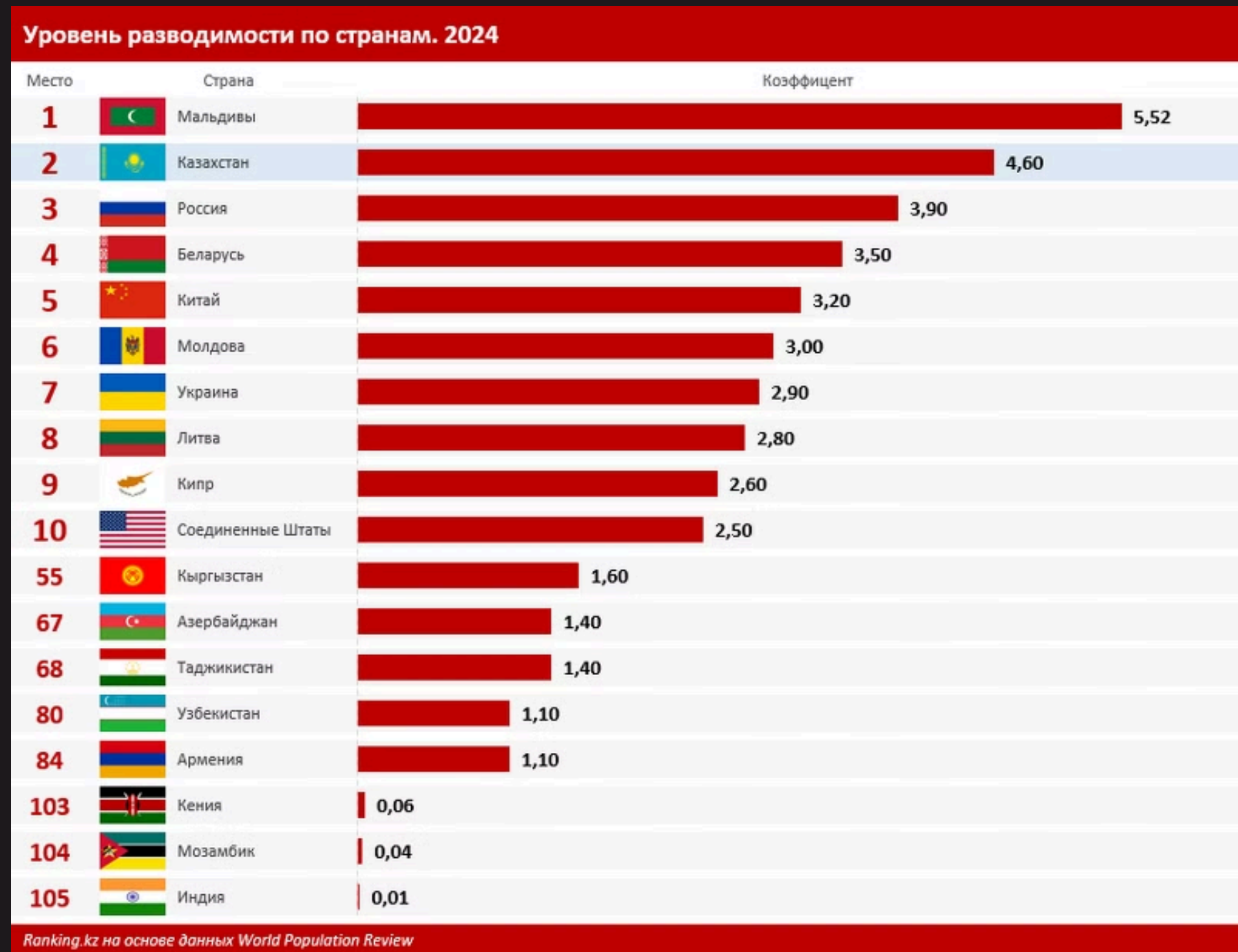




# Predicting Divorce Rates in Kazakhstan

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# Understanding the problem



# Data collection

data.egov.kz

## Ажырасулар (қала/ауыл халқы)

Бұл жинақта 2000-2023 жылдардағы ажырасулар саны (қала/ауыл халқы) туралы деректер бар

