

THE AGENCY ON STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



**“RESULTS OF THE 2009  
NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN”  
Analytical Report**



Astana 2011



**THE AGENCY ON STATISTICS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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Analytical report ‘**Results of the 2009 National population census of the Republic of Kazakhstan**’.  
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This analytical report is intended for senior management, staff of government authorities, deputies, representatives of international institutions and non-governmental organizations, academia, business and banking communities, faculty, postgraduate and undergraduate students of economic universities, as well as a wide audience seeking to obtain objective and complete information on the results of the 2009 national population census in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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This paper is available on the website of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan [www.stat.gov.kz](http://www.stat.gov.kz)

**Legend:**

*c.a.* - city akimat;

“...” - statistics are not available;

“0,0” - the phenomenon was in place, but its value cannot be rounded to an appropriate measurement unit.

Minor discrepancies between totals and the sum of individual values may exist due to rounding.

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## **List of Acronyms**

AS RK	Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan
UN	United Nations
HEI	Higher education institution
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
NSC	National Security Committee
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
OSD	Oblast statistics departments, including Astana and Almaty
RSE ICC	Republican state enterprise “Information Computing Centre”
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PC	Population census
LMA RK	Land Management Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
PR	Permanent residence
SCPP MLSP	State Centre for Pension Payment of Ministry for Labour and Social Protection of population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

## **Introduction**

The United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution E/2005/24E/CNJ/2005/27 declared the 2010 round of population and housing censuses (2005-2014) and stressed that, ‘for a country as a whole and for each administrative area therein, periodic population and housing censuses are one of the primary sources of data needed for effective development planning and for the monitoring of population issues and socioeconomic and environmental trends, policies and programmes’.

Within the framework of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme and pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 1138 dd. November 28, 2007 ‘On the 2009 National Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan’ the second National Population Census was conducted in the Republic of Kazakhstan from February 25 to March 6, 2009. The census results demonstrate major economic, demographic and social changes the Republic of Kazakhstan had experienced over the past 10 years.

Based on the results of the 2009 national population census (hereinafter – ‘Census’) this analytical report ‘Results of the 2009 National Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan’ has been prepared for users and analyzes key census data describing changes in population numbers during the intercensal period in the country as a whole, by urban and rural areas, by regions and population distribution by gender, age, marital status, ethnicity, nationality, religion, education, language skills, number and size of households, housing conditions and other qualitative and quantitative criteria.

The analytical report has been prepared by the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

## 1. Census Methodology

### 1.1 Census Methodology

Key scientific principles, as embedded in international practice, that were used in the 2009 National Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan include:

- universality of population census;
- clear definition of a unit of enumeration;
- individual enumeration;
- simultaneity of the census on the entire territory of the country.

#### BOX 1

‘A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country’.

*UN Statistical Commission*

**Universality of the population census** refers to the coverage of the population of the entire country. This principle ensured that all persons staying or permanently residing in the country (the so-called resident and present population) were enumerated.

To ensure comparability of population census data at an international level, **household** was used as a *unit of enumeration*.

In the course of the population census, **individual registration** of every single person present in the country was ensured,

regardless of nationality, residence permit and type (permanent or temporary), and the right for housing in this place or elsewhere (in this or another territory).

It should be noted that all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the country, regardless of whether they were staying in or temporarily left the country at the time of the census, as well as foreigners temporarily staying in the Republic were subject to the census.

Individuals with no permanent (usual) place of residence were enumerated in a place they were staying at the time of the census (for example, hotels, inns, railway and bus stations, airports, etc.).

**Simultaneity of the census** in the entire country was ensured by setting a critical time and date, at which all data were registered. This principle ensured the accuracy of enumeration and comparability of the data obtained.

The 2009 *census moment* was midnight (00.00) on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2009, as in the previous (1999) census. Enumerators started filling in census report forms at 8 a.m. and continued throughout the country for 10 days (from February 25<sup>th</sup> through March 6<sup>th</sup> inclusively).

### 1.2 Preparation for the census

During the preparatory stage, a long list of activities were undertaken including legal, organizational and methodological tasks, IT support, coordination efforts with ministries and agencies, personnel training, awareness raising and other activities.

The census was successfully implemented thanks to close cooperation between the Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan and executive bodies, ministries, agencies, enterprises, organizations and general population. Significant assistance was provided through international workshops for the Agency of Statistics staff members, in order to increase their capacity regarding international standards and UN



recommendations through their involvement in international meetings devoted to methodological issues of the 2010 population and housing census round and which were arranged by the UN Economic Commission for Europe together with the Statistics Division of the European Community with the financial support of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA); international expertise in arrangement and conduct of the census attracted by the latter UN agency was also very helpful.

The RK Agency on Statistics has performed the following *preparatory activities*:

- collection and study of all available materials of previous censuses and recommendations of international organizations on implementation of the 2010 round of Population and Housing Censuses;
- development of the following *methodological materials and census toolkits including*:
  - Census forms:
    - ✓ 2P – a list of household members;
    - ✓ 2J – housing conditions;
    - ✓ 3C – census form (45 questions)
    - ✓ 4I – form for persons temporarily staying in the country;
    - ✓ 1-B – accompanying form;
  - Classifications and directories to generate answers to questions in census forms based on their similarity or differences in accordance with the approved methods;
  - Guidelines for the 2009 census implementation and completion of census tools;
  - Notepads for census department heads, supervising instructors and enumerators;
  - Auxiliary forms for daily and final reports for census staff;
  - implementation of a pilot census in February-March 2008 on the territory of Turkestan city administration in South Kazakhstan Oblast to test all stages of the forthcoming census and census records;
    - update and completion of mapping of settlements and administrative raions, aul (rural) districts;
    - updating of a list of locations and addresses of residential and commercial properties/buildings;
    - visits to households, residential and commercial buildings and listing of houses and settlements involving trained registrars (over 9,000 people);
  - territorial organizational planning, the so-called ‘census zoning’, i.e., the country was divided into enumeration areas and the need for census staff was identified. Preparation and conduct of the census involved more than 83,000 people, including 1,674 heads of census areas, 13,468 supervising instructors and 58,368 enumerators.
  - local executive bodies together with statistics authorities selected premises equipped with furniture and telephone communication facilities and provided enumeration areas with vehicles.

Pursuant to the Republic of Kazakhstan Government Resolution No. 143 dd. February 15, 2008 ‘About establishment of the Republican committee to facilitate the 2009 National population census of the Republic of Kazakhstan’, the country set up: the Republican commission facilitating the 2009 census headed by First Deputy Prime Minister U.E. Shukejev and oblast/city (Astana and Almaty) commissions headed by Deputy Akims. The Commissions aimed to take measures to solve organizational issues and problems encountered in preparing and conducting the census.

In the course of the preparation and conduct of the census, the Republican commission communicated with central executive and other government agencies and organizations, invited to its meetings and listened to the representatives of government agencies and organizations, and individuals on matters within their terms of reference, requested and received materials from government and other entities and individuals required to achieve the Commission’s objectives in accordance with the legislation.

*Cooperation with ministries and agencies* was among most important activities performed by the RK Statistics Agency in the course of preparations for and implementation of the census, including the following:

- addressing organizational issues concerning appointment of persons responsible for census preparation and implementation at restricted-access facilities;
- development of calendar plans for census preparation and implementation identifying specific activities to be carried out in ministries and agencies;
- issue of joint orders concerning the conduct of the census at facilities within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), National Security Committee (NSC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MFA).





**Staffing and staff training.** Census personnel, specifically, enumerators, supervising instructors and heads of census areas were selected in line with the determined number of enumeration, instructor stations and census areas.

Recruitment of census personnel was the responsibility of local executive bodies of respective administrative units. Civil servants, teachers and students from universities and vocational schools were also recruited.

Census personnel (heads of census areas, supervising instructors, and enumerators) were trained according to approved schedules in the RK Agency of Statistics and territorial statistics

bodies. It was followed by test completion of census documents and knowledge assessment. The training made use of unique advanced technologies and multi-media tools (a role instructional video detailing all issues of Guidelines for conducting the 2009 National Census and Completing Census Tools and analysing emergencies that could arise during the respondent survey was made and copied with the support of UNPFA in Kazakhstan, with CD copies delivered to all census stations of the country for use during census staff training).

Prior to the census, all preparations were completed, full sets of census tools and auxiliary products (stationery, flashlights, whistles, scarves for census staff, bags, posters, etc.), were delivered to all population centres in the country in a timely manner; population visit schedules for census staff were approved; awareness of managers of AOCs and other services of local executive agencies involved in the census was raised.

Staff members of embassies and representative offices were trained to conduct the census among embassy and representative office staff, RK nationals working there on a contract basis and other individuals registered in embassies. Furthermore, personnel of the MoJ, MIA, MoD, MES, NSC and MFA were trained to conduct the census at their respective facilities.

A few days prior to the start of the census, enumerators made preliminary visits to the census areas to set the timing for visits to apartments and houses and identify the estimated number of people living in them.

**Awareness raising campaign** was held under the motto “Everyone counts!” a special census logo was developed, used in all census activities and printed in all RK Statistics Agency publications.

The awareness-raising campaign on the eve of and during the census became a determinant event. The address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev on the occasion of the start of this large-scale event had a positive impact on people’s activity. The President urged Kazakhstani citizens to support this important state event, since further development of the country will heavily depend on its success.

TV channels and radio stations broadcasted census promos and live shows involving representatives of government authorities, management and staff of statistics services, chairmen of census facilitation commissions of various levels. Political and community leaders, representatives of national cultural centers, and others were also involved to promote the census. All regions of the country had large-scale outdoor advertising such as billboards, banners and posters. An agreement was reached with large shopping centers to distribute leaflets among population and to place census posters. Information about the census was posted on the websites of the RK Statistics Agency and its territorial bodies as well as on websites of local executive bodies.

During the census the RK Agency on Statistics operated a multi-channel call-centre, to which everyone could call from anywhere in the country; all raions also operated hotlines. Cell operators sent SMS messages to alert the population on the need to participate in the census.

### 1.3 Peculiarities of the 2009 Census

Along with traditional indicators, the 2009 census questionnaires included new questions recommended by the UN Statistical Commission, Eurostat, UNECE and CIS Statistics Committee:

- religion;
- date of first marriage;
- computer skills;
- approximate income and its frequency;
- modes of transportation and time spent to travel to and from work/school;
- date of birth of the first child and the planned number of children;
- state of health;
- whether a respondent has ever stayed in other countries for one year or longer;
- year of construction of the house and materials the walls of the house are made of.

Information on religion in conjunction with other characteristics (age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, education) is very important for exploring traditional religious movements in our multi-confessional country and is crucial for developing measures to address priorities in this area.

Information about people's computer skills associated with development and spread of information technologies in the country is also very important. These data will make it possible to analyze the level of skills of various age groups, across the country and its administrative units, in typing, text editing, use of e-mail, Internet and other software.

Questions about the frequency of income and approximate monthly incomes (in KZT) are needed to identify groups earning, on a regular basis, approximate average monthly incomes in the form of remuneration, in cash or otherwise. Net monthly income was assessed by dividing the total annual income from all sources earned last year by 12 months.

To obtain a more complete picture of commuting flows, questions about modes of transportation and time spent to get to work/school were added. These data are needed to identify ways of daily transportation or walks to and from work/school, analyze time and distance from work/school and the impact of crowdedness of vehicles on travel time to work/school.

High-priority birth rate issues determined the need to ask women aged 15 and above about the number of children born during their lifetime, the date of birth of their first child and the number of children they plan to have. This information grouped by women of different generations, ethnicities, social groups, education level and place of residence will underpin modeling and projections of the demographics in the entire country and by regions.

The migration question set, in particular, continuity of residence in a certain population centre since birth and changes in places of residence, included another question about one's stays in other countries for one year or longer. Such information allows international migration flows, which occurred over the past year or a longer period, to be estimated.

The housing question set included new questions, in particular, the year of construction of the house and the materials the outside walls of houses are made of. These data are connected with types, amenities and form of ownership of residential houses for all households.

Unfortunately, inadequate information was obtained on some of new questions due to misstatement of questions in questionnaires (this is true for questions on health, unemployment and the related economically active population indicator and some others; questions on sources of livelihood included dependents into a category of persons receiving financial aid from their relatives, etc.). Certain shortcomings in instructions were also found, for example, it was not clear how answers to some of the questions should be filled (if there are multiple options, whether all answers or only one could be selected).

### 1.4 Census Implementation

The population census started throughout the country at 8:00am on February 25 and lasted for 10 days. All required information was collected based on the simultaneity principle, i.e. at the 'critical time', 00.00 hours on the night of February 24/25, 2009. At this moment, the so-called 'snapshot' of the population was made. The census should not include children born after and people dying prior to the census moment.

The entire enumeration staff was supplied with census forms, guidelines and maps for household visits and free transportation passes. Each enumerator had a special protected identity card and special equipment

such as a case with required census records, a scarf bearing the census logo, stationery, a whistle and a flashlight.

During the count time enumerators came to respondents' houses and conducted a population survey at their sites. The workload per enumerator averaged 290 people. Only enumerators were entitled to enter a house or an apartment/room and ask all necessary questions. Enumerators conducted interviews and filled in questionnaires based what household members say, with adult household members answering for their young children.

On the average, it took about 10 to 15 minutes to interview a person. In questionnaire forms, enumerators needed to select only those answers, which respondents provided. It was not allowed to distort answers; if necessary, enumerators could clarify questions. If at the time of the census a person living at a given address was not at home, adult members of the household living together with him/her could provide required information. In this case, the census form must mention that he/she was temporarily absent.

Those individuals, who, for whatever reason, did not want to let enumerators in, were offered to come to census stations set up in every population centre.

The census was also performed in government institutions having special staff in restricted-access facilities: MoJ, MIA, MoD, MES, NSC and overseas offices of the MFA.

In the course of the next ten days, from March 7 through 16, 2009, census staff conducted check visits to verify completeness and accuracy of the count. To avoid double count, control stubs and census certificates were used. Enumerators had to establish any omissions or incorrect enumeration and whether records about temporarily absent or temporarily living persons, etc. were made.

### 1.5 Monitoring and processing of population census data

After information about the population (field work) was collected, all census materials were checked first in instruction stations, census areas and then in raion (city) statistics departments. Census staff packed cases containing census forms within enumeration and instruction stations and census areas. Then, cases containing census forms were submitted to Oblast and Astana and Almaty City Statistics Departments (hereinafter - O(C)SD) for processing. Census data processing involved optical scanning of census forms using special reading devices (scanners) installed in all 16 O(C)SDs. Scanning was automatically followed by recognition of census form entries and logic input control. Following the recognition, records were automatically submitted for further verification. Verification included checking the completeness and accuracy of records and coding of census form answers. Then, finally checked census data were sent electronically from OSDs to Republican State Enterprise 'Information Technology Centre of the RK Statistics Agency' (hereinafter – 'ITC').

Census data were processed in two stages:

**Stage I** - initial processing of census documents by respective areas and preparation for transmission to the ITC (central level).

**Stage II** – creation of a census data resource - a consolidated national database (including distribution by regions), which generated summary tables for official publication.

The intelligent input recognition technique was used and implemented during processing; data were verified and corrected using the format-logic control (hereinafter – 'FLC') in OblBin software. Data were also integrated and automatically checked for duplication and indicator links using Census FLK software system.

It should be noted that the software systems had significant faults, and the FLK block was obviously inadequate, which affected the quality and the timing of final census results and output tables for generating brief census



results and 16 thematic series of publications consisting of 20 volumes. To address the problems identified in the census database, more time was needed to perform multi-step procedures including development of numerous software applications to detect duplicate records and additional FLC in various combinations. Furthermore, to ensure accuracy and reliability of census results data were compared with current population registration data and data from administrative sources (RK Ministry of Education and RK SCPP MLSPP) by regions. As a result of these efforts, standard output tables were obtained at the end of 2010, which generated indicators for brief census results, 16 thematic series of publications for the country and regions, and for 3-volume data books for each region, which are being compiled now.

### 1.6 Dissemination of population census data

To provide access to population census data for different level users, the RK Agency on Statistics did the following to disseminate the census data:

- studied user requests to provide them with specially prepared information;
- met information needs of a wide range of users;
- used modern technologies and a variety of dissemination means;
- performed sophisticated analysis and calculations of ready interpreted census data for use by non-specialist users;
  - ensured confidentiality while trying to meet user requests as much as possible;
  - involved regional statistics departments into dissemination of the census results.

2009-2011 saw presentations of key census results at Agency senior officials' briefings and issue of press releases. Mass media published abstracts from the Agency on Statistics Chairman's speeches devoted to the population census. All presentations and press releases on the census results are posted at the Agency's website.

In 2010, following the Plan of Publications of the 2009 Census Results, the Agency prepared for users 'Brief Results of the 2009 Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan' in the Kazakh and Russian languages and 16 thematic publication series (40 volumes in the Kazakh and Russian languages) containing demographic socio-economic, ethnic and cultural characteristics of the population, in particular:

1. Population (2 volumes);
2. Ethnic composition, religion and language skills in the RK;
3. Migration;
4. Education in the RK;
5. RK households (2 volumes);
6. Marriage and family;
7. Employment in the RK (3 volumes);
8. Income and livelihoods in the RK;
9. Men and women in the RK;
10. RK Youth;
11. RK Children;
12. Women in the RK;
13. Elderly People;
14. City portrait;
15. Village portrait;
16. Housing characteristics of population.

In 2010, 'Brief Results of the 2009 Population Census' and all 16 thematic publication series (40 volumes) in the Kazakh and Russian languages were posted on the RK Statistics Agency's website, a part of them was released in hard-copy form.

Furthermore, in 2011, 3-volume regional data books (a total of 96 volumes) detailing the population of 14 Oblasts, Astana and Almaty cities were published in the Kazakh and Russian languages. This 'Analytical Report on the Results of the 2009 Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan' analyzing selected census results is scheduled to be published this year (in Kazakh, Russian and English).

The census data will be presented to a wide audience, including the RK Presidential Administration, RK Government, RK Parliament, ministries, departments, agencies, local executive authorities, state HEIs and libraries, international organizations, research institutions, etc.

## 2. Population Size, Gender and Age Composition

### 2.1 Population by Gender and Age

Census data on the population size, gender and age composition have been released in statistics books ‘2009 Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Brief Results’, ‘Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan’, ‘Men and Women in the Republic of Kazakhstan’. Furthermore, data were published in regional statistics books detailing population characteristics for each region of the country.



According to the National Census results, as of March 25, 2009, the country’s population permanently residing in Kazakhstan was 16,009,597. Over the intercensal period, the country’s population grew by 1,028,316 people. The rate of population growth since the previous census (1999) was 6.9%.

#### BOX 2

On January 1, 2011, the country’s population was 16,442,000, having increased by 2.7% from the 2009PC.

On November 1, 2011, the population was 16,638,000, having increased by 3.6% from the 2009PC.

