



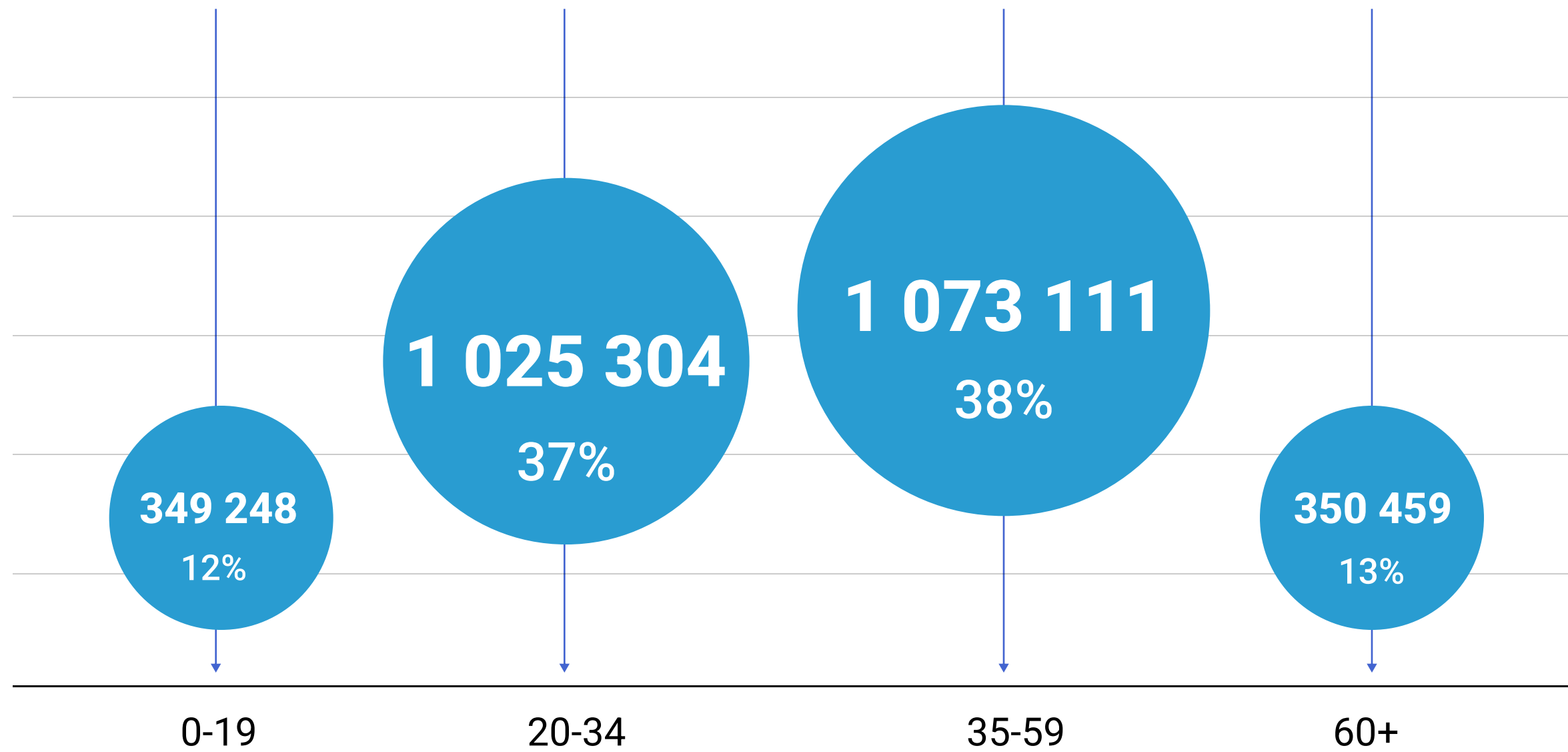
MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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

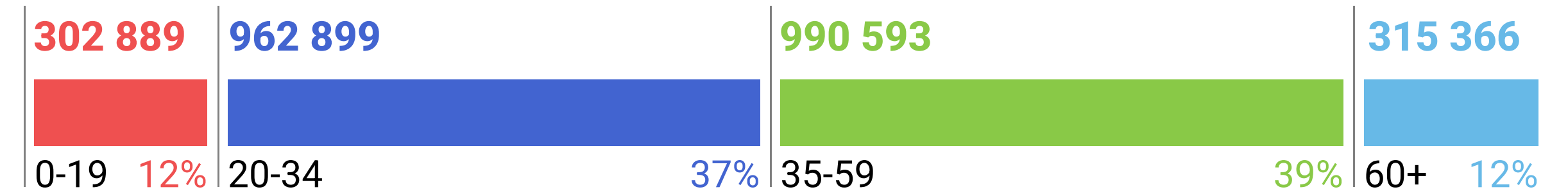


Total migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan by age group (people, %)



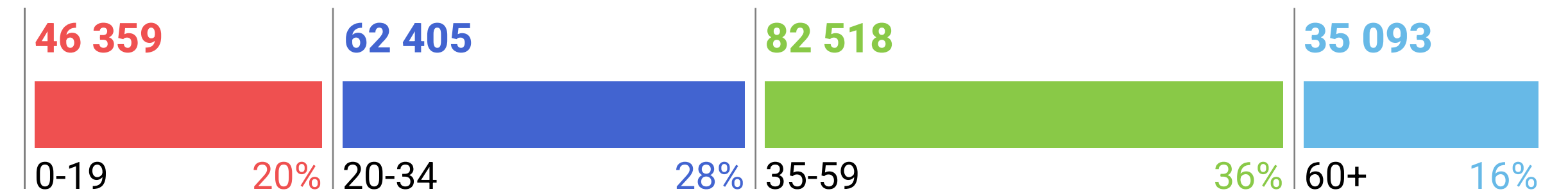
The 2021 census results revealed that 2,798,122 people migrated to and within Kazakhstan from 2009 to 2021. The vast majority (92%) of this migration was internal, with 2,571,747 Kazakh citizens moving within the country. Of the total number of migrants (both internal and external): 12% (349,248 people) were children and adolescents, 37% (1,025,304 people) were youth, 38% (1,073,111 people) were middle-aged adults, and 13% (350,459 people) were older persons.