 03.09.2024  0  123  Жарияланған

## Некелер (қала/ауыл халқы)

Бұл жинақта 2000-2023 жылдардағы некелер саны (қала/ауыл халқы) туралы деректер бар

 03.09.2024  0  128  Жарияланған



# Data reformatting

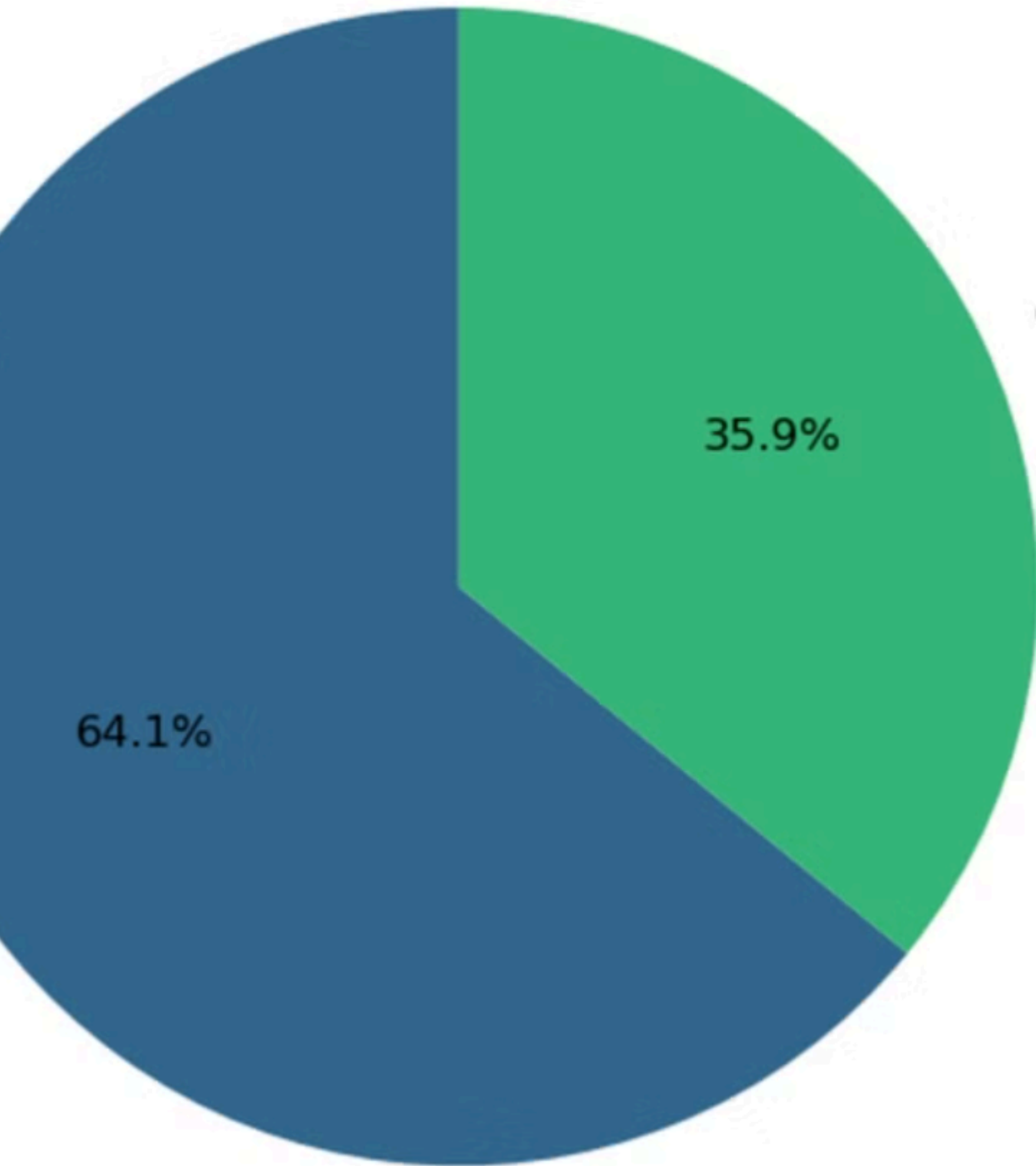
## convertcsv.com

```
pretty print
[
  {
    "terms": [741880, 741917, 741935, 3699122],
    "termNames": [
      "РЕСПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН",
      "Всего",
      "Всего",
      "Все группы"
    ],
    "periods": [
      {
        "name": "2017 год",
        "date": "31.12.2017",
        "value": "17918214"
      },
      {
        "name": "2004 год",
        "date": "31.12.2004",
        "value": "14951200"
      },
      {
        "name": "2003 год",
        "date": "31.12.2003".
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

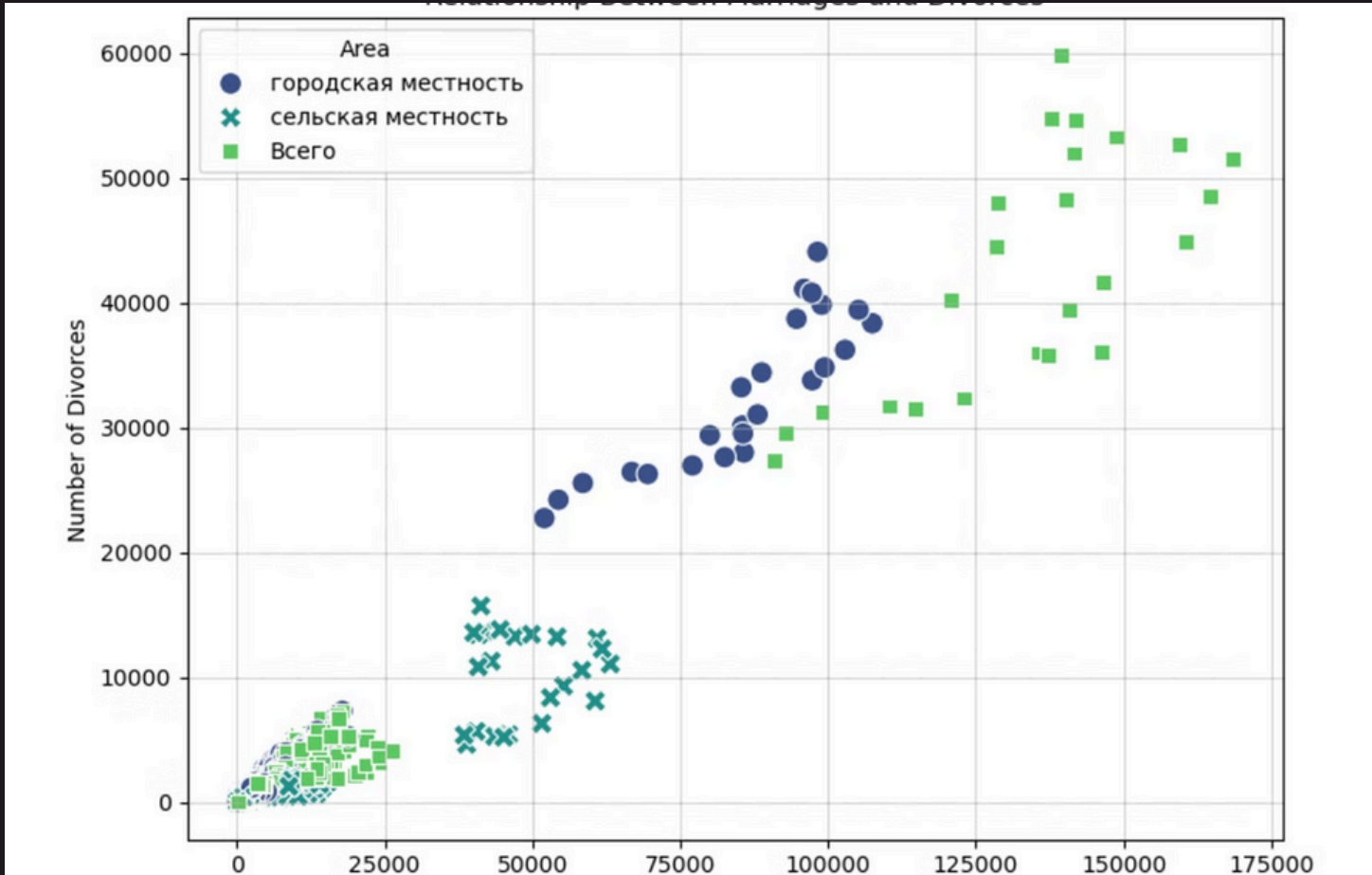
# Data Preprocessing and Transformation

[167]:	terms/0	terms/1	termNames/0	termNames/1	periods/0/name	periods/0/date
0	741880	533590	РЕСПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН	сельская местность	2019 год	31.12.2019
1	741880	741917	РЕСПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН	Всего	2019 год	31.12.2019
2	258742	741917	КОСТАНАЙСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ	Всего	2019 год	31.12.2019
3	256619	741917	КАРАГАНДИНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ	Всего	2019 год	31.12.2019
4	247783	741917	АКМОЛИНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ	Всего	2019 год	31.12.2019
5	70	1				

Marriage Distribution by Area



# Insights from data



## Highest Divorce Rate

Karaganda region has the highest divorce rate among the regions.

## Highest Marriage Rate

Almaty region has the highest marriage rate among the regions.

# Model Selection and Implementation

