



POPULATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

2009-2021

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA 2021

The data provided accordance with the administrative-territorial division at the time of the census as of September 1, 2021



POPULATION SIZE

According to the population census, the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan has increased by 3,176,418 people, growing from 16,009,597 in 2009 to 19,186,015 in 2021.

The most populated areas are Almaty and Turkistan regions, as well as the city of Almaty. The least populated regions are North Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, and Atyrau region.

Distribution of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by regions (%)

Distribution of Population by Gender and area type

2009

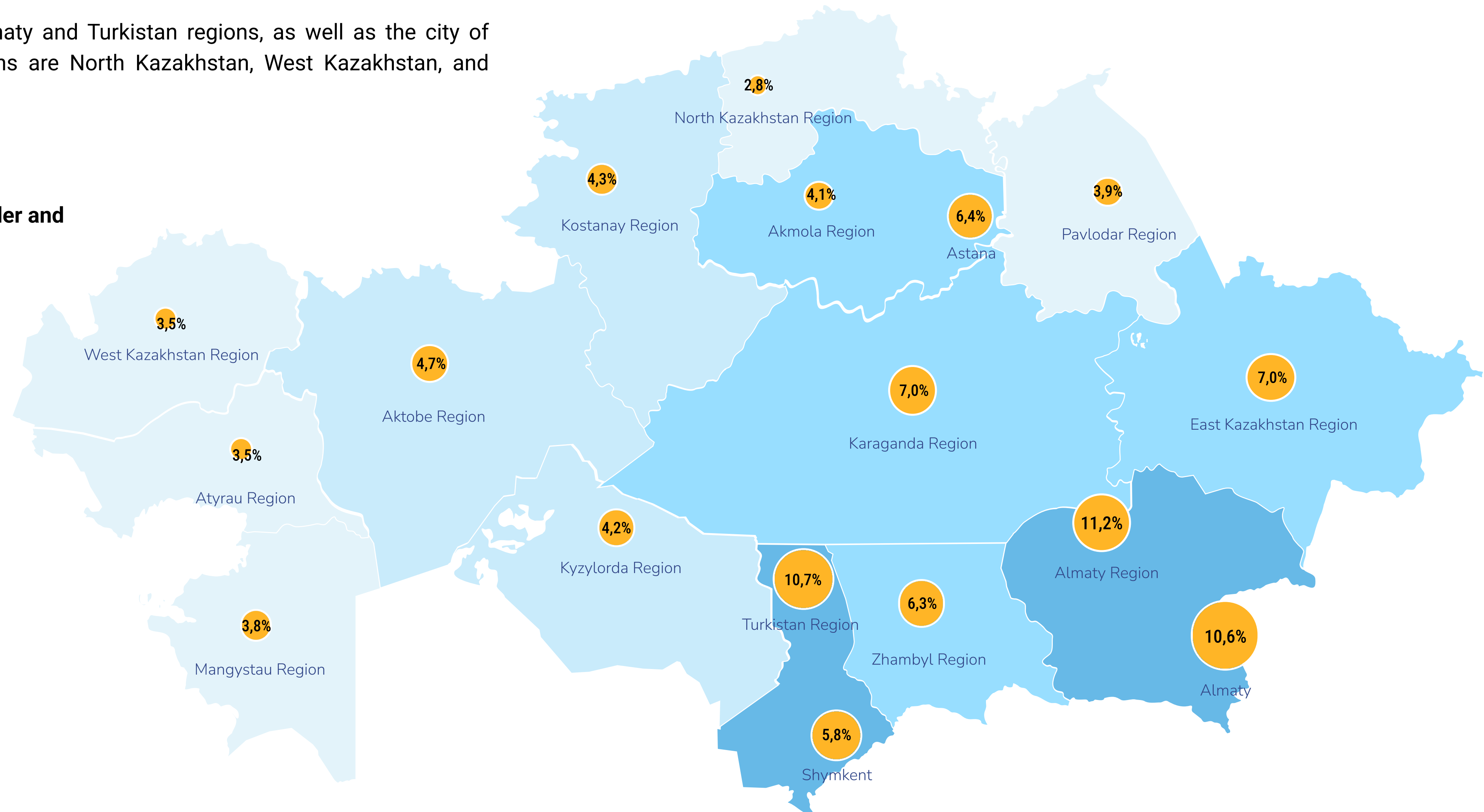
♂ 51,8% ♀ 48,2%

🏠 URBAN 56,1% 🌳 RURAL 43,9%

2021

♂ 51,4% ♀ 48,6%

🏠 URBAN 61,2% 🌳 RURAL 38,8%



GENDER AND AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

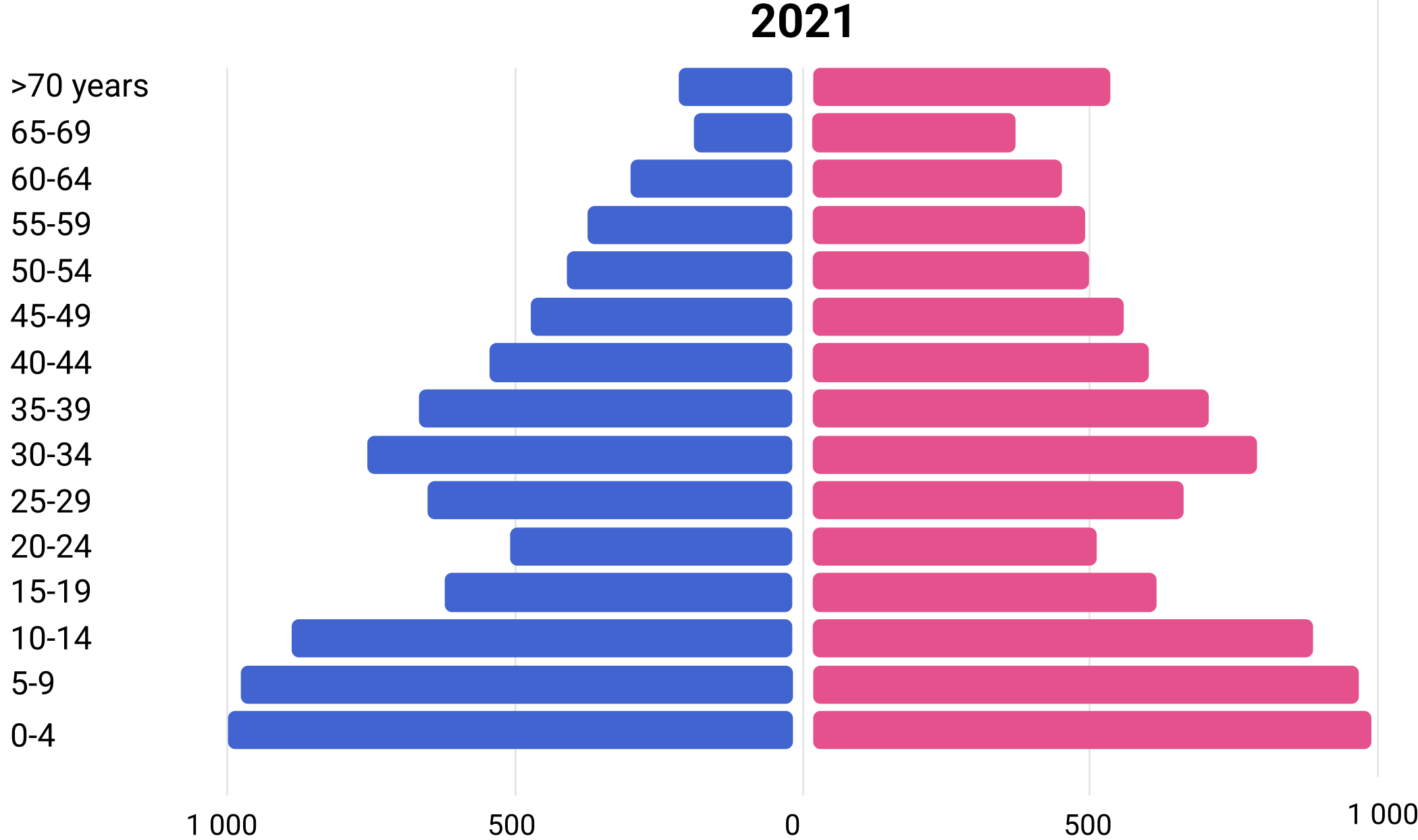
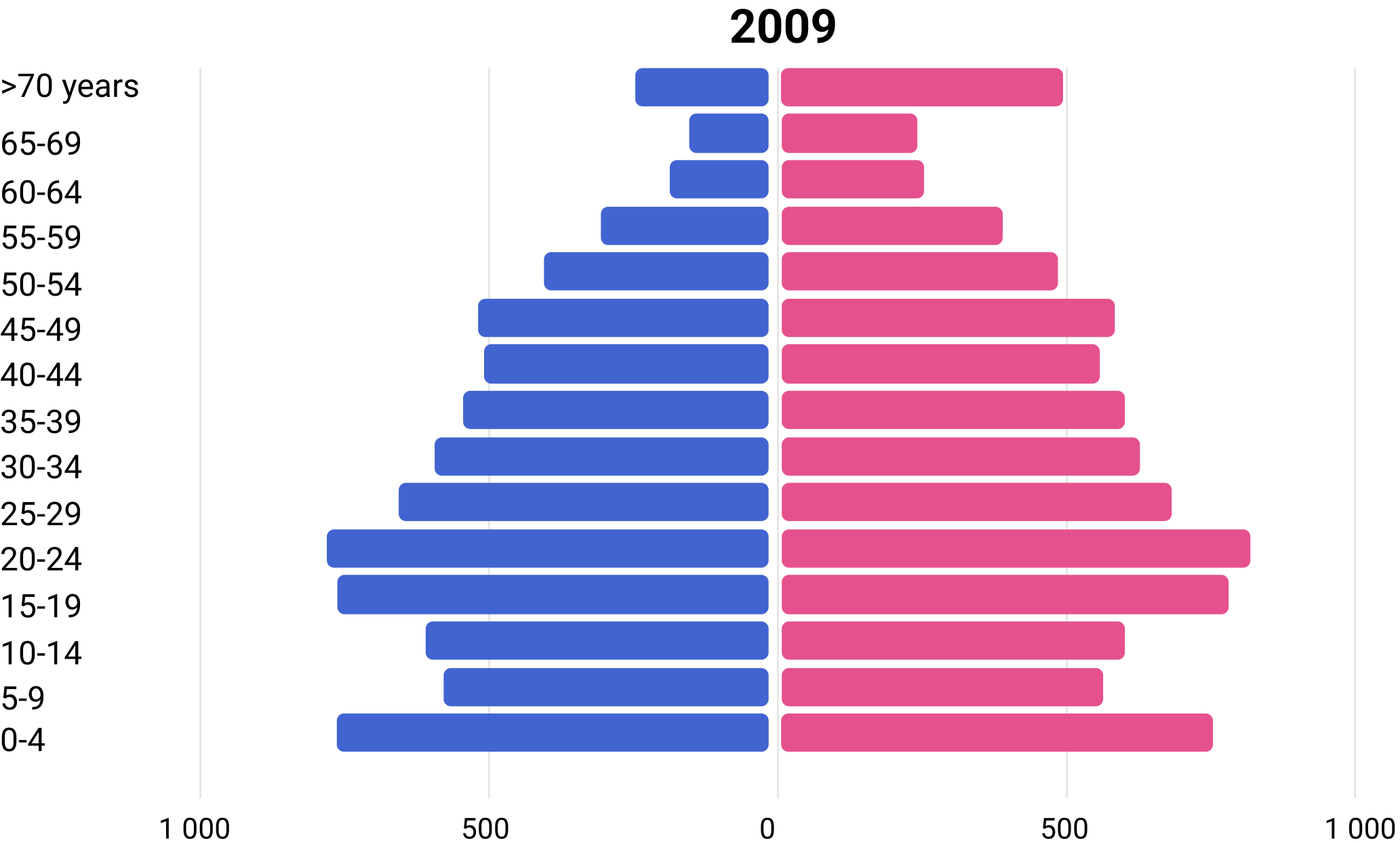
The population of Kazakhstan in 2021 has increased by 19.8%, reaching a total of 19,186,015 people compared to 2009. The number of male population men rose to 9,324,840, an increase of 1,612,616 or 21%, while the number of female population women reached 9,861,175, an increase of 1,563,802 or 19%. The ratio of male to female men to women has slightly increased, with 946 men per 1,000 women in 2021, compared to 929 men per population 1,000 women in 2009.