**Table 2.1.1 Number and location of urban and rural population in regions**

	Total population		in 2009 as % of 1999	urban population		including:		in 2009 as % of 1999	
	1999	2009		1999	2009	in 2009 as % of 1999	rural population		
				1999	2009		1999	2009	
Republic of Kazakhstan	14981281	16009597	106,9	8455783	8662432	102,4	6525498	7347165	112,6
Akmola Oblast	827254	737495	89,1	380522	341915	89,9	446732	395580	88,5
Aktobe Oblast	682558	757768	111,0	377603	461050	122,1	304955	296718	97,3
Almaty Oblast	1557269	1807894	116,1	464953	416858	89,7	1092316	1391036	127,3
Atyrau Oblast	440286	510377	115,9	242673	238936	98,5	197613	271441	137,4
West Kazakhstan Oblast	616800	598880	97,1	251670	277751	110,4	365130	321129	87,9
Zhambyl Oblast	988840	1022129	103,4	452023	404535	89,5	536817	617594	115,0
Karaganda Oblast	1410218	1341700	95,1	1158706	1040203	89,8	251512	301497	119,9
Kostanai Oblast	1017108	885570	87,1	554112	439554	79,3	462996	446016	96,3
Kyzylorda Oblast	624991	678794	108,6	389781	284248	72,9	235210	394546	167,7
Mangystau Oblast	314669	485392	154,3	246848	263182	106,6	67821	222210	327,6
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1978339	2469357	124,8	793241	972072	122,5	1185098	1497285	126,3
Pavlodar Oblast	806983	742475	92,0	511448	504579	98,7	295535	237896	80,5
North Kazakhstan Oblast	725980	596535	82,2	274744	237436	86,4	451236	359099	79,6
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1531024	1396593	91,2	898497	801475	89,2	632527	595118	94,1
Astana	328341	613006	186,7	328341	613006	186,7	0	0	0,0
Almaty	1130621	1365632	120,8	1130621	1365632	120,8	0	0	0,0

## POPULATION SIZE, GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION

The number of urban and rural population in the country accounted for 8,662,432 and 7,347,165 people respectively, which is 54.1% and 45.9% respectively, compared to 56.4% and 43.6% in 1999. Urban population has increased by 206,649 or 2.4%; rural population grew by 821,667 or 12.6%. There is a clear link between a significant increase in the rural population share during the intercensal period and the Law No. 184-3 dd. 04/11/2006 ‘On Amendments to the Law ‘On Administrative System of the Republic of Kazakhstan’, which came to force on January 1, 2007, which consequently had reclassified more than 120 urban-type villages with over 700,000 population from urban to rural areas and 28 urban-type villages converted into rural areas.

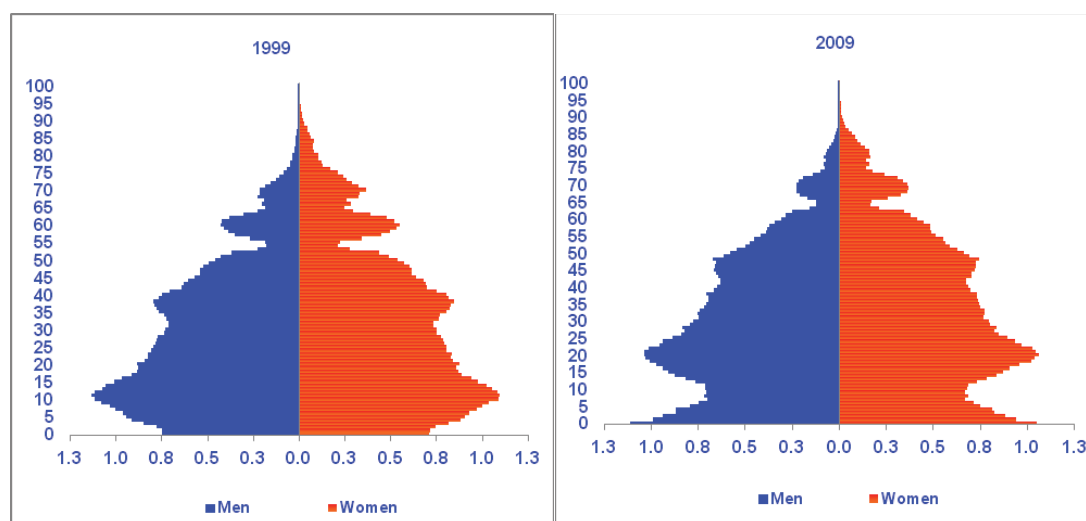
A significant population increase was reported in Mangystau Oblast (54.3%), South-Kazakhstan Oblast (24.8%), Astana (86.7%) and Almaty (20.8%). North Kazakhstan, Kostanai and Akmola Oblast recorded a decrease in population by 17.8%, 12.9% and 10.9% respectively.

Urban population increased considerably in South Kazakhstan Oblast, by 178,831, or 1.2 times, and rural population grew significantly in Mangystau Oblast, by 154,389 or 3.3 times.

**Table 2.1.2 Number of men and women, by census year**

	Men and women	including:		% of total population	
		men	women	men	women
1959	9303801	4419327	4884474	47,5	52,5
1970	13026274	6272127	6754147	48,1	51,9
1979	14709508	7087890	7621618	48,2	51,8
1989	16222324	7857809	8364515	48,4	51,6
1999	14981281	7215412	7765869	48,2	51,8
2009	16009597	7712224	8297373	48,2	51,8

**Figure 2.1.1 Gender-age pyramid of population in Kazakhstan, 1999 and 2009**



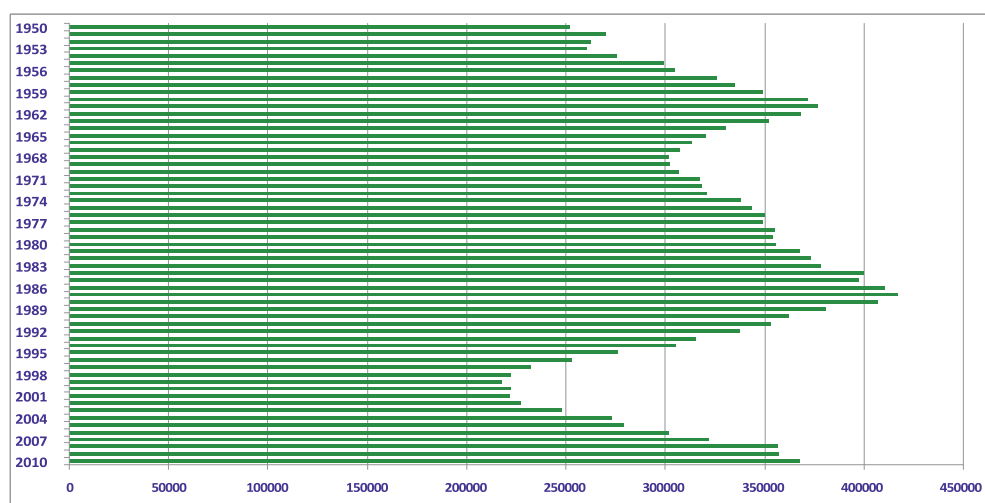
There were 7,712,224 men and 8,297,373 women. Compared to the previous census, the number of men and women grew by 496,812 or 6.9% and 531,504 or 6.8% respectively.

The 2009 census reported the same men/women ratio as the 1999 census (929 men per 1,000 women). The share of men and women in total population also remained unchanged, 51.8% and 48.2% respectively.

Population growth was recorded in age groups 0-4 years, 15-59 years (except for age groups 35-39 and 60-64 years) and 65 years and above. The following age groups shrank: 5-9, 10-14, 35-39 and 60-64 years. The current age pattern largely matches the birth rate dynamics (as a population formation component):

## POPULATION SIZE, GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION

**Figure 2.1.2 Birth rate dynamics in 1950-2010**



The birth dynamics in 1950-2010 shows that the largest number of births was reported in 1961 followed by a dramatic decrease in the birth rate in 1968 due to the World War II consequences ('war echo'), when the number of births was very low and perinatal and infant mortality rates were high. The chart shows that the next birth rate peak occurred in 1987, indicating a high number of births during the 1980s "baby boom". A dramatic increase was followed by a rapid decline in the number of births, specifically, this trend was observed in the 1990s. The collapse of the Soviet Union and a resulting outflow of people of working (and most fertile) age caused a reduced number of births among the 1990s generation. The birth rate recorded in 1987 could not be exceeded even by 2010.

### BOX 3

The men/women ratio remains the same, with a slightly higher percentage of female population. Per 1,000 women there were 929 men in 1999, 928 in 2005 and 931 in 2010.

**Table 2.1.3 Men/women ratio by age group (men per 1,000 women)**

	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total	929	929	880	880	997	991
	including the age of:					
Under 1 year	1061	1056	1079	1065	1045	1047
1-4	1044	1060	1045	1062	1042	1057
5-9	1039	1050	1037	1058	1041	1043
10-14	1030	1045	1026	1047	1034	1044
15-19	1028	1012	973	962	1098	1072
20-24	1002	988	919	937	1119	1060
25-29	989	994	914	956	1101	1047
30-34	968	969	903	913	1066	1045
35-39	948	953	895	888	1031	1043
40-44	920	933	873	866	998	1023
45-49	878	905	841	846	944	985
50-54	853	856	820	798	912	938
55-59	784	788	743	736	846	862
60-64	785	740	736	685	867	824
65-69	704	647	659	594	783	721
70 years and older	439	511	422	471	468	571

## POPULATION SIZE, GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION

The census data showed a higher ratio of men per 1,000 women in the age group 0-19 years, whereas the age group 20-70 years and above was dominated by women. The men/women ratio shows differences in the age groups among urban and rural population: a higher number of men is typical of the age group 0-14 years among urban population and age group 0-44 years among rural population.

### 2.2 Population Aging. Demographic pressure.

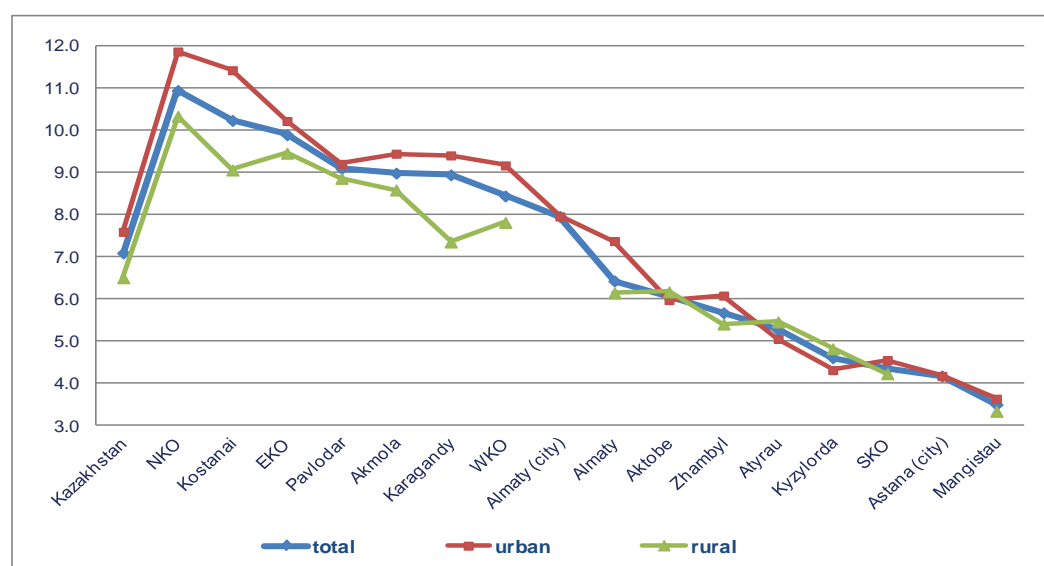
Population aging is a determinant demographic trend for most countries. The 2009PC shows that the population of Kazakhstan had crossed the demographic senility threshold, since persons aged 65 years and older now account for 7.1% of the total population.

#### BOX 4

UN demographers tend to use the following country classification based on the degree of aging: population is considered to be young, if persons aged 65 years and older account for less than 4%, mature - if such age group accounts for 4-7% and old - if its share exceeds 7%.

Whereas for the majority of European countries the situation is considered to be typical when mortality rates prevail over birth rates and, at the same time, the migration balance is negative, for Kazakhstan, on the other hand, it is quite ambiguous. In north-eastern and, partially, central Kazakhstan, the situation is similar to that in European countries, i.e., 'downward aging', when population is aging due to a rapid increase in the number of elderly people compared to younger age groups. South-western regions report an increase in birth rates resulting in lower population aging rates.

**Figure 2.2.1 Share of older people aged 65 and above among total population by region (aging)**



#### BOX 5

By the beginning of 2011, persons aged 65 and older accounted for 6.6%, which means that country's population is on the verge of aging, according to the UN demographic aging scale. The ageing index equals to 0.27.

Population aging was reported in North Kazakhstan, Kostanai, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Akmola, Karaganda and West Kazakhstan Oblasts and in Almaty. Population of Mangystau Oblast is young. Population aging indicators for rural and urban population are uneven among the country regions.

Population aging problem increases the demographic pressure on working-age population.



## POPULATION SIZE, GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION

**Table2.2.1 Demographic burden on working-age population (per 1,000 people)**

	Below and above working age (0-14, 65 years and above)		Below working age (0-14 years)		Above working age (65 years and above)	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	546	453	442	350	104	103
Akmola Oblast	473	444	405	314	68	130
Aktobe Oblast	532	419	473	333	58	86
Almaty Oblast	548	464	483	370	64	94
Atyrau Oblast	600	487	547	408	54	78
West Kazakhstan Oblast	458	430	374	310	84	121
Zhambyl Oblast	575	517	513	431	62	86
Karaganda Oblast	506	422	438	295	68	127
Kostanai Oblast	441	408	372	264	69	144
Kyzylorda Oblast	442	526	372	456	71	70
Mangystau Oblast	625	498	583	445	42	52
South Kazakhstan Oblast	579	594	543	524	36	69
Pavlodar Oblast	431	395	370	268	61	127
North Kazakhstan Oblast	458	429	375	273	83	156
East Kazakhstan Oblast	681	412	630	272	51	140
Astana	395	316	340	261	56	55
Almaty	385	351	300	244	85	108

Compared to the 1999PC, the average demographic pressure ratio in Kazakhstan fell from 546 to 453 people. High rates of demographic pressure of children aged 0-14 years on working-age population was reported in South-Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangystau, Zhambyl and Atyrau Oblasts (up from 408 to 524 people), whereas that of older age groups (65 years and above) was reported in North Kazakhstan, Kostanai, East Kazakhstan, Akmola, Pavlodar, Karaganda and West Kazakhstan Oblasts (up from 121 to 156).

### 3. Population density and administrative division

#### 3.1 Population density

Occupying a vast area of 2,724,9 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, Kazakhstan is sparsely populated. It is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world, following Russia, Canada, China, United States of America, Brazil, Australia, India and Argentina.

The total borderline of Kazakhstan with its neighbours equals to 12,187 km, bordering with PR of China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Russian Federation by land.

The territory stretches to 3,000km from west to east and 1,600 km from north to south.

According to the Census data, the population density is 5.9 people per 1 sq.km. Population of Kazakhstan is characterized by uneven distribution throughout 14 administrative-territorial units (oblasts). The most populated area is the South-Kazakhstan Oblast, with its population density of 21.1 people per 1 sq.km. Aktobe Oblast has a population density of merely 2.5 persons per 1 sq.km.

Population distribution in modern Kazakhstan among its traditional natural geographic zones and economic regions keeps maintaining historical differences in population density. Population density is as follows: the highest density is reported in South-Kazakhstan Oblast (21.1 per 1 km<sup>2</sup>), Almaty (8.1) and Zhambyl (7.1) Oblasts, country's average density is reported in North Kazakhstan (6.1) and Pavlodar (5.9) Oblasts, below-average density is observed in East-Kazakhstan (4.9), Akmola (5.0), Kostanai (4.5), Atyrau (4.3) and West Kazakhstan (4.0) Oblasts, and still lower density is reported in Karaganda (3.1), Kyzylorda (3.0), Mangystau (2.9) and Aktobe (2.5 persons) Oblasts.



**Table 3.1.1 Distribution of population in Kazakhstan**

	Population at the census date (thousands of people)		Oblast and city population as % of total population		Area (0'000 km <sup>2</sup> <sup>1)</sup> )	Population density (people per 1 km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1999	2009	1999	2009		1999	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	14981,3	16009,6	100,0	100,0	2724,9	5,5	5,9
Akmola Oblast	827,3	737,5	5,5	4,6	146,2	5,7	5,0
Aktobe Oblast	682,6	757,8	4,6	4,7	300,6	2,3	2,5
Almaty Oblast	1557,3	1807,9	10,4	11,3	224,0	7,0	8,1
Atyrau Oblast	440,3	510,4	2,9	3,2	118,6	3,7	4,3
West Kazakhstan Oblast	616,8	598,9	4,1	3,8	151,3	4,1	4,0
Zhambyl Oblast	988,8	1022,1	6,6	6,4	144,3	6,9	7,1
Karaganda Oblast	1410,2	1341,7	9,4	8,4	428,0	3,3	3,1
Kostanai Oblast	1017,1	885,6	6,8	5,5	196,0	5,2	4,5
Kyzylorda Oblast	625,0	678,8	4,2	4,3	226,0	2,8	3,0
Mangystau Oblast	314,7	485,4	2,1	3,0	165,6	1,9	2,9
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1978,3	2469,3	13,2	15,4	117,3	16,9	21,1
Pavlodar Oblast	807,0	742,5	5,4	4,7	124,8	6,5	5,9
North Kazakhstan Oblast	726,0	596,5	4,8	3,7	98,0	7,4	6,1
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1531,0	1396,6	10,2	8,7	283,2	5,4	4,9
Astana	328,3	613,0	2,2	3,8	0,7	469,1	875,7
Almaty	1130,6	1365,6	7,6	8,5	0,3	3768,7	4552,1

<sup>1)</sup> – according to RK LMA)

Among all 14 oblasts of Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan Oblast (2,469,000 people) boasts the largest population and population density, followed by 4 oblasts with a population exceeding 1,000,000 people, Almaty (1,807,000), East-Kazakhstan (1,396,000), Karaganda (1,341,000) and Zhambyl (1,022,000) Oblasts. These five oblasts account for 50% of the total population.

### 3.2 Administrative Division

According to the administrative system of Kazakhstan, the entire country is divided into two categories, regions and population centres.

The administrative system of the Republic of Kazakhstan includes 9,825 administrative units consisting of 14 oblasts and 2 republican-status cities (including the capital city), 160 raions, 10 raions in republican-status cities, 40 oblast-status cities and 45 raion-status towns, 5 raions in oblast-status cities, 34 village and 2,474 rural administrations, 35 urban and 101 rural villages and 6,905 aul/rural settlements.

In Kazakhstan, Almaty city has a population of 1,365.6 thousand people based on the 2009 census results, i.e. the population of the city grew by 20.8% during the intercensal period. Almaty city population accounts for 8.5% of the country's total population, being the fourth largest population following South-Kazakhstan, Almaty and East Kazakhstan Oblasts.

#### BOX 6

Astana is one of the world's youngest capitals. On January 1, 2011, its population exceeded 700,000 (720,330) people.

