mortality are preventable, since the methods of their prevention are known. Along with medical factors, socio-economic, environmental, medical and organizational factors play an important role in the causes of death among women and children. Accordingly, political, educational, cultural, and economic workers should be involved in addressing the problem of reducing maternal and infant mortality, along with health workers.

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER IV

In the study of the psychological climate in the family, it can be concluded that the determination of the gender role, psychological balance, emotional mood, character and further life of the child depends mainly on the parents, on how correctly they built their relationships with children, how correct was their strategy in upbringing child. It is important to note how often they analyzed and drew conclusions from their actions.

Indeed, what parents bring up in their children today will manifest itself in the upbringing of all subsequent generations in the future.

Parents are an example for children, it is their behavior, characteristics and the nature of their educational influences that are copied and assimilated by children. The model of parental relationships among themselves and in relation to their children form stable family traditions, passed down from generation to generation.

It is important that all gender roles in the family are properly distributed and the family is complete. The main component of building a favorable

psychological climate in the family is respect and respect for each other.

The family acts as a special object of psychological, social influence and pedagogical influence, where efforts are directed at neutralizing its negative effects on family members (especially children), restructuring intra-family relations, and creating the foundations for the formation of socially significant values.

In families where the family psychological climate is positive, the culture of communication is democratic, trusting in nature, non-conformism or dependence in children is rarely found. An unfavorable family microclimate is characterized to a greater extent by conflict-aggressive relations between family members; punishments are applied to children, often unreasonable. The peculiarity of the family structure (its balance and functionality depends on how effectively a teenager fulfills the main tasks of his age: he achieves autonomy and independence from his parents and forms his identity.

Hence, the tasks of psychologists, especially those who work in schools and other educational institutions, are seen in carrying out educational work with adolescents and their families from the perspective of increasing psychological culture in understanding the main parameters of the family system and the peculiarities of its functioning, readiness to overcome difficulties, related to family dynamics, harmonization of parent-child relations.

The study of domestic violence has revealed key points from which to draw conclusions about those norms that are not working effectively enough. Firstly, to a greater extent, the norms of the current law are focused on activities on the facts that happened and their consequences. For example, the use of measures to prevent domestic violence is now carried out only by representatives of the police and only in relation to persons who have already committed domestic violence. Secondly, there is no common understanding of the scale and depth of domestic violence, since the issues of statistical recording and monitoring of facts of domestic violence have not been settled; it is difficult to distinguish between the phases of domestic violence.

In order to solve the problem of domestic violence, it is not enough just to change the criminal legislation. The existing norms do not apply to suppression, prevention and work with potential offenders and can be applied after the commission of an offense or crime. There are no protective mechanisms for victims (protective orders, psychological and legal assistance, a network of shelters, rehabilitation centers, etc.). There are no programs for the rehabilitation of both victims and criminals. Meanwhile, these are the most effective measures to overcome this situation, as they are

aimed at preventing and preventing domestic violence.

When studying families with children with special needs, it was revealed that the life of such families is characterized by a set of certain social problems:

- The activity of parents in economic, medical, and social matters does not ensure optimal development of a child with Special needs. There is a decrease in the social status of adults raising a child with Special needs; the level of family welfare is significantly reduced.

- The gradual increase in quantitative and qualitative indicators of the problem field indicates violations of intra-family attitudes, which leads to a series of divorces.

- Members of families in which a child with special needs is brought up unconsciously use psychological protection mechanisms and acquire the status of isolated or rejected by the immediate environment and social institutions.

- Raising a child with special needs becomes a matter for a single family, which receives a disparate, uncoordinated range of services.

- The lack of a qualified diagnosis remains a serious problem. Most often, diagnoses are set at 1,2,3 years of life. Only 10% of families have a child diagnosed after birth (cerebral palsy, down syndrome, birth defects). Dispensary medical care does not involve stages and prolongation. The type and content of care is most often determined not by indications, but by the available opportunities in the medical institution.

- Most medical institutions do not have psychological services and specialists in psychological and pedagogical support for child development, and psychological, medical and social work to support this population group is not established.

- In most pre-school organizations and General education schools, there is a lack of psychological and pedagogical competence of teachers in organizing psychological and pedagogical support for children with special educational needs.

- There is no system of Advisory and methodological support for teachers and parents in preschool and General education organizations (inclusive groups, inclusive classes), systematic work on retraining and advanced training of teaching staff, given that the main part of the teaching staff was educated during the period when the issues of inclusive education were not considered (these are teachers with 20 years or more of experience).

- There are no rational contacts with parents of children with special educational needs, which leads to cases when parents hide existing violations when enrolling children in kindergarten or school, thereby limiting children's access to full-

fledged education aimed at creating conditions that promote the development of children's potential and eliminate barriers to learning.

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER V

There was an increase in the number of families in the first half of 2020 in comparison with the previous year to 389,053. Of these, only 53,175 families received TSA. Such a decrease in TSA recipients suggests a positive conclusion about the absence of the need for this very assistance. Since the beginning of 2020, the amended Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan has come into force, in accordance with which a tax deduction will apply for large families. Mothers with many children in Kazakhstan, in addition to receiving benefits for large families, can be awarded special titles. When awarding the "Altyn Alka" award, it is possible to obtain living space in the first order. Families who have enough money for food, but buying clothes is causing difficulty has decreased (by 3%) in 2020 compared to the previous year.

It can be assumed that these 3% of families who only have enough for food have risen one step higher and become families that have enough for food and clothing. A positive trend is observed in the category of families living below the poverty line, that is, they do not even have enough food. The indicator decreased from 2.8% in 2019 to 2.4% only in the first half of 2020. Most families with many children have a low financial situation. Almost half of the respondents (46.8%) claim that they only have enough money for the most basic necessities. Almost half (46.8%) of large families can hardly acquire the most necessary things, while more than half (64%) of large families say that they live in their own housing. - To support low-income families, including large families, within the framework of the Nurly Zher program, a mechanism is being implemented "Crediting Household Construction Savings Bank of Low-Income Families on the Waiting List of the Local Executive Body" ("Bakytty otbasy"), whose participants are provided loans at a rate of 2% per annum for up to 20 years with an initial payment of 10% of the loan amount. This is the lowest remuneration rate in the country to date. - Since the beginning of 2020, the amended Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan has come into force, in accordance with which a tax deduction will apply for large families.

Both parents will be taken into account when determining the amount of the deduction. -According to the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan as part of the State Program for Housing Construction from 2018 to 2019. housing was mainly received in the cities of republican significance Almaty, Nur-Sultan,

Shymkent. The first half of 2020 foreshadows a large gap in Shymkent - as many as 1,416 families who received housing. At the same time,

in three regions - Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Mangistau and Almaty for the 1st half of 2020, not a single family received housing under the State Housing Construction Program. - The results of a sociological study of the state of large families show that economic and housing problems are the main ones for the majority of large families. Also, more than half of large families that participated in the research need financial assistance from the state. There are a number of problems that remain unresolved: housing, low benefits, low income, low food basket, etc. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a more effective mechanism of social support for mothers with many children, which will improve the demographic situation in Kazakhstan. - Analysis of family relationships in large families showed that Kazakhstan large families are characterized by a high degree of satisfaction with family life; almost all Kazakhstan parents with many children consider family the meaning of life; also more than half of the spouses with many children who participated in the research stated that they always wanted to have many children; families with many children characterize their family relationships as very good; according to the majority of Kazakhstan large families, respect and mutual understanding are the main qualities that strengthen the family. - Studying the nature of upbringing in large families has shown that much attention is paid to the upbringing of children in Kazakhstan. Parents bring up in children such qualities as: the ability to live within their means, the ability to plan their future, achieve professional success, receive higher education, respect for culture, languages, traditions of other nations, readiness for change, learning computer literacy, foreign languages, entrepreneurial skills and business qualities, fostering a sense of belonging to the Kazakh people, respect for history, customs and traditions of their people, respect for laws and government bodies.