The 2009 population pyramid is characterized by a narrow base of children, a significant increase in the 15-35 age group, and some narrowing near the top. The narrow base indicates a moderate birth rate, while the significant proportion of the working-age population suggests economic productivity. The gradual narrowing towards the top reflects signs of aging, which may increase the demand for elderly care as the age distribution shifts. This type of population pyramid is typical for countries undergoing socio-economic transformations.

The 2021 census reflects a population pyramid characteristic of a young population, with a broad base indicating a large number of children and young people. This pyramid suggests high birth rates and declining death rates, resulting in a significant proportion of the population being in younger age groups. This indicates that Kazakhstan is likely to experience substantial population growth in the future, necessitating increased investments in healthcare, education, and youth employment.

The younger population pyramid, along with the growth of over 3 million people in 10 years, is also evident from the fact that, according to the 2009 census, no single age cohort reached or exceeded one million people. However, in the 2021 census, this is observed in the first two age cohorts for both sexes.

The number of people in older age cohorts has also increased. The population aged 60 years and older has grown by 1.6 times, now making up 13% of the total population (compared to 9.7% in 2009). There has been a more than twofold increase in the cohort of men and women aged 60-64 years, and the number of women aged 70 years and older significantly exceeds the number of men in this age group. This confirms the predictions made in the previous census regarding the increasing demand for medical and social services for the elderly.

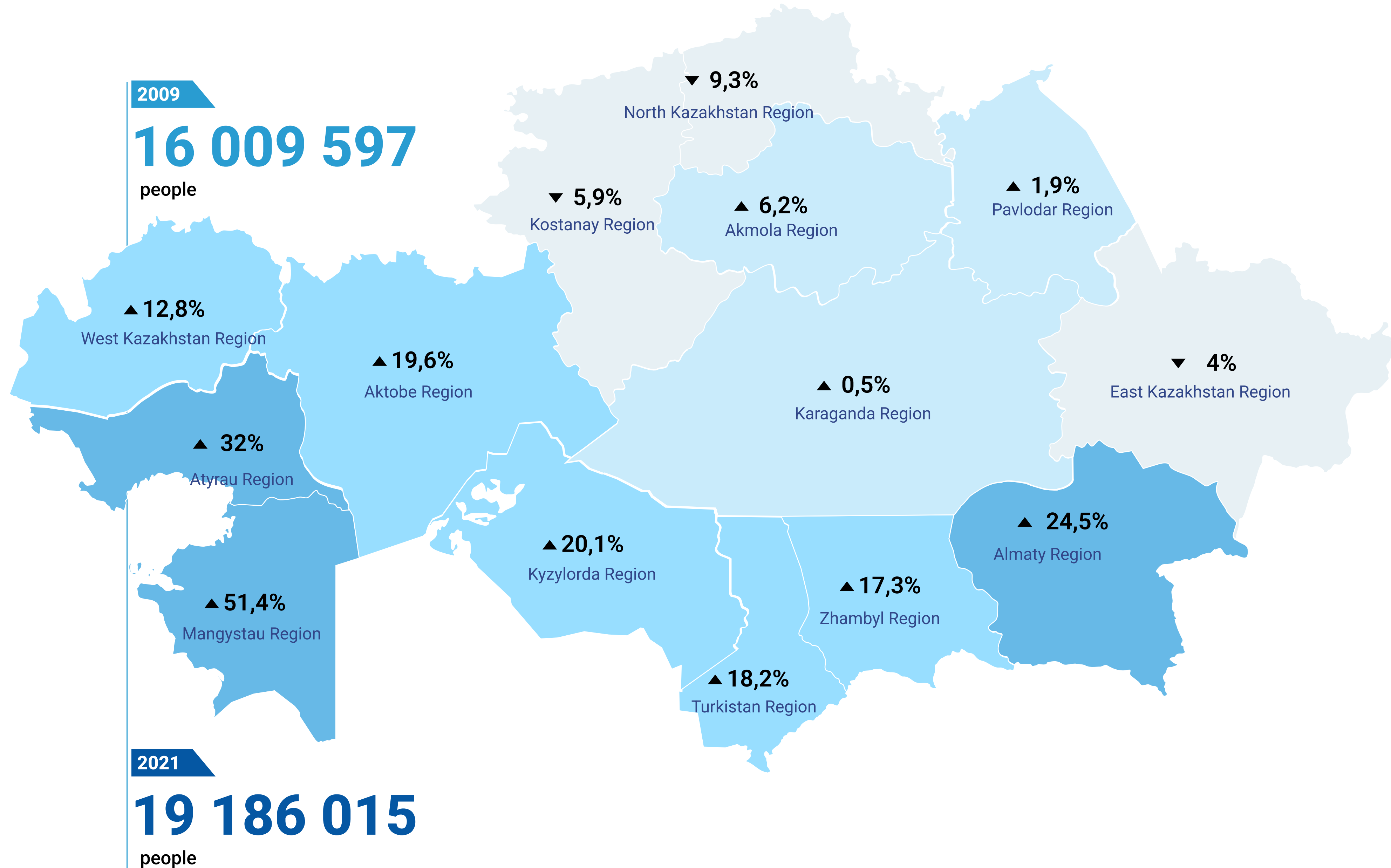


POPULATION SIZE

Population growth occurred in all regions except for Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, and East Kazakhstan.

The largest decrease in population was in North Kazakhstan, with a decline of 9.3%, followed by Kostanay with a 5.9% decrease, and East Kazakhstan with a 4% decrease.