The city has seven raions, with the 7<sup>th</sup> of them, Alatau raion, set up in 2008; its two largest raions are Auezov (290,000), Bostandyk (267,000) and Almaly (189,000).

During the intercensal period, the population of the capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, grew from 328,300 in 1999 to 613,000 in 2009, i.e. its population increased by 1.9 times, with its share among the total population expanding from 2.2% in 1999 to 3.8% in 2009, boasting one of the highest growth rates compared to other regions.

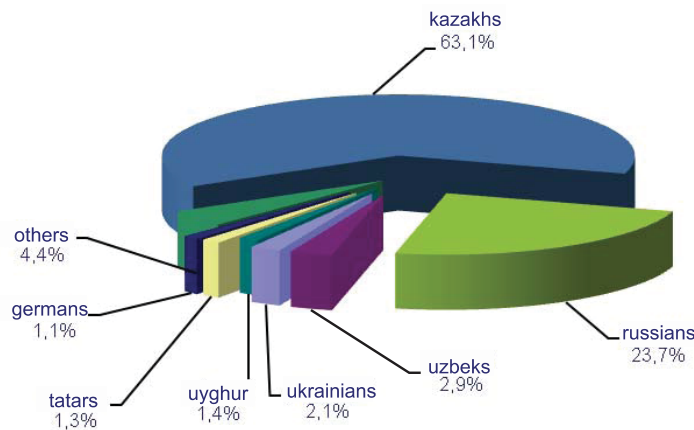
There are three raions (districts) in Astana, the newest one – “Yesil” was set up in 2008.

## 4. Ethnic composition, language skills, nationality, religion

### 4.1 Ethnic composition

Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic state, hosting 125 ethnicities and nationalities. The most numerous (exceeding 1% of the total population) ethnic groups are: Kazakhs, Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Uyghurs, Tatars and Germans, which account for 95.6% of the total population. Kazakhs (63.1%) and Russians (23.7%) account for the largest shares of the total population. Other ethnic groups account for 13.2% of the population.

Figure 4.1.1 Share of ethnic groups in total population

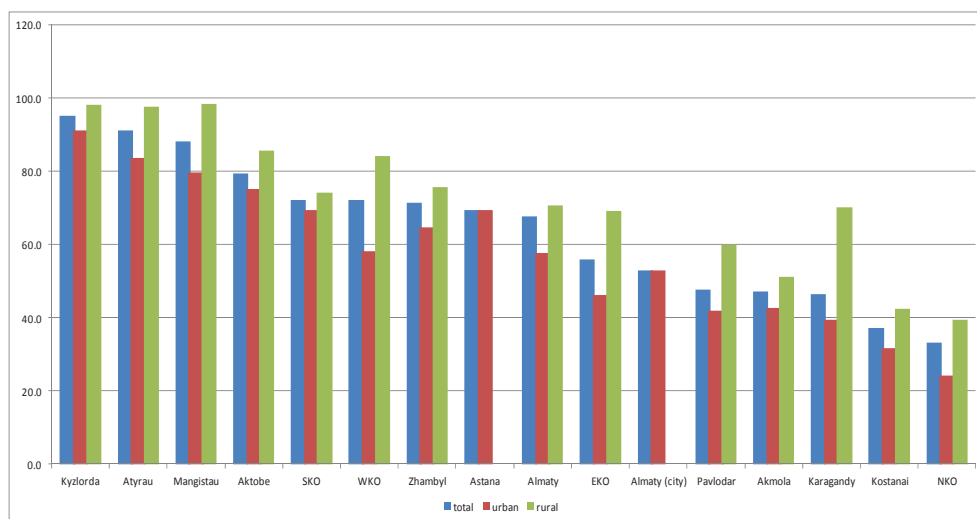


Out of all ethnic groups and nationalities living in Kazakhstan, Kazakhs are the largest population accounting for 10,096,763 people, or 63.1% of the total population, based on the 2009 census results.

During the intercensal period, the Kazakh population grew by 2,085,311 or 26.0%. According to the 1999 census results, the Kazakh population was 8,011,452 or 53.5% of the country's total population.

Increase in the number of Kazakhs over the decade was mainly driven by natality reasons and inflows of *oralmans* to the country.

Figure 4.1.2 Share of Kazakhs in total population, by regions



Kazakhs have a prevailing share (of total population) in Kyzylorda (95.3%), Atyrau (91.1%) and Mangystau (88.3) Oblasts, as well as in Aktobe, South Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan and Zhambyl Oblasts

where their share is over 70%. The share of Kazakhs does not exceed 50% of total population in Pavlodar, Akmola, Karaganda, Kostanai and North Kazakhstan Oblasts.

**Table 4.1.1 Population by individual ethnic groups**

	Population people		2009 as % of 1999	% of total population	
	1999	2009		1999	2009
Total	14981281	16009597	106,9	100	100
including:					
Kazakhs	8011452	10096763	126,0	53,5	63,1
Russians	4480675	3793764	84,7	29,9	23,7
Uzbeks	370765	456997	123,3	2,5	2,9
Ukrainians	547065	333031	60,9	3,7	2,1
Uyghurs	210377	224713	106,8	1,4	1,4
Tatars	249052	204229	82,0	1,7	1,3
Germans	353462	178409	50,5	2,4	1,1
Koreans	99944	100385	100,4	0,7	0,6
Turks	78711	97015	123,3	0,5	0,6
Azerbaijanis	78325	85292	108,9	0,5	0,5
Belarusians	111924	66476	59,4	0,7	0,4
Dungans	36945	51944	140,6	0,2	0,3
Kurds	32764	38325	116,9	0,2	0,2
Tajiks	25673	36277	141,3	0,2	0,2
Poles	47302	34057	72,0	0,3	0,2
Chechens	31802	31431	98,8	0,2	0,2
Kyrgyz	10925	23274	113,0	0,1	0,1
Other ethnic groups	204118	157215	77,0	1,3	1,1

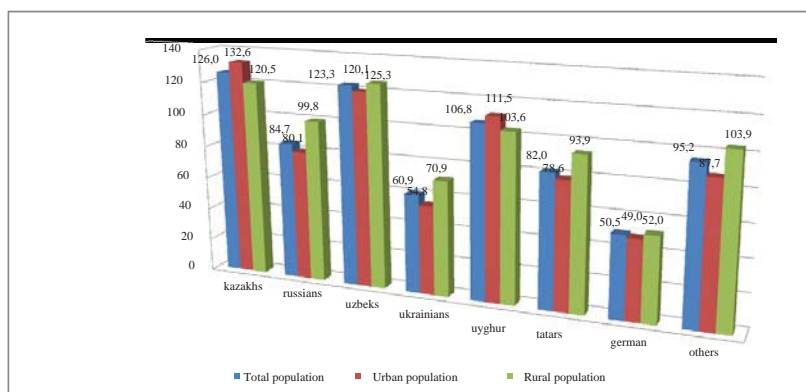


Compared to the previous census, the Kyrgyz population grew by 2.1 times or by 12.300 people, Tajiks by 41.3% (10,600), Dungans by 40.6% (15,000), Turks by 23.3% (18,300), Uzbeks by 23.3% (86,200), Kurds by 16.9% (5,600), Azerbaijanis by 8.9% (7,000), Uyghurs by 6.8% (14,300) and Koreans by 0.4% (0,400). An increase in these ethnic populations is primarily due to natality reasons.

The Russian population dropped by 15.3%, or 686,900 people, the Ukrainian population - by 39.1% (214,000), Germans by 49.5% (175,100). A decrease in the number of Slavic population was influenced by their outflow. Most Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and Germans left primarily for Russia and Germany.

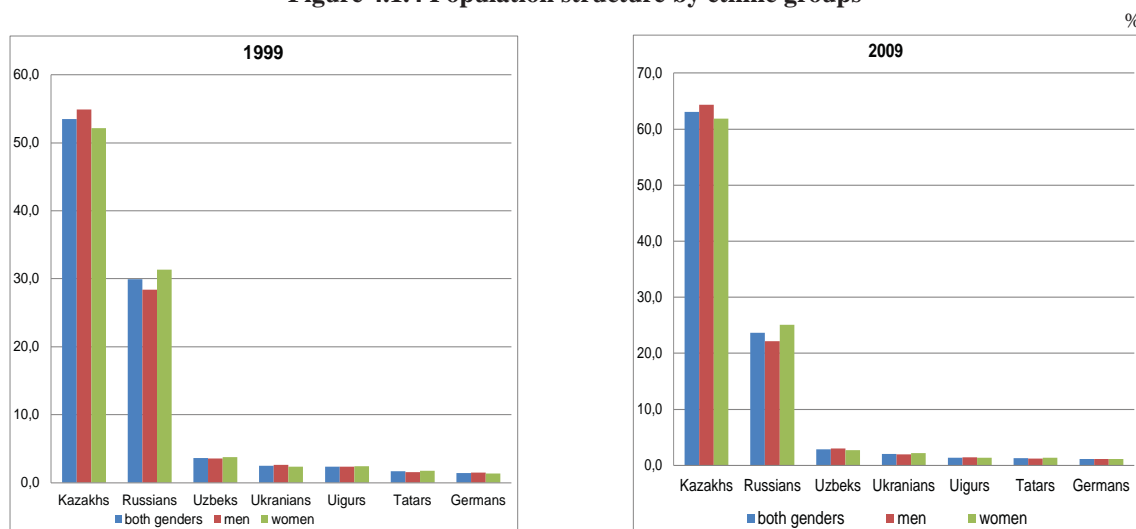
**Figure 4.1.3 Changes in ethnic populations during the intercensal period (1999-2009)**

%



Ethnic differentiation is most obvious in urban and rural areas. Urban/rural distribution of population by ethnicity is as follows: 47.9% of Kazakhs, 72.8% of Russians, 74.6% of Tatars, 55.8% of Ukrainians, 50.1% of Germans, 42.7% of Uyghur, 83.8% of Koreans, 27.8% of Turks, 48.8% of Azerbaijanis, 52.8% of Belarusians, 17.0% of Dungans, 20.8% of Kurds, 49.8% of Chechens, 68.3% of Kyrgyz and 43.6% of other ethnic populations live in urban areas. The remaining part of these ethnic groups lives in rural areas.

**Figure 4.1.4 Population structure by ethnic groups**



Men account for 48.2% of the country's total population. Male population dominates over the female population among Azerbaijanis (53.1%), Armenians (56.4%), Uzbeks (50.8%), Afghans (63.0%), Ingush (52.4%), Chinese (58.8%), Chechens (53.6%) and Turkmen (57.0). Women outnumber men among Kazakhs (50.8%), Russians (54.9%), Belarusians (53.5%), Bulgarians (53.8%), Jews (50.1%), Tatars (54.7%), Germans (51.5%), Uyghurs (50.5%) and Ukrainians (54.2%).

## 4.2. Language skills

The census data show that 14,965,600 people (93.5%) selected their ethnic language as their native language; 1,044,000 thousand people (6.5%) chose another ethnic group's language as their native language.

**Table 4.2.1 Population by ethnic group and native language**

Ethnic group population	Those who selected as their native language:				
	language of their own ethnic group		language of another ethnic group		
	people	%	people	%	
Total population	16009597	14965571	93,5	1044026	6,5
including:					
Kazakhs	10096763	9982276	98,9	114487	1,1
Russians	3793764	3748325	98,8	45439	1,2
Uzbeks	456997	435833	95,4	21164	4,6
Ukrainians	333031	52549	15,8	280482	84,2
Uyghurs	224713	190956	85,0	33757	15,0
Tatars	204229	104234	51,0	99995	49,0
Germans	178409	30413	17,0	147996	83,0
Koreans	100385	36108	36,0	64277	64,0
Turks	97015	90065	92,8	6950	7,2
Azerbaijanis	85292	62645	73,4	22647	26,6
Belarusians	66476	8657	13,0	57819	87,0
Dungans	51944	50010	96,3	1934	3,7
Kurds	38325	33978	88,7	4347	11,3
Tajiks	36277	33525	92,4	2752	7,6
Poles	34057	3160	9,3	30897	90,7
Chechens	31431	24452	77,8	6979	22,2
Kyrgyz	23274	17164	73,7	6110	26,3
Other ethnic groups	157215	61221	38,9	95994	61,1

98.9% of Kazakhs, 98.8% of Russians, 96.3% of Dungans, 95.4% of Uzbeks, 92.8% of Turks, 92.4% of Tajiks, 85.0% of Uyghurs, 77, 8% of Chechens, 73.7% of Kyrgyz and 73.4% of Azerbaijanis selected *their ethnic language* as their mother tongue.

Only 51.0% of Tatars, 36.0% of Koreans, 17.0% of Germans, 15.8% of Ukrainians, 13.0% of Belarusians and 9.3% of Poles selected their ethnic language as their mother tongue.

During the census, special attention was paid to Kazakh, Russian and English language skills to identify the extent of knowledge of each of these languages.

**BOX 7**

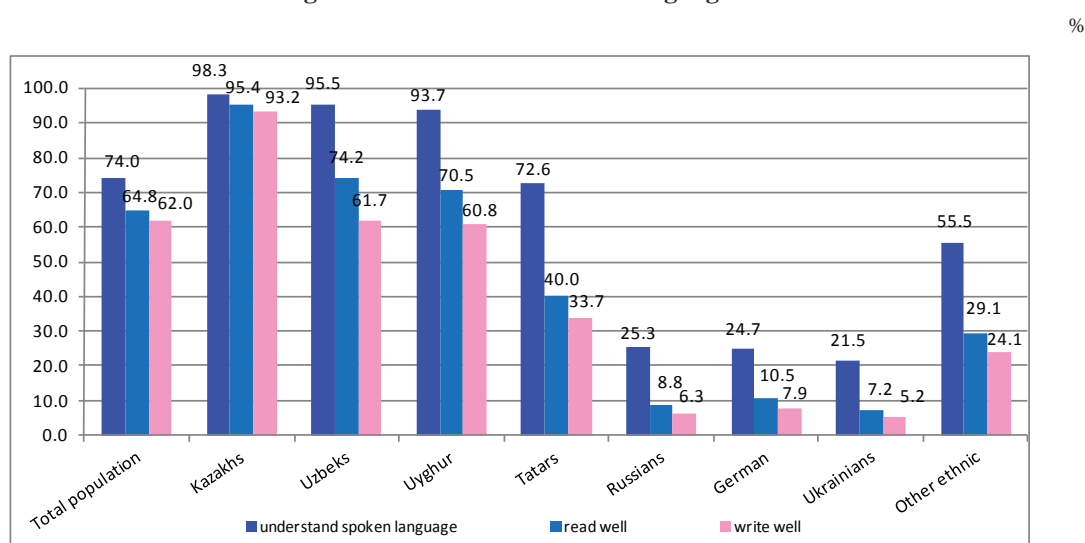
‘Kazakhstanis have started to learn the state Kazakh language with respect and dignity. We will keep developing the Russian and other languages of ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. For a citizen of the modern Kazakhstan, knowing three languages is essential to his prosperity. Therefore, I believe that by 2020 the number of people speaking English should reach at least 20% of the population’.

*from the Address to the people of Kazakhstan by the President of RK N. Nazarbayev*

As the President mentioned in his Address to the People of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstanis must speak at least three languages, Kazakh, Russian and English. ‘*Knowledge of the three languages is our future. The world becomes more globalized, and future generations need to be able to adjust to a multilingual environment*’, said Nursultan Nazarbayev at a meeting with journalists from Kazakhstan’s leading mass media.

8,992,200 people (74.0%) of population aged 15 and above know the Kazakh language, including 4,320,200 men or 75.3% of all men and 4,672,000 women or 72.8% of all women. Kazakhs in the age group 15 years and above (7,320,418) selected the following extent of the Kazakh language skills: 7,198,880 (98.3%) people understand spoken language, 6,986,634 (95.4%) read well and 6,819,898 (93.2%) write well.

**Figure 4.2.1 Extent of Kazakh language skills**



Along with the state language, the Russian language is used widely, as evidenced by the following data: 11,471,000 (94.4%) people aged 15 and above understand spoken language, 10,724,900 people (88.2%) read well, 10,309,500 people (84.8%) write well. In urban areas, the level of Russian language skills is higher than in rural areas.

**Table 4.2.3 Extent of Russian and English language skills (aged 15 and above)**

%

	Ethnic group population	Degree of language skills:					
		Russian			English		
		understand spoken language	including those who: read well	incl. those who: write well	understand spoken language	including those who: read well	including: write well
Total population	100	94,4	88,2	84,8	15,4	10,2	7,7
including:							
Kazakhs	100	92,0	83,5	79,1	17,5	11,9	9,0
Russians	100	98,4	97,7	96,7	12,6	7,8	5,6
Uzbeks	100	92,9	78,6	68,3	10,7	7,7	5,4
Ukrainians	100	98,9	98,0	97,1	8,0	5,0	3,7
Uyghurs	100	95,8	88,2	81,8	15,7	9,8	7,2
Tatars	100	98,4	96,4	94,7	14,2	8,9	6,7
Germans	100	99,0	97,8	96,9	9,1	5,9	4,4
Koreans	100	98,0	96,9	95,5	24,2	14,8	11,4
Turks	100	96,1	87,8	83,6	11,7	7,8	6,0
Azerbaijanis	100	96,9	89,4	85,4	11,0	7,0	5,3
Belarusians	100	98,9	97,8	97,0	6,8	4,3	3,2
Dungans	100	98,0	95,7	92,8	10,1	6,4	4,3
Kurds	100	96,2	87,5	83,3	6,9	4,1	3,0
Tajiks	100	85,2	66,1	56,6	6,8	4,7	3,5
Poles	100	99,1	98,0	97,1	9,2	6,1	4,6
Chechens	100	98,0	93,8	91,5	11,0	6,9	5,2
Kyrgyz	100	92,5	77,2	71,3	12,6	7,8	5,8
Other ethnic groups	100	97,3	93,3	91,1	14,5	9,9	7,9

The extent of English proficiency is as follows: 1,874,600 (15.4%) understand the spoken language, 1,242,900 (10.2%) people read well and 931,400 people (7.7%) write well. The share of English speakers among Koreans, Kazakhs, Uyghurs, Tatars, Russians and Kyrgyz is slightly higher (12.6-24.2%). English language proficiency in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas.

### 4.3. Nationality

The census data show that there were 15,850,680 nationals of the Republic of Kazakhstan (99.0%) living in the country; 85,566 people were nationals of CIS countries (0.5), 16,073 were nationals of other countries (0.1%) and 57,278 (0.4%) were stateless persons.

**Table 4.3.1 Nationality by CIS countries**

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Total for CIS countries including nationals of:	85566	100	45407	100	40159	100
Azerbaijan	3153	3,7	1929	4,2	1224	3,0
Armenia	993	1,2	547	1,2	446	1,1
Belarus	559	0,6	248	0,5	311	0,8
Kyrgyzstan	9143	10,7	4662	10,3	4481	11,2
Moldova	177	0,2	93	0,2	84	0,2
Russia	38609	45,1	18870	41,6	19739	49,2
Tajikistan	1823	2,1	1279	2,8	544	1,3
Turkmenistan	1774	2,1	960	2,1	814	2,0
Uzbekistan	26886	31,4	15651	34,5	11235	28,0
Ukraine	2449	2,9	1168	2,6	1281	3,2

An overwhelming majority of foreign nationals permanently residing in Kazakhstan are nationals of the CIS states. In Kazakhstan, at the time of the 2009 census, 38,609 people were nationals of the Russian Federation (45.1% of all nationals of the CIS countries) and 26,886 people (31.4%) were nationals of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Nationals of the CIS countries include nationals of Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic and other member states, whose number varies from 200 to 9,100 people, and whose share varies from 0.2 to 10.7%.