```
[49]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features, targets, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Reshape for LSTM [samples, timesteps, features]
X_train = X_train.reshape((X_train.shape[0], 1, X_train.shape[1])).astype(np.float32)
X_test = X_test.reshape((X_test.shape[0], 1, X_test.shape[1])).astype(np.float32)
```

```
• [51]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout
|
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2])))
model.add(Dropout(0.2)) # Prevent overfitting
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')

# Train the model
model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=1)
```

Epoch 1/50

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.12/site-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:204: UserWarning: Do not pass o a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in t  
super().\_\_init\_\_(\*\*kwargs)

207/207 ————— 1s 907us/step - loss: 25428.8438 - val\_loss: 3248.5938

Epoch 2/50

207/207 ————— 0s 605us/step - loss: 2840.5996 - val\_loss: 42.3111

Epoch 3/50

207/207 ————— 0s 598us/step - loss: 1910.7352 - val\_loss: 95.9519

Epoch 4/50

207/207 ————— 0s 608us/step - loss: 762.5632 - val\_loss: 0.1895

Epoch 5/50

207/207 ————— 0s 593us/step - loss: 361.2565 - val\_loss: 0.2787



# Advanced Techniques and Analysis

```
[49]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features, targets, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Reshape for LSTM [samples, timesteps, features]
X_train = X_train.reshape((X_train.shape[0], 1, X_train.shape[1])).astype(np.float32)
X_test = X_test.reshape((X_test.shape[0], 1, X_test.shape[1])).astype(np.float32)

•[51]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout
|
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2])))
model.add(Dropout(0.2)) # Prevent overfitting
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')

# Train the model
model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=1)

Epoch 1/50
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.12/site-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:204: UserWarning: Do not pass
o a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in t
super().__init__(**kwargs)
207/207 — 1s 907us/step - loss: 25428.8438 - val_loss: 3248.5938
Epoch 2/50
207/207 — 0s 605us/step - loss: 2840.5996 - val_loss: 42.3111
Epoch 3/50
207/207 — 0s 598us/step - loss: 1910.7352 - val_loss: 95.9519
Epoch 4/50
207/207 — 0s 608us/step - loss: 762.5632 - val_loss: 0.1895
Epoch 5/50
207/207 — 0s 593us/step - loss: 361.2565 - val_loss: 0.2787
```

## MinMaxScaler()

## Adaptive Moment Estimation (Adam)



# Usage of the model

```
[*]: import numpy as np

while True:
    user_region = input("Enter region: ")
    user_area = input("Enter type of area: ")
    user_marriages = float(input("Enter number of marriages for the previous year: "))

    if user_region.lower() == 'exit':
        break

    # Get the predicted divorce
    predicted_divorce = predict_divorce(user_region, user_area, user_marriages)

    # Check if the predicted value is NaN
    if np.isnan(predicted_divorce):
        print("Prediction could not be made. Please check your input values.")
    else:
        predicted_divorce_int = int(predicted_divorce) # Convert to integer
        print(f"Predicted divorces for this year in {user_region} ({user_area}): {predicted_divorce_int}")

Enter region: РЕСПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН
Enter type of area: Bcero
Enter number of marriages for the previous year: 10000
Predicted divorces for this year in РЕСПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН (Bcero): 2788
Enter region: ↩ for history. Search history with c-↑/c-↓

[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
```