The three regions with the highest population growth from 2009 to 2021 were Mangystau (51.4%), Atyrau (32%) and Almaty (24.5%). Other regions also experienced growth, though it did not exceed 20.1%.

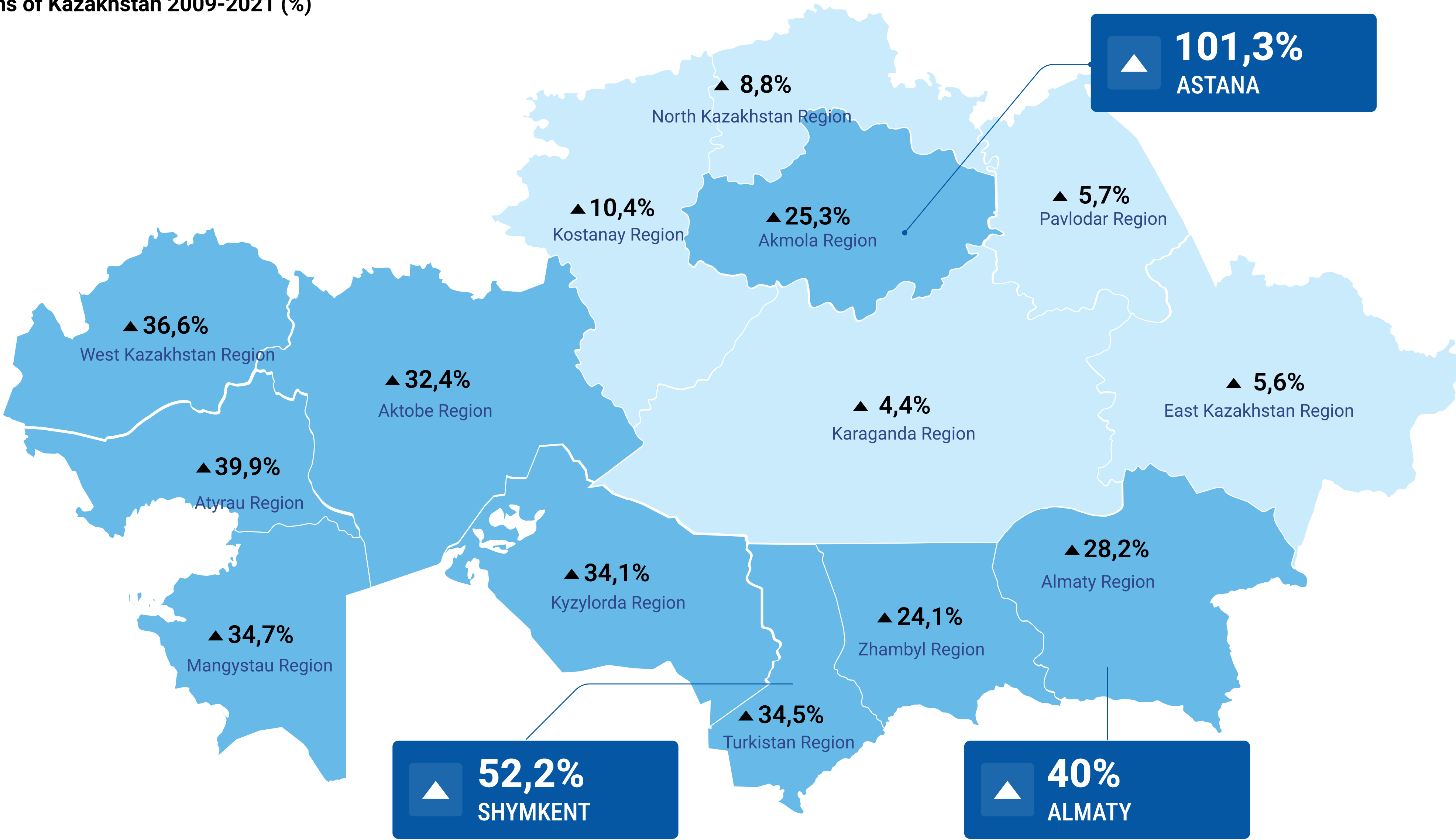


URBANIZATION

Urban Population Change in the Regions of Kazakhstan 2009-2021 (%)

There has been a general trend of urbanization across all regions of Kazakhstan. The largest growth occurred in the three major cities—Astana (101.3%), Almaty (40%), and Shymkent (52.2%). Astana stands out as the most significant, with its population more than doubling over the last two decades.

The highest regional urbanization growth was seen in Atyrau region (39.9%), followed by West Kazakhstan Region (36.6%) and Mangystau region (34.7%). The lowest growth rates were in Pavlodar region (5.7%), East Kazakhstan Region (5.6%), and Karaganda region (4.4%).