**Table 4.3.2 Nationality, by non-CIS countries**

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Total for non-CIS countries including nationals of:	16073	100	10640	100	5433	100
China	5519	34,3	2986	28,1	2533	46,6
Mongolia	1037	6,5	550	5,2	487	9,0
Turkey	3666	22,8	3160	29,7	506	9,3
Other states	5851	36,4	3944	37,1	1907	35,1

Nationals of non-CIS countries are dominated by nationals of China accounting for 34.3% (28.1% of men and 46.6% of women) and Turkey accounting for 22.8% (29.7% of men and 9.3% of women).

Furthermore, more than 40% of this population group were nationals of Mongolia, Pakistan, USA, India, Korea and other countries.

#### 4.4 Religion

Kazakhstan demonstrates a high level of religious tolerance. In 2009, it was the first time that the census programme included a question about religion. The census data show that 70.2% of the population are Muslims and 26.3% are Christians.

Islam is practiced by 98.3% of Kazakhs, 99.1% of Uzbeks, 98.4% of Uyghurs, 99.1% of Turks, 94.8% of Azerbaijanis, 98.9% of Dungans, 98.3% of Kurds, 97.8% of Tajiks, 93.7% of Chechens and 96.7% of Kyrgyz.

Representatives of Slavic ethnic groups account for a large group of Christians: 91.6% of Russians, 90.7% of Ukrainians and 90.2% of Belarusians. 90.1% of Poles and 81.6% of Germans also mentioned Christianity.

Judaism is not widespread in the country; the share of population practicing Buddhism is also small.

**Table 4.4.1 Religion practiced by population, by ethnic groups**

	Total population	Including those, who specified:						Refused to specify
		Islam	Christianity	Judaism	Buddhism	Others	Non-believers	
Total population	16009597	11239176	4214232	5281	14663	3688	451547	81010
including:								
Kazakhs	10096763	9928705	39172	1929	749	1612	98511	26085
Russians	3793764	54277	3476748	1452	730	1011	230935	28611
Uzbeks	456997	452668	1794	34	28	78	1673	722
Ukrainians	333031	3134	302199	108	49	74	24329	3138
Uyghurs	224713	221007	1142	34	33	63	1377	1057
Tatars	204229	162496	20913	47	58	123	16569	4023
Germans	178409	2827	145556	89	66	192	24905	4774
Koreans	100385	5256	49543	211	11446	138	28615	5176
Turks	97015	96172	290	7	6	20	321	199
Azerbaijanis	85292	80864	2139	16	16	24	1586	647
Belarusians	66476	526	59936	25	9	20	5198	762
Dungans	51944	51388	191	4	15	19	179	148
Kurds	38325	37667	203	11	6	9	285	144
Tajiks	36277	35473	331	2	6	30	307	128
Poles	34057	235	30675	14	4	45	2486	598
Chechens	31431	29448	940	6	3	16	653	365
Kyrgyz	23274	22500	206	6	6	4	352	200
Other ethnic groups	157215	54533	82254	1286	1433	210	13266	4233

The majority of population practicing Islam lives in South Kazakhstan Oblast, 2,307,300 people (93.4% of total population) and Almaty Oblast, 1,458,800 people (80.7%). Christianity is more widespread among

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people living in Karaganda Oblast, 607,200 people (45.3%), East-Kazakhstan Oblast, 520,900 people (37.3%) and Kostanai Oblast, 474,400 people (53.6 %).

**Table 4.4.2 Population by religion and age groups**  
(aged 15 years and above)

people

	Total population	Including those, who specified:						Refused to specify
		Islam	Christianity	Judaism	Buddhism	Others	Non-believers	
Total	12156705	8142861	3566322	4623	12503	2329	371133	56934
Including those aged:								
15-19	1544995	1208368	287641	297	965	383	40319	7022
20-24	1605090	1175293	374506	534	1300	345	45283	7829
25-29	1342309	949888	344867	568	1191	234	38723	6838
30-34	1216304	861336	312888	436	1063	215	34467	5899
35-39	1138801	818458	281504	444	951	173	32054	5217
40-44	1065799	774009	255953	411	916	196	29713	4601
45-49	1103296	730897	329440	411	1036	173	36190	5149
50-54	888729	525813	323727	420	1187	170	33107	4305
55-59	693223	374525	285563	319	1223	145	28037	3411
60-64	422865	219429	184007	221	836	93	16306	1973
65-69	390760	196840	178373	177	604	73	13047	1646
70 +	744534	308005	407853	385	1231	129	23887	3044

The age pattern of population by religion (aged 15 and above) is as follows: of 8,142,900 people practicing Islam, the 15-19 age group accounts for 14.8%, 20-24 group for 14.4%, 25-29 group for 11.7%, 30-34 group for 10.6%, 35-39 group for 10.1%, 40-44 group for 9.5%, 45-49 group for 9.0%, 50-54 years group for 6.5%, 55-59 group for 4.6%, 60-64 group for 2.7%, 65-69 group for 2.4%, 70 years and above for 3.8%.

Christianity is practiced by 3,566,300 people, of whom the 15-19 age group accounts for 8.1%, 20-24 group for 10.5%, 25-29 group for 9.7%, 30-34 group for 8.8%, 35-39 group for 7.9%, 40-44 group for 7.2%, 45-49 group for 9.2%, 50-54 group for 9.1%, 55-59 group for 8.0%, 60-64 group for 5.2%, 65-69 group for 5.0% and 70 years and over for 11.4%.

4,600 people practice Judaism, of whom the 20-24 group accounts for 11.6%, 25-29 group for 12.3%, 30-34 group for 9.4%, 35-39 group for 9.6% and 50-54 group for 9.1%.

Buddhism is practiced by 12.5 thousand people, with the following age groups having the largest share: 20-24 group - 10.4%, 55-59 group - 9.8%, aged 70 years and above - 9.8%. Other religions were specified by 2,300 people, mostly young people aged 15-25: 15-19 (16.4%), 20-24 (14.8%) and 25-29 (10.0%). 371,100 people are non-believers, including the following age groups: 15-19 - 10.9%, 20-24 - 12.2%, 25-29 - 10.4%, 30-34 - 9.3% and 45-49 - 9.8%. 56,900 people refused to state their religion, mostly young people aged 15-19 (12.3%), 20-24 (13.8%), 25-29 (12.0%) and 30-34 (10.4%).

## 5. Marital status of population and women's fertility



### 5.1 Marital status of population

The census programme included questions, which allow the marital status of population to be assessed. This information is of particular importance now, in the context of prevalence of extramarital births, single-parent families, a shift to older ages of first marriage and the need to foster family values among the population. It is very important to have information, which allows family formation and dissolution processes to be modeled and celibacy, widowhood and the impact of these factors on fertility to be explored.

During the census, marital status questions were asked to persons aged 15 years or above; responses were recorded based on what respondents said, i.e. with no documentary evidence. Response categories were as follows: 'never been married', 'married', 'widowed' and 'divorced'.

Compared to the 1999 census, population distribution by marital status based on the 2009 census results looks as follows:

**Table 5.1.1 Population by marital status**

	Men				Women			
	1999		2009		1999		2009	
	people	%	people	%	people	%	people	%
Total population								
Total	5031853	100	5737197	100	5661812	100	6419508	100
Including those:								
never been married	1528771	30,4	2118604	36,9	1221156	21,6	1807218	28,2
married	3137956	62,4	3275270	57,1	3146355	55,6	3347953	52,2
widowed	145445	2,9	145137	2,5	831512	14,7	812608	12,7
divorced	219602	4,4	198186	3,5	462684	8,2	451729	7,0

During the intercensal period, the share of *married* people dropped significantly: from 62.4% to 57.1% among men, and from 55.6% to 52.2% among women. The share of married men and women fell by 5.3 and 3.4% respectively. There are 4.9 percent more married men than women.

The same trend is observed both among urban and rural population. The share of married people among urban population is particularly declining, having dropped by 6.4% among men and 4.0% among women.

36.9% men and 28.2% women *have never been married*, compared to 30.4% and 21.6% in 1999. The number of those, who have never been married, increased by 6.5% among men and by 6.6% among women.

*Widowers* and *widows* accounted for 2.5 and 12.7% respectively. The share of *divorced* men is half of that of divorced women, at 3.5%. The share of divorced men and women fell by 0.9 and 1.2% respectively.

Table 5.1.2 Population of regions, by marital status

%

	Men including:								Women including:							
	never been married		married		widowed		divorced		never been married		married		widowed		divorced	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	30,4	36,9	62,4	57,1	2,9	2,5	4,4	3,5	21,6	28,2	55,6	52,2	14,7	12,7	8,2	7,0
Akmola Oblast	28,5	34,0	64,4	58,9	2,8	3,0	4,3	4,1	18,9	23,8	58,7	54,0	15,2	15,3	7,2	6,9
Aktobe Oblast	31,2	39,3	62,3	55,9	2,9	2,2	3,6	2,7	23,1	31,6	55,9	51,5	14,2	11,4	6,8	5,5
Almaty Oblast	31,7	38,6	61,6	56,5	2,8	2,2	4,0	2,7	21,4	29,1	56,6	54,4	14,5	10,7	7,4	5,8
Atyrau Oblast	36,4	39,4	58,2	56,5	2,9	2,1	2,5	2,0	26,2	30,2	53,4	53,4	15,3	11,8	5,1	4,6
West Kazakhstan Oblast	30,1	36,9	63,2	57,1	2,8	2,7	3,8	3,3	20,9	27,0	56,9	52,6	15,7	14,6	6,5	5,9
Zhambyl Oblast	31,9	36,7	61,3	58,3	2,8	2,3	4,0	2,6	21,8	26,9	55,8	54,7	14,3	12,0	8,2	6,5
Karaganda Oblast	28,6	34,7	62,5	56,8	3,3	3,2	5,5	5,3	20,4	25,6	54,3	49,8	15,4	15,2	9,8	9,4
Kostanai Oblast	27,3	35,0	64,5	56,4	3,0	3,4	5,2	5,2	19,1	26,2	56,8	49,5	15,1	15,3	9,1	9,0
Kyzylorda Oblast	35,5	39,0	59,3	56,7	2,5	2,1	2,6	2,2	24,5	28,0	57,4	55,8	12,5	11,0	5,6	5,1
Mangystau Oblast	31,4	36,9	62,4	59,4	2,4	1,6	3,8	2,1	23,7	30,1	57,6	56,7	11,0	8,3	7,8	5,0
South Kazakhstan Oblast	32,3	36,4	62,9	59,9	2,4	1,9	2,4	1,7	22,9	27,2	58,9	57,3	12,7	10,6	5,5	4,8
Pavlodar Oblast	28,6	34,8	63,0	57,2	2,9	3,1	5,5	4,9	20,7	26,3	54,9	49,9	14,5	14,6	10,0	9,2
North Kazakhstan Oblast	27,6	31,2	65,1	61,3	3,0	3,2	4,3	4,3	18,1	21,1	58,6	54,7	16,2	16,8	7,1	7,4
East Kazakhstan Oblast	28,9	34,3	62,8	58,0	3,2	3,2	5,1	4,5	19,8	24,6	55,2	51,3	16,5	15,9	8,5	8,3
Astana	29,3	41,7	62,7	53,5	2,8	1,4	5,2	3,5	26,0	36,8	51,8	48,2	12,4	7,6	9,9	7,3
Almaty	31,0	42,0	59,3	51,3	3,2	2,5	6,5	4,2	25,0	36,3	47,4	43,5	15,1	10,9	12,5	9,3

One can see territorial differences in marital status indicators.

One of important factors impacting on marital rates is an increase in the number of *never-married* people. The highest share of never-married is reported in Astana and Almaty, at 41.7% and 42.0% respectively. A low share of single men was reported in North-Kazakhstan Oblast, at 31.2%. The most dramatic increase in the never-married population between the two censuses occurred in Astana and Almaty, 12.4 and 11.0 percentage points respectively.

Residents of Astana (36.8%) and Almaty (36.3%) account for a high share of never-married women. Over the 10 years, their share grew by 10.8 and 11.3 percentage points respectively.

A significantly low share of never-married women was reported among residents of North Kazakhstan, Akmola and East Kazakhstan Oblasts (ranging from 21.1 to 24.4%). This category shrank significantly in Kostanai Oblast, where the share of married men and women dropped from 64.5% to 56.4% (by 8.1%) and from 56.8% to 49.5% (by 7.3%) respectively. The share of married men in Astana decreased notably, from 62.7% to 53.5% (by 9.2%).

The share of widowers is 0.5-0.9 percentage points higher than the national average in Akmola, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Kostanai Oblasts (3%). In Astana, the share of widowers dropped from 2.8 to 1.4 since 1999, which is 1.1 percentage points below the national average.

The share of widows in West-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Akmola, Kostanai, East Kazakhstan and North Kazakhstan Oblasts exceeds the national average by 1.9-4.1 percentage points. The lowest share of widows is reported in Astana, 7.6%, and Mangystau Oblast, 8.3%, which is 5.1-4.4 percentage points below the national average respectively.

The highest share of divorced men is reported in Almaty, Akmola, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Kostanai and Karaganda Oblasts, with their share ranging from 4.1% to 5.3% (0.6-1.8 percentage points above the national average). At the same time, in other oblasts, the share of divorced men was below the national average.

High shares of divorced women are reported in East Kazakhstan, Kostanai, Pavlodar and Karaganda Oblasts and Almaty (between 8.3% and 9.4%), which is 1.3-2.4 percentage points above the national average. In Astana and North Kazakhstan Oblast, this indicator exceeded the national average, but in other oblasts the share of divorced women was below the national average.

Table 5.1.3 Population by marital status and age

%

	Total population		including:							
	1999	2009	never been married		married		widowed		divorced	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Men										
Total	100	100	30,4	36,9	62,4	57,1	2,9	2,5	4,4	3,5
including those aged:										
15-19	100	100	98,6	99,1	1,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-29	100	100	54,3	64,4	42,8	34,1	0,2	0,1	2,7	1,4
30-39	100	100	11,0	20,6	81,9	74,0	0,6	0,5	6,5	4,9
40-49	100	100	4,7	9,3	86,5	83,2	1,6	1,4	7,3	6,1
50-59	100	100	2,4	6	86,8	84,6	4,7	3,8	6,1	5,7
60-69	100	100	1,4	4,7	83,3	81,5	11,4	10,2	3,8	3,6
70 +	100	100	0,7	4,6	71,3	68,7	26,3	24,9	1,7	1,8
Women										
Total	100	100	21,6	28,2	55,6	52,2	14,7	12,7	8,2	7,0
including those aged:										
15-19	100	100	92,6	95,5	7,1	4,3	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2
20-29	100	100	33,8	45,9	57,8	49,5	1,2	0,6	7,1	4,0
30-39	100	100	8,6	15,3	75,9	71,6	3,5	2,9	12,0	10,2
40-49	100	100	4,7	8,8	74,2	71,5	8,5	7,9	12,6	11,8
50-59	100	100	2,5	6,6	65,5	64,4	22,2	18,8	9,8	10,3
60-69	100	100	1,9	5,2	49,8	48,5	42,1	40,1	6,3	6,3
70 +	100	100	2,2	5,9	21,6	24,9	73,2	66,0	3,0	3,3

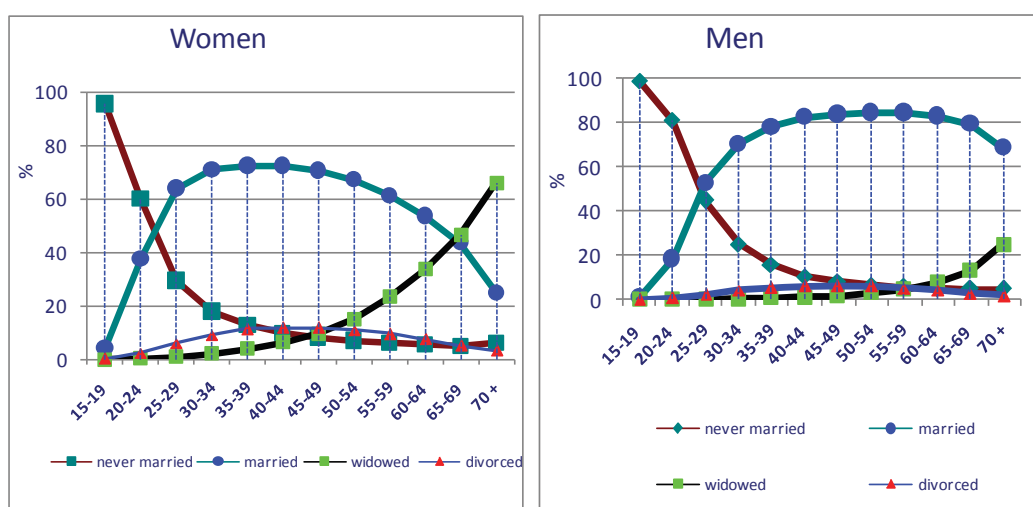


As demonstrated by the census results detailing the marital status of population by age groups, *marriage is being delayed until older ages*, notably, among population of active reproductive age. This is evidenced by a growing share of young people aged 20-29, who have never been married. The share of married men and women in this age group dropped from 42.8 to 34.1% and from 57.8 to 49.5% respectively. Also, the share of *married* men and women in the 30-39 age group fell significantly. This is a result of an increase in the share of *never-married* people aged 30-39: the share of men and women grew by 9.6 and 6.7 percentage points. It should be noted that people of both sexes aged 40-49 account for a high share of *divorced* population, 32.2% and 29.5% respectively. During the intercensal period, the share of divorced men and women in the 40-49 age group increased by 2.4 and 2.2 percentage points respectively.

Men and women aged 50 and above account for 85.1% and 83.8% of the *widowed* population. From 1999, the share of men and women was up 1.3 and 0.7 percentage points among widowed people above 50 years of age.

Figure 5.1.1 Marital status of men and women, by age groups

%



The dynamics of the marital status of men and women in different age groups shows that the highest rate of *never-married* people is reported in 15-19 age groups for men and women, *married* people - in the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups for men, and 35-39 and 40-44 groups for women, *widowed* people – in the 65-69 and 70 years or above age groups for men, and 60-64 and 65-69 groups for women, *divorced* people – in the 45-49 and 55-59 age groups for men and 35-39 and 40-49 age groups for women.

### 5.2 Women's fertility

The 2009 census results show that there are 4,579,928 women in the 15-49 age group in the country (55.2% of the total female population).