- Analysis of the potential of parents with many children in investing their children showed that the vast majority of parents with many children do not accumulate funds for the education of children due to lack of funds. - Analysis of the current situation with regard to social support for large families revealed some problems: poor awareness of the population about the types of state support for large families; poor involvement in attending free / privileged sections and circles; a low degree of large families in the participation of state programs, etc.

CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER VI

- The process of preparing young people for family life involves a systemic psychological and pedagogical impact, taking into account age-sex differences, as well as consulting and educational work in the field of family relationships, in this regard, a number of events for young people are held in Kazakhstan in the regions: entertainment and educational activities (contests, festivals); educational events (trainings, seminars, lectures, discussions, schools for young families); consulting activities (consultations of psychologists, lawyers, doctors); family schools; family clubs; complex projects; family support centers. - An analysis of the activities carried out among young people to prepare for family life and support families showed that complex projects have a higher potential for influencing young people, since they include a set of multidirectional informational, educational and entertainment activities. - The study of the practice of raising children in Kazakhstan families showed that Kazakhstanis spend a lot of time with their children, however, more often than not, parents cannot devote more time to their children because of their workload. Quite often, parents are concerned about material problems. The majority of Kazakhstanis believe that the mother should play the main role in raising a child.

RECOMMENDATIONS

TO THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- Provide scientific and methodological support for family and gender policy, continuous general gender education of the population in order to increase the social prestige of the family lifestyle (conduct sociological research, develop methodological manuals, create a You-Tube channel, etc.);

- Organize and conduct a comprehensive study of divorce problems, taking into account the regional, cultural and ethnic characteristics of the relationship between spouses to better understand the differences in divorce rates in order to implement effective public policy in the field of the family, as well as reduce divorce. Based on the monitoring results, issue an analytical report or prepare a “map of Kazakhstan families”;

- In order to raise awareness among the population, especially among young people, on problems related to reproductive health problems, develop information content to change the culture of the population towards a responsible attitude to their own health, to preserve and strengthen reproductive health. This content should also have a targeted focus (by gender, age) and include elements such as the creation of information videos in the media, booklets, memos, etc .;

- Monitor safe motherhood programs by conducting statistical observations of key results leading to a decrease in maternal and infant mortality (monitoring the implementation of reproductive health protection and the realization of people's reproductive rights);

- To develop and publish printed publications (banners, collections, brochures, booklets) to prevent and minimize the consequences of early marriage, early motherhood, termination of pregnancy, to prevent early marriage and alleviate the consequences of these phenomena for adolescents;

- Develop national indicators of multidimensional poverty of Kazakhstan families, taking into account the diversity of their types; taking into account the world practice, develop a national concept of relative poverty and widely implement assessments in social programs to support Kazakh families;

- Raise the level of awareness of the population about the existing crisis centers and helplines by posting reference information on billboards, billboards, etc .;

- Ensure the maximum involvement and effectiveness of interaction in overcoming domestic violence, both of government bodies and public institutions, and directly citizens; mandatory reporting of cases of violence to public organizations, including crisis centers that can provide primary social, legal and psychological assistance;

- To develop an application for electronic media in the form of an information guide - a guide in the choice of leisure facilities, correction, rehabilitation for families raising a child with special needs;

- Strengthening information work on the prevention of early marriage, risky behavior among adolescents, sexual crimes against minors, using the potential of state bodies, youth, adolescents and NGOs;

- To intensify the activities of non-governmental organizations in the direction of support (information and consulting) and assistance (material, psychological, medical, legal) to women who have entered into an early marriage, among them victims / women and children / domestic violence, broad public awareness of their functioning.

MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- Ensure the development of variable forms of temporary supervision and care of children, including through the use of public-private partnership mechanisms, and provide support to employers who employ people with a high family workload and women raising children aged 1.5 to 3 years;

- To increase the amount of benefits and social benefits to families with many children. Revise the level of the subsistence minimum and the consumer basket. You should also increase the term for the payment of the monthly childcare allowance upon reaching the age of 3;

- Together with local executive bodies, to launch special cards for large families, which will make it possible to use benefits or discounts on goods or services of partner organizations (free visits to museums, free travel on public transport, discounts on sports sections, clubs, etc.);

Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

- Expand the list of housing programs and increase their availability for Kazakhstan families.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- To open special preschool educational organizations for families with children with special needs in the regions of Kazakhstan;

- Open rehabilitation centers for children with special needs in Akmola, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Turkestan regions;

- Consider the possibility of creating mini-centers at colleges and universities for children of employees, teachers and students;

- Develop a roadmap program for the construction of rehabilitation centers in the following areas: Akmola, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, Turkestan;

- Develop a program for the active involvement of Kazakh fathers in the process of upbringing and taking care of children; families with children, whose parents avoid paying alimony, equate to a single-parent family;

- Conduct gender expertise of educational materials to identify existing stereotypes that contribute to discrimination and violence against girls and women; to develop and introduce into the general educational curriculum special courses on human rights - women's rights, including reproductive rights;

- To include in school and university curricula courses on sex education and education on sexual and reproductive health, taking into account the cultural and age characteristics of adolescents and young people to prevent early pregnancy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- Provide wide access to reproductive health services, IVF programs, increase the number of centers dealing with IVF;

- To improve the quality and availability of medical services provided to protect the health of Kazakhstan families;

- Improve the qualifications of medical workers (epidemiologists, reproductologists, etc.);

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- To simplify the procedure for recording the received physical injuries and mutilations in the course of domestic violence by opening forensic medical examination rooms at police stations;

- Offenses against women and children, as well as against other family members, should be considered in the context of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Domestic and domestic violence should not be qualified only on the basis of the facts of physical violence, it is worth paying attention to cases of psychological and emotional violence - this is driving to suicide, leaving in danger, and so on, and also pay attention to those facts such as violation of the inviolability of home and property (breaking doors, breaking glass and more). That is, it is necessary to clarify the conceptual apparatus of domestic violence;

- Together with local executive bodies, from the moment of receiving a report of the fact of domestic violence, social workers, together with district and medical staff, must investigate the case within 48 hours. It is imperative to organize a visit to the family, where not only the living conditions, but also the behavior of adults will be assessed, a survey is needed (relatives, neighbors, friends) who are related to this family.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

- Implement an integrated approach to the development of national cinematography, aimed at popularizing the best practices of family education of children and strengthening family values in the process of social modernization;

- Create high-quality animation products with good content for children.

- To unify the appearance of the characters of Aldarkese, Kozhanasyr in cartoons for children in the Kazakh language.

AGENCY FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (AS AGREED)

- Take measures to bring statistics in the field of family policy in line with international standards, taking into account the UN Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 and the OECD recommendations.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BODIES

- Introduce parenting preparation courses for mothers and fathers; create standard centers for family development in each locality; reduce the cost of travel on trains and intercity buses for socially vulnerable families on holidays and holidays;

- Create social rehabilitation centers for minors, in which special inpatient departments should operate to help children who have become victims of violence;

- Create health centers and anti-crisis centers so that adolescents can receive free professional help, examination and treatment (doctors, psychologists, sexologists, trainers and coaches), consultations and recommendations on sex education and issues related to reproductive health of adolescents / as in the regime online and offline / call centers;

- Local executive bodies, with the involvement of business structures, volunteers from among students, to carry out mapping of the urban environment in order to identify objects available for families raising children with special needs; to develop an application for electronic media in the form of an information guide - a guide in the choice of leisure facilities, correction, rehabilitation for families raising a child with special needs;

- Based on the experience of foreign countries, family volunteering should be considered as a means of obtaining / providing benefits, allowances and other types of social assistance;

- Create free community centers, leisure centers based on libraries, museums, etc .;

- Introduce consultations for future young families in the Civil Registry Office;

- Carry out promotions and other measures for contraception and reproductive health protection; Conduct competitions for grandmothers (based on fairy tales, proverbs, sayings).