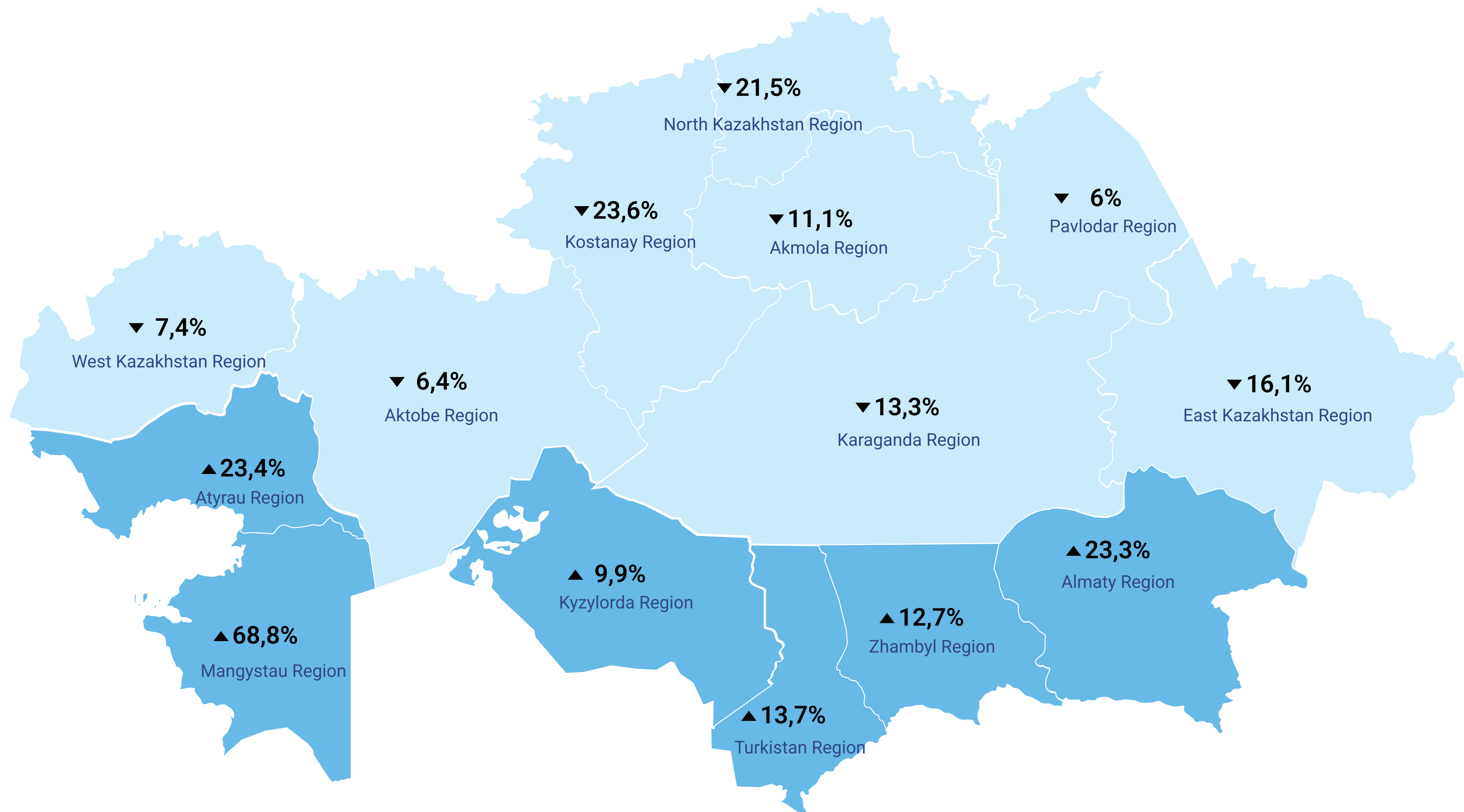


Rural population change in the regions of Kazakhstan in 2009-2021 (%)

The rural population has significantly decreased between the two censuses. Most regions have seen a relative decline in their rural populations.

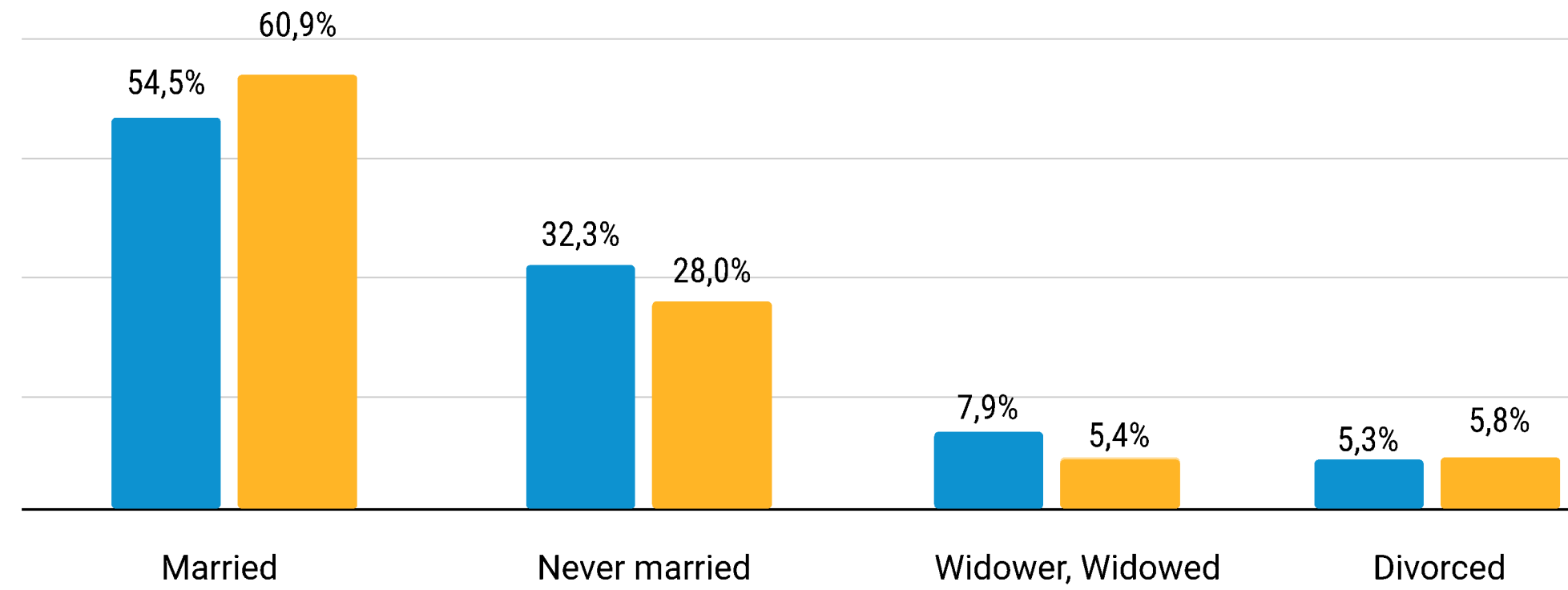
The largest decreases occurred in Kostanay region (23.6%), North Kazakhstan Region (21.5%), and East Kazakhstan Region (16.1%).

Conversely, the largest increases in the rural population were seen in Mangystau region (68.8%), Atyrau region (23.4%), and Almaty region (23.3%).



