

# The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022

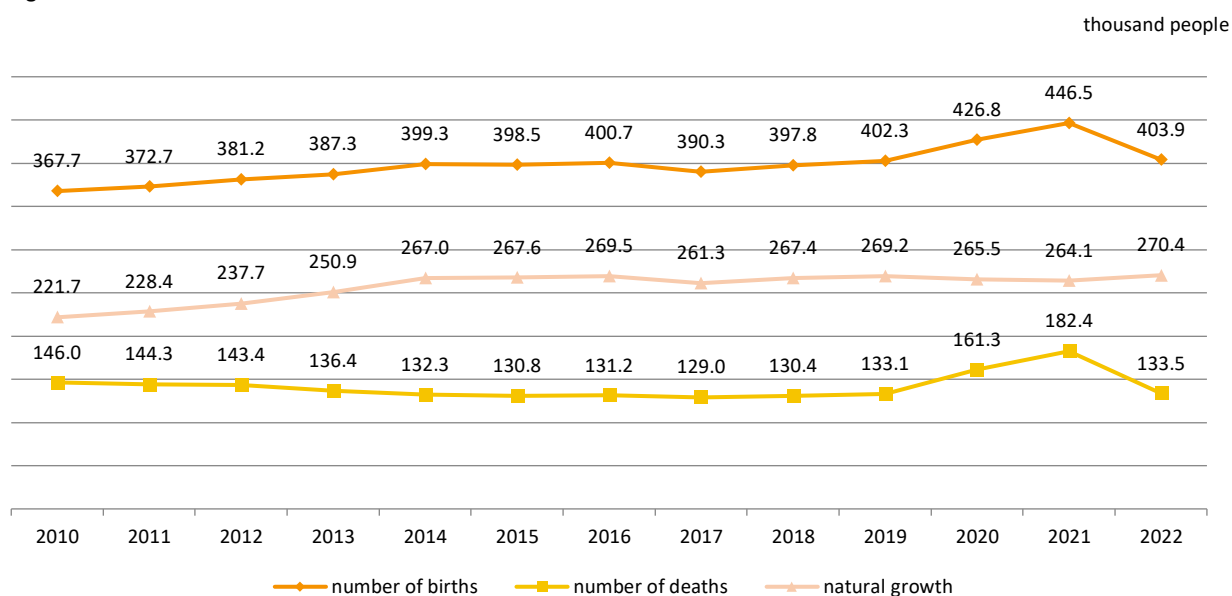
Date of release: 11.04.2023

Date of next release: 11.04.2024

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## 1. Key points

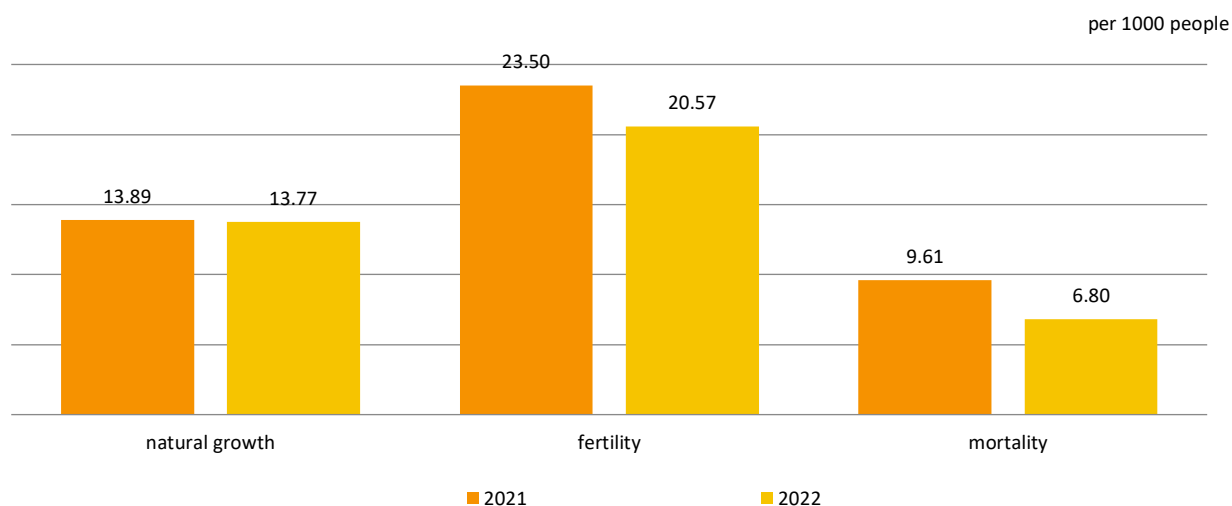
- The number of births was 403.9 thousand people;
- The number of deaths was 133.5 thousand people;
- The natural increase in the population amounted to 270.4 thousand people;
- Registered 128.4 thousand marriages;
- Registered 44.5 thousand divorces.



