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**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF REGIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF  
KAZAKHSTAN FOR 2016-2018**

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**Relevance of topic.** The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the beginning of 1991 was 16.4 million people, and by the beginning of 2000 it had dropped to 14.9 million people. A significant decline in the population in the 90s years of XX century is associated with mass migration of some ethnic groups to their historical homeland and falling of birth rate. From 2002 the demographic situation become to change in positive side<sup>1</sup>.

The extension of human life, creation of modern and effective education and healthcare systems, provision of high-quality medical services are the most important priorities for the development of the country for long-term strategy, which were mentioned by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan<sup>2</sup>. The population is the main subject of social production. Neither economic nor social forecasting is possible without taking into account demographic factors.

The demography of any state directly affects on development of its foreign and domestic economy and politics. Demographically strong states have always influenced the fate of neighboring countries. The most populated country in the world, China due to its population has

become a strong and great country. The quantitative factor sooner or later becomes a qualitative factor. Kazakhstan must maximize its population in order to maintain territorial integrity and security.

According to demographic picture of Kazakhstan we can observe a positive trend due to the positive population. But the situation in the regions of the country has a demographic contrast. All regions are developing in different directions and have different socio-economic indicators.

**Aims of research.** To analyze the dynamics of socio-demographic development in the Republic of Kazakhstan and to identify in comparative form the features of modern demographic development of the regions.

**Materials and research methods:** Material for information base were used the official data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Regional Departments of statistics. While the object of the study were the territorial signs, the population of 14 regions, cities Nur-Sultan, Almaty. The analysis was carried out on the basis of statistics for 2016, 2017, 2018.

**Results of research:**

The state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of demography is aimed at regulating the basis processes in the natural and mechanical movement of the country's population – fertility, mortality and migration. Today, the quality of human resources plays a huge role in the development of the country's economy.

The population of the country in 2018 amounted to 18,376.2 thousand people, including urban – 10,626.2 thousand people (57.8%), rural – 7,750.0 thousand people (42.2%). Compared to 2017, the population increased by 238.8 thousand people or 1.3%. The same slight increase (1.2%) occurred from 2016 to 2017. According to the calculated data for the last three years, the population dynamics in Kazakhstan as a whole has a positive trend.

At the same time, the growth is uneven – over 90% of the population growth occurs primarily in the Mangystau, Atyrau and southern regions (South Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda). In addition, Aktobe, Atyrau and Almaty regions also make a positive contribution, where expect the most favorable situation to increase the population. At the same time, in such areas as East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Karaganda and Kostanay is expected a steady decline in population number.

Table 1 – Population change in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016-2018

Territory	Whole population				
	2016	Total growth, %	2017	Total growth, %	2018
Republic of Kazakhstan	17 918 214	+1,22	18 137 328	1,29	18 376 178
Akmola region	734 369	0,54	738 371	0,20	739 566
Aktobe region	845 679	1,30	856 687	1,41	868 964
Almaty region	1 983 465	1,60	2 015 144	1,09	2 037 393
Atyrau region	607 528	1,97	619 502	2,12	632 896
West Kazakhstan region	641 513	0,76	646 387	0,84	651 874
Zhambyl region	1 115 307	0,16	1 117 101	0,66	1 124 559
Karagandy region	1 382 734	-0,19	1 380 046	-0,08	1 378 863
Kostanay region	879 134	-0,41	875 531	-0,27	873 124
Kyzylorda region	773 143	1,16	782 104	1,41	793 299
Mangystau region	642 824	2,49	658 827	2,65	676 735

South Kazakhstan region	2 878 636	1,56	2 923 542	2,19	2 988 919
Pavlodar region	757 014	-0,29	754 814	-0,11	753 981
North Kazakhstan region	563 300	-0,82	558 665	-0,65	555 020
East Kazakhstan region	1 389 568	-0,43	1 383 620	-0,33	1 379 079
Nur-Sultan city	972 692	5,85	1 029 556	3,79	1 070 196
Almaty city	1 751 308	2,63	1 797 431	2,93	1 851 710

Thus, as can be seen from Table 1, regional differences in the dynamics of the population are noticeable. Such regions as North Kazakhstan (the largest decline), then East Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar and Karaganda continue to go with a negative trend, which will cause of growing regional inequality.

