Approved by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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**Methodology for calculating indicators of marriage (matrimony) and dissolution of marriage (matrimony)**

Chapter 1. General provisions

1. The methodology for calculating indicators of marriage (matrimony) and divorce (matrimony) (hereinafter – Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology approved in accordance with [the Law](http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z100000257_#z0) of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 "On State Statistics" (hereinafter – Law).

2. This Methodology defines the calculation methodsindicators of marriage (matrimony) and divorce (matrimony) (hereinafter – marriage and divorce, divorce) using official statistics generated within the framework of existing nationwide statistical observations.

3. This Methodology is intended for use in statistical activities by employees of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – the Committee) and its territorial bodies.

4 . Marriage and divorce are important demographic processes and determine the formation and disintegration of families, to a large extent have an impact on the birth rate. Estimated indicators of marriage and divorce are used in the analysis of the socio–demographic development of the country.

5. The followinWherefinitions are used in this Methodology:

1) general divorce rate – the number of divorces per 1000 people of the average annual population;

2) age–specific (age–based) divorce rate – the ratio of the number of divorces of men (women) of a given age to the average number of men (women) who are married;

3) remarriages – marriages entered into by divorced and widowed persons;

4) marital status – the status of a man or woman associated with their being in one or another marriage category;

5) marriage – the process of formation of marriage (marital) couples in the population;

6) able–bodied population – men and women of marriageable age who are not married;

7) total marriage rate – the number of marriages per 1000 people of the average annual population;

8) age–specific (age) marriage rate – the ratio of the number of marriages of men ( women ) to the average number of men ( women ) of this age who are not married;

9) dissolution of marriage (matrimony) – termination of marriage (matrimony) by its dissolution at the request of one or both spouses, as well as at the request of the guardian of the spouse (wife), recognized by the court as incompetent.

Chapter 2. Source and information

6. The main source of data on marriages and divorces are population censuses conducted once every ten years. Population census results provide the most accurate data on the marital status of men and women aged fifteen years and over, combined with age and level of education, as well as data on the number and size of families.

7. The source of information in the inter–census years is the civil status records received by the territorial bodies of the Committee from administrative sources .

8. From the information contained in the record of the act of marriage, the statistical development uses the date and place of registration, for each of those entering into marriage and their date of birth, age, citizenship, previous marital status, nationality, level of education, place of permanent residence and details of identity documents.

9. From the information contained in the record of the act of divorce, the statistical development uses the date and place of registration of the act of divorce, the date of conclusion of the divorced marriage, for each of the spouses and their date of birth, age, citizenship, place of permanent residence, nationality, the level of education, in which marriage he was, the number of common children under the age of eighteen and the document that is the basis for the dissolution of marriage (matrimony).

Chapter 3. Calculation of the main indicators of marriage

10. The current statistics committee forms the number of marriages , the total marriage rate, the number of marriages by age, by marital status, the average age of first marriages and interethnic marriages. Based on the results of the population census, data on the population by marital status are generated.

11. The overall marriage rate is calculated using the following formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *CNR* | *=* | *N* | *\** | *1000* |
| *P* |

Where :

*CNR* – the total marriage rate ;

*N* – the number of marriages;

*P* – the average number of population.

12. The special marriage rate is calculated separately for the entire population of marriageable age, as well as for the marriageable population (separately for men and women). Also, special marriage rates for first marriages are calculated. Data on the marriage structure of the population is obtained only from the results of the population census, special marriage rates are calculated from the data of population censuses. The special marriage rate for the entire population is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *SNR* | *=* | *N* | *\** | *1000* |
| *P16+* |

Where:

*N* – the number of marriages;

*P 16* – the average annual population of marriageable age.

The special marriage rates for the able–bodied population are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *SNRm* | *=* | *N* | *\** | *1000* |
| *P16+* |

Where:

*N* – the number of marriages;

*P 16+* – the average annual number of the marriageable population at marriageable age.

13. The age (age) marriage rate is calculated according to the following formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *ASNRx* | *=* | *Nx* |  | *\** | *1000* |
| *Px* |  |

Where:

*ASNR x* – by age marriage rate;

*N x* – the number of marriages at the age of "x" years;

*P X* – the average annual number of marriageable population c at the age of "x" years.

