

FAMILY INSTITUTIONS AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PILLAR OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract. The paper is devoted to the study of the role of the family institution in the process of ensuring the country's national security. *The relevance of the topic* is due to the demographic, economic and social challenges in the modern world, which have a significant impact on both the structure of society and the sustainable development of the state. In the conditions of globalization, migration, unemployment, low birth rate and social transformations, the family is considered not only as a social unit, but also as an important basis for national security, which creates human and social capital. *The aim of the study* is to analyze the economic, social and demographic functions of the family institution and assess their impact on the sustainability of national security. *The object of the study* is the family as the basis for the social and economic development of the state, and *the subject of the study* is the impact of socio-economic factors related to the family on the national security system. *Methods.* Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in the research process. Demographic and socio-economic indicators of Georgia were processed within the framework of statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and a multivariate regression model were used. The study assessed the relationship between education and income, unemployment and divorce, social capital, and economic stability using the Pearson's correlation method. Regression analysis determined the impact of education, employment, and social capital on the national security index. *Results.* The study results showed that the family is the main institution for the formation of human and social capital. It was confirmed that there is a strong positive relationship between the level of education and economic well-being, while unemployment increases the likelihood of family destabilization and social risks. The study also revealed that social capital - trust, cooperation, and civic responsibility - significantly determines economic stability and the effectiveness of state institutions. According to regression analysis, the strongest determinant of national security was education. *Conclusion.* The study confirms that a strong, educated and economically stable family is one of the main foundations of national security. Strengthening the family institution, improving the quality of education, promoting employment and effective social protection policies are necessary conditions for the sustainable development of the state.

Keywords: family, national security, human capital, social capital, demographic security.

JEL Classification: D10, J12, O15, H56, Z13

1. Introduction

Before capitalism, in traditional society, a large, patriarchal family was accepted. Having many children was also economically profitable. In the conditions of extensive farming, the advancement and wealth of the family were associated with an increase in the number of children. Initially, as participants in production, later as the main workers and heirs who took care of their parents in old age. The social status of a large family was also high - many marriages were accompanied by the growth of relatives, which strengthened the

social status of the family and contributed to its stability.

Under the conditions of a socialist economy, the family economy, at first glance, had to function in a stable environment. In reality, the high degree of dependence on the omnipotent state "breadwinner" stimulated shady relationships in the absence of competition and private property.

According to pedagogy, three institutions play a decisive role in the formation of a person – family, education (kindergarten, school, university) and street

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(friendship circle). Of the above institutions, the family is considered the main producer of human resources. The social cell and foundation of any country is the family. It is in the family that the main values of the social development of a person are instilled, the realization of which is subsequently carried out in the form of human capital, economic and cultural achievements.

A family is a small social group of blood relatives, whose members are connected to each other by the unity of life, moral responsibility and common economy. The founders of liberal economic theory G. Becker, T. Schultz and others studied the successful functioning of the family and alternative ways of solving their own problems. Their works consider the internal economic mechanisms of human development in the family, which provide a significant stimulus to the socio-cultural development of society.

The family is the primary form of organization of society and the social, economic and cultural foundation of the state. In the modern world, the issue of national security is no longer considered only in a military or political context (Trotsuk and Paramonova, 2016). National security includes demographic, social, economic, cultural and human capital development components, in the formation of which the family plays a central role. The values of the individual, social responsibility, work culture, attitude to education and civic awareness are formed in the family.

That is why the stability of the family institution directly affects the stability and security of the state. The paper discusses the economic, social and cultural functions of the family, its impact on the formation of human and social capital, as well as the role of the family in the security system of the modern state.

The relevance of the research is due to the fact that against the background of globalization, economic crises, demographic problems and social transformations, the family is facing new challenges. These processes affect both the structure of society and the sustainability of national security.

Research on the economic and social significance of the family has been actively conducted in both Western and Georgian scientific circles. The founders of human capital theory – Gary Becker and Theodore Schultz – focused on the family as the main institution for the formation of human capital. In their opinion, the family is the environment where investment in education, upbringing and skills development takes place (Becker and Schultz, 1974).