#### *Analysis of natural growth of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

Natural growth is one of the main demographic indicators showing the difference between fertility and mortality over a period of time. During the 2016-2018 years, the natural growth of the country's population decreased by 7.4%.

In 2016 total fertility rate in republic was 22,5%, in urban and rural area 22.6 and 22.3 per 1,000 populations respectively. In 2018 this indicator decreased to 21,8%.

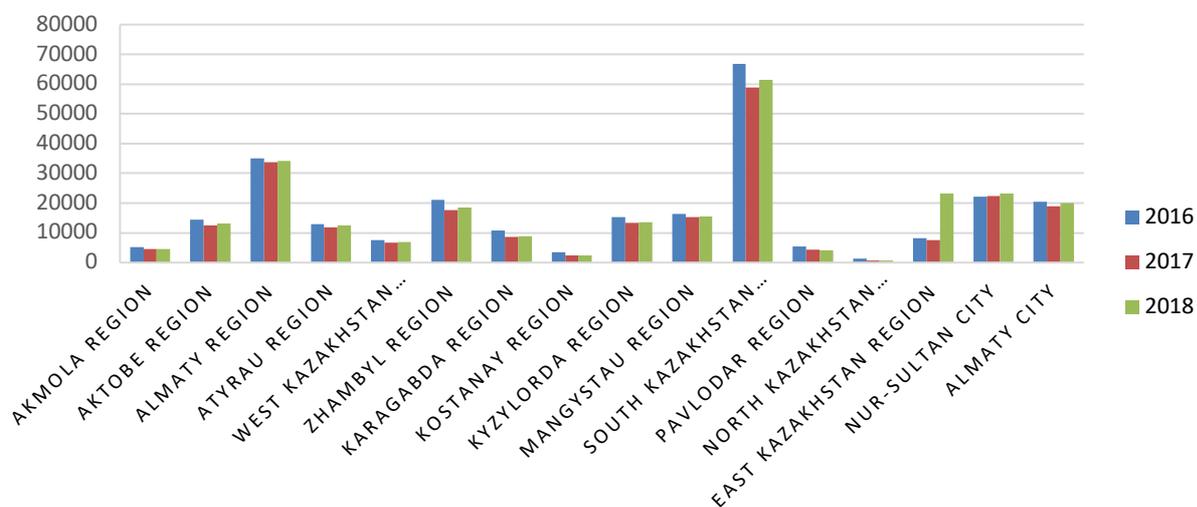
It should be noted that total fertility rate differs from region to region, although continuous growth of this factor can be noted in every region of the republic. In 2018 the highest fertility rates in the country are noted in Mangystau and South Kazakhstan regions (about 30 per 1,000 populations).

One of the main indicators of the demographic situation in the country is considered to be a mortality rate. In comparison to birth rate, mortality rate even more directly depends on the level of socio-economic development, material welfare and on level of the public health service<sup>3</sup>.

Reduction of mortality in the republic is observed, most significantly the number of deceased people have decreased in 1999 from 147.4 thousand to 142.8 thousand (on 5%) – in 2009, mortality ratio has decreased from 9,9 to 8% respectively. In 2018 mortality rate in republic was 7,2 deaths per 1,000 population.

According to the official statistics of 2018, the highest mortality rates were registered in Akmola (8,27), North Kazakhstan (8,12) and Karaganda (7,92) regions, the lowest mortality rates were registered in Nur-Sultan (5,62) and Almaty (5,91) cities.

It should be noted that high rate of death in 2018 was caused by disease of the circulatory system (23%), nervous system (14%) and malignant neoplasm/cancer (11%)<sup>4</sup>.



