

Changing fertility patterns in the South Kazakhstan Region



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The main goal of the research:



- **The main goal of this research is the understanding of changing fertility patterns in the South Kazakhstan Region since 1990**

- **we try to find a causal link between reproductive behaviors, attitudes, intentions and, the most importantly, the process of their implementation under the influence of the population policy and other reasons which impact to changing fertility patterns in the South Kazakhstan Region**



Relevance of the research:



● **The South Kazakhstan Region is the most traditional part in Kazakhstan, and it is interesting to observe why fertility patterns and reproductive behaviour are going to change there**

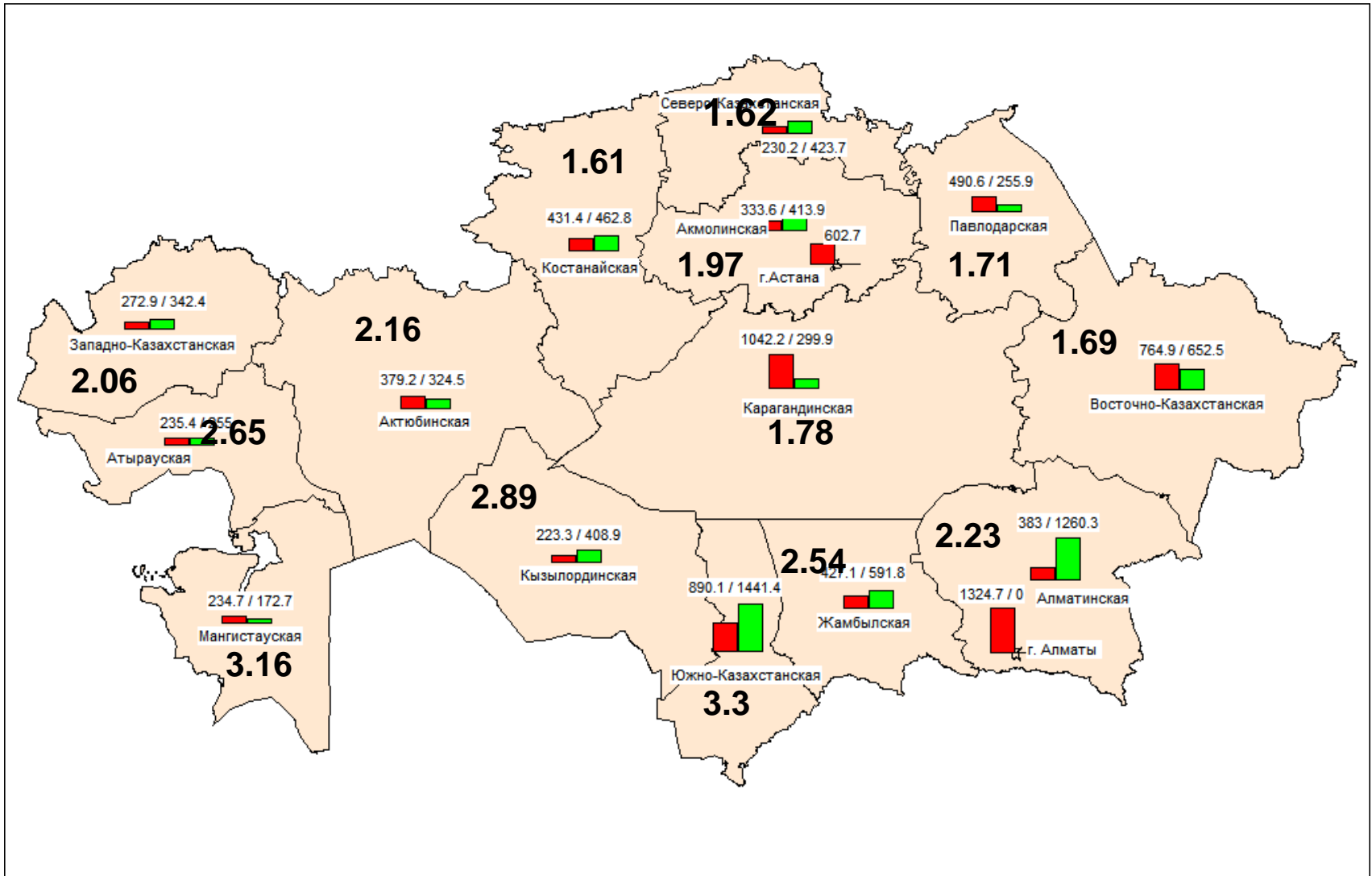
● **What values and views towards children and family women have nowadays**