## Spreadsheets

[The natural movement of the population for 2022](#)

## The crude rates of natural movement of the population



The highest birth rates were recorded in Mangystau (28.53 people per 1,000 population), Turkistan (27.67) regions and the city of Shymkent (27.13). The main proportions of births fall on women aged 30-34 and account for 28.6%, those aged 25-29 years – 28.1%.

The highest mortality rates were observed in Soltustik Kazakhstan (11.63 per 1000 population), Shygys Kazakhstan (11.58) and Kostanai regions (10.65), which is associated with the age structure of the population of these regions.

The main causes of death are diseases of the circulatory system – 22.7%, neoplasms – 10.4%, diseases of the respiratory system – 9.8%, accidents, poisoning and injuries – 8.4% and diseases of the digestive system – 8%. The number of deaths of children under the age of 5 in 2022 amounted to 3989 people, the infant mortality rate was 9.88 per 1000 births. The number of deaths under 1 year old was 3154 infants, the infant mortality rate was 7.68 per 1000 live births.

## 2. Dynamic tables

by years:

[Natural increase \(decrease\) of the population](#)

[Birth](#)

[Deaths](#)

[Marriages and divorces](#)

by month:

[Natural increase \(decrease\) of the population](#)

[Births](#)

[Deaths](#)

[Marriages and divorces](#)

## 3. Glossary

Natural population growth – the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths for a certain period;

Fertility – a process that is determined by the frequency and characteristics of childbirth (mother's age, birth order, etc.) in a given population;

Mortality – the process of the extinction of a generation, consisting of many single deaths occurring at different ages in a given population;

Cause of death – diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that led to or contributed to death, as well as the circumstances of the accident or act of violence that caused the fatal injury;

Reproductive period (age) – the period of time during which a woman is capable of childbearing. For statistical purposes, most countries conventionally assume a period of 15-49 years;

Reproduction of the population – the process of continuous renewal of generations of people as a result of the interaction of fertility and mortality;

Marriage - the process of formation of marriage (marital) couples in the population;

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.

## 4. Methodological explanations

Information on natural movement of population is collected and processed on the basis of civil status records registered with the Civil Registry Office. Only those born alive are included in the number of births.

In Kazakhstan, the definition of "live birth" and "stillbirth" from January 1, 2008, complies with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Live birth (as defined by WHO) – the complete expulsion or removal of the product of conception from the mother's body, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, and the fetus after such separation breathes or shows other signs of life, such as heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord or other movements of voluntary muscles, regardless of whether it is cut the umbilical cord and whether the placenta has separated.

The rate of natural increase – the difference between the total birth and death rates.

The general fertility rate – an indicator that determines the intensity of childbearing in relation to the entire population. It is the ratio of the total number of live births during the period to the average population. As a rule, it is calculated per 1000 population.

The general mortality rate – an indicator that determines the intensity of mortality of the population. It is the ratio of the total number of deaths during the period to the average population. As a rule, it is calculated per 1000 population.

Infant mortality rate – an indicator that determines the mortality rate of children under the age of one year. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths under the age of 1 year to the number of live births. The infant mortality rate is calculated per 1000 live births.

Information on marriages and divorces (dissolved marriages) – based on the statistical development of data contained in civil status acts compiled for each such event by the RACS bodies. The data in the tables cover only cases of marriage and divorce registered with the Civil Registry Office.

The overall marriage and divorce rates are calculated as the ratio of the number of marriages concluded and divorced during the period of marriages, respectively, to the average population.

#### 5. Useful links

[Methodology for calculating fertility rates](#)

[Methodology for calculating mortality rates](#)

[Methodology for calculating indicators of marriage \(matrimony\) and dissolution of marriage \(matrimony\)](#)

[Natural movement of the population, Report on quality](#)

[Birth Rates by Age Group, Report on quality.](#)

[Natural movement of the population, Information and analytical system «Taldau»](#)

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