According to G. Becker's theory, the family is an economic decision-making unit that allocates its resources on the basis of rational choice (Becker, 1993). The family determines the number of children, the costs of education, and the use of labor resources. In this process, special importance is attached to the accumulation of human capital, which becomes the basis for economic growth in the future. The concept

of the nuclear family occupies an important place in the author's work.

In the developed countries of the West, the family underwent a transformation in the second half of the 20th century: patriarchal large families were gradually replaced by small, independent nuclear families. This change increased investment in children's education and professional development.

The study emphasizes that the so-called "invisible economy" plays a special role in the modern economy, which includes the undeclared work performed in the family – raising children, education, emotional support and creating a cultural environment. This is what creates the foundation of social capital. According to the theory of social capital, the family builds trust, the ability to cooperate and social responsibility (Schultz, 1969; Ronis, 2011). These factors are necessary for both economic stability and the functioning of democratic institutions.

Modern research confirms that strong family institutions contribute to low crime rates, enhanced social integration, and accelerated economic development (Bau and Fernández, 2021). Various scientific studies also widely support the view that the family is one of the most important components of national security (Peng et al., 2018; Ristroph and Murray, 2009; Rachmad, 2023). The economic stability, level of education, and social responsibility of the family affect the country's labor potential, demographic stability, and the effectiveness of state institutions.

2. Methodology

The research part of the paper is based on the combined use of quantitative and qualitative research methods, which makes it possible to conduct a multifaceted assessment of the relationship between the institution of the family and national security.

The methodological basis of the study is based on modern economic and sociological theories of human capital, social capital and demographic security. The research process used official statistical data, international research reports and socio-economic indicators that reflect: fertility dynamics; marriage and divorce rates; unemployment rates; emigration processes; the relationship between education and income; the structure of family expenditures; the impact of social capital on economic stability.

The data sources used were the National Statistics Office of Georgia, World Bank Open Data, OECD Statistics, and UNDP Human Development Reports.

Considering the above issues, the following methods were used within the framework of the study:

1. **Statistical analysis** – within the research, a statistical analysis of demographic and socio-economic indicators was carried out. The data were processed using Excel and SPSS analytical tools. The following

methods were used: Descriptive Statistics; Correlation Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis. Descriptive statistics made it possible to identify general trends in the research object.

2. **Correlation analysis** – Pearson's correlation method was used to determine the degree of relationship between variables. The study assessed the relationship between: education and income; unemployment and divorce; social capital and economic stability; and fertility and economic activity. The purpose of correlation analysis was to determine the density of interdependence between social and economic factors.

3. **Regression analysis** – One of the main methods of the study was a multifactorial regression model, which assessed the impact of education, employment, and social capital on the national security indicator. The model is presented in the following formula:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon.$$

Where:

Y – National Security Index;

X₁ – Education Level;

X₂ – Employment Rate;

X₃ – Social Capital Level;

β₀ – Permanent Member;

β₁, β₂, β₃ – Regression Coefficients;

ε – Random Error.

The use of this model made it possible to assess the extent to which family-related socio-economic factors influence the sustainability of national security.

Research limitations. A certain limitation in the research process was the predictive nature of some of the data, especially in the case of the 2025 indicators. In addition, the quantitative assessment of some components of social capital remains a difficult methodological task, as it includes elements of trust, social integration and civic engagement that cannot be fully measured by statistical indicators alone. Despite the aforementioned limitations, the methodology used ensures the reliability and analytical value of the research results.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Family and Human Capital Formation

In a market economy, through the mechanism of competition, the labor market places strict demands on the household: to be in constant readiness and possess a high level of human capital to occupy a suitable place in society.

According to G. Becker and K. Murphy, when making important decisions in everyday life (creating a family, number of children, committing a crime, etc.), a person is constantly guided by business considerations (the principle of marginal utility). Therefore, it is important

for the population to have developed market habits and the appropriate mentality (Becker and Murphy, 1988).