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APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATION OF FAMILY WELL-BEING INDEX IN KAZAKHSTAN 2020

The current social policy environment in Kazakhstan pays great attention to improving the well-being of families. To help policymakers maximize the well-being of Kazakhstanis, factors that influence well-being need to be identified and analyzed.

Despite the debate about precise definitions of well-being, there is widespread agreement on the objective factors that influence it. "Family well-being" is a broad system that covers various aspects of the living conditions of a person and his family. It includes the balanced development of individuals and families in terms of physical, spiritual, economic, social and mental aspects. Family well-being is synonymous with family happiness, which includes both physical and psychological well-being.

Family well-being is impacted by access to basic needs and facilities such as affordable housing, quality education, health care and a safe environment. Along with this, a component of family well-being is the relationship between family members (communication, problem solving, overcoming difficulties and raising children).

This project will develop indicators to measure the well-being of families in Kazakhstan. The results of calculations using these indicators can be recommended as predictors or a contribution to the design and implementation of family development programs, as well as a contribution to national family policy. Finally, this index can also be used as a "benchmark" study of family well-being in Kazakhstan, where comparisons can be made from time to time, both at the regional and national level. Also, the information obtained from the calculation of the index can be used to create a database on family well-being in Kazakhstan, which can be improved from time to time as needed.

1. APPROACHES TO CALCULATING THE FAMILY WELL-BEING INDEX (INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE)

As a result of studying international experience, three approaches to the study of family well-being were identified: The first approach is to study the standard of living. These studies are carried out mainly by Scandinavian countries⁷² and depend on the resource concept of well-being. In this case, research relies heavily on economic definitions and measurements using indicators such as income and the share of national production.

The outcome depends on some aspects of well-being, such as: access to education, employment levels, working conditions, economic resources and living conditions. The purpose of such studies is to diagnose social policy. The theoretical flaws of this approach became apparent after it was demonstrated that the sense of well-being among people living in developed countries did not increase in line with the improvement in their economic conditions.

The second approach is the study of the quality of life, based on the concept of well-being.

This research aims to examine the satisfaction of needs as a critical component of well-being. Studies using this approach have been conducted in Germany⁷³, Austria⁷⁴ and Switzerland⁷⁵. Only subjective data obtained through surveys are considered here.

Thus, the main difference of the second approach is that instead of objective indicators, only subjective indicators of well-being are considered, such as satisfaction with the quality of working life or housing, etc. One of the main examples of such research approaches is the World Happiness Database⁷⁶, which serves as a repository for scientific research in this area and provides a comprehensive bibliography on the level of happiness of people around the world.

The third approach, based on objective and subjective indicators, is the most widely used worldwide. Based on this integration of indicators, social reports are prepared, where the general system of well-being is structured according to the components of well-being. The components of well-being in this case are based on official data, as well as data from social studies.

⁷² https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316612707_Social_convergence_in_Nordic_countries_at_regional_level

⁷³ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1094800/well-being-children-families-germany/>

⁷⁴ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1094800/well-being-children-families-germany/>

⁷⁵ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1094800/well-being-children-families-germany/>

⁷⁶ <http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>

Family well-being indices in countries such as Canada⁷⁷, Australia⁷⁸ and Malaysia⁷⁹ are successful examples of this research approach.

For the methodology for calculating the family well-being index in Kazakhstan, it is advisable to use the third approach, since objective indicators do not necessarily reflect the subjective quality of life of people. Thus, objective indicators provide information about the basic living conditions of people, while subjective indicators reflect the experience of people in these conditions, giving a more complete picture of well-being. This is also supported by results showing that although GDP in Western countries has increased over the past few decades, no such increase has been observed in terms of subjective well-being⁸⁰.

2. METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE INDEX

2.1 Areas and indicators for measuring the index of family well-being

Based on the literature review above - international experience in researching family well-being, we have identified eight areas of family well-being:

- family relations,
- living conditions,
- income,
- work,
- education,
- family health,
- ecology,
- family safety.

Each of the above areas have their own measurement indicators.

The indicators for these eight areas will be constructed based on survey results and official statistics (see Table 1 below). Thus, to prepare the calculation of the family well-being index, the following tools should be ready - 8 areas, which are measured on the basis of 20 indicators. These indicators are formed on the basis of: - official statistics (data from the statistics committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan); - data obtained through a survey of respondents in all regions of the country (a survey with a block of questions that will be aimed at measuring the spheres that make up the system of family well-being).

Table 1. Areas of family well-being and measurement tools

Areas:	Measurement indicators:	Data collection tools (measurement examples):
Family relationships	Time with family members	Tool: In general, how many hours per week do you usually spend with family members? Measure: number of hours: per week I don't spend time with my family [0]
	Parental involvement in raising children	Tool: In general, how many hours per week do you usually devote to raising your children (homework, educational and recreational activities)? Measure: number of hours: per week I am not raising children [0]
	Impact of video games / internet gadgets on children / adults	Tool: In general, how many hours per week your child spends playing video games or surfing the Internet Measure: number of hours: per week Does not conduct at all [0]
	Conflict resolution	Tool: The following are statements about family and family relationships. Rate 1 to 5 - Planning family events is difficult because we don't understand each other. - In times of crisis, we can turn to each other for support - We avoid discussing our fears and problems 4. We are not shy about expressing feelings for each other - We solve problems together - Making joint decisions is a problem in our family - We trust each other Measure: on a 5-point scale, from 1 - strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree
	Marriage / divorce	Tool: official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: divorce rate of total marriage rate

⁷⁷ <https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/what-we-do/domains-and-indicators>

⁷⁸ https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/indicators_of_social_and_family_functioning_full_report.pdf

⁷⁹ <http://familyrepository.lppkn.gov.my/701/>

⁸⁰ <https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/sites/default/files/Resource%20Library/Can%20Government%20measure%20Family%20Wellbeing%20%282010%29.pdf>

Areas:	Measurement indicators:	Data collection tools (measurement examples):
Living conditions	Availability of housing (own, rented, live with parents)	Tool: Do you own a home: Measure: [1] rent housing [2] I live with my spouse's parents temporarily [3] I live with my spouse's parents, as their housing will remain with us [4] rental housing with subsequent purchase [5] own housing
	Number of rooms per person (number of family members and number of rooms)	Tool: official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: number of rooms per number of family members
	Access to basic sanitary facilities	Instrument: Check the list below for the amenities in your house / apartment: Measure: [1] plumbing (cold water) [2] plumbing (hot water) [3] toilet inside the house [4] bath / shower / bath [5] gas supply
Income	Adjusted net household income after taxes	Tool: What is your total gross income of all household members after taxes per month? Measure: [1] Less than 150 thousand tenge [2] Between 150 - 200 thousand tenge [3] Between 200 - 400 thousand tenge [4] Between 400 - 600 thousand tenge [5] More than 600 thousand tenge
	Family welfare	Tool: Which of the following options best describes your family's financial situation (check which one works best)? Measure: [1] We spend more money than we get [2] We have enough money to live until our next paycheck [3] There is some money left, but we spend it [4] We can save a little from time to time [5] Earning enough to save
Work	Unemployment rate	Tool: official data from the statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of active population (only married),%.
	Balance between work and family	Tool: Can you balance the demands of work and family? Measure: on a 5-point scale, where 1 - not at all able to 5 - yes, without any problems
Education	Educational level in families	Tool: official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: % of people with no secondary education (only married)
	Self-assessment of education quality	Tool: assess the quality of education in country in your opinion? Measure: on a 5-point scale, where 1 - bad to 5 - excellent
Family Health	Average life expectancy	Tool: official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: life expectancy, age
	Self-assessment of health status	Tool: Overall, how would you describe your health? Measure: on a 5-point scale, where 1 - poor to 5 - excellent
Ecology	Water quality	Tool: official data Measure: sanitary and hygienic assessment of drinking water quality
	Air pollution level	Tool: official data Measure: Average air pollution score
Family safety	Crime level	Tool: data are generated by the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the State Enterprise of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: the number of crimes committed per 10 or 100 thousand people
	Number of registered cases of domestic violence	Tool: data are generated by the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the State Enterprise of the Republic of Kazakhstan Measure: the number of crimes committed per 10 or 100 thousand people

Let us consider in more detail the meaning of each designated sphere given in the table above.