Internal migration within the Republic of Kazakhstan by age group (people, %)



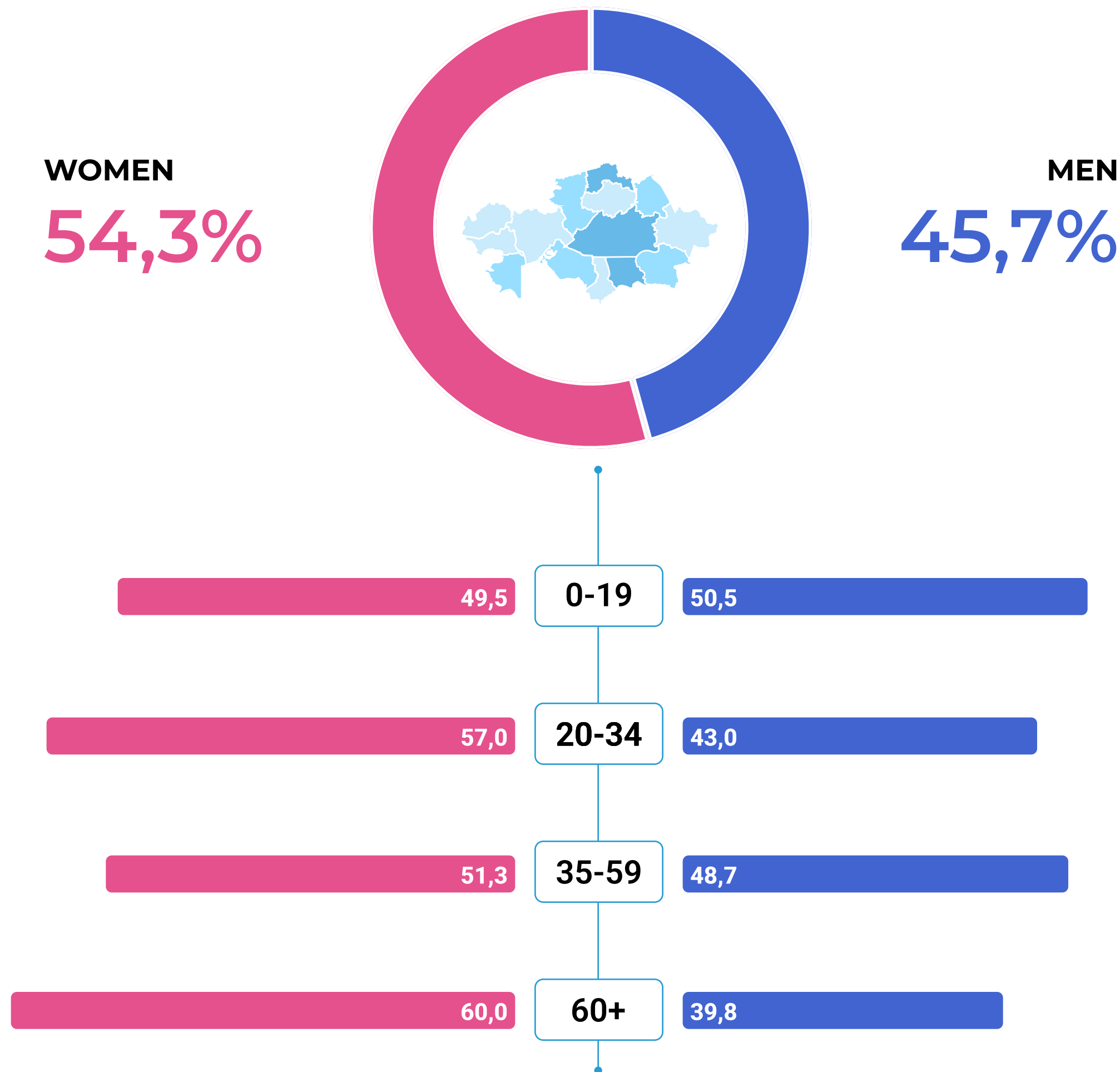
Regarding internal migration, the majority of people moving within the country are aged 20-59 years. Young internal migrants aged 20-34 make up 37% (962,899 people), while middle-aged adults account for 39% (990,593 people). Together, these two age groups represent 1,953,492 people, or 76% of the total 2,571,747 internal migrants. The smallest groups are children and adolescents, comprising 12% (302,889 people), and the older persons, also making up 12% (315,366 people).

Total volume of external migration to Kazakhstan by age group (people, %)

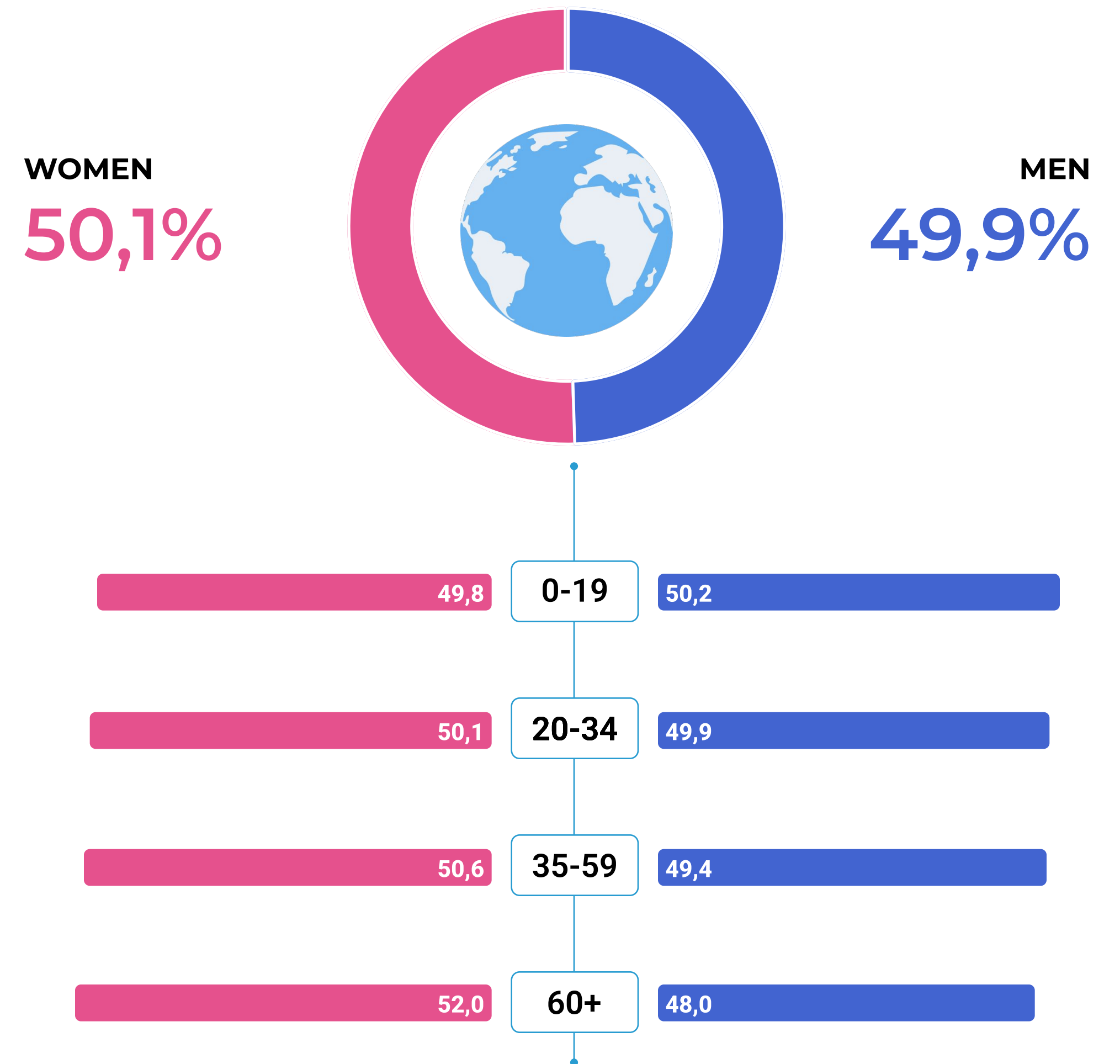


The age structure and number of external migrants to the Republic of Kazakhstan, including CIS and other countries (226,375 people), are as follows: 20% (46,359 people) - children and adolescents, 28% (62,405 people) - youth, 36% (82,518 people) - middle-aged adults, 16% (35,093 people) - older persons aged 60 years.