The family appears as a source of investment in human capital. New generations of advanced Western countries, brought up on the cultural traditions of the scientific organization of labor, have formed their own “nuclear families” independently of their parents, taking on enormous responsibilities and creating the prerequisites for the progressive development of their children. For such a standard family (country), the child has become the main wealth (and then its source).

In the second half of the twentieth century, representatives of US social scientists studied the “nuclear families” of the new generation and compared them with the patriarchal family. According to the papers of – Mitchell, 1974; Newman, 1996; Toffler, 2006; Fletcher, 2023; Morris et al., 1997; Morris et al., 2007; Slater, 2012 – more than half of the family income was spent on the upbringing, education and formation of the new generation from year to year. By 1975, this amount amounted to 65-68% of the GDP of the then developed countries.

In reality, investments in the human capital of the next generation were much higher, since they were related to activities that were not taken into account in national income statistics (Veshapidze et al., 2024). First of all, this is intra-family free, non-commodity labor, the so-called voluntary activities of parents, which in the 1970s of the last century exceeded expenditures in other areas of the economy (Conger et al., 2000).

Equipped with advanced innovative achievements (modern household appliances, motor transport, later personal computers, etc.), the new quality of labor transformed the culture of society. An “invisible” component of the nation's wealth was being created – additional family value, which, according to estimates of the 1990s, exceeded the additional value created in the industrial sphere - income from capital and land (Ehrlich and Lui, 1998). This activity is formed on the best and most important human feelings - love, loyalty, gratitude, which is important for investing in “human capital” of internal family relationships (Voydanoff, 1990).

In modern conditions, this activity radically transforms the life of a child. Its main, often hidden from society, function is to form new needs and markets. Here are hidden the beginnings that will turn a child who, according to old stereotypes, is helpless into a source of income and the main wealth of the family and society, who in the future will take on the burden of the family head (Degner, 2019).

The growing factor of upbringing and education plays an important role in the formation of personality. This factor of investment in a person is also not taken into account in income statistics (Zoidze, 2024). The growing role of children's education and equipping them with general cultural knowledge leads to fundamental changes in business relations, its transition

to the priority of intellectual labor (Otinashvili, 2025; Belardinelli, 2002).

It is noteworthy that in many advanced countries, legislation prohibits raising children outside the family until a certain age. Back in the 1980s, American scientists determined that investments made in raising a child up to four years of age are the most effective, yielding a fivefold return.

The accumulation of knowledge in the form of intellectual, emotional and ethical skills contributes to the development of elevated manifestations of spiritual life. As a result, an independent person with the skills of constant self-development is formed. This internal family activity is built on natural relationships and is not connected with market commodity-exchange relations.

3.2. Education, Social Capital and Economic Development

The basis of a market economy is formed by two fundamentally different activities: a) Commodity – for sale on the market; and b) Free – domestic household.

If it is possible to measure commodity labor, it is almost impossible to record domestic labor. Economic science became interested in this problem only at the end of the 20th century. According to the Oxford Analytical Center, within the framework of the theory of human capital, in the 1970s, the training of a new employee with a two-year college education after 12 years of schooling was estimated at 13 thousand US dollars, in the 1990s it was already 283 thousand dollars. Today it has exceeded half a million dollars (Chambers, 2024).

This is the price of a young person's cultural upbringing, which does not allow him to get a job in business with an average salary. Data from insurance and judicial practice in the USA and England confirmed these opinions. It was confirmed that behind the official statistical figures there is a "shadow national income", since family expenses on the upbringing and development of a young person significantly exceed the official expenses in the "family economy" (Browning et al., 2014; Ermisch, 2016).

By the 1990s, it was already established that 4 million qualified young people (who were entering the workforce) in the US annually were carriers of a fantastic sum of 1.6 trillion dollars. It is worth noting that culture is not only a powerful productive force, stronger than capital, but also a key factor in accumulation (Alesina and Giuliano, 2010).