14. The total marriage rate is calculated by summing the age marriage rates, which is calculated separately for men and women.

15. The average age at marriage is calculated from census and current records. When calculating according to current accounting data, data on the distribution by age of those who married in the current year are used. Several indicators can be calculated.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *MAM=* | *∑(x+0,5)\*Nx* | *,* |
| *∑ Nx* |

Where:

*MAM* – the average age of marriage;

*х* – the marriage age of each groom or bride;

*N x* – the number of people who got married at this age.

0.5 years is added to the exact age "x" years due to the well–known feature of age as a statistical variable. The above formula is used when each individual age of the brides and grooms is known.

16. Remarriage rates are calculated by analogy with first marriage rates, based on information on the number of divorced and widowed persons according to the population census and information on the number of remarried persons according to current population statistics. The frequency of remarriage is estimated by calculating special and age remarriage rates. Comparison of cases of termination of marriages and remarriages gives an estimate of the degree of compensation by remarriages for divorces and widows.

17. The total marriage rate for remarriages characterizes the average number of remarriages in the considered conditional generation.

Chapter 4. Calculation of the main indicators of divorce

18. According to current statistics, the Committee generates data on the number of divorces by age of former spouses, inter–ethnic divorces, divorces by the number of common children under the age of 18 among former spouses, the average age of spouses who terminated their first marriage, divorces by duration of marriage.

19. General coefficient divorce rate is calculated By next

formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *CDR* | *=* | *D* | *\** | *1000* |
| *P* |

Where :

*CDR* – general divorce rate ;

*D* – the number of divorces;

*P* – the average number of population.

20. Special divorce rates are calculated in relation to the number of married men or women (to the number of married couples). The special divorce rate is equal to the ratio of the number of divorces for a period to the average number of existing married couples at the middle of the same period (according to the population census).

21. Age–specific (age–based) divorce rate is calculated using the following formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *ASDRx* | *=* | *Dx* | *\** | *1000,* |
| *Px* |

Where:

*ASDR x* – according to the age coefficient of divorce;

*Dx \_* – the number of divorces at the age of "x" years;

*P x* – the average number of people who are married at the age of "x" years.

22. The total divorce rate shows the average number of divorces over the life of a generation (real, conditional), provided that age–specific divorce rates are maintained at the level characteristic of the period for which the calculation is carried out. It is calculated by summing the age–specific divorce rates:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *TDR* | *=* | *∑* | *ASDR* | *,* |
| *1000* |

Where:

*TDR* – total divorce rate;

*ASDR* – by age–related divorce rates.

**Chapter 5. Calculation of coefficients for a separate period of the year**

23. The calculation of the general marriage and divorce rates is carried out for a month and for any number of months with accumulation (period), using the coefficient a of the transfer and the average number of population.

The conversion factor in a month (period) is calculated using the following formula:

*Кt = DN/ dn,*

where :

*K t* – conversion factor in a month (period);

*DN* – the number of days in a year;

*dn* – the number of days in a month (period);

*t* – month (period).

Using the conversion factor, the data in the month (period) are converted to annual terms. The number of days in a year is taken   
from the calculation of 365 days (in a leap year – 366).

The average number of population in a month (period) is calculated with an accuracy of one decimal place according to the following formula:

*S t = S 1 +( OP t /2),*

where :

*S t* – the average number of population;

*S 1* – population as of January 1 of the reporting year;

*OP t* – total increase, decrease (–);

*t* – month (period).

The total marriage rate is calculated using the following formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *К (Bt)* | *=* | *Bt \* Кt* | *\** | | *1000,* | |
| *St* |
|  |  |  | |  | |  |
|  | |

Where:

*K ( B t )* – total marriage rate for the month (period);

*B t* – the number of marriages;

*K t* – the conversion factor;

*S t* – the average number of population;

*t* – month (period).

The overall divorce rate is calculated using the following formula:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *К (Dt)* | *=* | *Dt \* Кt* | *\** | *1000,* |
| *St* |

Where:

*K (Dt)* – total divorce rate per month (period);

*Dt* – the number of divorces;

*Kt* – the conversion factor;

*St* – the average number of population;

*t* – month (period).