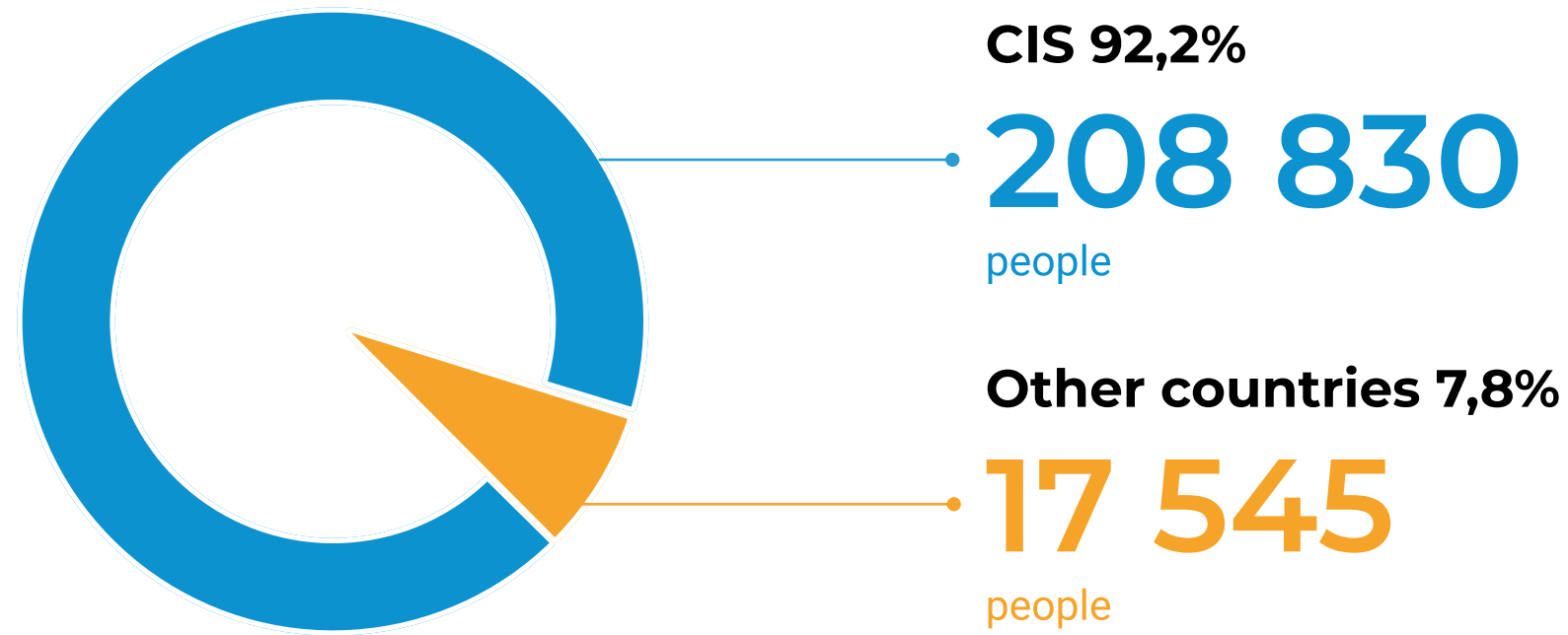
Structure of the migrated population within Kazakhstan by gender



Structure of the migrated population from the CIS and other countries by gender

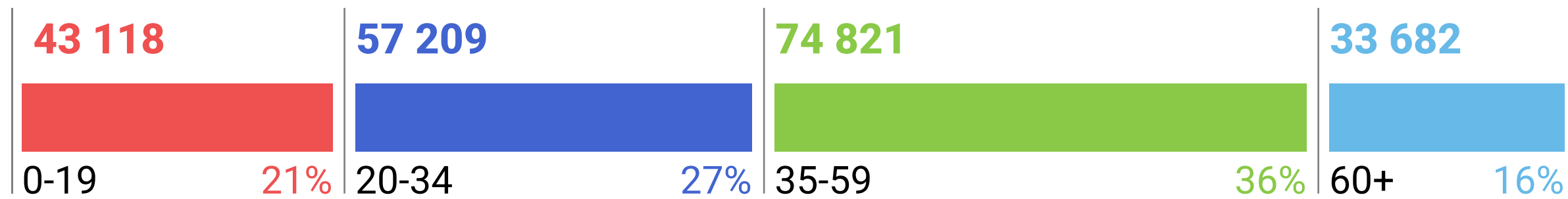


Migration from CIS and other countries to the Republic of Kazakhstan (people, %)



Among the external migrants, 92% (208,830 people) originated from CIS countries, whereas 8% (17,545 people) came from other countries. Thus, the majority of external migrants are from CIS countries.