Society is growing in confidence in the so-called educated, cultured families. Banks are also more bold in issuing consumer and business loans to meet the growing needs of these families – cars, laptops, mobile phones and other modern technical means (Farrell, 2018). As a result, the financial system is filled with new "perfect blood", which acts as a source of energy for many business projects (Fineman, 1993). The service sector is receiving this powerful impetus. As is known,

today 70-80% of the active population of economically developed countries is employed in the service sector (Friedline et al., 2021).

A free family is a group of developed individuals united by common feelings and love. In such relationships, the need for the despotic power of the head of the family takes second place (White and Rogers, 2000; Conger et al., 2010). Conservative tendencies gradually disappear, and the need for the protection of civil rights becomes stronger. A civilized consumer power is being formed, capable of using a wide range of long-term consumption. Even the poorer strata of the city's population can become wealthy if they own an apartment in a prestigious area of the city and are employed in a normal job.

The sociocultural development of the family and the generation of new needs give rise to dynamic markets, which in turn contribute to the development of business. In Western Europe, society went through a similar stage in the 1950s-60s of the last century, and a civil society was formed, the main characteristic of which is decent education.

The economic basis of the new society in Western Europe is social capital. It is many times greater than industrial resources. In recent decades, the nature of wealth determining the well-being of society has changed radically. If earlier economic well-being was mainly formed by the numerous goods produced, today it is the solvency of the population – the scale and dynamism of domestic consumer markets.

The power of the mass consumer, the market, and not money, has emerged. Since the mass market is created by the demands of millions of families, this is the power of society, which uses money. Social capital, contributing to human development, far surpasses industrial capital. Growing and elevated needs indicate the development of intellectual wealth.

Social capital, created in the sphere of circulation, contributes to the multiplication of labor in the sphere of production. It determines:

1. The development of banking business based on long-term obligations of middle-class families.
2. It produces not only simple goods, but also massive demand from the middle class and small businesses.
3. It contributes to the formation of the 60-70% of GDP of the population, which in advanced Western countries is created by small and medium-sized businesses.
4. It forms the middle class and new businesses – a "demand economy" in contrast to the previous "supply economy".

5. As a result, it changes the lifestyle and quality of life of the population (families).

Social capital is the economic mechanism for the realization of the huge GDP, which is not reflected in statistics, which is created by family labor, which is facilitated by the country's credit policy (Veshapidze

and Mgeladze, 2023). Naturally, the development of social capital has its own contradictions. Significant changes have imposed financial and moral-psychological obligations on the modern family. Closer ties with the banking system and credit relations have brought the family budget into the realm of responsible attitudes.

Like firms and corporations, families have begun to draw up their own balance sheets, with corresponding income and expenses (Molina, 2021). Behind assets and income lie liabilities and obligations (Olivetti and Petrongolo, 2017). Often, the funds spent on credit repayment exceed 40% of family income (Neocleous, 2006; Nepl et al., 2016).

The enormous domestic family workload often limits the development of the housewife (Monticelli et al., 2020). The family also faces challenges: unemployment, illness, family breakdown, which results in financial bankruptcy, hence psychological challenges, stress, etc.

3.3. Empirical Analysis of Family, Socio-Economic Factors and National Security

The study conducted a statistical analysis of Georgia's demographic (Table 1), socio-economic and educational indicators. As a result of data processing, significant trends in the relationship between family and national security were identified. The tables presented below reflect the main empirical results of the study.

The data in Table 1 show that in 2000–2025, the demographic environment of Georgia is characterized by significant changes. Of particular note is the trend of decreasing birth rate, which indicates challenges to the country's demographic security. In 2000, the birth rate was 48.2 thousand, and according to unofficial data for 2025, it decreased to 44.1 thousand. This trend creates a risk of a reduction in labor resources, an aging population, and a decline in economic activity in the future.

During the same period, the divorce rate is increasing, indicating a transformation of the family institution. In 2000, 1,987 divorces were recorded, and by 2025 this figure had increased to 10,100. This increase reflects the intensification of socio-psychological and economic stresses. It is also worth emphasizing that the increase in unemployment often coincides with indicators of family

destabilization, which confirms the interrelationship of economic security and social stability.