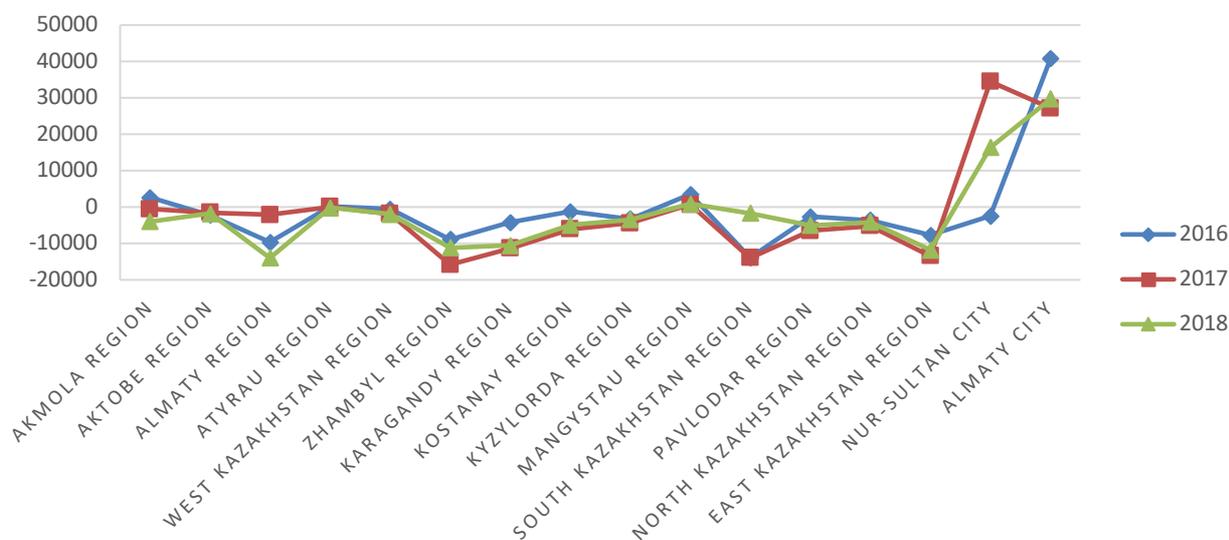
**Figure 1** – Change in natural growth of population in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016-2018

According to the official statistics of 2016-2018, the highest natural growth rates were observed in South Kazakhstan, Almaty, Zhambyl, Mangystau regions, Nur-Sultan and Almaty cities and relatively low natural growth rates were observed in North Kazakhstan, Kostanay and Pavlodar regions.

*Mechanical movement of population of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

Population migration is a complicated public process affecting many parts of social, economic and cultural life of the whole nation. The world economy globalization, irregularity of social and economic country development leading to the strengthening of migration processes in modern world<sup>5</sup>.

Migration outflow from Kazakhstan after the collapse of the Soviet Union began to grow. In 1994, the external and internal migration involved 870 thousand people or nearly 5% of the population of Kazakhstan. Since 1995 in Kazakhstan started the trend towards reducing the number of migrants leaving the country.



**Figure 2** – Change in migration growth in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016-2018

Analysis of the data graphics shows that the positive balance in migration have Mangystau region, as the city of Nur-Sultan and Almaty cities. Recently, Shymkent city joined to the cities of the republican significance. This city has a high level of migration growth. Most migratory population decline observed in Zhambyl, East Kazakhstan and Almaty regions.

Today in Kazakhstan there is significant reduction in the intensity of migration processes, characterized by a decrease in the number of immigrants and the growing proportion of regional and inter-regional migration.

**Conclusion**

As the result of the conducted research of demographic indicators of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the last three years the following results were obtained:

1. The analysis of demographic indicators of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was made, including population quantity dynamic, quantity of natural movement of the population as well as birth rate, death rate and natural growth, population mechanical values. The largest population growth in the country occurs due to the southern regions of the country. These regions have a positive trend of increasing of population, due to mainly natural growth. Problematic regions, where the overall growth every year shows negative values, are the North and East regions of the country.

2. The regional differences of the regions of birth rate and death rate values were investigated.

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