1) SPHERE - FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Each family is a small socio-psychological group, which is formed on the basis of deeply intimate and trusting relationships between spouses, parents and children. The socio-psychological climate in the family and personal relationships are the most important factors that determine our well-being. Lack of communication and weak family ties can lead to limited economic opportunities, loss of trust, love, and ultimately cause a sense of isolation. For the preparation of indicators related to the field of family relations, 5 measurement indicators are proposed. These indicators are compiled on the basis of the results of a mass survey (see below) and official statistics for the republic.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS:

1. Time spent with family members.

Family time is an important factor in helping to build strong bonds, love, connections and relationships between family members. Spending time with family can help you cope, instill a sense of security, confidence, and more.

2. Resolution of conflicts.

The indicator is defined as the ability of people to maintain close relationships when a crisis occurs.

3. Parental Involvement in Childrearing. The indicator of parental involvement in childrearing is defined as parental involvement in children's daily activities, the development of discipline and responsible behavior, and the expression of praise and affection.

4. Impact of Video Games / Internet The impact of video games and the Internet can be beneficial and harmful, and how to balance this is up to parents. The more often a child spends time on the Internet, the less often he is on the street, communicates with his parents, while experiencing tactile contact and lively emotions. Children need to create a framework for using the Internet, determine the amount of time spent in the virtual world, with mandatory breaks.

5. Indicators of marriage and divorce rates The indicator is determined on the basis of official statistics for the republic, which is provided by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The marriage and divorce rate is based on the total number of marriages and divorces per year.

2) SPHERE - LIVING CONDITIONS

Living in satisfactory living conditions is one of the most important components of human life. Housing is an essential element for basic needs such as shelter, but it is not just about four walls and a roof. Housing should be a place to sleep and relax, where people feel

safe, have the opportunity to retire and have a space of their own: a place where they can start a family. All these factors make a space a home. And, of course, there is the question of whether people can afford adequate housing conditions.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING HOUSING CONDITIONS:

1. Availability of housing for a family Formation of an indicator for housing availability for a family will be determined by the respondents themselves during a mass survey (questionnaire). The survey will record the presence of their own, rented housing, or family cohabitation with someone.

2. Number of rooms per person (number of family members and number of rooms) The number of rooms in a house divided by the number of people living in it allows you to determine whether people live in cramped conditions. Housing constraints can have a negative impact on a person's physical and mental health, relationships with others, and the development of children.

3. Access to basic sanitation facilities Lack of access to basic sanitation facilities, this indicator provides an assessment of selected housing shortages. The focus is on the lack of personal hygiene products, as this is clearly detrimental to the health and dignity of people. Measuring access to hygiene products includes access to cold and hot water, and the presence of a built-in bathroom in the apartment / house.

3) SPHERE – INCOME

Income and wealth are important components of family well-being. Income allows people to meet their needs and pursue many other goals that they consider important to their lives.

In this area, a set of indicators is presented that can show a holistic, but not exhaustive picture of the economic situation of families in Kazakhstan. Indicators measure the main components that determine material conditions and their dynamics.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING FAMILY INCOME:

1. Adjusted net household income after taxes This indicator will show the amount of money after taxes that a family earns or receives per month. It shows the amount of money available to a family to purchase services and goods. Adjusted family income after taxes includes income from economic activities (salaries and wages, income of sole proprietors), property income (dividends, interest and rent), cash social benefits (retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, family benefits, additional payment up to the minimum subsistence level, etc.).

2. Family wealth Net family wealth is an important part of a family's economic resources and can provide protection against economic hardship and

vulnerability. For example, a low-income, upper-middle-income family will fare better than a low-income family with no income at all.

4) SPHERE - WORK / EMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSES

Having a job offers many important benefits, including: providing a source of income, increasing the level of social integration, realizing ambitions, increasing self-esteem and developing skills and competencies, as well as having a healthy environment within family relationships.

Time for recreation and family care is defined as a balance of time and positive perception by an individual of the relationship between career and family roles, in which the relationship is seen as balanced and equal to each other.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING WORK / EMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSES / PARENTS:

1. Unemployment rate Unemployed people are understood as people who do not work at the moment, but would like to find a job and are actively looking for it. Long-term unemployment can negatively affect feelings of well-being and self-esteem and lead to a loss of skills, further reducing the chances of finding a job.

2. Work-family balance Work-life balance refers to an employee's ability to maintain a healthy balance between work roles and family life. As people age, their personal responsibilities increase, and this happens at a time when their work responsibilities also increase, leading to a conflict between personal and work responsibilities and increased stress.

5) SPHERE - FAMILY HEALTH

Good health is one of the most important ingredients for a person, it provides many different opportunities, including increased access to education and the labor market, increased productivity and well-being, reduced health care costs, good social relations and certainly a longer life.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING FAMILY HEALTH:

1. Life expectancy. Life expectancy is the most widely used indicator of population health, although it takes into account only the duration, not the quality of life of people.

2. Self-assessment of health status In many countries, health surveys are regularly conducted among citizens, in which respondents answer questions about various aspects of their health. A common question like "How is your health?" is one of the ways to find out how people themselves assess their health. Despite the subjective nature of such a question, on the basis of the answers received, it is

possible to fairly accurately predict the future needs of the population in medical services.

6) DOMAIN - EDUCATION

Education and skills have a strong impact on the well-being of people.

Education opens up opportunities for people and brings a wide range of benefits to society, including higher economic growth, stronger social cohesion, and less crime.

Education Measurement Indicators: Educational Attainment in Families The skills required in the labor market are increasingly based on the knowledge gained.

This change in demand has led to a high school or high school diploma becoming the minimum qualification requirement for employment in almost all countries of the world.

The educational attainment indicator is the% of married people without secondary education.

Self-assessment of the quality of education However, despite the importance of the indicator of the level of education, based on the percentage of people who have completed at least secondary education, it is difficult to judge the quality of this education.

This indicator will show the attitude of people towards education in the country and how necessary it is in their opinion.

7) SPHERE – ECOLOGY

The quality of the surrounding living conditions has a direct impact on the health and well-being of the population. A clean environment is a source of satisfaction, improves mental well-being, allows people to recover from the stresses of daily life and stay physically active.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING ECOLOGY:

1. Water quality (according to official data) Access to clean water is a fundamental factor in human well-being.

Managing water resources to meet this need is a serious and growing problem in many parts of the world.

2. Level of air pollution (according to official data) Air pollution is one of the most important environmental problems, on which the quality of life of people directly depends. Urban air pollution, often from vehicles and small-scale burning of wood or coal, causes a range of health problems. Children are especially vulnerable as a result of air pollution.

8) SPHERE - FAMILY SAFETY

Personal safety is a key component of family well-being, which includes the risk of a person becoming a victim of physical violence or other types of crime.

Violence can lead to death or loss of property, as well as physical pain, post-traumatic stress disorder or feelings of fear. One of the most powerful effects

a crime has on a person's well-being is to develop a sense of vulnerability.

INDICATORS FOR MEASURING FAMILY SECURITY:

1. Crime rate in the republic The crime rate indicator is a quantitative characteristic of crime.

The level is measured in relative terms (the number of crimes committed per 10 or 100 thousand people).