Table 5.2.1 Women by age groups

	Population		Increase (+), decrease (-), %	Share, %	
	1999	2009		1999	2009
All women (15-49) including age groups:	4067863	4579928	12,6	100	100
15-19	678582	767957	13,2	16,7	16,8
20-24	626047	807343	29,0	15,4	17,6
25-29	585980	673217	14,9	14,4	14,7
30-34	560544	617720	10,2	13,8	13,5
35-39	617231	583052	-5,5	15,2	12,7
40-44	543498	551386	1,5	13,4	12,0
45-49	455981	579253	27,0	11,2	12,6

The intercensal period saw an increase in the number of fertile-age women by 12.6%. It should be noted that 20-24 (29%) and 45-49 (27%) age groups demonstrate a dramatic increase, by nearly a third. At the same time, the number of women in the 35-39 age group dropped by 5.5%. Other age groups saw an increase by 10 to 13%, except for the 40-44 group (up by 1.5%).

#### BOX 8

The lowest birth rate since 1991 (21.5) was recorded in 1999, at 14.6 births per 1,000. In 2010, about 368,000 children were born in the country, with the total fertility rate of 22.5 births per 1,000 population.



To analyze the demographic situation, it is quite important to explore the age pattern of fertile-age women by marital status.

The share of never married fertile-age women increased from 29.2% (1,186,205) to 37.0% (1,696,561), or up 7.8 percentage points. The share of never-married women in the active childbearing age group 20-29 grew by 5.4 percentage points, i.e. from 34.6% (410,227) to 40.0% (679,247).

The share of married fertile-age women dropped from 58.6% (2,384,387) to 53.1% (2,434,205) or by 5.5 percentage points. At the same time, their absolute number grew by 49,818 (2.1%).

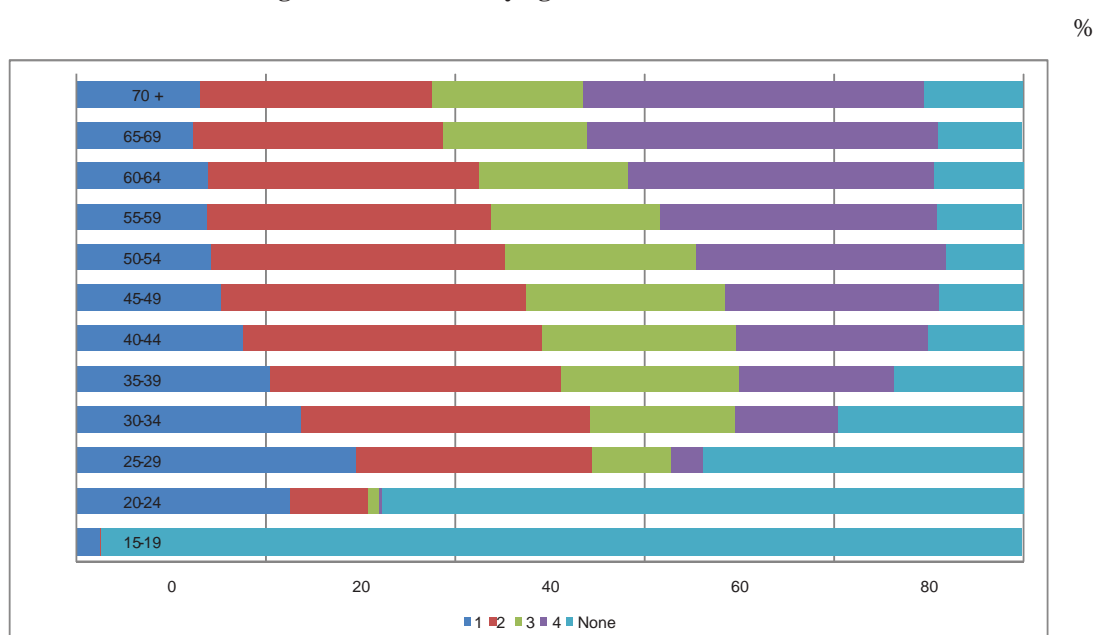
The share of married women in the age group 20-29 slightly increased from 29.4% (700,348) to 30.1% (732,872) or by 0.7 percentage points.

The share of divorced fertile-age women declined from 8.8% (356,128) to 6.9% (316,658), i.e. by 1.9 percentage points. This category saw a decrease in the share of divorced women in the 20-29 age group from 24.3% (86 566) to 18.9%, or 5.4 percentage points, to 59,815.

Minor changes were reported in the number of widowed fertile-age women, with their share falling from 3.5% (141,094) to 2.9%, or 0.6 percentage points, to 132,504. The share of widowed women aged 20-29 decreased by 4.0%, i.e. from 10.5% (14,873) to 6.5% (8,626).

Population reproduction depends primarily on birth rates; thus, insight into the intensity of the ongoing child-bearing process should take into account all women aged 15 and above.

**Figure 5.2.1 Women by age and number of children**



Of all the women, who reported the number of children they gave birth to, 35.9% (2,304,167) had two or three children, including 37.5% (1,395,671) in urban areas and 33.6% (908,496) in rural areas. Urban women stop bearing children earlier than rural women, at the age of 30-34 years, and usually have no more than two children.

By the end of the conditional fertile age, i.e. 45-49, these women had an average of 2.8 children, including 2.3 and 3.3 children for urban and rural women respectively.

**BOX 9**

In 2010, the total birth rate has increased from 1999 (1.8) to 2.6 births per woman aged 15-49 years.

By the age of 55-59, each woman had an average of 3.2 children, including 2.5 and 4.1 children for urban and rural women respectively. These women represent the generation born in 1950-1954.

**Table 5.2.2 Women by age, number of live births, living children and planned children**

people

	All women	Number of born children	including: living children	Planned number of children including those already born	Average per woman:	
					Born children	Planned children including those already born
Total	5058696	7629038	7277504	13098783	1,5	2,6
including those aged:						
15-19	767957	24742	23757	1619984	0,0	2,1
20-24	807343	357953	347732	1936513	0,4	2,4
25-29	673217	805097	782104	1778019	1,2	2,6
30-34	617720	1107580	1071651	1711815	1,8	2,8
35-39	583052	1249730	1202267	1626955	2,1	2,8
40-44	551386	1312470	1252648	1503044	2,4	2,7
45-49	579253	1464663	1382714	1575266	2,5	2,7
50-54	478768	1306803	1214631	1347187	2,7	2,8

During the census women aged 15-55 years were asked a question about their planned number of children. 5,058,696 women responding affirmatively plan to have a total of 13,098,783 children (including those already born), including urban and rural women planning to have 6,751,966 (51.5% of planned children) and 6,346,817 children (48.5%) respectively. In the country as a whole, the average number of children a woman plans to have during her fertile period is 2.6, including 2.3 and 3.0 in urban and rural areas respectively. It should be noted that in older age groups, the average number of children women plan to have (women in the age group 25-55 plan to have an average of 2.6 to 2.9 children per woman) than in younger age groups (women in the age group 15-24 plan to have 2.0 to 2.3 children).



The share of planned children by women's age group is distributed as follows: 20-24-year-old women plan to give birth to 1,936,513 children (14.8%), 25-29 year-olds to 1,778,019 children (3.6%), 30-34-year-olds to 1,711,815 children (13.1%) and 50-54-year-olds to 1,347,187 children (10.3%).

The number of planned children (excluding those already born) is 5,821,279, including 3,207,627 and 2,613,652 children in urban and rural areas respectively. At the time of the census, rural and urban residents had an average of 3.0 and 2.3 children respectively.



## 6. Educational Attainment of Population

### 6.1 Educational attainment

Long-term strategy ‘Kazakhstan-2030’ has education as one of its top priorities. Kazakhstan adopts and implements multiple reforms aiming to improve the education system and quality of the country’s human potential by obtaining a better education.

A high educational level of population is an important factor in achieving the goal of entering the world’s 50 most competitive countries set by the President of Kazakhstan. Improving the education system plays an important role in achieving this goal. World experience shows that investments in human capital, namely, education of population, pay back to the economy, society and state. As the President said in his speech, ‘Education is the value and basis for success both of an individual and the country as a whole’.

Educated population is the country’s potential, which allows research, innovations and technologies leading not only to the country’s scientific, but primarily economic development to be introduced and implemented.

Therefore, great importance is now placed on improving literacy and obtaining various levels and types of education.

During the intercensal period (1999-2009) the educational level of the population has increased significantly, as evidenced by the number and pattern of the population having higher, incomplete higher and secondary vocational education.

**Table 6.1.1 Population by educational attainment**

	1999		2009	
	people	per 1,000	people	per 1,000
Population aged 15 and above including those with:	10693665	X	12156705	X
higher education	1350982	126	2407523	198
incomplete higher education	183283	17	380003	31
secondary vocational education	2394445	224	3039965	250
general secondary education	3915210	366	4074026	335
basic secondary education	1919888	180	1621460	133
primary education	796509	74	594546	49

There are 198 people aged 15 and above with higher (126 in 1999) education, 31 persons with incomplete higher education and 250 with secondary vocational education (17 and 224 in 1999, respectively) per 1,000 population. 47.9% of population aged 15 and above have these education levels compared to 36.7% in 1999.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees free secondary education for every citizen, which is mandatory. Since the population with higher, incomplete higher and secondary vocational education have already passed all lower levels of education, the share of population with general secondary, basic secondary and primary education has decreased, which in no way is a negative factor, but rather indicates an increase in the general educational level of the population over the last decade.

Compared to 1999, in 2009 population with secondary education has decreased from 366 to 335 (per 1,000), with general secondary from 180 to 133, and with primary education from 74 to 49 people. At the same time, the absolute number of population with secondary education has, on the opposite, increased, by 158,816 people.



There was also an increase in the scientific potential of the population, e.g., 5,049 people held the degree of the Doctor of Sciences (1999PC – 2,233), i.e. over 10 years, the number of doctors of sciences more than doubled; 17,506 held the degree of candidates of sciences (1999PC – 10,393), up by 1.7 times, and 1,687 people had a PhD degree (PhD degree was included in census forms only in 2009).



The census data show that more than 50,000 people have 2 or more higher education degrees of whom 23,800 are men (46%) and 27,500 women (54%).

In Almaty and Astana, the two major educational centres, population showed the highest educational attainment, as these cities host the highest number of higher education institutions (there were 52 and 12 HEIs in Almaty and Astana in 2009 respectively).

Enhanced educational and scientific potential of the country was facilitated by an increase in the number of private educational institutions, activities of international educational institutions and their branches, as well as increased opportunities for citizens of Kazakhstan to study abroad through Bolashak Programme and other international educational grants and scholarships or pay for one's studies.

## 6.2 Literacy level.

**Table 6.2.1 Literacy level of population by main age groups**

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Both genders	Men	Women	Both genders	Men	Women	Both genders	Men	Women
Literacy of population aged 9-49									
1999	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,8	99,8	99,9
2009	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,9	99,8	99,9	99,7	99,7	99,8
Literacy of population aged 15 and above									
1999	99,5	99,8	99,3	99,5	99,8	99,5	99,3	99,7	99
2009	99,7	99,8	99,7	99,8	99,9	99,8	99,6	99,7	99,5

The 2009 national census identified a little more than 32,000 illiterate people aged 15 and above (0.3%) in the country.

## 6.3 Level of computer skills.

Due to growing computerization of the global community, Kazakhstan also places great importance upon development and dissemination of information technologies. This cannot be achieved without population acquiring computer skills.

It should also be noted that Kazakhstan intends to cover 90% of educational institutions with e-learning by 2020.

As prescribed by the Conference of European Statisticians in the 2010 Population and Housing Census recommendations, computer skills are defined as the 'ability to use basic computer applications for everyday tasks'.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POPULATION

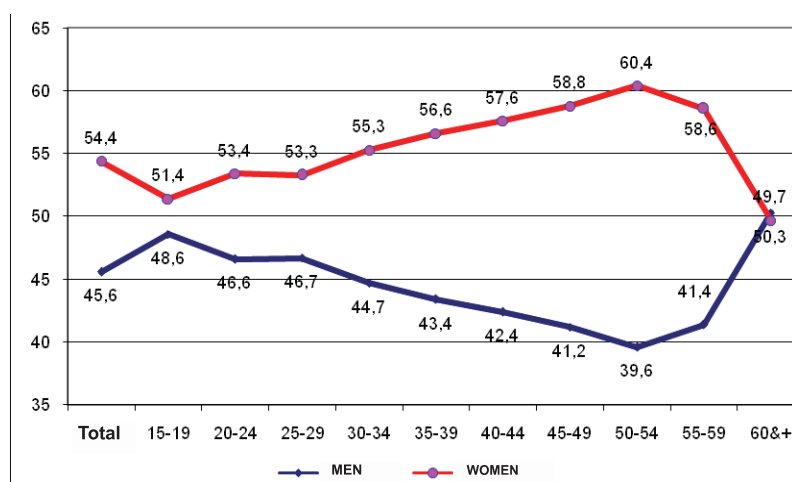
**Table 6.3.1 Level of computer skills (aged 15 and above)**

	Able to type and edit texts		Able to use e-mail and Internet		Able to use other software	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Total population	4126991	33,9	2493122	20,5	2207635	18,2
Men	1881676	32,8	1159782	20,2	1025816	17,9
Women	2245315	35,0	1333340	20,8	1181819	18,4

At the time of the 2009 national census, 33.9% of total population (aged 15 and above) could type and edit texts, 20.5% could use e-mail and Internet and 18.2% could use other software.

The level of computer skills by age groups is somewhat different. Thus, young people aged 15-19 and 20-24 years account for the largest share of population with a high level of computer skills. 23.8% and 21.1% of total population (aged 15 and above) of these age groups respectively could type and edit texts, 22.3% and 23.3% could use e-mail and Internet and 21.9% and 22.7% could use other software. At the same time, one could see quite notable gender differences: women slightly prevail in many age groups based on major 2 computer skills.

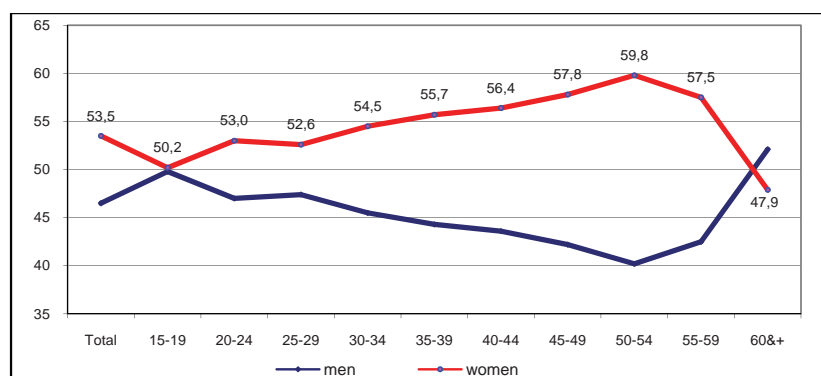
**Figure 6.3.1. Ability to type and edit texts by gender and age groups**



However, starting from the age of 60 and above, the share of women able to type and edit texts starts declining, whereas the share of men able to use a computer increases.

The same trend is observed in the age pattern of population able to use e-mail and Internet, by gender.

**Figure 6.3.2. Ability to use e-mail and Internet by gender and age groups**



## 6.4 School enrollment

Questions about school attendance and educational attainment were asked to population starting from the age of 6 (age admitted to school). The 2009 census data show that out of 14,273,361 people aged 6 years and above educational institutions were attended by 3,472,752 people (24.3%).

**Table 6.4.1 School enrolment of population**

%

	Total	Including those attending:				
		general education schools	vocational schools	HEIs	postgraduate schools	Advanced training courses
Total	100	67,4	12,0	16,6	0,4	2,8
including those aged:						
6-9	100	95,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-14	100	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
15-19	100	49,3	30,1	20,8	0,0	0,4
20-24	100	0,0	15,9	79,6	1,7	3,3
25-29	100	0,0	14,8	56,6	6,1	23,9
30 years and above	100	0,0	14,7	27,8	4,2	55,3

67% of total population aged 6 and above attended general education schools. 95% of the age group 6-9, 100% of the 10-14 group and 49.3% of the 15-19 group attended general education schools. Vocational schools were attended by 12% of the population, with 15-19-year olds accounting for a high share (30.1%). Higher education institutions were attended by 16.6% of population above 6, with almost 80% of population aged 20-24 and quite a high share of the 25-29 age group (56.6%) attending HEIs. Postgraduate education is typical for age groups 25-29 and 30 and above, 6.1% and 4.2% respectively. About 3% of population attended advanced training courses including a high share of population aged 30 and above (55.3%).

### BOX 10

In 2010, the number of permanent pre-schools in Kazakhstan increased by more than 4 times from 2000, standing at 4,781 (1,089 in 2000). The number of children attending preschools, 271,900, more than doubled (133,200 in 2000).

Pre-schools were attended by 224,507 children, or 10.2% of children aged 0-7.

## 7. Migration of population

### 7.1 Overall migration pattern

In the 2009 national census, migration data were drawn from 3C census form questions: 'Have you lived in this population centre since birth?', 'Your previous place of residence', 'Are you an oralman?', 'Date of your arrival at the place of current residence (when did you come to live here?)', 'Have you ever lived in other countries for one year or longer?'. These questions are designed to describe population arriving in regions of Kazakhstan from other regions of the country and other countries, in terms of their gender, age, place of birth, marital status, education, nationality, ethnic background, economic activity, duration of stay, date and place of prior residence, etc.



The census data show that 10,033,419 people (62.7% of total population) *were born and live* in the same region, whereas 5,976,178 people (37.3%) changed their place of residence, with 3,031,895 people or 50.7% of those, who changed their place of residence, changing it between 1999 and 2009.

**Table 7.1.1 Overall results of migration of population**

	Total population	including people living continuously in the place of their permanent residence (PR):			
		since birth		not since birth	
		people	%	people	%
Total population	16009597	10033419	62,7	5976178	37,3
Men	7712224	5050111	65,5	2662113	34,5
Women	8297373	4983308	60,1	3314065	39,9
Urban population	8662432	4735542	54,7	3926890	45,3
Men	4055341	2306238	56,9	1749103	43,1
Women	4607091	2429304	52,7	2177787	47,3
Rural population	7347165	5297877	72,1	2049288	27,9
Men	3656883	2743873	75,0	913010	25,0
Women	3690282	2554004	69,2	1136278	30,8

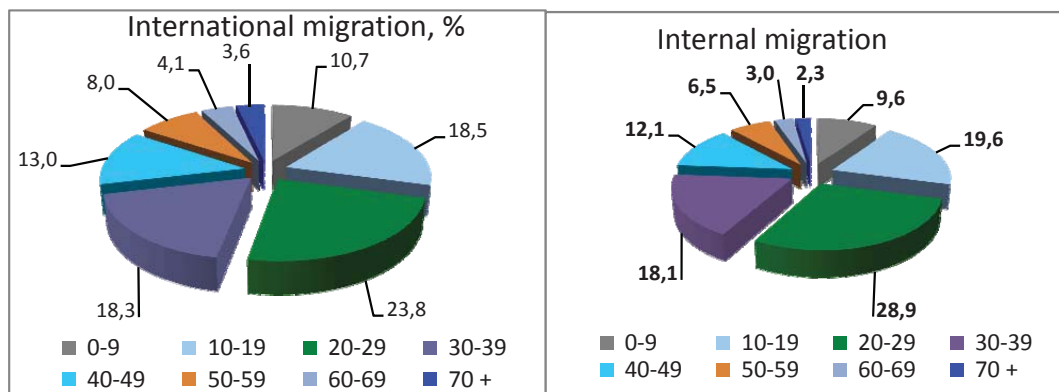
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	People residing in a place not since birth, who came for PR in 1999-2009	Including those who arrived from:				Changed their place of residence within the country	
		CIS countries		other countries		People	%
		people	%	people	%		
Total population	3031895	542781	17,9	107881	3,6	2381233	78,5
Men	1430882	265406	18,5	58285	4,1	1107191	77,4
Women	1601013	277375	17,3	49596	3,1	1274042	79,6
Urban population	1973039	269398	13,7	35877	1,8	1667764	84,5
Men	932898	131377	14,1	20906	2,2	780615	83,7
Women	1040141	138021	13,3	14971	1,4	887149	85,3
Rural population	1058856	273383	25,8	72004	6,8	713469	67,4
Men	497984	134029	26,9	37379	7,5	326576	65,6
Women	560872	139354	24,8	34625	6,2	386893	69,0

Of all people living in place since birth, 4,735,542 people are urban population (47.2% of all living in a place since birth) and 5,297,877 people are rural population (52.8%). Of those living in a place not since birth, 3,926,890 (65.7% of all residing not since birth) live in cities, and 2,049,288 (34.3%) live in villages. Over the past decade, a significant share of migrants became primarily urban population. Thus, 1,973,039 people (65.1% of those relocating) went to urban areas and 1,058,856 people (34.9%) went to rural areas.