Population by marital status

2009 2021



Population aged 5 years and older who speak the state language (%) based on the 2021 census

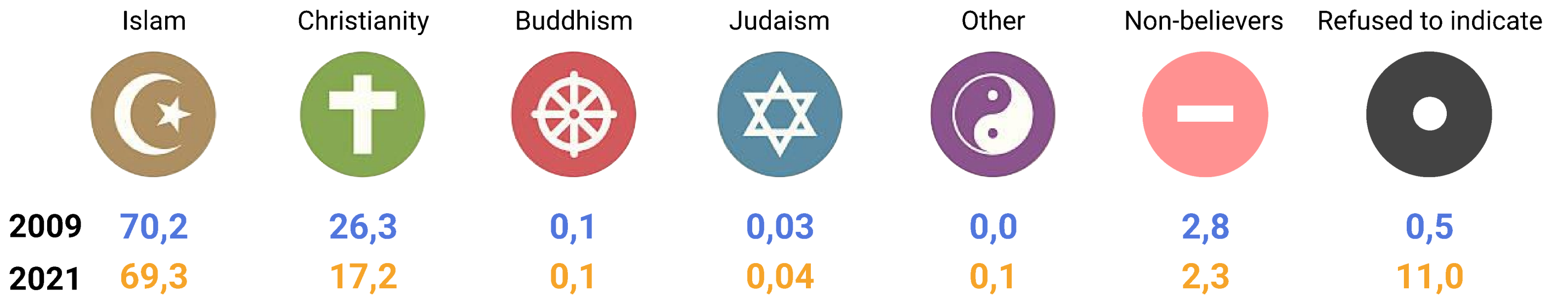
80,1%

Proficient

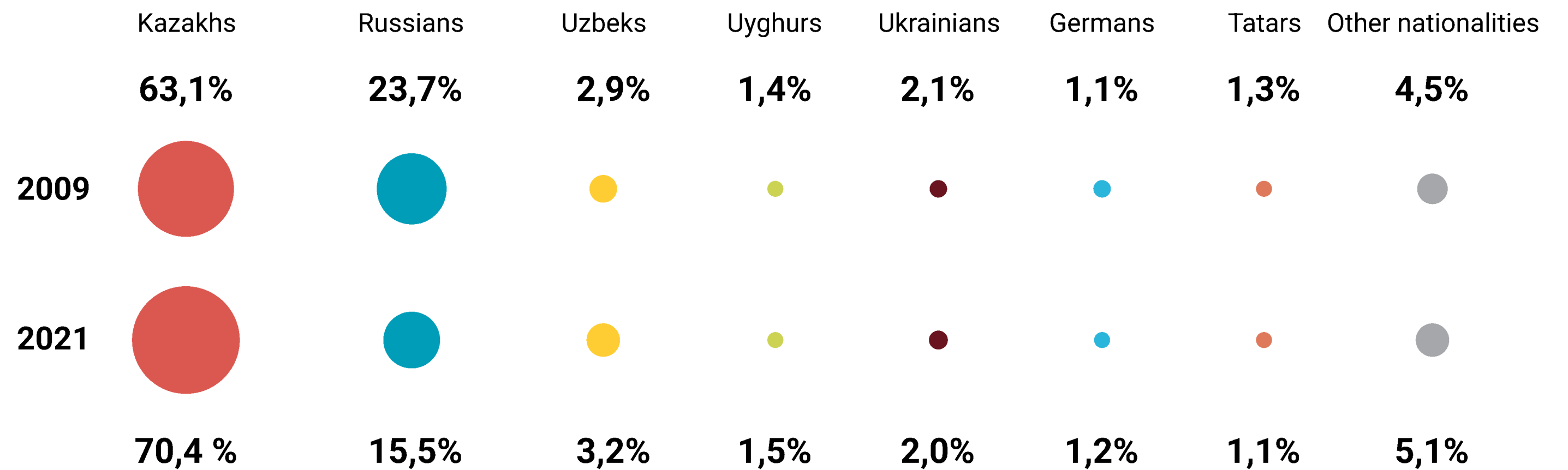
19,9%

Not proficient

Population by religion