The high level of emigration is also a significant challenge. Especially during the crisis period, in 2020, the emigration rate is increasing sharply. The outflow of population reduces the domestic economic potential and negatively affects the social foundations of national security. High unemployment also poses a significant social risk. Economic instability often leads to a deterioration in the financial situation of families, which increases the likelihood of social destabilization.

Analysis of demographic trends reveals that the modern family is facing significant economic and social challenges. To better understand these processes, it is necessary to assess the structure of the family budget and the main directions in which families allocate financial resources (Table 2).

The data in Table 2 show that a significant part of the family budget is directed towards primary needs and education, which confirms the family's function in investing in human capital. The largest part of the family budget is spent on food (37.4%), which is a characteristic of a developing economy. This environment indicates that a significant part of the population is still focused on meeting primary needs.

In addition, the 8.6% of spending on education shows that families play an important role in the formation of human capital. Investing in education is a long-term social and economic resource that increases the competitiveness of a country. High spending on health care and loans indicate an increase in the financial burden of families. Of particular importance is the 11.4% share of loans and financial obligations, which indicates the growing credit dependence of families in the modern economy.

The above data confirm that the family is not only a social, but also an economic institution, which has a significant impact on the country's domestic demand and financial stability.

The structure of family expenditures particularly emphasizes the importance of education in the process of human capital formation (Abuselidze and Zoidze, 2023). Accordingly, it is advisable to assess the impact of the level of education on the economic situation and labor opportunities of the population (Table 3).

Table 1

Dynamics of demographic indicators of Georgia (2000–2025)

Year	Birth rate (thousand)	Marriage	Divorce	Emigration	Unemployment (%)
2000	48.2	13 021	1 987	42 500	14.8
2005	46.1	17 845	2 325	39 800	13.8
2010	62.5	30 412	7 112	35 600	16.3
2015	59.2	29 157	9 540	31 200	21.9
2020	46.5	16 359	7 643	74 264	18.5
2025*	44.1	24 000	10 100	52 000	13.2

Note: *2025 data are conditional/forecast figures for research modeling purposes

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia; World Bank

Table 2
Structure of household expenditures in Georgia

Expense Category	Average share (%)
Food	37.4
Utilities	15.8
Education	8.6
Healthcare	10.3
Transportation	9.1
Loans and Liabilities	11.4
Technology and Communication	7.4

Note: The table reflects the average distribution of the family budget

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia, Household Integrated Survey

Table 3
Impact of education level on average income

Education Level	Average monthly income (GEL)	Unemployment rate (%)
Secondary Education	950	18.2
Vocational Education	1 250	13.6
Bachelor's Degree	1 850	8.9
Master's Degree/PhD	2 750	4.8

Note: The data reflects the relationship between education and economic status

Source: Compiled by the authors based on Labor market analysis (Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, 2026)

According to Table 3, a direct relationship between the level of education and economic well-being is clearly visible. As the level of education increases, the average monthly income also increases and the unemployment rate decreases. For example: the average income of people with secondary education is 950 GEL; for people with a master's or doctoral degree, this figure reaches 2,750 GEL. At the same time, the unemployment rate significantly decreases with increasing level of education - from 18.2% to 4.8%. These results confirm the human capital theory, according to which investments in education increase an individual's economic productivity and labor competitiveness.

The relationship between education and economic well-being confirms that the family is not just a social unit. It is an important mechanism for the formation of the stability and security of the state. To systematically present this relationship, the main directions of the family's influence on national security are given below (Table 4).

Table 4 illustrates the multifaceted impact of the family institution on the national security system. A strong family contributes to maintaining social stability, which reduces the risk of crime, social conflict, and destabilization. Education forms competitive human capital, which is a key factor in economic development. Employment reduces poverty and social inequality, and social capital strengthens institutional trust. In turn, demographic growth is one of the main foundations for the sustainability of the country's labor and military resources (Zoidze et al., 2025a).