**Figure 7.1.1 Share of population living in a place of permanent residence not since birth, who arrived in 1999-2009, by age groups**

%



**7.2 International migration**

650,662 people came to Kazakhstan during the intercensal period, including 542,781 people, or 83.4% of all arrivals, from CIS countries, and 107,881 people or 16.5% from other countries.

**BOX 11**

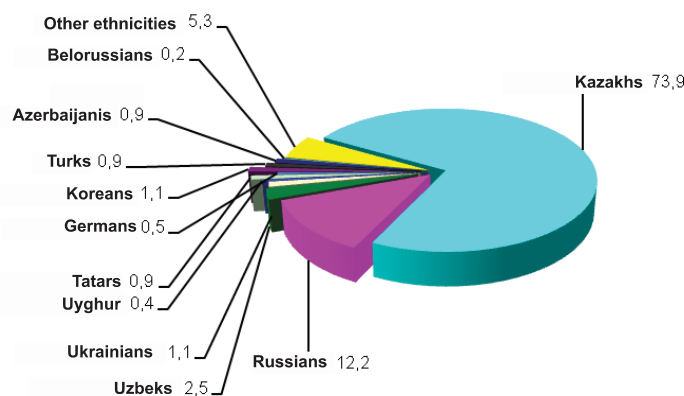
Between 1991 and 2010, 1.4 million people came to and 3.4 million left Kazakhstan, resulting in a migration population loss of more than 2 million people. In 2004, for the first time in 36 years, Kazakhstan has recorded a positive migration balance of 2.8 thousand people, which is still remaining up to this date (in 2010 the migration balance was 15,465).

Census data show that migrants from Uzbekistan (58.8%) Russia (20.6%), Turkmenistan (10.7%) and the Kyrgyz Republic (5.4%) account for a high share of arrivals from the CIS countries during the intercensal period (1999-2009).

Migrants from China (52.6%) and Mongolia (24%) account for the largest share of arrivals from other countries.

**Figure 7.2.1 People arriving for permanent residence in 1999-2009, by ethnic groups**

%



The migration flow pattern for 1999-2009 shows a significant part of Kazakhs and Russians accounting for 73.9% and 12.2% of all migrants respectively. Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Uyghurs, Tatars, Germans, Koreans, Turks, Azerbaijanis and Belarusians account for 8.5%, other ethnic groups account for 5.4%. Kazakhs account for 72.1% of all arrivals from the CIS countries.

During the intercensal period oralmans came primarily from Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, China and Russia. Other countries of departure of oralmans included Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan,

**BOX 12**

In December 1997, was passed the Law ‘On Migration’, which introduced the term “oralmans” - ethnic Kazakh repatriates, who used to reside outside of Kazakhstan, at the time it declared its sovereignty, and arrived with the purpose of gaining a permanent residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 1993, the first annual quota was established, under which 10,000 families (around 40,000 people) arrived in the country. Followed by improved economic conditions in Kazakhstan, the quota has significantly increased from 2002, reaching 15,000 families in 2005 and 20,000 families per year at present.

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; a small part of repatriates came from other CIS countries, Eastern Europe, Denmark and Israel.

As for CIS countries, significant migration mobility was also reported among Russians and Uzbeks, who accounted for 13.9% and 3.0% of people arriving in Kazakhstan for permanent residence, respectively. Russians came primarily from Russia, 80.6%, Uzbeks came from Uzbekistan (89.4%).

Among the population, who changed their place of residence, the largest share of arrivals from CIS was reported in South Kazakhstan (19.5%), Mangystau (18.1%) and Almaty (13.0%) Oblasts.

Kazakhs accounted for the largest share, 82.8%, of arrivals from non-CIS countries, coming primarily from China (60.6%), and Mongolia (28.5%).

In total, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Uyghurs, Tatars, Germans, Koreans, Turks, Azerbaijanis and Belarussians accounted for about 11.5% of people coming to Kazakhstan from other countries.

More than half of arrivals from other countries went to Almaty and East Kazakhstan Oblasts, primarily immigrants from China, who accounted for 72.3% and 86.0% of arrivals in these oblasts respectively.

During the intercensal period people, who lived in Kazakhstan not since birth and came from the CIS and other countries, preferred rural areas over urban ones. 25.8% and 6.8% of immigrants came to rural areas and 13.7% and 1.8% came to urban areas respectively.

**Table 7.2.1 International migration of population, by age groups**

	Total population	Including people living continuously in a place of their permanent residence							
		since birth, people	not since birth, people	Total , people	%	From CIS countries	%	From other countries	%
Total population	16009597	10033419	5976178	650662	100	542781	100	107881	100
including those aged:									
0-9	2635355	2337604	297751	69757	10,7	56917	10,5	12840	11,9
10-19	2762532	2004891	757641	120424	18,5	101657	18,7	18767	17,4
20-29	2947399	1815238	1132161	154659	23,8	126702	23,3	27957	25,9
30-39	2355105	1354312	1000793	119150	18,3	99308	18,3	19842	18,4
40-49	2169095	1151825	1017270	84413	13,0	71328	13,1	13085	12,1
50-59	1581952	753384	828568	52208	8,0	44010	8,1	8198	7,6
60-69	813625	341357	472268	26574	4,1	22347	4,1	4227	3,9
70 +	744534	274808	469726	23477	3,6	20512	3,8	2965	2,7

Representatives of the active fertile-age group 20-29 account for the highest share of population relocated during the intercensal period, 23.8% of all arrivals in the country. This age group accounts for 23.3% of all arrivals from CIS countries and 25.9% from other countries. Young people aged 10-19 and a number of other most reproductive ages (30-49 years) also account for a large share in the same categories. Older age groups (50 and above) are less mobile.

**7.3 Internal migration**

In 1999-2009, migration of population from some regions of Kazakhstan to others became widespread. To a greater extent, this was due to the emergence of the new capital, Astana, where almost the entire government of the country was relocated, and



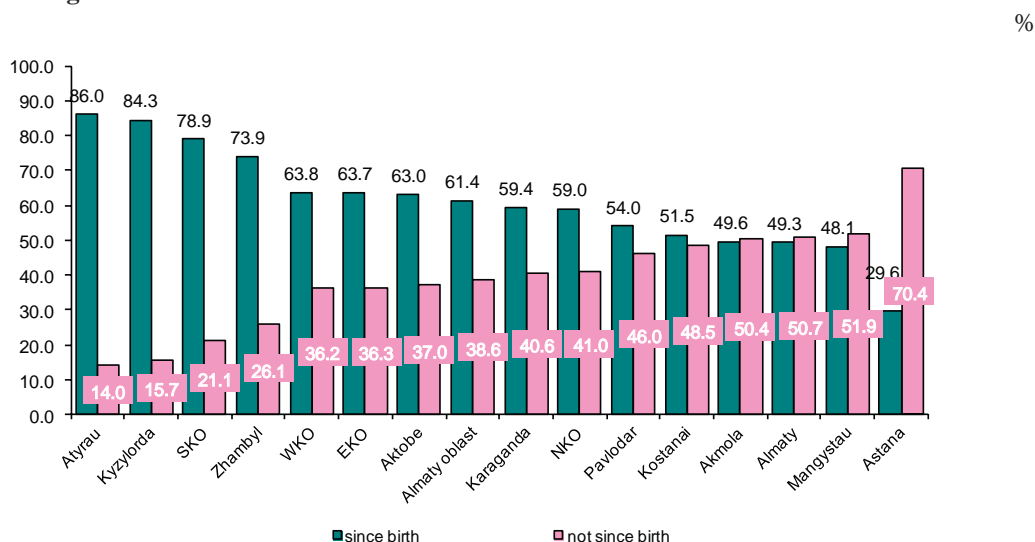
its dynamic development, as well as due to continued rapid development of some regions such as the southern capital, Almaty, and a number of regional centers - Atyrau, Aktau, Shymkent, Aktobe, Kyzylorda, etc. Discovery of oil and gas fields, the construction 'boom', creation of new jobs in various industries, especially in the trade and service sectors also attracted a large inflow of internal migrants, primarily of working age, to these regions. Population moved to these regions in search of a job or chose them as a place of their permanent residence as a key to their economic and social well-being.

**Table 7.3.1 Overall results of migration of population, by regions**

	Total population	Including those residing continuously in the place of their permanent residence		Including those arriving in 1999-2009	
		since birth, people	not since birth, people	From regions of Kazakhstan, people	Share, %
Republic of Kazakhstan	16009597	10033419	5976178	2381233	39,8
Akmola Oblast	737495	366073	371422	146182	39,4
Aktobe Oblast	757768	477128	280640	135450	48,3
Almaty Oblast	1807894	1110319	697575	283426	40,6
Atyrau Oblast	510377	438829	71548	36493	51,0
West Kazakhstan Oblast	598880	381808	217072	98846	45,5
Zhambyl Oblast	1022129	754913	267216	85498	32,0
Karaganda Oblast	1341700	797007	544693	166284	30,5
Kostanai Oblast	885570	456376	429194	148601	34,6
Kyzylorda Oblast	678794	572480	106314	43740	41,1
Mangystau Oblast	485392	233551	251841	49958	19,8
South Kazakhstan Oblast	2469357	1947660	521697	198797	38,1
Pavlodar Oblast	742475	400947	341528	98731	28,9
North Kazakhstan Oblast	596535	352095	244440	76437	31,3
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1396593	890114	506479	172136	34,0
Astana	613006	181277	431729	291814	67,6
Almaty	1365632	672842	692790	348840	50,4

The largest shares of local population living continuously in their places of residence are reported in Atyrau (86.0%), Kyzylorda (84.3%), South Kazakhstan (78.9%) and Zhambyl (73.0%) Oblasts. Local population accounts for *less than a half* (49.3%) of those living in Akmola (49.6%) and Mangystau (48.1%) Oblasts and in Almaty city, and only *a third* in Astana. In other oblasts, the share of people living continuously in their places of residence ranged from 51.4% to 63.8%.

**Figure 7.3.1 Share of population living in places of their permanent residence continuously since birth and living not since birth**





## MIGRATION OF POPULATION

Over the past decade (1999-2009) the share of population moving around the country from one region to another totaled 39.8%. It should be noted that arrivals in Astana (67.6%), Almaty (50.4%) and Atyrau (51.0%), Aktobe (48.3%), West Kazakhstan (45.5%), Kyzylorda (41.1%) and Almaty (40.6%) Oblasts account for the highest shares.

**Table 7.3.2 Interregional migration of population, by age groups**

	those residing continuously in the place of their permanent residence		All residing not since birth:	
	since birth, people	not since birth, people	All arrivals in 1999-2009	%
Total population	10033419	5976178	2381233	39,8
including those aged:				
0-9	2337604	297751	227980	76,6
10-19	2004891	757641	466562	61,6
20-29	1815238	1132161	688655	60,8
30-39	1354312	1000793	430974	43,1
40-49	1151825	1017270	287223	28,2
50-59	753384	828568	154735	18,7
60-69	341357	472268	70674	15,0
70 +	274808	469726	54430	11,6

During the intercensal period working-age population and the following age groups demonstrated significant mobility in changing the place of permanent residence within the country: 0-9 group - 76.6%, 10-19 group - 61.6%, 20 -29 group - 60.8%. Persons aged 70 years are less mobile.

## 8. Economic activity of population

Employment data based on the 2009 census have been published in the three-volume statistics book 'Employment in the Republic of Kazakhstan'. The first volume of the book contains data on employed population by gender, age, educational attainment, marital status and ethnic background in Kazakhstan as a whole in 1999 and 2009. The second volume contains details of employed population by employment status, their distribution by age, education attainment, marital status, and information on people employed in sectors, by age, education attainment, marital status, ethnicity, location of their primary job and methods of transportation to work. The third volume contains data describing employed population by regions.



### 8.1 Employed population by gender and age

The number of employed population has increased by 1.6 times, to 6,599,496 persons, from the previous (1999) census. The share of women increased significantly (by 3.2 percentage points), standing at 45.2% of all employees. Employment in rural areas has also increased, which led to an increase in the share of employment in rural areas by 3.2 percentage points (44.7%).

**Table 8.1.1 Employed population**

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total population	4188441	6599496	2428080	3617960	1760361	2981536
Urban population	2452114	3648639	1316764	1926079	1135350	1722560
Rural population	1736327	2950857	1111316	1691881	625011	1258976

people

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total population	100	100	58,0	54,8	42,0	45,2
Urban population	100	100	53,7	52,8	46,3	47,2
Rural population	100	100	64,0	57,3	36,0	42,7

%

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban population	58,5	55,3	54,2	53,2	64,5	57,8
Rural population	41,5	44,7	45,8	46,8	35,5	42,2

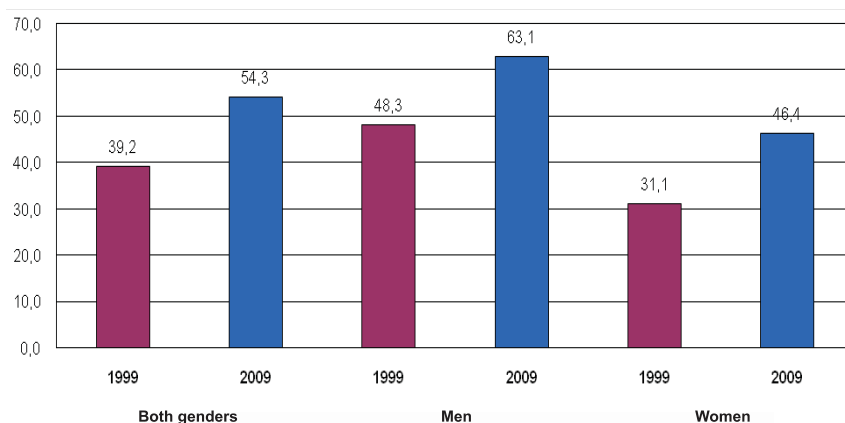
%

The share of employed people aged 15 and above increased by 38.6% to 54.3%. The share of employed female population increased by almost 1.5 times (49.4%), at 46.4%, and that of the male population grew by about one-third (30.7%) and amounted to 63.1%.

**BOX 13**

As of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2011, the employment rate was 8,204,400 people in Kazakhstan, having increased by 3.9% from 2009 and 1.1% from 2010.

**Figure 8.1.1 Share of employed people in population aged 15 years and over, by gender**



Employment in most active working-age groups (25-54) ranges between 70 and 77%, including four-fifths of men and about two-thirds of all women. Even upon retirement, 14.1% of men aged 65-72 and 11.9% of women aged 60-64 years continue working.

**Table 8.1.2 Share of employed population, by age groups and gender**

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total population aged 15 years and above including those aged:	39,2	54,3	48,3	63,1	31,1	46,4
15-19	8,8	12,1	11,7	14,6	5,8	9,5
20-24	39,0	55,5	46,8	64,0	31,2	47,0
25-29	51,4	70,1	61,6	80,3	41,4	59,9
30-34	56,0	72,8	66,3	82,0	45,9	63,9
35-39	59,4	75,2	68,0	82,4	51,2	68,4
40-44	61,9	76,8	69,1	82,4	55,2	71,5
45-49	60,8	75,7	68,8	81,1	53,8	70,9
50-54	52,3	71,3	65,5	78,1	41,0	65,4
55-59	25,4	55,8	45,4	72,0	9,8	43,0
60-64	8,1	28,5	14,7	51,1	2,9	11,9
65-72	2,6	9,0	4,0	14,1	1,6	5,7
73+	0,3	1,4	0,4	2,1	0,2	1,0

**8.2 Employed population by education**

In 2009, educational attainment of employed population has increased significantly from 1999. Thus, the percentage of employed people with higher education grew by 28.3% to 272 per 1,000 employees, including 227 (31.2%) men and 328 women (23.8%) respectively.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION

**Table 8.2.1 Employed population by educational attainment and gender**

per 1,000 employment

	Both genders		Men		Women	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
higher education	212	272	173	227	265	328
incomplete higher education	14	20	14	19	15	21
secondary vocational education	296	297	253	280	355	316
primary vocational education	59	26	71	31	42	19
general secondary education	367	302	424	344	289	250
basic secondary education	97	76	118	89	68	60
primary education	13	8	16	10	8	7

Educational attainment of employed youth has improved significantly. Thus, 36.5% of employed youth aged 25-29 obtained higher education (an increase from 1999 by 1.9 times, from 19.1%). The share of employed youth with higher education in the 20-24 age group grew even more (2.2 times), reaching 27.3% (up from 12.6%).

**Table 8.2.2 Employed population by age groups and educational attainment**

%

	incomplete higher education	secondary vocational education	primary vocational education	general secondary education	basic secondary education	primary education	incomplete higher education
Total population	27,2	2,0	29,7	2,6	30,2	7,6	0,8
including those aged:							
15-19	0,0	6,7	18,9	4,1	50,9	17,1	2,3
20-24	27,3	5,8	26,4	2,4	31,1	6,5	0,6
25-29	36,5	2,1	23,0	1,8	29,0	6,8	0,6
30-34	30,0	1,4	26,5	2,2	31,6	7,6	0,6
35-39	26,3	1,2	31,4	2,8	30,7	6,9	0,5
40-44	25,5	1,0	34,3	2,9	29,2	6,6	0,5
45-49	24,7	0,8	35,2	2,9	28,9	6,9	0,5
50-54	24,0	0,7	34,9	2,8	28,7	8,1	0,9
55-59	26,1	0,6	33,1	2,5	26,5	9,5	1,6
60-64	31,0	0,7	28,2	2,4	23,3	11,0	3,3
65-72	33,2	0,9	19,6	1,7	19,7	14,3	10,3
73 +	25,3	1,5	16,1	1,6	21,3	14,1	19,2

Educational attainment of employed people varies notably among ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. Thus, the share of employed Koreans with higher education is very high (47.1%) and that of Dungans and Kurds is relatively low (8.9% and 8.3% respectively). The same share among Kazakhs is slightly above average (30.2%). The share of workers with vocational secondary education is noticeably above the national average among Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars (37-39,3%), and slightly lower among Germans (33.8%) and Poles (33.9%). Dungans (68%), Tajiks (59.6%), Uzbeks (53.2%), as well as Uyghurs, Turks and Kurds (46.1-48.8%) have a significant share of workers with secondary education. The share of employees with secondary education is noticeably above the average among Azerbaijanis, Chechens, and Kyrgyz (40.2-43.1%).