2. Number of reported incidents of domestic violence Domestic violence (often referred to as "domestic violence") can include physical, verbal, sexual or emotional abuse. Children who witness regular violence have more emotional and behavioral problems than other children.

2.2 METHODS OF CALCULATING INDICATORS

To calculate the family well-being index, as noted above, the official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the results of sociological research will serve. The reduction of these heterogeneous data

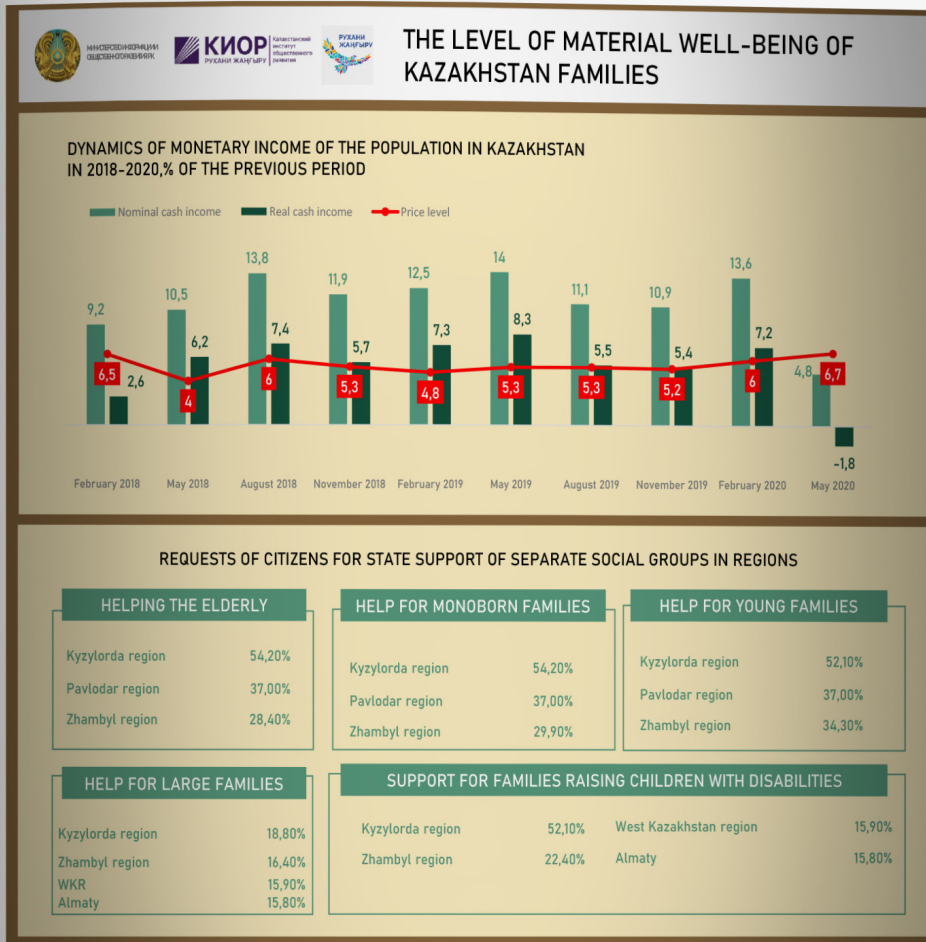
to the same scale is carried out as follows. Official statistics data for an indicator is calculated using the following formula: $\text{Indicator} = (M1 - M2) \div R$ Where: $M1$ = average score $M2$ = minimum indicator scale R = Range (Maximum indicator scale - minimum indicator scale) For example, let us define an indicator average life expectancy: $(66.7 \text{ years} - 25 \text{ years}) \div (85 \text{ years} - 25 \text{ years}) = 0.695$ Where: 66.7 years - average life expectancy 25 years - minimum scale of 85 years - maximum scale of 0.695 = is an indicator life expectancy indicator.

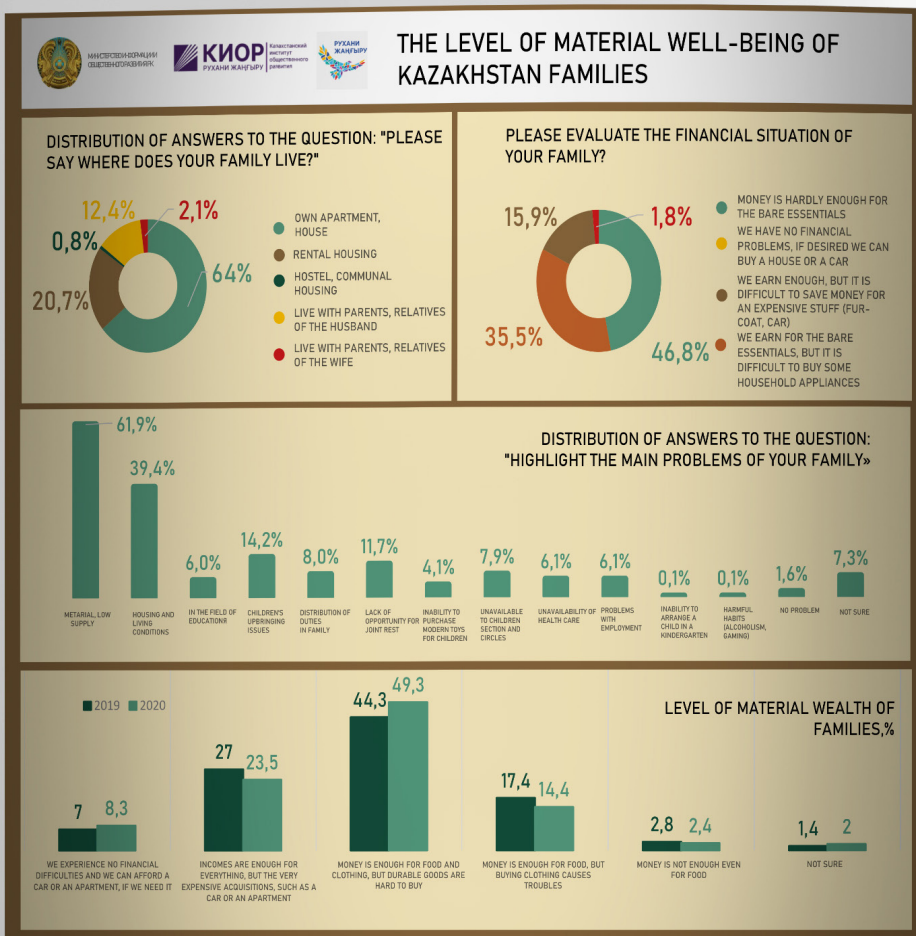
If any indicator measures a negative component of well-being (for example, unemployment), the following formula is used: Negative indicator of the $\text{Indicator} = 1 - (M1 - M2) \div R$