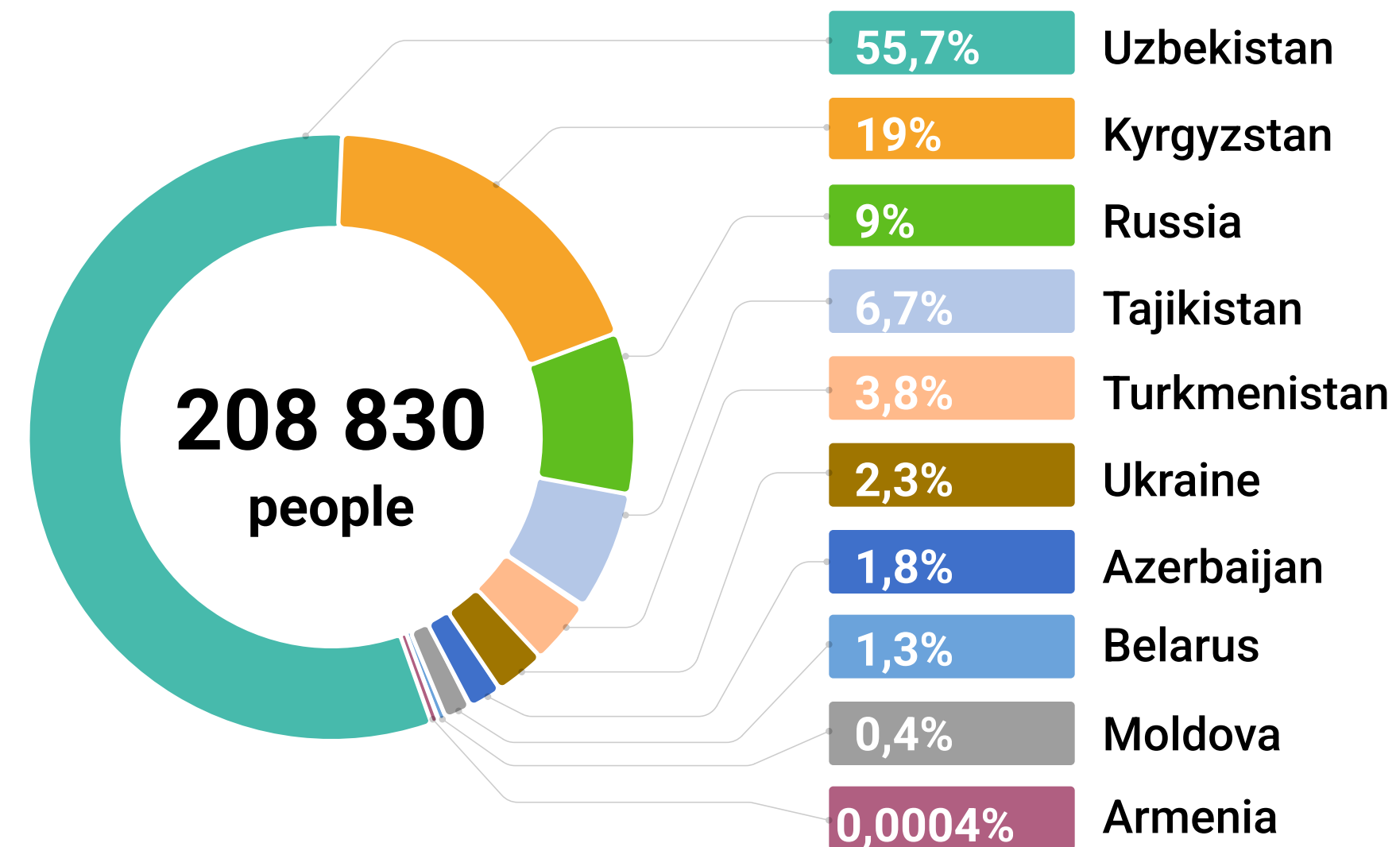
Total migration from CIS countries to Kazakhstan by age group (people, %)



Among migrants from CIS countries, 21% (43,118 people) are children and adolescents, 27% (57,209 people) are youth, the largest age group is middle-aged adults, comprising 36% (74,821 people). Older persons represent the smallest group at 16% (33,682 people).

Ethnic structure of CIS migrants to the Republic of Kazakhstan

Between 2009 and 2021, 208,830 people from CIS countries registered for permanent residence in Kazakhstan. The distribution by nationality is as follows: Uzbek citizens: the largest group, comprising 55.7% of the total (116,294 people). Kyrgyz citizens: the second largest group, making up 19% (39,698 people). Russian citizens: the third largest group, with 18,798 people, accounting for 9% of the total migration. Tajik citizens: the fourth largest group, totaling 13,917 people, which is 6.7% of the total. Groups with less than 5% of the total migration, in descending order, are: Turkmenistan: 3.8%, Ukraine: 2.3%, Azerbaijan: 1.8%, Belarus: 1.3%, Moldova: 0.4% and Armenia: 0.00045%



INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION

The migration influx to Astana, totaling 283,540 people, includes 11 main flows and one aggregate category for the remaining 6 flows, designated as "other regions." The largest migration flow to Astana comes from the Akmola region it self, with 50,807 people. This is followed by migration from within Astana, totaling 45,441 people; from the Karaganda region, with 24,497 people; and from the East Kazakhstan region, with 23,655 people. The total for the remaining 6 streams is 33,108 people.

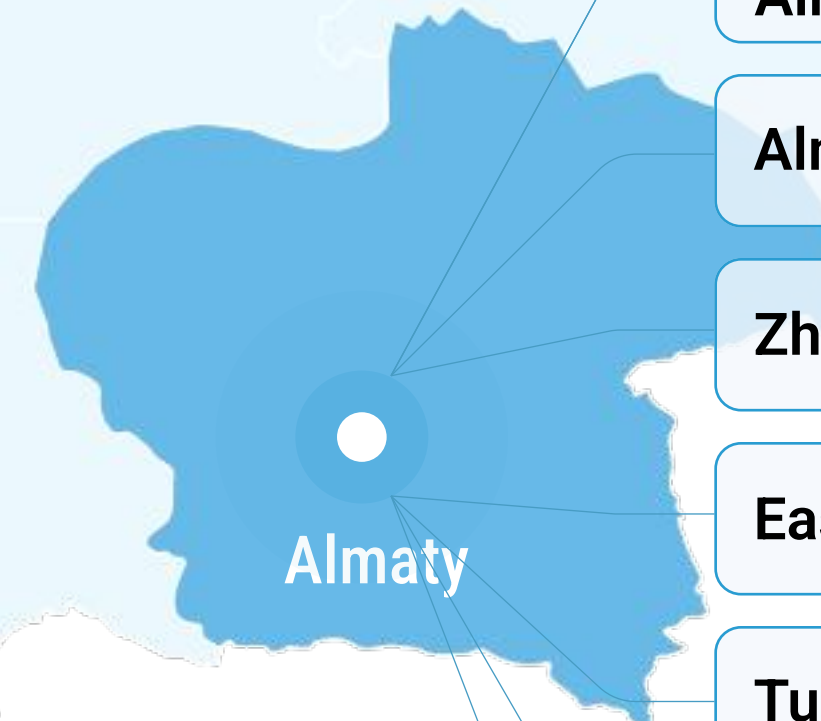
The city of Almaty experiences the largest migration influx, totaling 358,951 people. This influx is comprised of 6 major internal migration flows and 1 aggregate category that includes 11 smaller flows. The largest component is intra-urban migration, with 129,400 people. This is followed by migration from the Almaty region, totaling 85,552 people; from the Zhambyl region, with 27,949 people; and from the East Kazakhstan region, with 25,567 people. The aggregate of the 11 smaller flows, referred to as "other regions," accounts for 55,969 people.

283 540 people

Akmola Region	50 807 people	Zhambyl Region	15 378 people
Intra-urban migration in Astana	45 441 people	North Kazakhstan Region	14 587 people
Karaganda Region	24 497 people	Almaty	14 341 people
East Kazakhstan Region	23 655 people	Pavlodar Region	13 226 people
Kostanay Region	19 141 people	Kyzylorda Region	10 929 people
Turkistan Region	18 430 people	Other Regions	33 108 people

358 951 people

Intra-urban migration in Almaty	129 400 people
Almaty Region	85 552 people
Zhambyl Region	27 949 people
East Kazakhstan Region	25 567 people
Turkistan Region	21 832 people
Kyzylorda Region	12 682 people
Other Regions	55 969 people



INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION

181 958 people

Intra-urban migration in Shymkent	87 386 people	Astana	1 400 people
Turkistan Region	76 144 people	Karaganda Region	1 197 people
Kyzylorda Region	3 968 people	Other Regions	4 199 people
Zhambyl Region	3 917 people		
Almaty	1 972 people		
Almaty Region	1 775 people		

The third largest migration center in Kazakhstan is Shymkent, with a total migration influx of 181,958 people. The majority of this influx comes from internal migration within the city, totaling 87,386 people. This is followed by migration from the Turkistan region, with 76,144 people; the Kyzylorda region, with 3,968 people; and the Zhambyl region, with 3,917 people. The total migration flow from the remaining 9 regions is 4,199 people.

