

Socio-Economic Determinants of Infant Mortality Risk in Kazakhstan

By Aktolkyn Amantaikyzy[1], Galym Makhmejanov[1], Yolanda Pena-Boquete[2], Aizhan Samambayeva[2]

[1] Higher School of Economics, M.Narikbayev KAZGUU University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
[2] AYeconomics Research Centre, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Corresponding author:
Galym Makhmejanov
Higher School of Economics, M.Narikbayev KAZGUU University
8, Korgalzhyn Highway, office 608, Nur-Sultan (Astana) Z05K8C9, Kazakhstan
Email: g_makhmejanov@kazguu.kz

Key words: infant mortality risk, inequality, socio-economic status,

Abstract

Infant mortality rate is one of the key indicators of the Millennium Development Goals from the United Nations. In the last two decades, this indicator became 6 times smaller during 1990 to 2017 (from 54.1 deaths/1,000 live births to 8.9) in Kazakhstan. This decrease in infant mortality is much faster in Kazakhstan comparing to other Central Asian countries. Thus, the aim of the paper is to analyze the socio-economic determinants of infant mortality in Kazakhstan in order to shed light on the factors behind its huge reduction. In order to estimate the determinants of infant mortality we run a logit model based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) database provided by UNICEF for Kazakhstan in 2006, 2010-2011, 2015. Results show that the access to health resources is the main determinant to reduce infant mortality. On the one hand, the probability that women had experienced the death of a children decreases for the 4th and 5th quintile of wealth, i.e. for those who have a better access to the health resources. On the other hand, the probability that the kid dies almost is double for families living the rural area compared with urban areas (explained for the difficulties of reaching the health facilities in rural areas). Additionally, the probability of women experienced the death of a born child is reducing for the mothers with higher education. Results of this paper can be used to keep the positive path in the infant mortality for other Central Asian states.

Biography

Galym Makhmejanov completed his Ph.D in the Toulouse School of Economics at University Toulouse 1 Capitole, France in 2010. His research interests lie in the areas of political economy, development economics, public economics, and healthcare economics. He is collaborating actively with the researchers in other social sciences and healthcare in several joint inter-disciplinary research projects devoted to the public policy in healthcare and social security in Kazakhstan. He has got more than 20 years of professional experience, including senior positions in public sector related social security of Kazakhstan.

Presenting author details

Full name: Galym Makhmejaov
Contact number: +7 701 731 31 97
Twitter account: gmakhmed
Linked In account: gmakhmed
Session name/ number: Health Economics and Health Policy / 2 (*Socio-economic determinants of Health, Healthcare Policies and Procedures*)
Category: Oral presentation