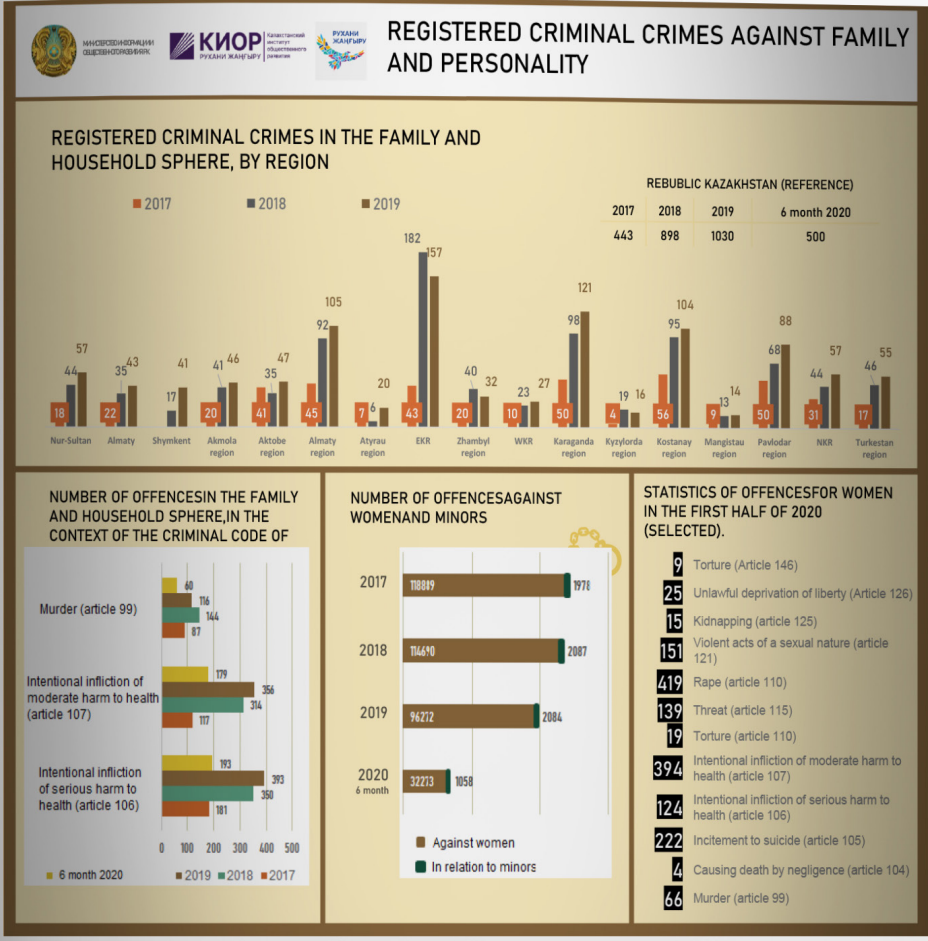
The data obtained by interviewing respondents in all regions of the country for any indicator is calculated using an identical formula, for example, we define an indicator of self-assessment of health status: $(4.5 - 1) \div (5 - 1) = 0.875$

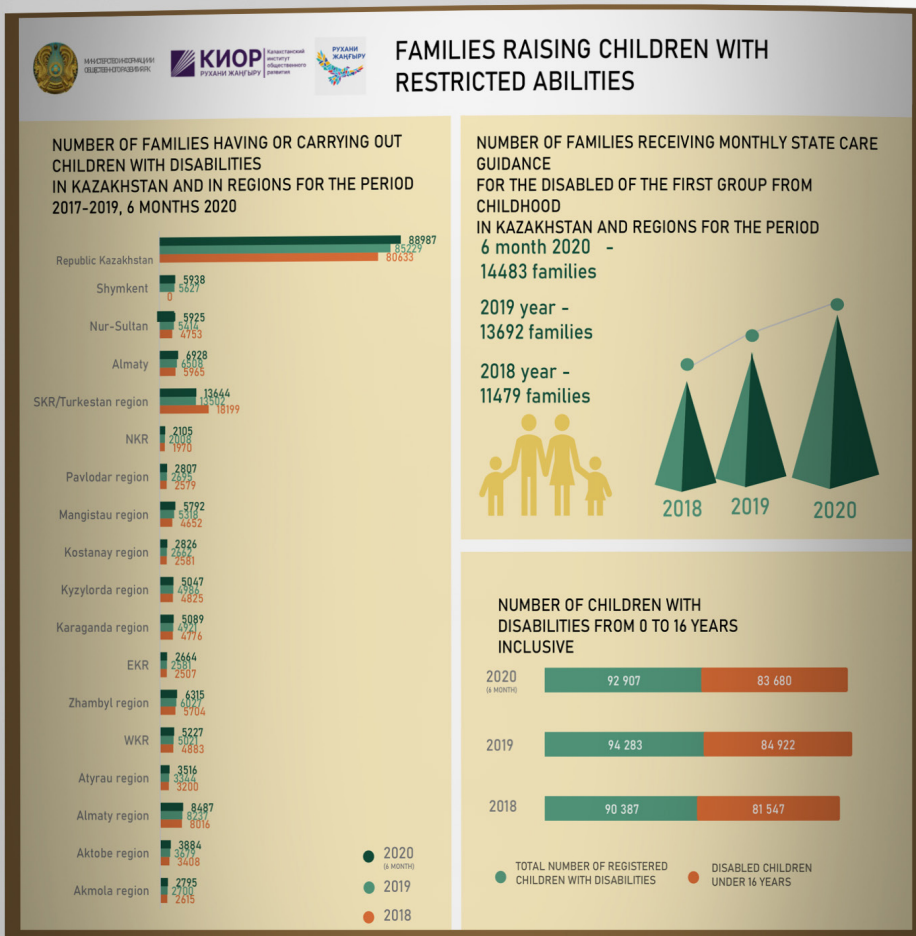
Where: 4.5 - the average indicator of the survey results 1 - the minimum scale of the indicator 5 - the maximum scale of the indicator 0.875 = is the indicator of the self-assessment of the state of health. In case of a negative indicator of well-being, the following formula is used: Negative indicator of the $\text{Indicator} = 1 - (M1 - M2) \div R$

APPENDIX B





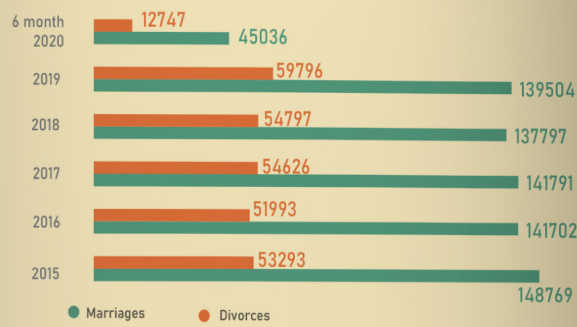




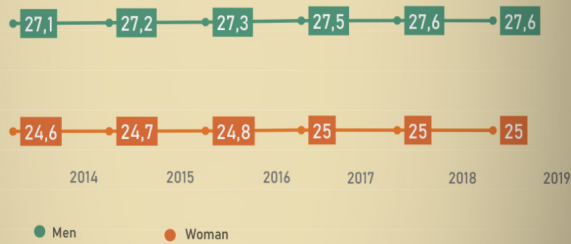


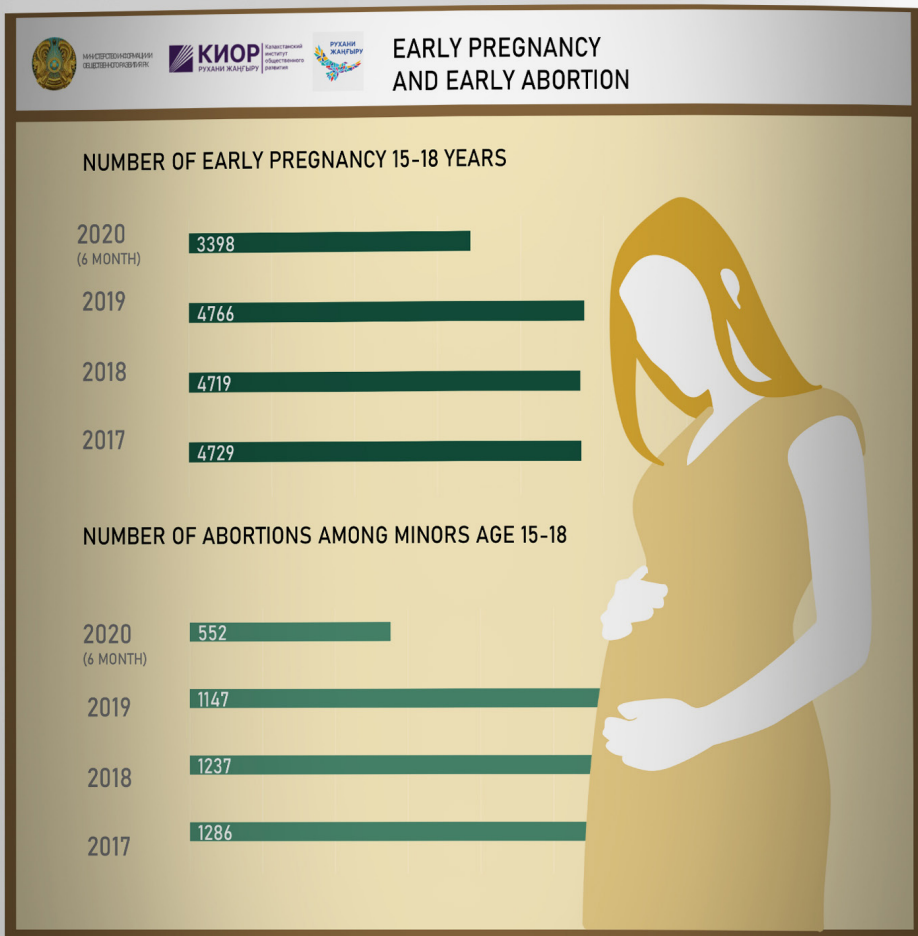
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