The Almaty region is the only administrative region with a significant migration flow, totaling 286,186 people. The majority of this migration is internal, accounting for 66% or 187,965 people. This is followed by migration from the city of Almaty, with 34,861 people, and from the East Kazakhstan region, with 17,392 people. The total migration flow from the remaining 13 regions is 34,709 people.

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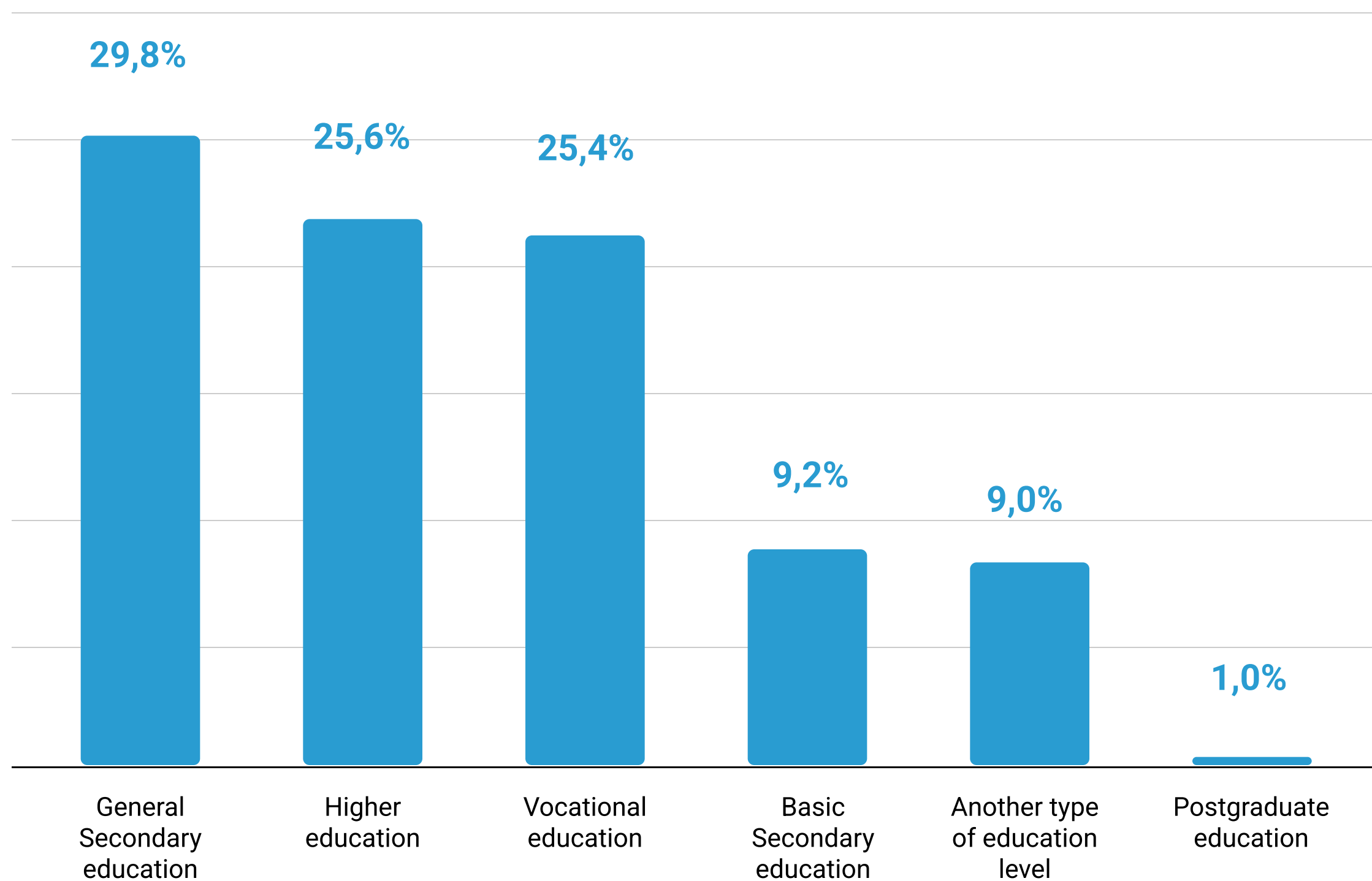
Intra-urban migration in Almaty	187 965 people
Almaty	34 861 people
East Kazakhstan Region	17 392 people
Zhambyl Region	11 259 people
Other Regions	34 709 people



EDUCATION

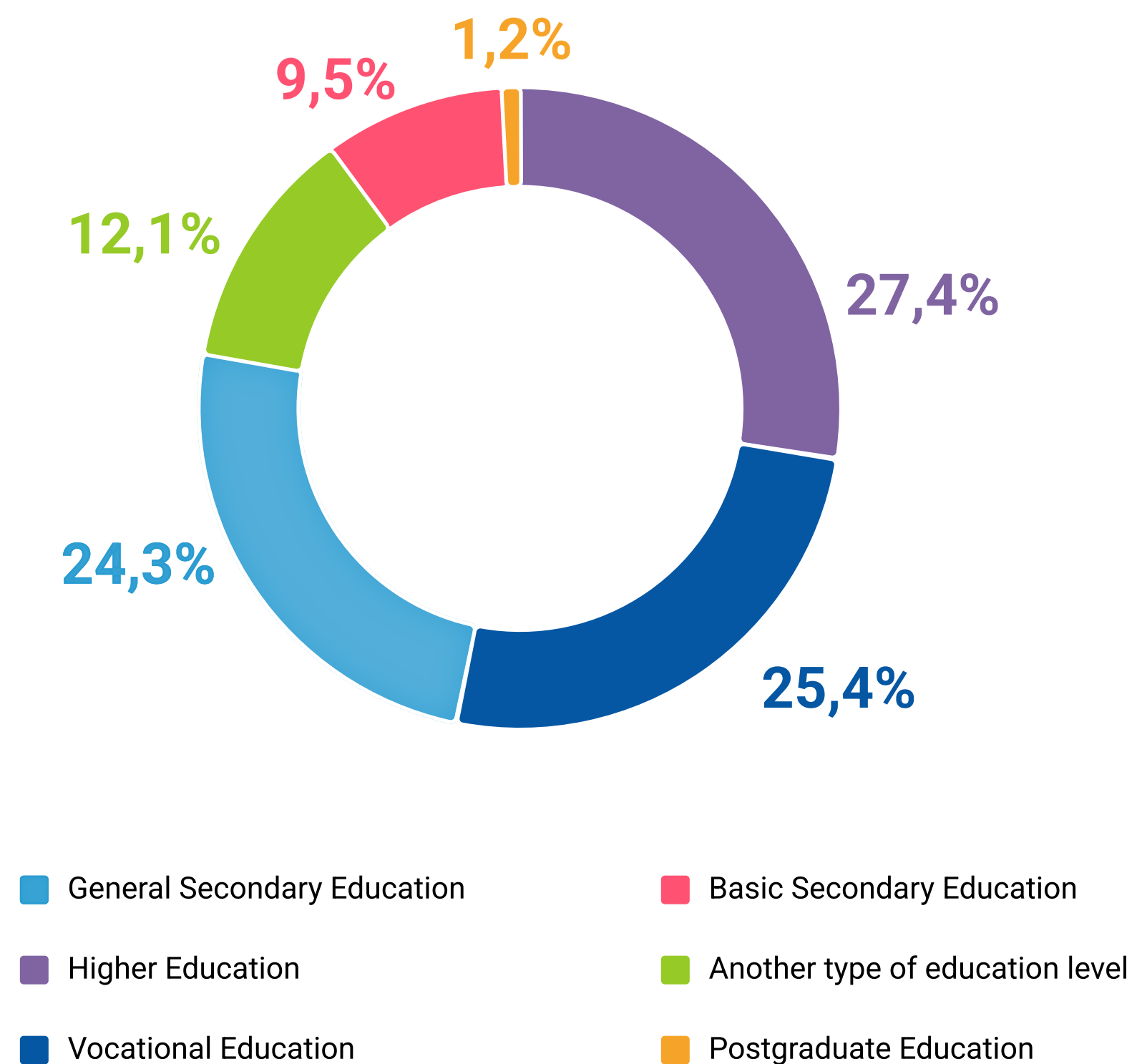
Out of the total number of external and internal migrants (2,798,122 people), 2,770,506 are aged 10 years and older. Of these, 2,745,452 people (99%) have obtained various levels of education. Nearly 30% have obtained secondary education, one in four individuals obtained or vocational education, and 10% obtained secondary education. Only 1% (26,928 people) have postgraduate education.