After the theoretical analysis of the socio-economic functions of the family, it is important to assess the statistical relationship between the variables. For this, correlation analysis was used, which made it possible to determine the strength of the connection between the main social and economic factors (Table 5).

Pearson's correlation analysis was used to assess the relationship between education and income; between unemployment and divorce; and between social capital and economic stability. This method was used to determine the strength of the relationship between variables.

The results of the correlation analysis showed that: there is a strong positive relationship between education and income ($r = 0.81$); social capital is strongly related to economic stability ($r = 0.76$). This indicates that investing in education and social relations yields significant economic results. A moderate positive correlation was observed between unemployment and divorce ($r = 0.67$), which means that economic difficulties often lead to a crisis in family relations. The moderate positive relationship between birth rate and economic activity confirms that in an economically stable environment, the population is more oriented towards expanding the family.

Therefore, correlation analysis confirmed the existence of significant relationships between variables. However, a multivariate regression model was used to more deeply assess the degree of influence of these relationships (Table 6).

A multivariate regression model was used to assess the impact of education, employment, and social capital

Table 4
Factors of the relationship between family and national security

Factor	Impact on National Security
Strong family	Increased Social Stability
Education	Competitive Human Capital
Employment	Reduced Poverty and Crime
Social capital	Strengthened Institutional Trust
Demographic growth	Sustainable Labor Resources
Financial stability	Enhanced Economic Security

Note: The table represents a conceptual analytical model

Source: Compiled by the authors

Table 5
Results of correlation analysis

Variables	Correlation coefficient (r)	Connection Type
Education-Income	0.81	Strong Positive
Unemployment-Divorce	0.67	Medium Positive
Fertility-Economic Activity	0.54	Moderate Positive
Social Capital-Economic Stability	0.76	Strong Positive

Note: Pearson's correlation analysis. $p < .05$

Source: Calculated by the authors

Table 6

Results of the regression model

Variable	β coefficient	Std. Error	t Stat	Sig.
Constant	1.245	0.311	4.002	.001
Education	0.582	0.114	5.103	.000
Employment	0.417	0.097	4.298	.002
Social Capital	0.368	0.088	4.181	.003

Note: Dependent variable: National Security Index. $R^2 = .71$; $F = 18.42$; $p < .001$

Source: Calculated by the authors

on the national security index. The use of the regression model made it possible to quantify the impact of various socio-economic factors.

Regression analysis showed that education has the strongest impact on the national security index ($\beta = 0.582$). This confirms that education is a strategic factor for the long-term development of the state. The employment rate also has a significant impact on the level of national security ($\beta = 0.417$), as economic stability reduces social risks and crisis processes. The positive impact of social capital ($\beta = 0.368$) indicates that trust, cooperation, and social integration are important elements of state stability. The explanatory power of the model is high ($R^2 = .71$), which means that the variables included in the model explain 71% of the variation in national security.

Considering the above, the results of the regression analysis showed that education, employment, and social capital have a significant impact on the sustainability of national security.

Overall, the study found that the family is one of the most important institutions of state security. Its influence extends to the economic, social, demographic and cultural spheres. The family creates human capital, which is the main resource for the development of the modern economy. Investments in education, upbringing and cultural development increase the quality, productivity and competitiveness of labor resources. In the modern economy, special importance is attached to knowledge and intellectual resources, which further strengthens the role of the family. According to the study, families in developed countries spend significant financial resources on the education and professional development of their children. These investments create a highly qualified workforce in the future and increase the economic potential of the country.

The formation of social capital is particularly important. Trust, responsibility, cooperation skills, and civic culture are formed within the family (Zoidze et al., 2025b). These factors contribute to maintaining social stability and reduce the risk of social conflicts.

Our research also showed that economically strong and educated families have a significant impact on the development of the financial system. They actively participate in banking and credit relations, which increases the consumer market and promotes the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

In addition, the modern family faces many challenges: unemployment; increasing financial obligations; demographic crisis; migration; weakening of family institutions; psychological stress and social isolation.