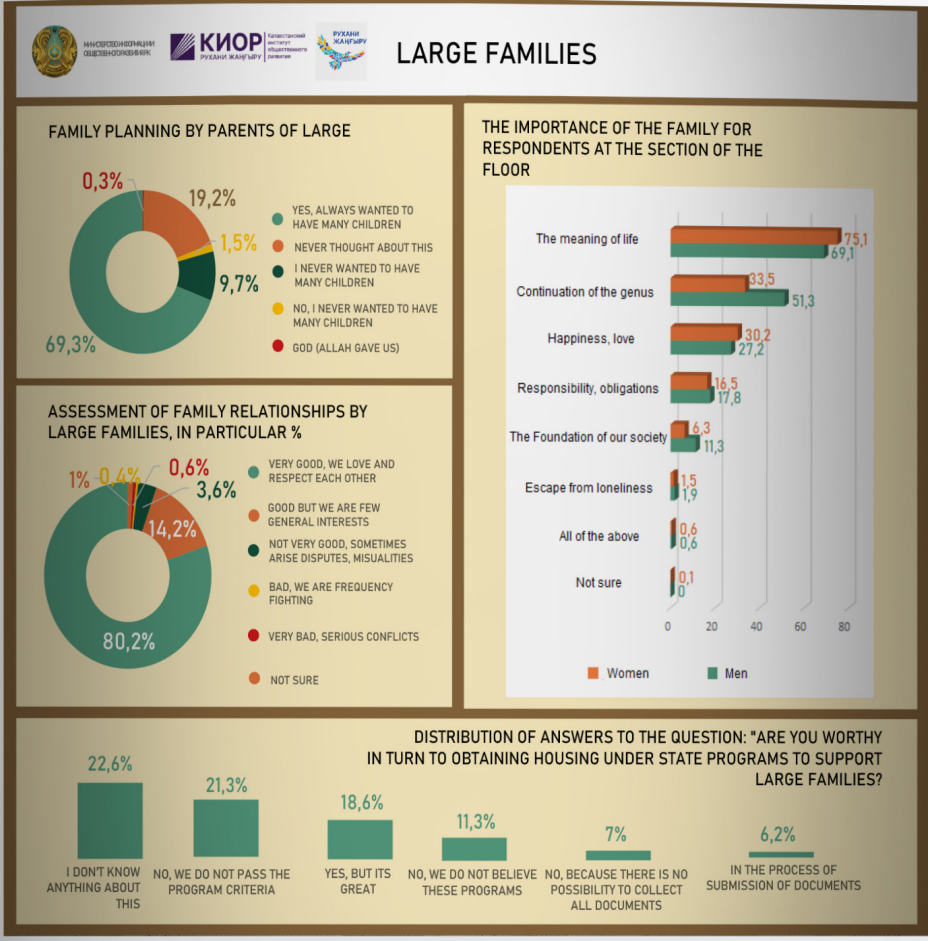
QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN ABSOLUTE VALUES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2019

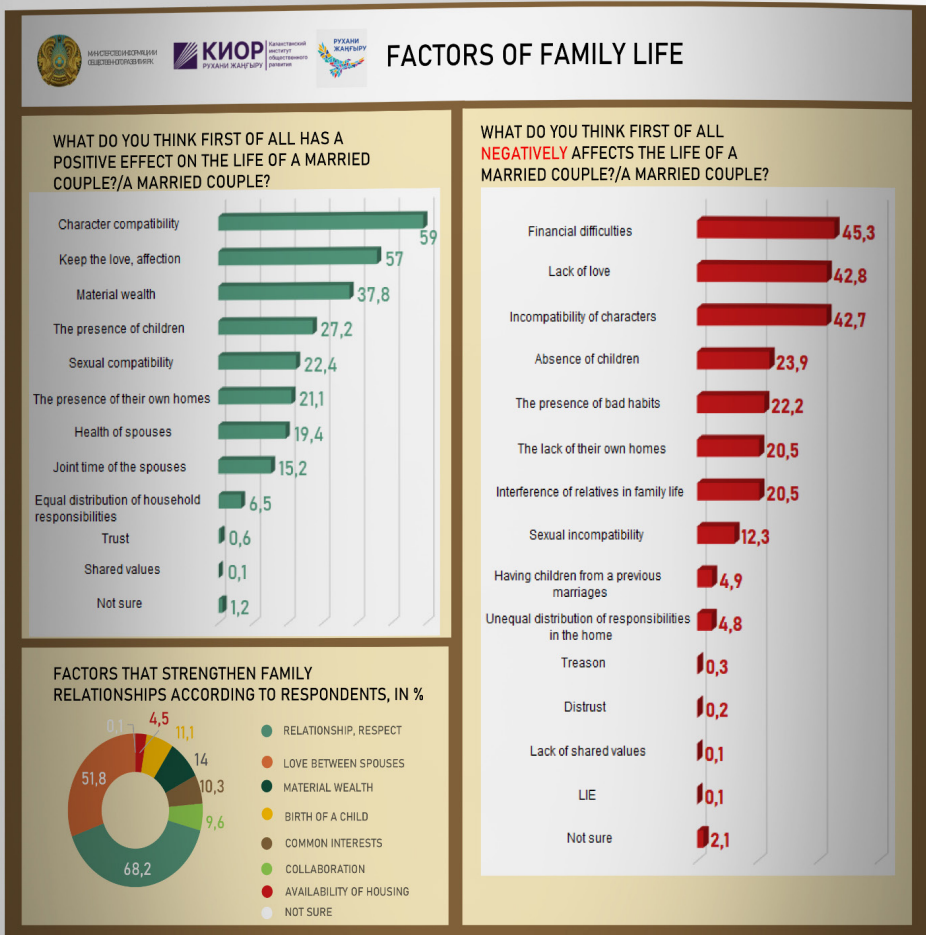


AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST MARRIAGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN, 2014-2019











МІНІСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АҒАМЫ АСЫМУ ҚАЗАҚСТАН



FAMILY VALUES

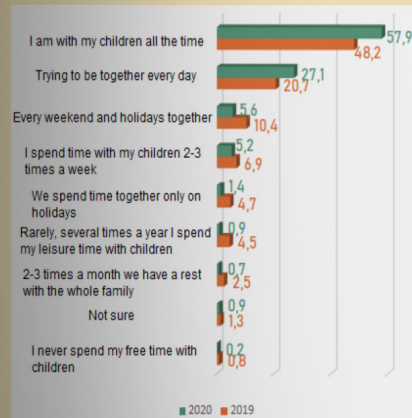
INDUSTRIOUSNESS



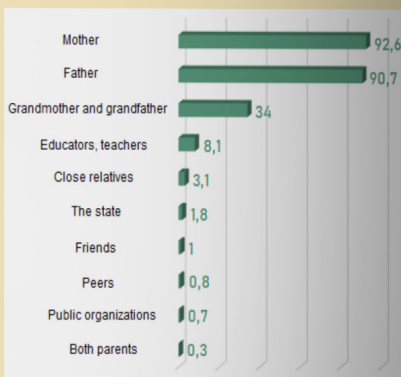
WHAT VALUES DO YOU FIRST OF ALL TRAIN IN YOUR CHILDREN?