Level of education of external and internal migrants in Kazakhstan



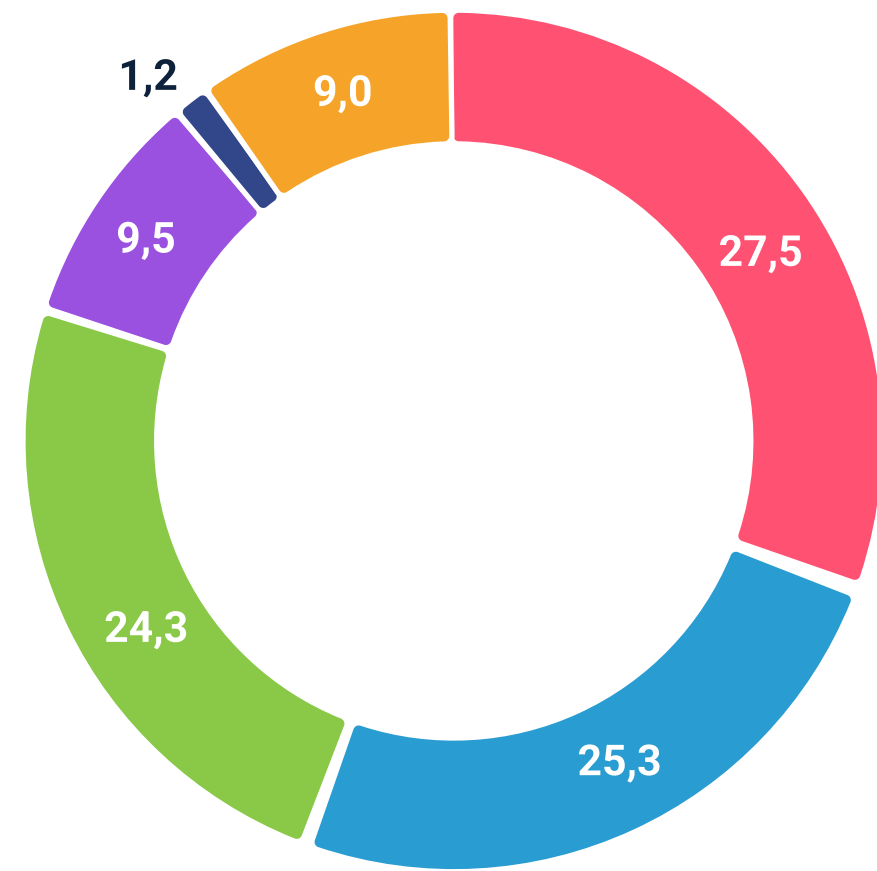
Out of 226,375 external migrants (from CIS and other countries), 211,834 people (94%) are aged 10 years and older. Among these, 58,120 people (27.4%) hold higher education degrees. Nearly 25% possess or general secondary education, 10% possess secondary education, and only 1.2% (2,538 people) possess education.

Total external migration from CIS and other countries by level of education



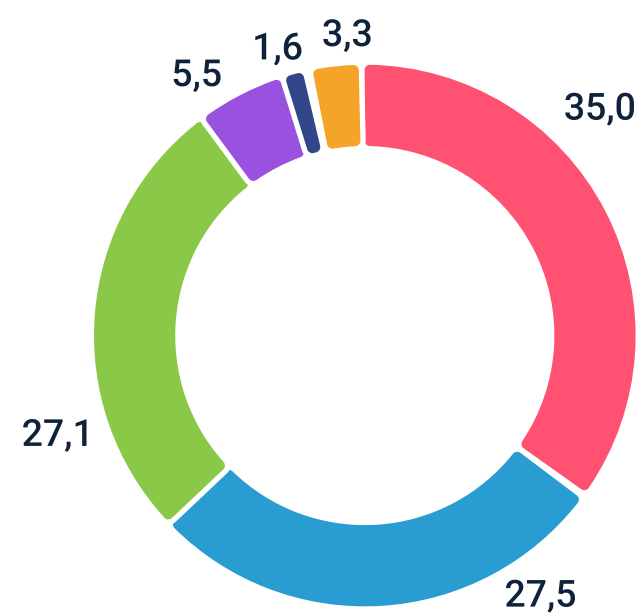
EDUCATION

Educational level of migrants from CIS countries (%)



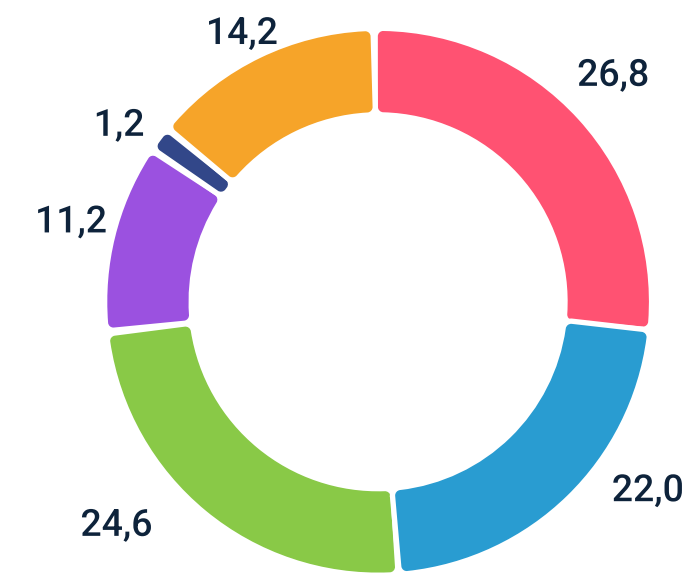
Among the migrants from CIS countries aged 10 years and older (194,409 people), the majority possess education, comprising 27.5% (53,404 people). This is followed by those with vocational and general secondary education, making up 25.3% (49,142 people) and 24.3% (47,301 people), respectively. Basic secondary education possess 9.5% (18,542 people), while 1.2% (2,332 people) possessed education. Additionally, one in eleven migrants from CIS countries possesses type of education.