**Table 8.2.3 Employed population by ethnic groups and educational attainment**

%

	higher education	incomplete higher education	secondary vocational education	primary vocational education	general secondary education	basic secondary education	primary education
Total	27,2	2,0	29,7	2,6	30,2	7,6	0,8
including:							
Kazakhs	30,2	2,1	25,9	2,3	32,1	6,8	0,7
Russians	24,4	1,9	39,3	3,1	22,5	7,9	1,0
Uzbeks	15,4	0,9	18,0	3,3	53,2	8,4	0,7
Ukrainians	19,7	1,5	39,3	3,6	23,8	10,5	1,5

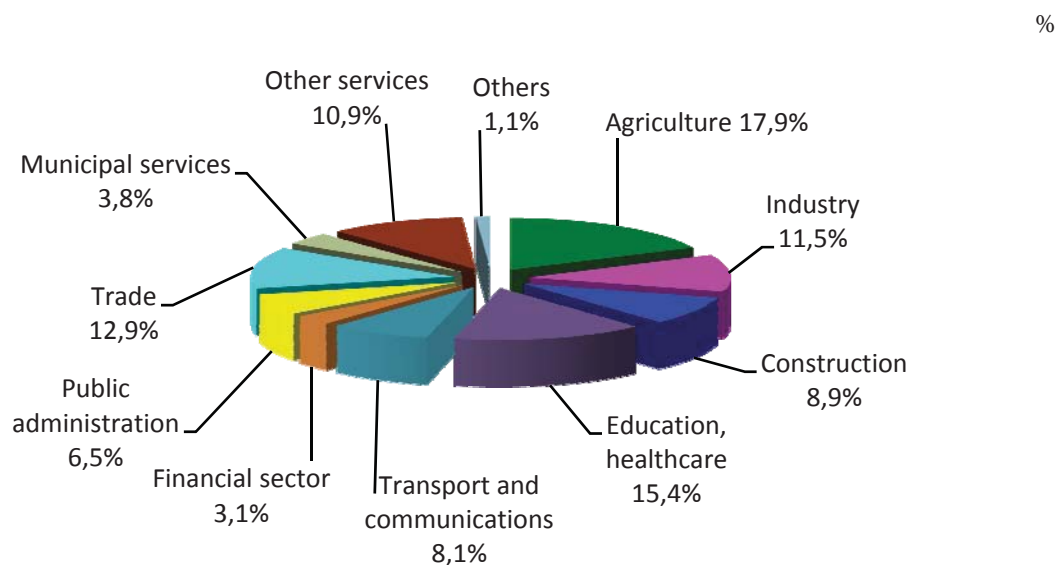
## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION

Uyghurs	17,1	1,6	22,4	1,7	47,9	8,4	0,9
Tatars	27,2	2,2	37,0	3,0	22,1	7,6	0,9
Germans	15,1	1,7	33,8	3,9	29,6	14,0	1,9
Koreans	47,1	2,9	28,1	1,3	16,5	3,8	0,3
Turks	11,5	0,7	16,4	1,9	48,8	18,3	2,3
Azerbaijanis	15,3	1,3	22,5	2,1	43,1	14,3	1,5
Belarusians	15,8	1,3	37,8	4,2	26,3	12,5	2,0
Dungans	8,9	0,7	8,1	0,4	68,0	12,5	1,3
Kurds	8,3	0,8	10,9	1,0	46,1	28,1	4,6
Tajiks	10,5	1,2	9,7	1,8	59,6	15,2	1,9
Poles	19,6	1,7	33,9	4,6	26,0	12,2	2,0
Chechens	16,6	2,0	22,3	1,9	40,2	14,4	2,6
Kyrgyz	20,8	1,8	21,8	2,0	43,2	9,2	1,1
Others	22,4	1,9	32,0	2,9	27,1	11,6	2,0

### 8.3 Employed population by economic activity

The largest part of the working population is concentrated in agriculture (17.9%), education and healthcare (15.4%). They are followed by trade (12.9%), industry (11.5%), construction (8.9%), transport and communications (8.1%). The public administration sector employs 6.5% of all employed population.

Figure 8.3.1 Pattern of employed population by economic sectors



Employment by sectors has notable differences by age. Thus, the older the population is, the higher the share of their employment in agriculture is. The share of age groups 45-64 in the industry is also above the average, whereas in construction the share of young people aged 15-34 is higher. In education, healthcare, transport and communications the share of employed population aged 35-64 sector is relatively high, whereas in finance and public administration there are more young people aged 20-34.

In the trade sector, the share of employed population aged 15-44 is higher, whereas that of 45-64 age groups is higher in the municipal services sector. Other services sector employs more young people aged 15-29 and people aged 65 and above.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION

**Table 8.3.1 Employed population by age groups and economic sectors**

%

	Agri- culture	Indus- try	Const- ruction	Educa- tion, health- care	Transport & communi- cations	Financial sector	Public administ- ration	Trade sector	Muni- cipal services	Other services	Others
Total employed population	17,9	11,5	8,9	15,4	8,1	3,1	6,5	12,9	3,8	10,9	1,1
including those aged:											
15-19	28,8	7,6	10,9	5,5	5,0	1,7	6,3	16,2	3,2	13,7	1,1
20-24	15,8	10,8	10,2	12,5	7,2	4,4	8,1	14,5	3,3	12,1	1,2
25-29	15,0	11,0	10,1	13,8	7,7	4,8	8,2	13,7	3,2	11,2	1,3
30-34	16,7	11,2	9,6	14,6	7,8	3,6	7,2	13,8	3,4	10,8	1,2
35-39	17,1	11,2	8,8	16,2	8,2	2,8	6,6	13,8	3,7	10,6	1,1
40-44	17,6	11,3	8,2	17,2	8,8	2,4	6,1	13,3	3,9	10,2	0,9
45-49	18,5	12,3	8,0	17,5	9,1	2,3	5,0	12,3	4,2	10,1	0,8
50-54	19,9	13,2	7,2	17,6	9,1	2,1	4,8	10,6	4,7	10,1	0,8
55-59	20,7	13,9	7,1	17,9	9,0	1,9	5,0	8,4	5,0	10,3	0,8
60-64	24,3	14,1	7,4	16,4	8,7	1,5	5,2	5,6	5,1	10,7	0,9
65-72	37,5	8,1	5,3	17,2	4,1	1,3	3,7	6,0	3,6	12,0	1,2
73 +	40,6	6,6	5,9	11,5	4,3	2,5	3,6	7,8	2,5	13,5	1,2

Employed population with a postgraduate degree is primarily reported in the education and healthcare sector (38.3%), as well as in public administration (14.1%), financial (9.5%) and other services sectors (9.6%). These and the trade sector employ primarily persons with higher education.

A relatively high share of employees with incomplete higher education is reported in trade (16.7%) and other services sectors (15.6%). The share of persons with secondary vocational education is most notable in trade, education and healthcare, industry and other services sectors. People with primary vocational education are employed primarily in agriculture, industry, construction, transport and communications and the trade sectors.

About a third of population, whose educational attainment is not higher than secondary education, is employed in agriculture. Their share in trade, construction, industry and transport and communications sectors is also large.

**Table 8.3.2 Employed population by educational attainment and sector**

%

	Agri- culture	Indus- try	Const- ruction	Educa- tion, health- care	Transport & communi- cations	Financial sector	Public administ- ration	Trade	Muni- cipal services	Other services	Others
Total employed population	17,9	11,5	8,9	15,4	8,1	3,1	6,5	12,9	3,8	10,9	1,1
Those stating the following levels:											
Postgraduate education	4,4	7,1	4,0	38,3	4,3	9,5	14,1	5,2	1,4	9,6	2,2
Higher education	4,7	10,2	6,0	28,5	6,2	7,8	12,8	10,4	2,5	9,9	1,0
Incomplete higher education	9,2	10,6	8,0	13,2	8,0	4,6	9,2	16,7	3,5	15,6	1,5
Secondary vocational education	10,9	14,9	9,3	15,1	10,0	2,0	5,5	15,1	4,5	11,7	0,9

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Primary vocational education	24,6	14,3	10,4	8,8	10,3	0,9	3,1	10,9	5,2	10,6	0,9
General secondary education	31,1	9,9	10,7	7,1	8,1	0,7	3,1	13,5	4,2	10,4	1,1
Basic secondary education	36,0	9,6	9,7	6,0	7,5	0,6	2,6	11,0	3,9	11,5	1,6
Primary education	52,3	6,4	7,0	4,3	4,7	0,6	1,5	7,7	3,2	10,8	1,7
Preschool	36,4	7,0	8,6	5,1	4,9	2,8	3,3	12,1	1,2	12,1	6,3
Illiterate	61,8	3,2	4,5	2,6	1,6	0,3	0,7	10,4	2,3	10,9	1,8

Distribution of employed population by economic sectors also varies by ethnic groups. Thus, over two thirds (69.5%) of employed Dungans and Tajiks are working in agriculture. Also, a high share of Poles (37.2%), Kurds (36.6%), Turks (34.1) and several other ethnic groups are employed in agriculture.

Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars and Germans (14-16.8%) demonstrate higher than average employment levels in the industry. The highest share of Turks (14.6%) and Uzbeks (12.3%) are reported in the construction sector.

The largest share of Kazakhs is employed in the education, healthcare and public administration sectors, standing out from other ethnic groups; whereas the largest share of Koreans is employed in the financial and other services sectors.

The largest share of Russians, Tatars, and Kurds are employed in the transport and communications sectors.

42.1% of Kyrgyz people are engaged in trade. Also, Koreans (23.1%), Azerbaijanis (20.9%), Uzbeks, Uyghurs, Kurds and Chechens (17-20%) have relatively high shares in this industry.

The share of Russians and Tatars in municipal and other services is also notable.

## 9. Population by sources of livelihood

Data on the sources of livelihood have been published in the statistics book ‘Income and Sources of Livelihood of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.’ This book contains data on frequency of income and amounts of monthly incomes of population by gender and age. Sources of people’s livelihoods are cited for the entire population, both urban and rural, by educational attainment, marital status, ethnic background and employment status. Details of livelihood sources of the population by region are also provided. In general, the population’s reaction to the income question was not positive, as proven by this analysis.

### 9.1 Sources of livelihood

The census data show that 5,006,069 people (31.3% of the total population) stated wage employment as a source of livelihood, 771,182 people (4.8%) stated self-employment and 682,208 (4.3%) stated employment in private farms. In total, people, who stated these three sources of livelihood, add up to the size of the employed population.



**Table 9.1.1 Sources of livelihood**

	Total, people	including:				Share of total population, %	
		Men people	%	Women people	%	Men	Women
Entire population	16009597	7712224	48,2	8297373	51,8	48,2	51,8
Including those, who stated the following sources of income:							
income from employment	5006069	2706775	54,1	2299294	45,9	16,9	14,4
income from self-employment (other than private subsidiary plots)	771182	481078	62,4	290104	37,6	3,0	1,8
work in private subsidiary plots	682208	368578	54,0	313630	46,0	2,3	2,0
scholarship	160191	64268	40,1	95923	59,9	0,4	0,6
pension benefit	1718196	522535	30,4	1195661	69,6	3,3	7,5
allowance	591864	186817	31,6	405047	68,4	1,2	2,5
financial aid from relatives or close friends	4795433	2270860	47,4	2524573	52,6	14,2	15,8
income from property, dividends, interest	70199	40861	58,2	29338	41,8	0,3	0,2
other	1238999	618669	49,9	620330	50,1	3,9	3,9

2,470,251 people (15.4%) received social transfers (scholarships, pension benefits and various allowances), 70,199 people (0.5%) received income from property, dividends and interest. 1,238,999 people (8.2%) stated another source.

Almost a third of the country’s population (4,795,433 people) - are those, who stated financial aid from relatives or friends (including dependents, most of whom are children aged 0-17 years) as their source of livelihood.

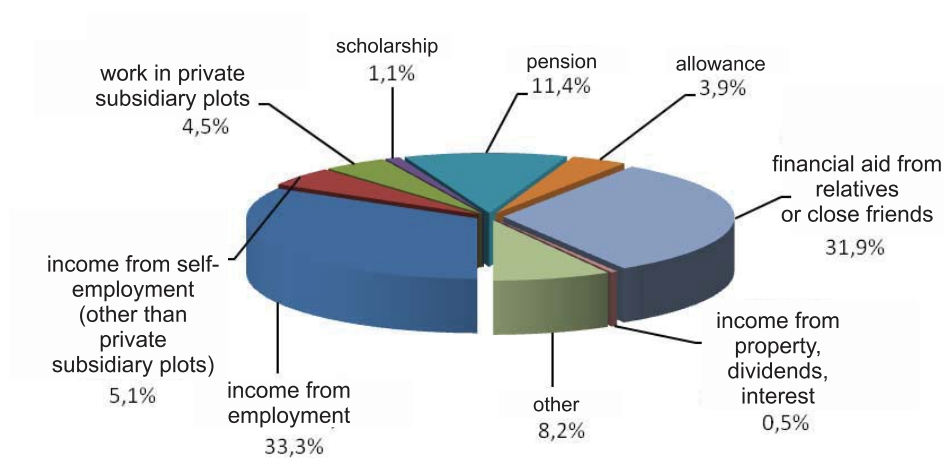
One-third (31.3%) of those, who stated their sources of livelihood, named income from employment, 30.0% (primarily economically inactive population) live from financial aid from relatives and close friends. The next largest source of livelihood is a pension benefit (10.8% of population).

Income from self-employment was indicated by 4.8% of population, who answered this question. 4.5% of population benefits from income from personal subsidiary plots. 3.9% of population depend on allowances, 1.1% receive scholarships. 0.5% of population have income from property, dividends and interest. Another 7.8% of population stated that they have a different source of livelihood.



**Figure 9.1.1 Pattern of sources of livelihood of population**

%



## 9.2 Population by monthly income amount

This question was included into the census questionnaire in 2009 for the first time, and unfortunately, only 44.2% (6,644,100) of those who stated their source of livelihood (15,034,300) provided an answer.

One-third of the population are people receiving income on a monthly basis, including 56.1-59.8% of the group of people aged 25-54. 5% of population received income on a regular basis. Population aged 40-44 years (9.2%) account for their highest share.

**Table 9.2.1 Population pattern by age and frequency of income**

%

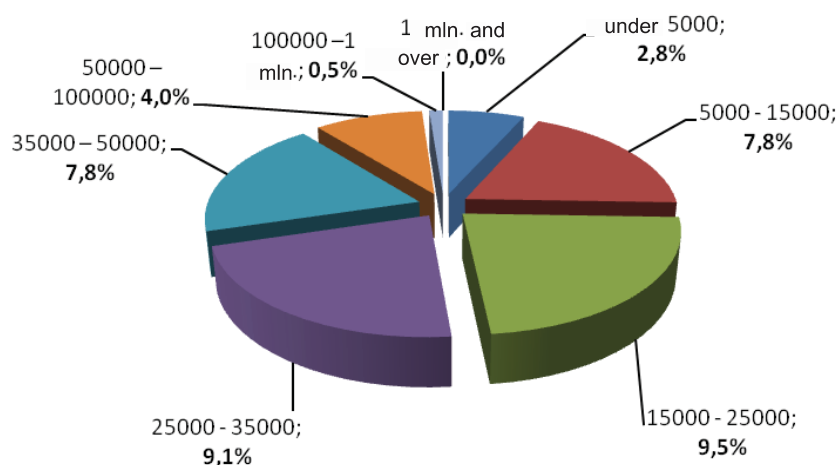
	Total	Including those receiving income:			
		daily	monthly	at other intervals	irregularly
Total	100	1,5	32,5	2,5	5,0
including those aged:					
under 15	100	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1
15-19	100	0,6	7,8	1,4	2,6
20-24	100	1,9	43,8	3,4	6,6
25-29	100	2,5	56,1	4,0	7,6
30-34	100	2,9	57,1	4,2	8,6
35-39	100	3,2	58,8	4,4	9,0
40-44	100	3,3	59,8	4,5	9,2
45-49	100	2,9	59,3	4,5	9,1
50-54	100	2,3	56,1	4,2	8,8
55-59	100	1,4	45,3	3,0	6,4
60 years and above	100	0,2	10,0	0,4	0,9

The majority of population has incomes ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 KZT (9.5% of total population) and from 25,000 to 35,000 KZT (9.1%). 7.8% of population stated that they have incomes of 5,000-15,000 and 35,000-50,000 KZT. 4% of population stated that their revenues range from 50,000 to 100,000 KZT, 2.8% said they earn less than 5,000 KZT, 0.5% earn 100,000 to 1,000,000 KZT.

## POPULATION BY SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD

**Figure 9.2.1 Population pattern by average monthly incomes (as % of total population)**

%



If absolute figures are considered, then there with a monthly income exceeding 1 million KZT (3,320 people). The national average income is 34,232 KZT per month.

**Table 9.2.2 Population by monthly income amount and by age**

people

	Total population	including those with the following monthly income in KZT								Average income, KZT
		Less than 5,000	5,000 – 15,000	15,000 – 25,000	25,000 – 35,000	35,000 – 50,000	50,000 – 100,000	100,000 – 1,000,000	1,000,000 and more	
Total	16009597	445971	1252225	1514495	1453159	1254511	642295	78247	3220	34232
including those aged:										
under 25	7002977	116255	240826	270322	232796	166806	68710	5611	526	60476
25-29	1342309	55881	156255	206147	216741	191015	102602	12789	409	36423
30-34	1216304	55498	159523	191494	196126	174760	95203	13364	423	36611
35-39	1138801	51653	157192	187742	188802	169864	90028	11585	438	35860
40-44	1065799	49042	152453	181108	178549	161797	84940	10526	423	35456
45-49	1103296	50347	157540	187795	182039	163362	84359	10492	400	35045
50-54	888729	39569	124776	144990	136563	120362	60444	7236	313	33995
55-59	693223	21450	72784	90448	84785	75950	38480	4476	180	34595
60-64	422865	5597	21648	30606	25768	24257	13818	1661	65	36423
65-69	390760	327	4799	11299	5646	4009	2309	317	17	32983
70-74	370214	183	2578	7191	3202	1484	999	122	11	29804
75-79	185264	72	990	2823	1137	394	222	34	8	27702
80 +	189056	97	861	2530	1005	451	181	34	7	27999

## 10. Households

### 10.1 Structure of households

According to the 2009 census, the country had 4,391,759 households, with their number increasing by 5.6% from the previous (1999) census. The average household size was 3.6 people, like in 1999.