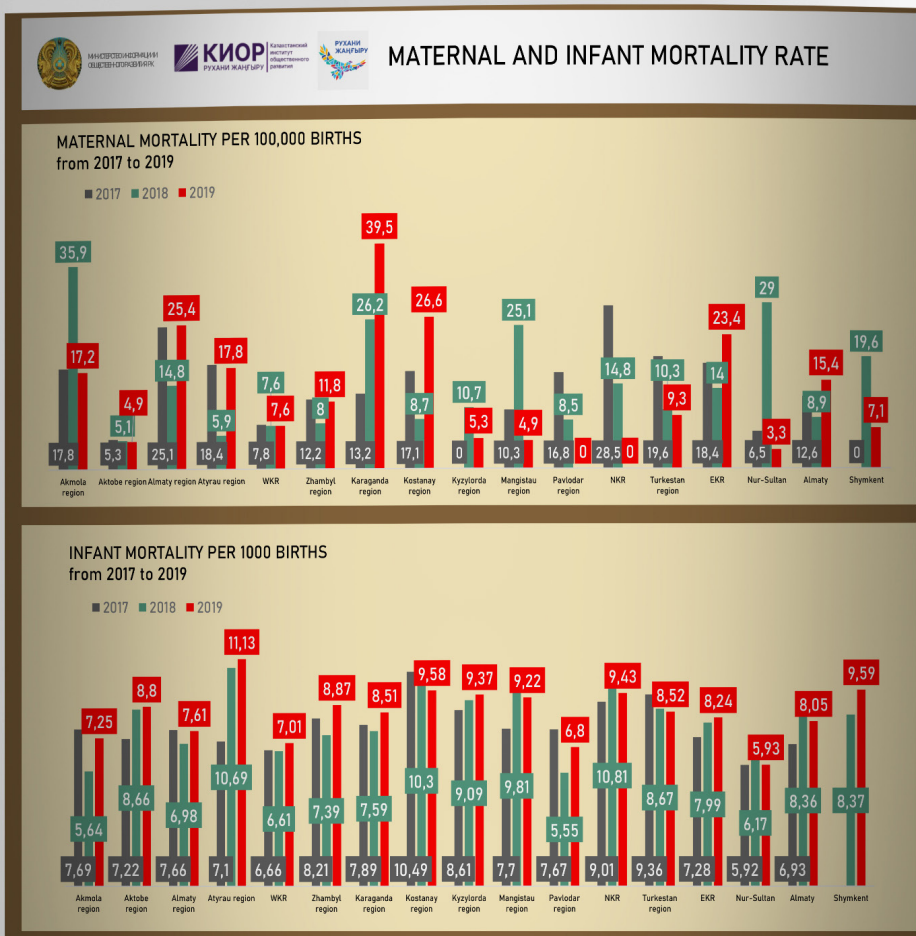


HOW FREQUENTLY KAZAKHSTAN SPEND TIME WITH THEIR CHILDREN,%



WHO SHOULD BE FIRST TO TAKE PART IN CHILDREN'S REARING?







МІНІСТЕРСТВИМ ДЕНДІ ҚОРҒАУЫ

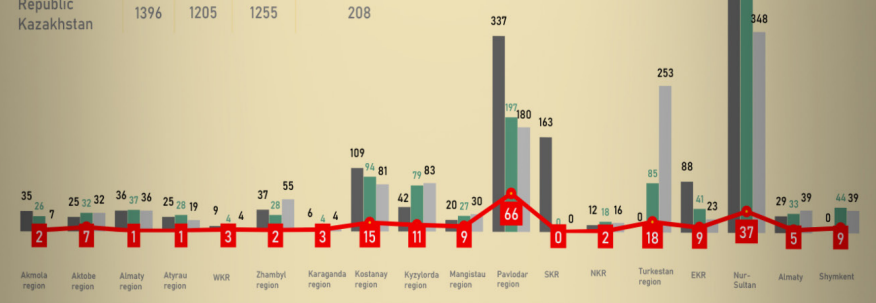
КНОР Қазақстан Республикасы

Қазақстан Республикасының Денсаулық сақтау министрлігі

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

INFERTILITY INCIDENCE IN MEN IN RK

	2017	2018	2019	6 month 2020
Republic Kazakhstan	1396	1205	1255	208



INCIDENCE OF INFERTILITY IN WOMEN IN RK

	2017	2018	2019	6 month 2020
Republic Kazakhstan	15700	15940	15186	6539



Expert survey questionnaire

Dear expert, we look forward to welcoming you in the family institution study and “Family of the Future” national model building.

1. How has globalization influenced the transformation of family values?

2. Is it possible to assert the crisis existence of the family institution in Kazakhstan?

3. How has the role behavior of men / women changed in the family?

4. What number of children is considered appropriate in a Kazakhstan family and why?

- 1) One child
- 2) Two children
- 3) Three children
- 4) Four and more children
- Other (please, indicate)

5. What do you think are some topical problems in family policy that require urgent intervention in Kazakhstan society?

6. What trends can you define/identify to improve family policy?

7. What do you think are some problems Kazakh family has faced in 2020?

8. Name three positive effects of COVID-19 quarantine measures in strengthening family relationships?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

9. Name three negative factors of COVID-19 quarantine measures impact in family relations deterioration:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

10. What challenges and threats to the family institution may arise in the near future?

11. If you were offered to build a national model of family policy, how would you imagine it?

12. What do you think are some factors affecting family happiness (well-being)?

13. The staff of Family Institute Study Center has developed a Methodology for evaluating family well-being in Kazakhstan.

Rate the effectiveness of the proposed measurement indicators in evaluating family well-being on a 5-point scale (0 - no effect, 5 - very strong)

Indicators	Measurement indicators:	Evaluation
Family relationships	Time spent with family members	
	Parental involvement in raising children	
	Impact of video games / internet gadgets on children / adults	
	Conflict resolution	
	If the parents are married or not	
	Marriage / divorce	
Living conditions	Home ownership (own, rented or live with parents)	
	Number of rooms per person (number of family members and number of rooms)	
	Access to basic sanitary facilities	
Income	Adjusted net household income after taxes	
	Family welfare	
Employment	Unemployment rate	
	Balance between work and family	
Education	Educational level in families	
	Self-assessment of the quality of education	
Family Health	Average life expectancy	
	Self-assessment of health status	
Ecology	Water quality	
	Air pollution level	
Family safety	Crime level	
	Number of registered domestic violence cases	
	The level of parental responsibility for minor children	
	Attempt or fact of committing suicide	

14. What other indicators do you think should be included in this Methodology for evaluating family well-being?

15. What indicators should be excluded from this Methodology for evaluating family well-being?

16. Can you imagine the family of the future? What do you think are some values should it possess?

17. What do you do, your position, specialty?

Please indicate _____

18. What is your line of work?? What field do you represent?

1) Pedagogy/ education

2) Medicine

3) Child psychology

4) Culture

5) Sports

6) Social sphere

7) Other (please indicate) _____

19. What organization do you work for?

1) State organization, institution

2) Non-governmental public organization

3) Quasipublic company

4) Private commercial organization

5) Individual entrepreneur

6) Other (please indicate) _____

Thank you for taking the survey!