Educational level of migrants from Tajikistan (%)



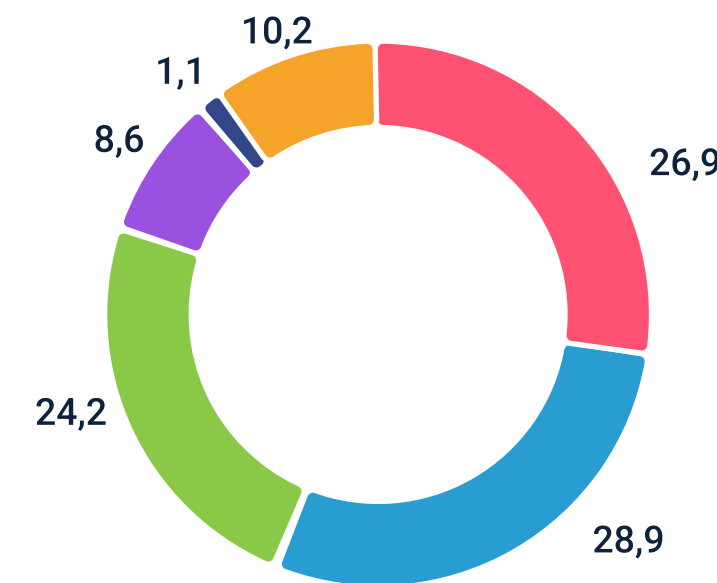
Although migrants from Tajikistan (13,872 people) have a distribution structure by education level similar to other groups, they have the highest proportion with higher education among CIS migrants, at 35% (4,857 people). This is followed by those with vocational education, making up 27.5% (3,818 people), and those with secondary education, accounting for 27.1% (3,754 people). The smallest groups are those with basic secondary education, at 5.5% (762 people), and those with postgraduate education, at 1.6% (223 people).

Educational level of migrants from Uzbekistan (%)



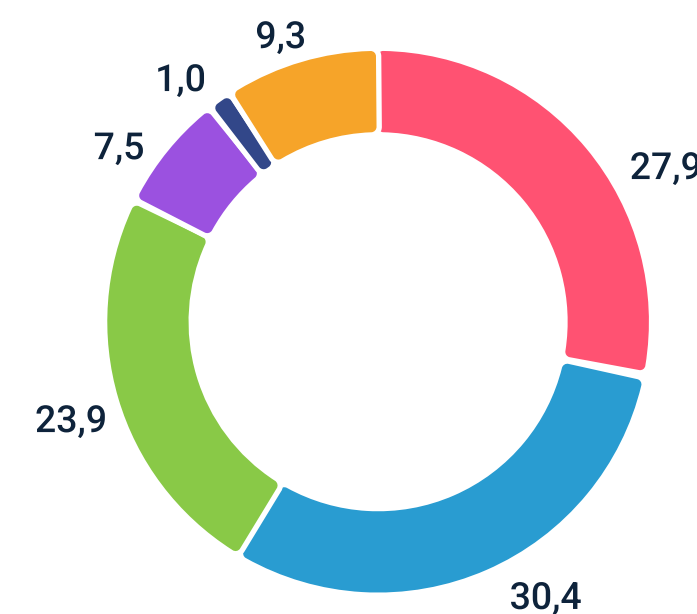
The largest group of migrants from CIS countries consists of citizens from Uzbekistan (103,676 people). Among them, 26.8% (27,819 people) have higher education, 24.6% (25,514 people) have general secondary education, and 22% (22,788 people) have vocational education. Additionally, 11.2% (11,564 people) have basic secondary education, and 1.2% (1,268 people) have postgraduate education. One in seven Uzbek migrants has a different type of education.

Educational level of migrants from Kyrgyzstan (%)



The largest group of migrants from Kyrgyzstan, totaling 37,299 people, are those with vocational education, comprising 28.9% (10,795 people). This is followed by those with higher education, at 26.9% (10,026 people), and those with general secondary education, at 24.2% (9,040 people). The smallest groups include those with basic secondary education, at 8.6% (3,208 people), and those with postgraduate education, at 1.1% (427 people). One in ten Kyrgyz migrants has a different type of education.

Educational level of migrants from Russia (%)



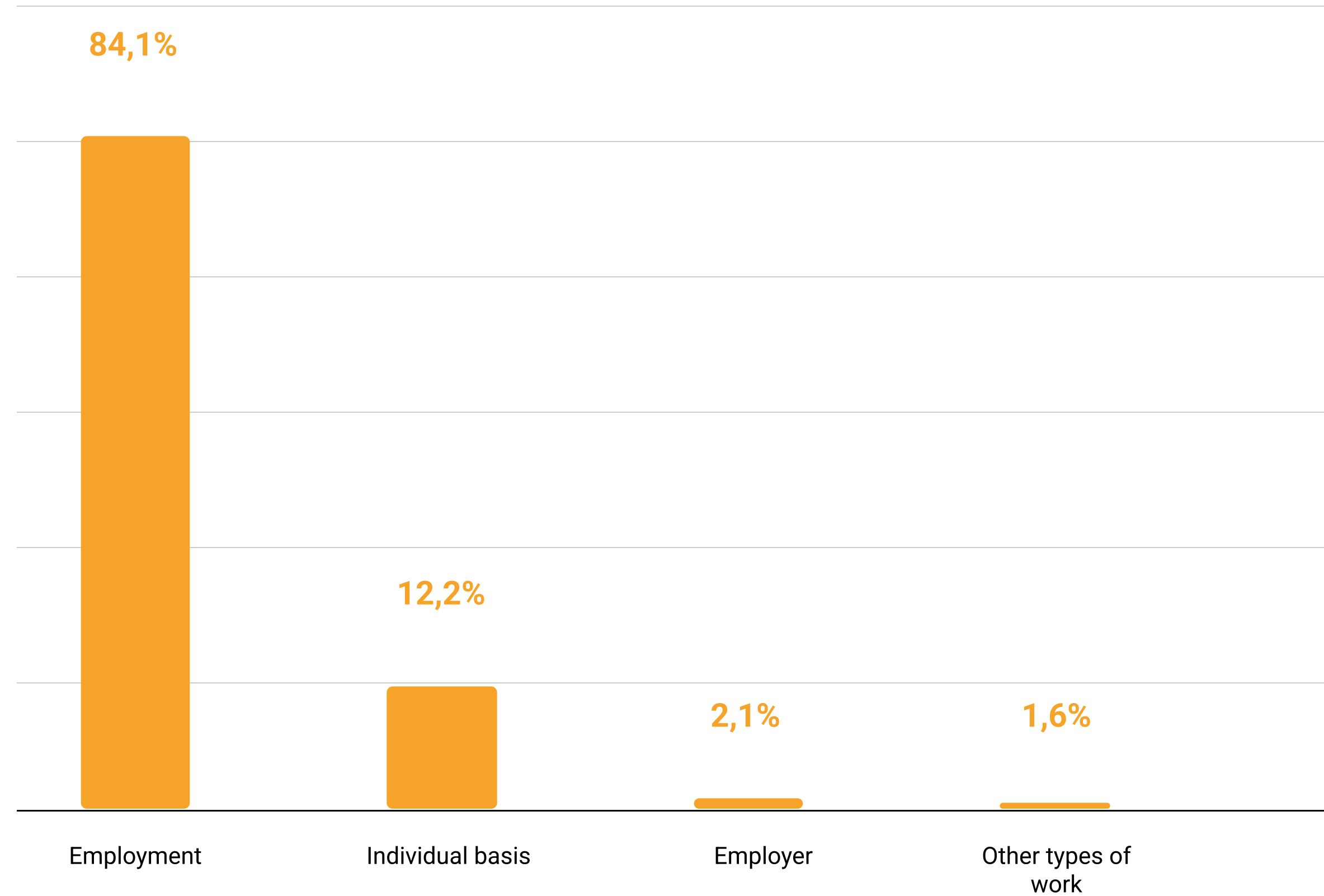
The third largest group of migrants comes from the Russian Federation, totaling 18,652 people. The largest proportion has vocational education, at 30.4% (5,662 people). This is followed by those with higher education (27.9%, or 5,210 people), general secondary education (23.9%, or 4,455 people), and basic secondary education (7.5%, or 1,391 people). The smallest group consists of people with postgraduate education, at 1%.