Of particular note is the fact that in the modern economic environment, the financial stability of a family depends significantly on employment and income stability (Mokomane, 2012). The loss of jobs directly affects the social situation of the family and increases the scale of social risks (Menshikov et al., 2017). During the trial, it was revealed that the state's family support policy – access to education, the healthcare system, employment policy and social protection – is an important direction of national security.

The presented statistical and correlation-regression analysis demonstrates that the institution of the family has a significant impact on demographic, economic and social processes. These results form the basis for the main findings of the study and their theoretical understanding.

4. Conclusions

The family is a fundamental institution for the development of the state and one of the main elements of national security. It is in the family that human capital, social responsibility, cultural values, and labor skills are formed, which determine the economic and social development of the country. In the modern world, national security cannot be ensured without a strong family institution. Educated, economically stable, and socially responsible families form the basis for the stability of the state.

Therefore, the family is the cell of the state and the basis of its development. In the advanced countries of Western Europe, already in the 50s–60s of the 20th century, the needs and lifestyle of the middle-class (nuclear) family became the locomotive that drove the process of reproduction and determined its functioning and development. The formation of these complex processes required several decades of reasonable legislative and social policy to create conditions for a “career” family in a new sense – with new opportunities for investment in human capital.

Today, in economically developed countries, raising a child born in 2026 to adulthood requires a huge expenditure on the family, which has further

increased the obligations towards them (Kreyenfeld et al., 2012). As a result, family challenges have become the epicenter of socio-political changes. That is why employment dynamics are the cornerstone of economic policy in all countries, determining not only the dollar exchange rate, but also the stability of the entire financial system (Folbre, 2008). Social capital fosters a desire for cooperation. Its norms and connections are strengthened when used and weakened when not used.

Kinship ties play a special role in social integration. To some extent, blood kinship can be compared to horizontal ties of civic engagement. However, the family as a phenomenon is much more universal. Institutions of civic participation cover broad segments of social life and strengthen cooperation at the community level.

The results of the study confirmed that the family is a fundamental social institution of the national security system. In modern conditions, national security is no longer defined solely by military or political categories (Gordon, 2012). It depends to a large extent on the quality of human capital, demographic stability, and the development of social capital.

The results of the study showed that the family is the main institution for the formation of human capital. Analysis of statistical data revealed that increased investment in education has a positive impact on economic activity and income growth (Greif, 2006; Kuznets, 2002). Statistical and correlational analysis has shown that investments in education have a direct impact on economic well-being, employment, and social stability (Heath, 2019). The family appears as the main producer of human capital in this process (Horwitz, 2015).

Correlation analysis confirmed the connection between unemployment and indicators of family stability. In particular, high unemployment increases

social risks, reduces family well-being and strengthens emigration processes. The study also confirmed that unemployment and financial difficulties significantly increase the risk of family destabilization. This environment may develop into social tension and demographic crisis in the future.

The assessment of demographic trends has shown that the decline in birth rates and the aging of the population represent a long-term challenge to national security. In these conditions, the state's responsibility for family support, access to education, and social protection is increasing.

It was found that social capital – trust, cooperation, civic responsibility – has a significant impact on economic sustainability and the effectiveness of state institutions. The results of the study indicate that to ensure the long-term security of the state, it is necessary to: strengthen the institution of the family; improve the quality of education; improve the effectiveness of employment policy; develop the social protection system; support demographic policy. Thus, a strong family is one of the main foundations not only of social well-being, but also of national security.

Overall, our research has proven that the family:

- ✓ builds human and social capital;
- ✓ promotes economic growth;
- ✓ reduces the level of social risks;
- ✓ ensures the maintenance of social stability;
- ✓ creates the foundation of democratic and civic culture.

Therefore, state policy should be directed towards strengthening the family institution, improving the quality of education, developing the social security system, and expanding employment opportunities. Only in this way will it be possible to ensure sustainable development, economic prosperity, and national security.

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