● **To reveal and analyze problems and difficulties which women face in implementation of her reproductive plans**

● **To reveal and analyze reasons and factors which can influence on changing reproductive behaviour among women from the areas with traditionally high fertility (SKR)**

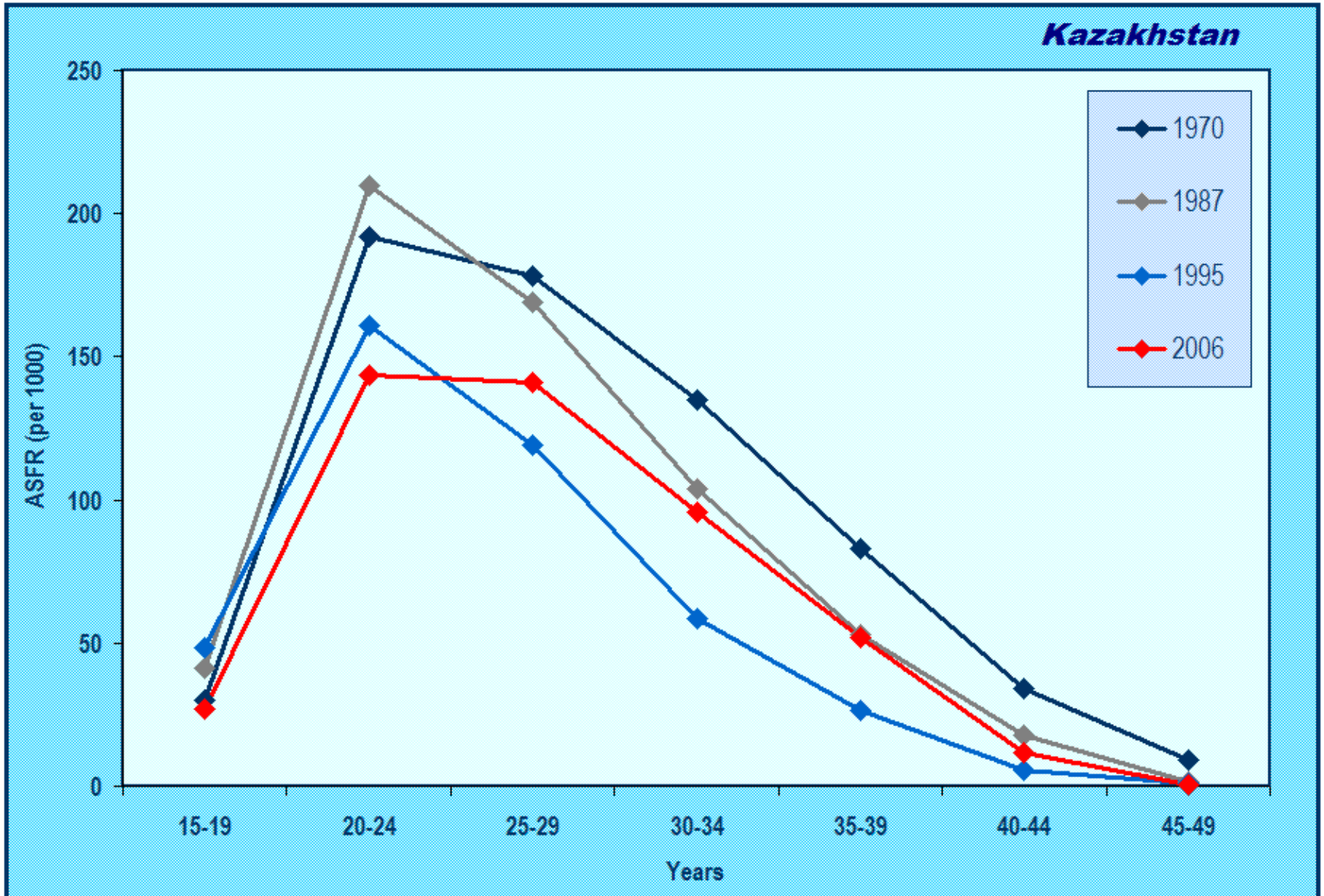


Total Fertility Rate by regions, 2004:





Fertility by age:

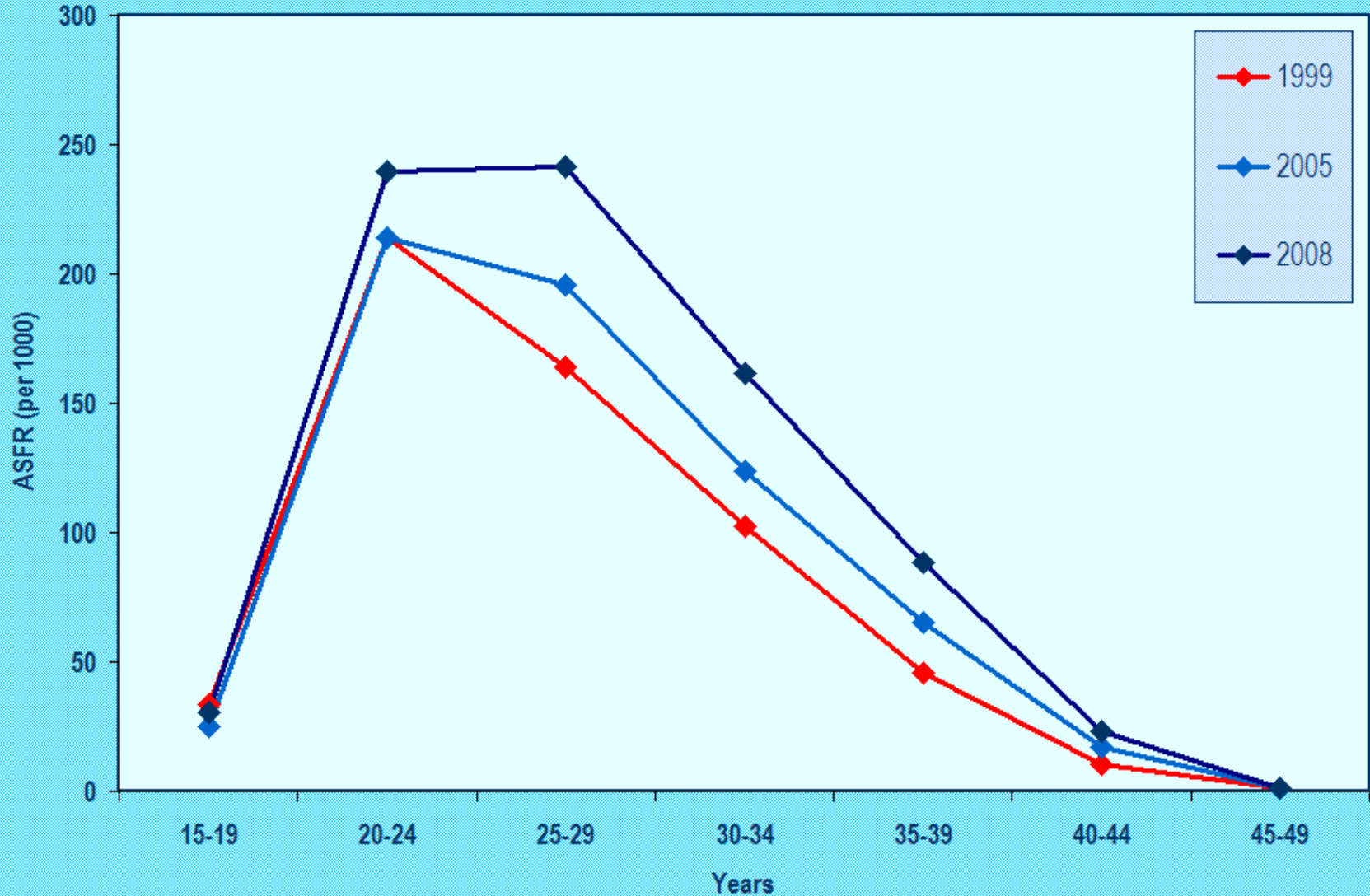




Fertility by age:

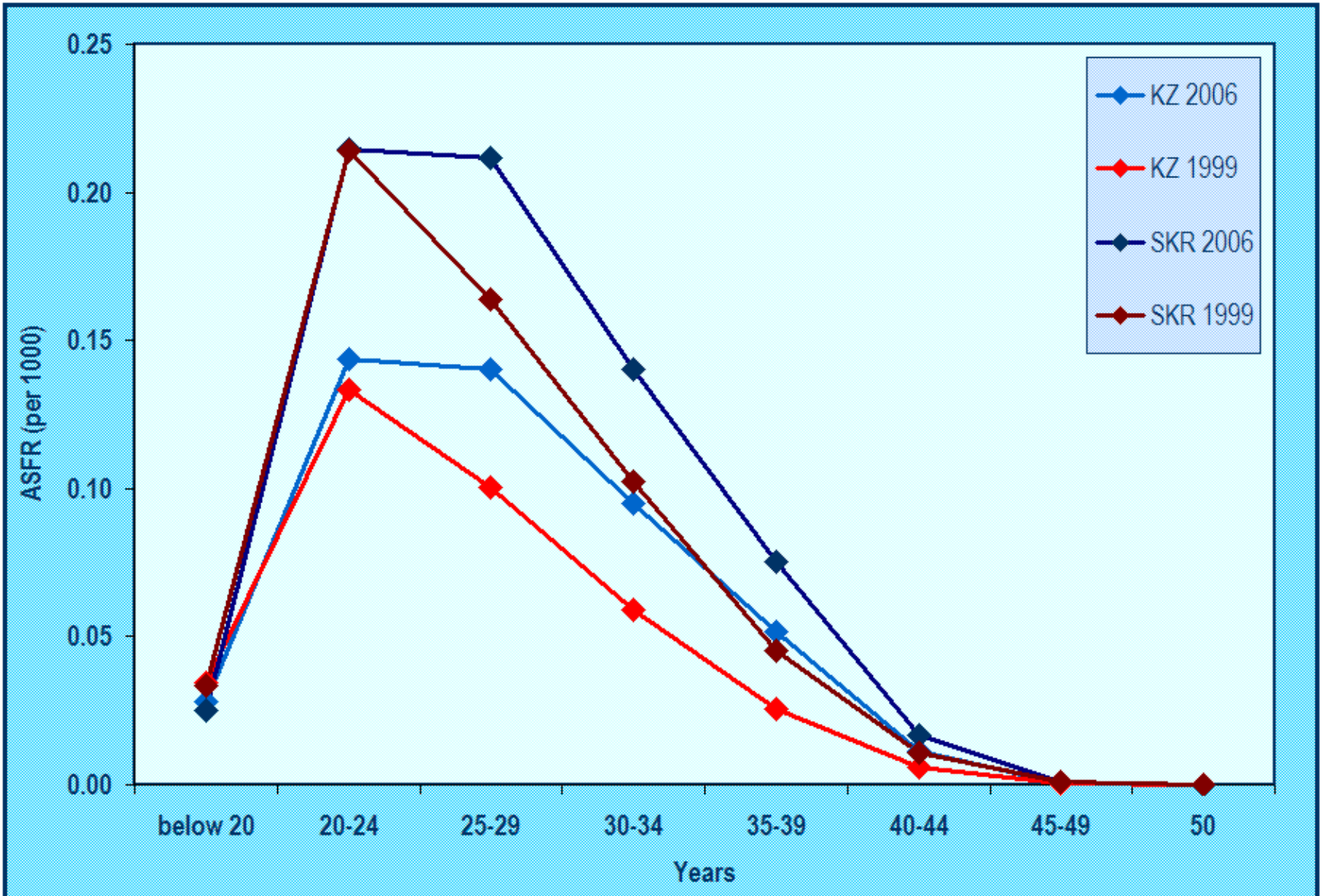


South Kazakhstan Region





Fertility by age:





Survey: “Attitudes of Southern Kazakhstan women towards reproduction”



The survey covered women from three generations. The reproductive period of these women concurred with the period of reforms, crisis and relative stability in the socio-economic situation of the country:

● *generation of 1965-1967 (period of reforms)*

● *generation of 1973-1975 (crisis period)*

● *generation of 1984-1986 (relative stability)*



Findings:



Higher level of fertility has observed among women who are in the reproductive ages 35-44.

we assume that it is related with the fact that they were growing up in the periods when family values were promoting and status of Mother were higher. It could have significant influence on their views

Lower level of fertility has observed among women who are in the reproductive ages between 20 and 25

we assume that it is related with the fact that they were growing in time, when family values and women attitudes towards Mother status had been changed and this had significant impact on their views

Fertility changed from traditional type to contemporary among kazakhs



Findings:



Findings with regard to the reproductive health:

Pathologies:

- Anemia (62% of all pregnant women)**
 - Illness of cardiovascular system**
 - Infections**
 - Level of barrenness (infertility) has increased**
 - The health index among pregnant women has decreased (80% of pregnant women have some pathology)**
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Empirical knowledge and theoretical concept:



- **Lower fertility observed among women of 20-25 years old can correspond to the theory of demographic transition**
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- **Fertility changed from traditional type to contemporary among kazakhs**
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Thank You !



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