- Higher Education
- Vocational Education
- General Secondary Education
- Another type of education level
- Basic Secondary Education
- Postgraduate Education

EMPLOYMENT

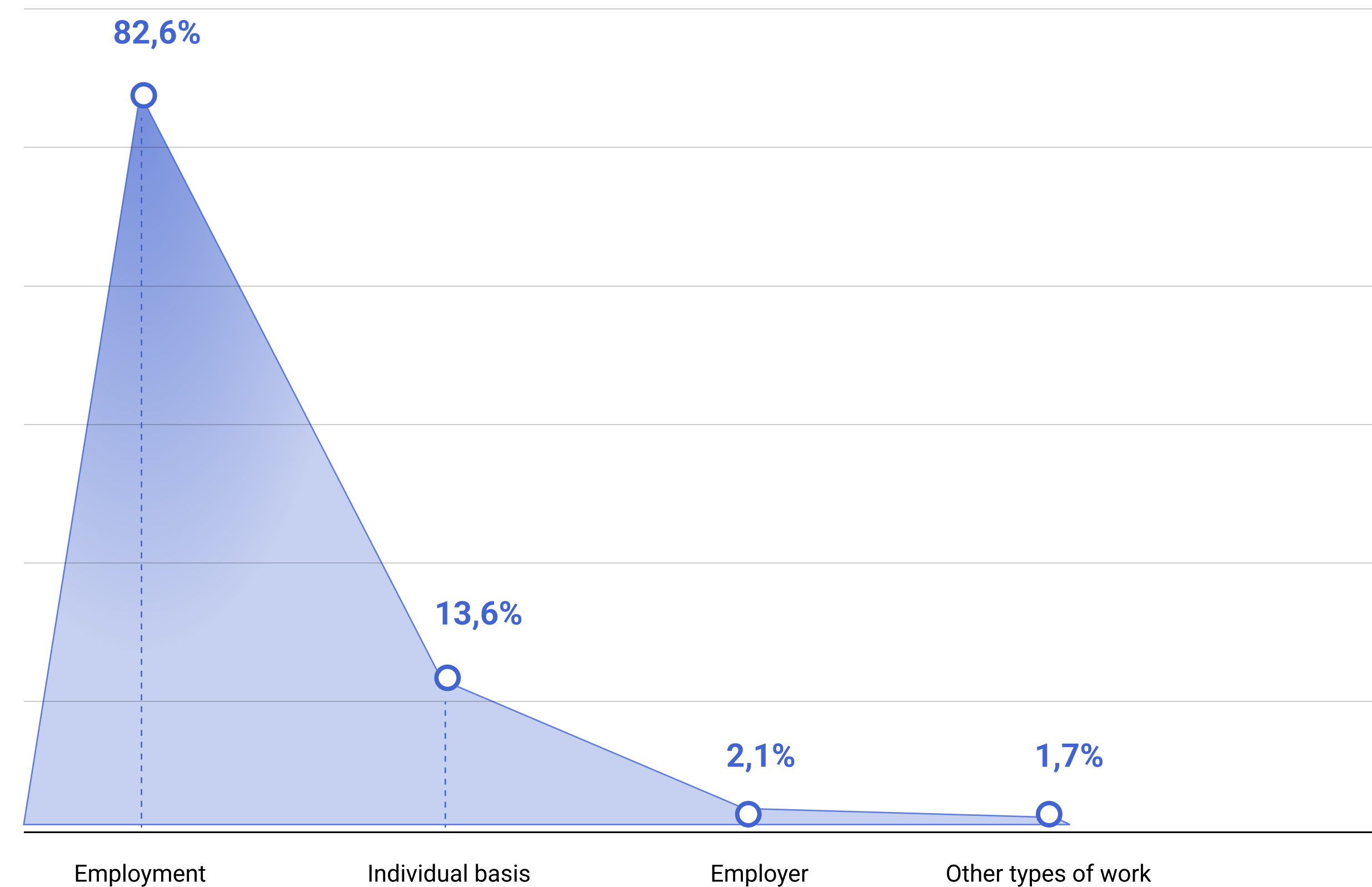
Among the migrated population in Kazakhstan, 2,621,382 people (93.7%) are aged 15 and older. Of these individuals, 1,940,936 people (74%) are employed. This includes 84.1% in regular employment, about 12.5% in self-employment, and 2.1% (40,032 people) who are employers.

Employment of external and internal migrants by type of work



Among the 226,375 migrants from CIS countries and other states, 196,677 people (87%) are aged 15 and older. Of these, 68.6% (134,989 people) are employed. Most are in regular employment (111,494 people), while about 13.6% work on a self-employed basis (18,385 people), and 2.1% are employers.

Employment of the population migrated to Kazakhstan from CIS and other countries by type of work



EMPLOYMENT

Employment of the population migrated to Kazakhstan from CIS and other countries by economic activity (%)

Among the 134,989 employed migrants from CIS countries and other states, 16.1% work in wholesale and retail (21,732 people). One in six is engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (20,990 people), and 10% work in industry (14,569 people). Additionally, 8% are employed in construction (11,116 people), another 8% provide various other types of services (10,702 people), and 8% work in education (10,521 people). The smallest group, at 5.4%, is involved in transport services (7,319 people).