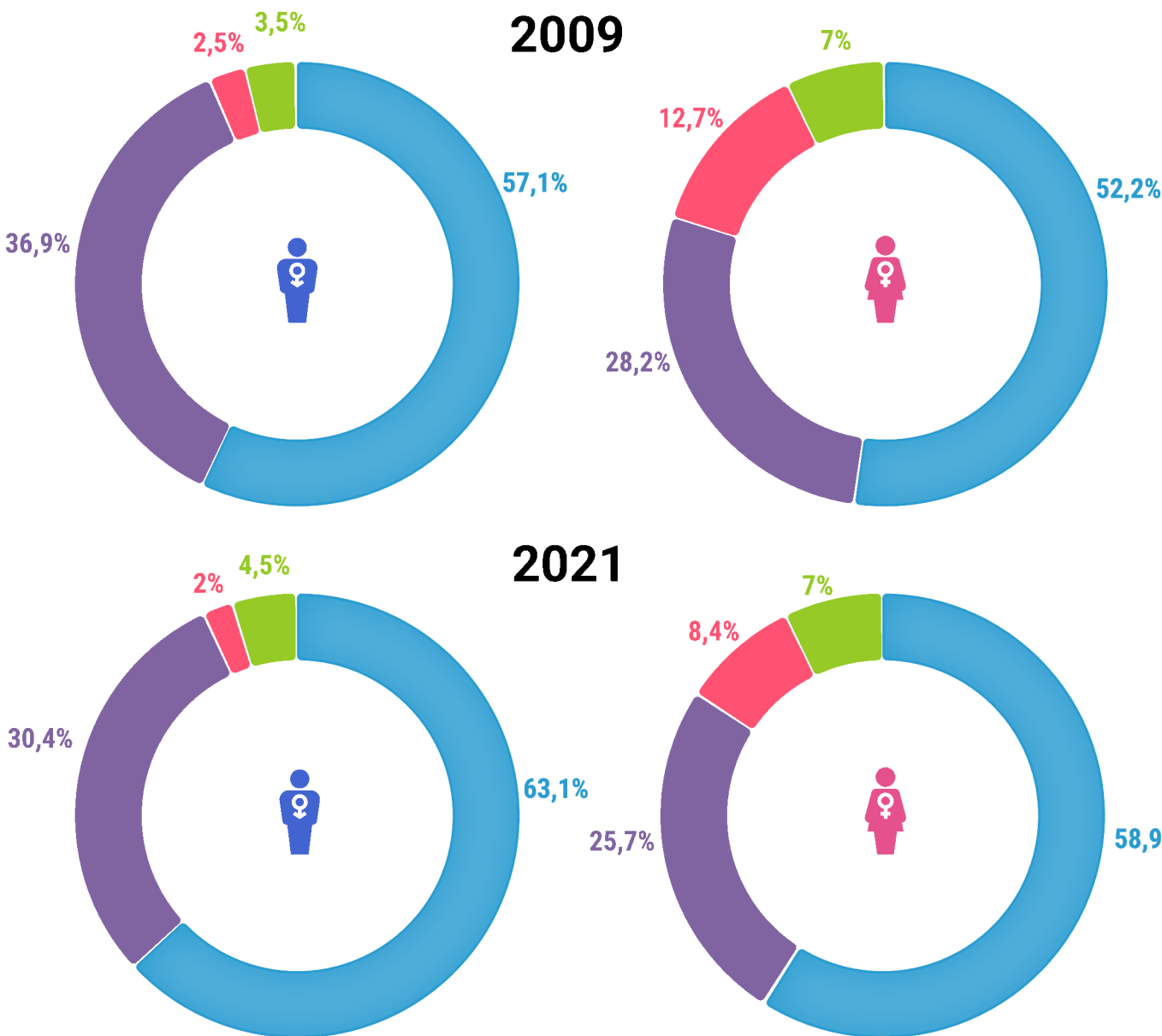
National composition of the population



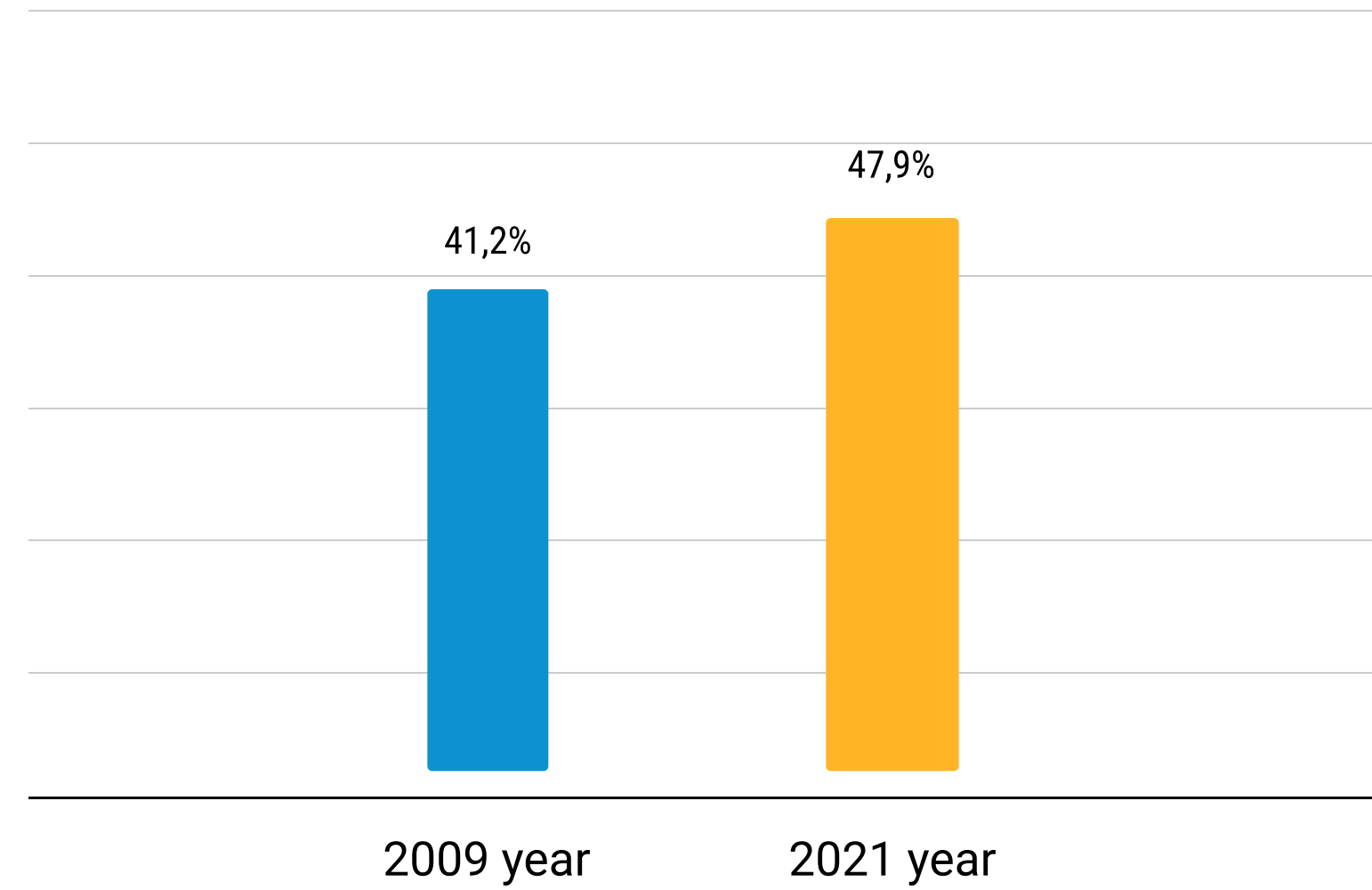
2009

2021

■ Married
■ Never married
■ Widower, Widowed
■ Divorced

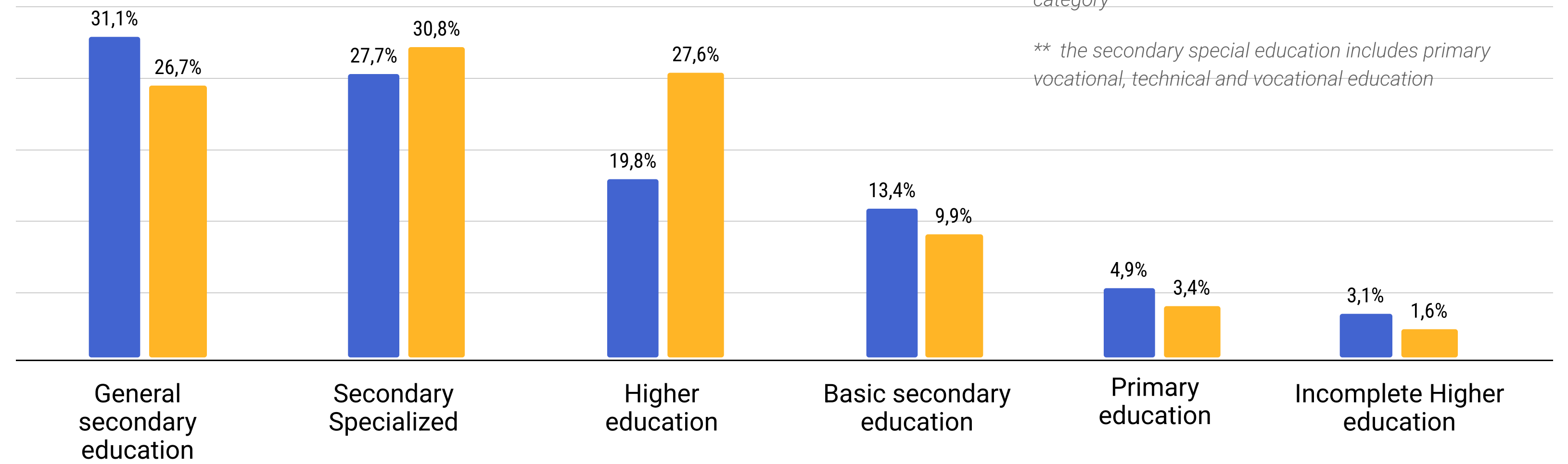


Employed population aged 15 and older



Population aged 15 years and older by education level

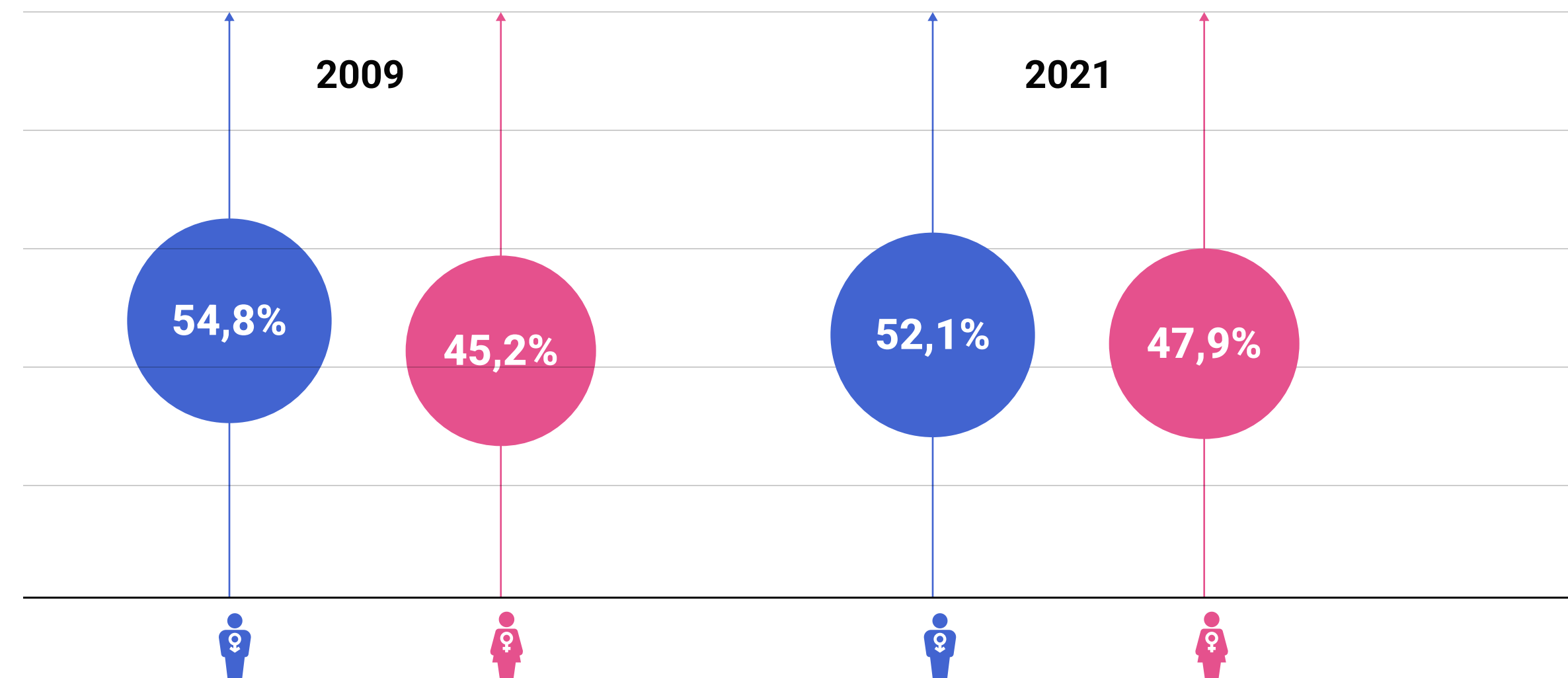
2009 2021



* Postgraduate education is included in the higher education category

** the secondary special education includes primary vocational, technical and vocational education

Employed population by gender



Employed population by type of locality