**Table 10.1.1 Number and share of households by type**

	Total		Households:			
	1999	2009	Urban		Rural	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
All households	4160216	4391759	2679954	2712767	1480262	1678992
including:						
Single-person households, %	14,3	14,6	18,4	18,5	7,0	8,2
Nuclear households, %	61,6	52,9	60,6	51,7	63,4	54,8
including:						
Households consisting of a married couple with and without children, %	49,9	41,0	47,3	38,5	54,7	45,0
Households consisting of single mothers with children	10,7	10,3	12,3	11,6	7,9	8,3
Households consisting of single fathers and children, %	1,0	1,6	1,0	1,6	0,8	1,5
Extended households, %	22,6	29,8	19,2	26,3	28,7	35,5
Composite households, %	1,5	2,7	1,8	3,5	0,9	1,5



Most widespread in the country are *nuclear households*, reaching 2,321,978 in number or 52.9% of all households. *Nuclear households* include 1,800,992 *two-parent nuclear families* (consisting of a married couple with or without children), accounting for 77.6%, and 520,986 incomplete nuclear families (2.4%). A relatively high share of households consists of single mothers with children, 452,730, or 19.5%. Single-parent nuclear families resulted primarily from a divorce or death of a spouse. At the same time, 1,402,169 or 51.7% of nuclear households (families)

live in the urban area and 919,809 households, or 54.8% live in the rural area. The average size of these households is 3.2 and 3.9 people, respectively. Compared to the 1999PC, the number of nuclear households (families) fell by 9.4%. The number of two-parent families dropped by 13.2%, whereas single-parent families increased by 6.8%. It should be mentioned that the number of families consisting of fathers with children increased dramatically, by 60%.

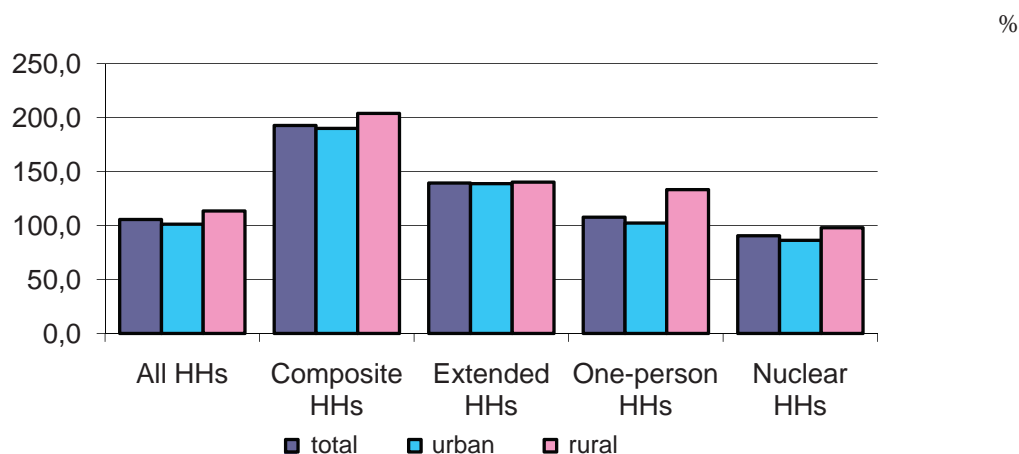
Households including other people related to a nuclear household (parents of a spouse, etc.) are deemed *extended*. They account for nearly one-third of all households, 1,311,265 or 29.8%. During the intercensal period, the number of extended households in urban and rural areas grew by about 40%. 714 763, or 26.3% of extended households lived in urban areas, 596 502 or 35.5% lived in rural areas. AN average household size was 4.6 and 5.9 people respectively.

Households not including members with blood or in-law relationship to a nuclear household, but living with him in the same dwelling or households consisting of non-relatives are *composite*. The number of composite households increased by more than 1.9 times, reaching 118,626 households or 2.7% of

all households. Urban and rural areas accommodated 93,813 (79.1%) and 24,813 (20.9%) composite households.

The country has 639,890 single-person households or 14.6%. Over the past decade, their number increased by 7.7%.

**Figure 10.1.1 Changes in the number of households by type during the intercensal period**



There were no significant changes in the household composition over the intercensal period, with the average household size (3.6 persons) remaining virtually unchanged. This, in particular, is evidenced by the fact that the share of *nuclear households* dropped by 9.4%, or 241,945 households.

The composition of urban and rural households shows notable differences. There are 2,712,767 (61.8%) registered in urban areas and 1,678,992 households (38.2%) in rural areas, with an average size of 3.2 and 4.4 people, respectively. In rural areas, the household size is significantly larger than in urban areas.

**Table 10.1.2 Average household size by region**

people

	Average household size					
	Total		urban		rural	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	3,6	3,6	3,1	3,2	4,4	4,4
Akmola Oblast	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	3,6	3,4
Aktobe Oblast	3,8	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,6	4,2
Almaty Oblast	4,0	4,2	3,3	3,6	4,4	4,4
Atyrau Oblast	4,6	4,4	4,1	3,8	5,5	5,1
West Kazakhstan Oblast	3,6	3,6	2,9	3,1	4,2	4,2
Zhambyl Oblast	4,1	4,3	3,5	3,5	4,8	4,9
Karaganda Oblast	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,9	4,2	3,9
Kostanai Oblast	3,0	3,1	2,7	2,7	3,5	3,5
Kyzylorda Oblast	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,2	5,9	5,4
Mangystau Oblast	4,0	4,6	3,6	3,9	5,9	5,9
South Kazakhstan Oblast	4,9	5,0	3,9	4,3	5,7	5,7
Pavlodar Oblast	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,7	3,7	3,6
North Kazakhstan Oblast	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	3,4	3,2
East Kazakhstan Oblast	3,2	3,1	2,8	2,8	3,9	3,6
Astana	3,3	3,1	3,3	3,1	x	x
Almaty	2,9	3,1	2,9	3,1	x	x

The largest household size was reported in six oblasts, Almaty, Zhambyl, Atyrau, Mangystau, Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan, ranging from 4.2 to 5.0 people. Moreover, this is typical both for urban and rural areas.

Aktobe and West Kazakhstan Oblasts reported average household sizes equal to the national average (3.6 persons), while the average household size of North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanai, East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Oblasts and Astana and Almaty cities is below the national figure (ranging from 2.9 to 3.1 persons). The average household size varies notably in urban and rural areas in favour of the latter.

**Table 10.1.3 Number of households by composition**

	Number of households			Share of all households, %		
	Total	urban	rural	Total	urban	rural
<b>All households</b>	4391759	2712767	1678992	100	100	100
Including those consisting of,						
1 person	639890	502022	137868	14,6	18,5	8,2
2 people	834846	601430	233416	19,0	22,2	13,9
3 people	848198	577408	270790	19,3	21,3	16,1
4 people	825198	501118	324080	18,8	18,5	19,3
5 people	535009	270745	264264	12,2	10,0	15,7
6 people	349605	148947	200658	8,0	5,5	12,0
7 people	160957	53449	107508	3,7	2,0	6,4
8 people	86192	26732	59460	2,0	1,0	3,5
9 people	46302	13415	32887	1,1	0,5	2,0
10 and more people	65562	17501	48061	1,5	0,6	2,9

The country had 2,395,310 households or 63.8% of all of households consisting of two or more people, which included children under 18, with their average size being 4.8 people. Of all such households, 27.5% had one minor child, 20.6% had two children, 9.5% had three, 4.2% had four and only 2.1% of households had five or more children.

1,294,877 households in urban areas (58.6% of all urban ones) and 1,100,433 (71.4% of rural) households in rural areas had minor children. Most widespread households in urban areas are those with one or two minor children (31.7% and 23.0% respectively). In rural areas, along with households having one (24.3%) and two (22.8%) children households with three (13.4%), four (7.1%) and five (3.9%) children were also common.

**Table 10.1.4 Households by number of persons under 18 and average household size**

	Total		Urban		Rural		Average household size		
	households	%	households	%	households	%	Total	urban	rural
All households	3751869	100	2210745	100	1541124	100	4,1	3,7	4,7
Households with children under 18	2395310	63,8	1294877	58,6	1100433	71,4	4,8	4,3	5,3
including:									
1 child	1030592	27,5	656547	29,7	374045	24,3	3,7	3,5	4,0
2 children	771348	20,6	419510	19,0	351838	22,8	4,7	4,5	5,0
3 children	356504	9,5	150417	6,8	206087	13,4	5,9	5,7	6,1
4 children	158225	4,2	49197	2,2	109028	7,1	7,1	6,9	7,2
5 and more children	78641	2,1	19206	0,9	59435	3,9	9,5	9,2	9,5

In nuclear households, 72.3% of children under 18 lived together with both parents, 15.1% lived with their mother, 6.4% with their father and 6.2% lived without parents.

**Table 10.1.5 Persons under 18 living in households with or without parents**

	Persons under 18		including those living with:		
	Total	Both parents	mother	father	Without parents
Total	100	72,3	15,1	6,4	6,2
including those aged:					
0-4	100	74,6	13,6	7,9	3,9
5-9	100	74,2	14,7	6,4	4,7
10-14	100	72,6	15,9	5,5	5,9
15-17	100	65,6	16,8	5,0	12,5

There were 1,208,622 households including people aged 60 and over was, or 27.5% of all households, with 394,671 (9.0%) households consisting *only from persons aged 60 and above*. These households included 545,084 people, of whom 191,534 are men and 353,550 are women. At the same time, in 248,238 households, which included one member aged 60 years and above, the share of urban households was three times as high as rural ones (75.0% and 25.0% respectively).

**Table 10.1.6 Households by number of persons aged 60 years and above**

	All households	including:			
		urban		rural	
		households	%	households	%
All households	4391759	2712767	61,8	1678992	38,2
including those, which had persons aged 60 and above	1208622	705960	58,4	502662	41,6
including:					
1 person	873269	516090	59,1	357179	40,9
2 persons	326732	184992	56,6	141740	43,4
3 and more persons	8621	4878	56,6	3743	43,4
single-person households including a person aged 60 years and above	248238	186241	75,0	61997	25,0

58.4% of households including persons aged 60 years and above lived in urban areas and 41.6% lived in rural areas.

## 11. Housing conditions of population

Data on housing conditions were obtained from ‘2-J–Housing’ form, which consisted of the following questions:

- type of dwelling;
- year of construction;
- material external walls are built of;
- amenities;
- who owns this dwelling;
- number of occupied rooms;
- total and living space (in sq. m.).

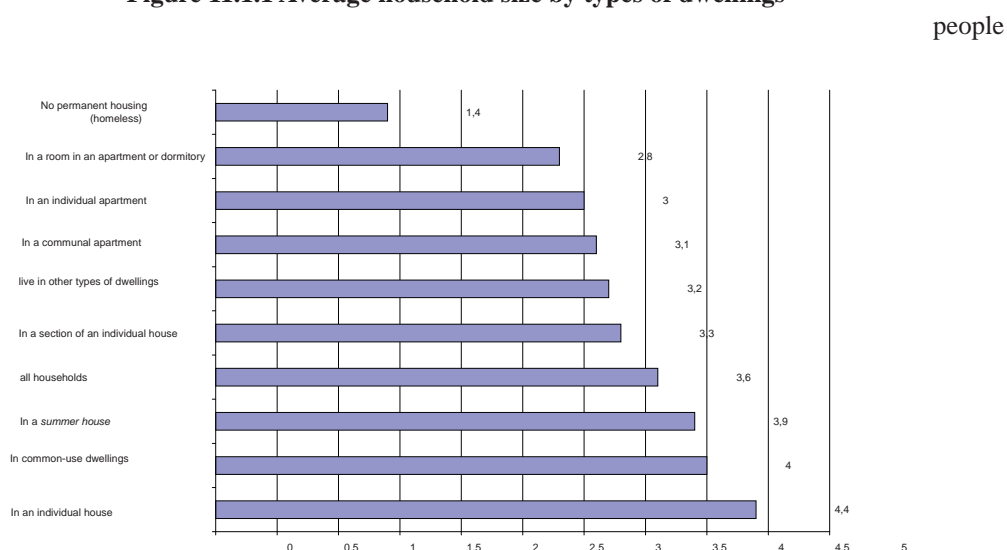
### 11.1 Households by size and type of occupied dwellings

The 2009 national census results showed that over 90% of households in the country lived in individual houses and apartments, of which 2,268,059 households, or 51.6% lived in apartments, 4.8% up from the previous census. 1,833,687 households or 41% lived in individual homes, with their share increasing by 2% during the intercensal period. 56,731 households or 1.2% lived in sections of individual houses, having increased in number by more than 6 times compared to the 1999 census; more than 12,000 households, or 0.3% lived in communal apartments (an increase by 1.1 times). It was the first time that the



questionnaire ‘2J-Housing’ included a question about people living in suburban houses (*summer houses*), since this type of seasonal, primarily, summer housing has recently increasingly become used as permanent housing. Approximately 47,000 households mentioned living in such houses, accounting for approximately 1.1% of all households in the country. More than 5,000 households live in common living houses. During the intercensal period, there were 4,253 households without permanent housing, an increase by one and a half times (2,767 in 1999PC).

Figure 11.1.1 Average household size by types of dwellings



The average size of households living in individual houses was 4.4 people, in a section of an individual house - 3.3 people, in own apartments - 3 people.

### 11.2 Population by type of occupied dwellings

The share of population living in communal apartments, apartments, rooms in apartments/dormitories, summer houses and common-use dwellings is quite high in urban areas (64 to 92%); for rural communities it is more typical to live in individual houses and sections of individual houses (56-66%).

**Table 11.2.1 Population by type of occupied dwellings**

	Total population		including:			
	people	%	Urban population		Rural population	
			people	%	people	%
Total population	15916736	100	8598609	54,0	7318127	46,0
Including those living in:						
in an individual house	8116994	100	2720267	33,5	5396727	66,5
in a section of an individual house	186704	100	81228	43,5	105476	56,5
in a separate apartment	6869046	100	5246143	76,4	1622903	23,6
in a communal apartment	37277	100	29477	79,1	7800	20,9
in a room of an apartment/dormitory	212836	100	196463	92,3	16373	7,7
In a summer house	183603	100	118488	64,5	65115	35,5
In common-use dwellings	22238	100	17365	78,1	4873	21,9
live in other dwellings	886	100	472	53,3	414	46,7
have no permanent dwelling(homeless)	5951	100	5506	92,5	445	7,5

Compared to the previous census, the number of people living in individual increased by 4.8%, in separate apartments - by 6.3%, in communal apartments – by 28.9%, whereas the number of people living in dormitory rooms fell by 18%.

5,951 people stated that they have no permanent dwelling (homeless), of whom 5,506 people (92.5%) live in urban areas and 7.5% in rural areas. Compared to 1999, their number increased by 1.7 times (1999 – 3,166 people).

### 11.3 Population by type of ownership and type of dwellings occupied

The 2009 census programme included a question on the form of ownership of dwelling. Of total population, who stated the place of their permanent residence, 91.0% (1999 - 95%) had their *own housing*. Of these, 50% lived in individual houses and over 40% lived in own apartments, about 5% lived in leased premises, and 1.9% lived in state institutions or premises *owned by private individuals and companies* (legal entities or individuals).

**Table 11.3.1 Population by type of ownership and type of occupied dwellings**

	Total population	Including those living in premises owned by:			
		persons from the same household	other persons (no rent)	state or private companies	Other persons (rent)
Total population	15916736	14477077	398603	301121	448807
Including those living in:					
in an individual house	8116994	7736358	121290	28973	117817
in a section of an individual house	186704	160978	7241	1936	11311
in a separate apartment	6869046	6224770	177694	121421	281525
in a communal apartment	37277	30325	1289	1605	2975
in a room of an apartment/dormitory	212836	15114	67322	123594	2003
in a summer house	183603	159198	8755	1221	10630

people



### 11.4 Households by type of ownership and type of amenities

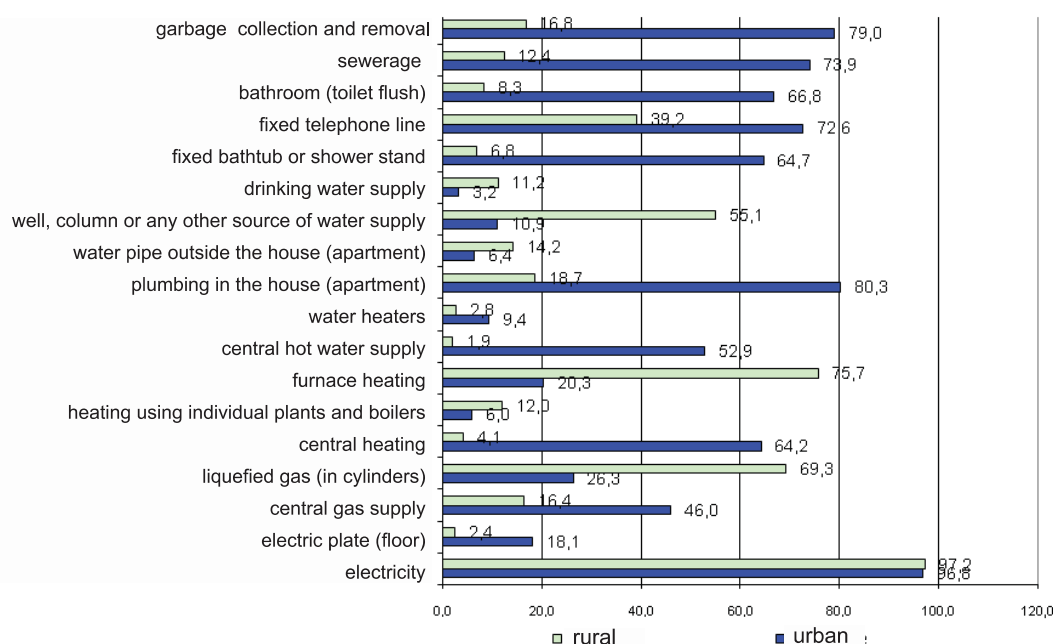
Census results showed that 61.8% of households lived in urban areas and 38.2% in rural areas. 96.9% (100% in 1999) of households live in dwellings equipped with power, almost 35% (40.9% in 1999) are equipped with centralized gas supply, 42.7% (46.4% in 1999) have liquefied gas (in cylinders), and 12.1% (1999 - 8.5%) have floor-standing electric plates.

Almost 60% of households had fixed telephone lines.

More than 40% (45.4% in 1999) of households lived in centrally heated dwellings, 41% (48.4% in 1999) had stove heating, 8.2% (5.5% in 1999) of households were heated with individual boilers. More than a third of households (33%) live in dwellings equipped with central hot water supply (37.5% in 1999), more than 42% (46.5% in 1999) of households had a bathtub or a shower stand, and 50.4% (50.9% in 1999) of households had sewerage. Of all households, 56.7% (57.8% in 1999) of households had tap water, 9.3% of households used water from water pipes outside of the house and 27.8% of households used water from wells, columns or other water sources. Approximately 6.2% of households had water delivered.

3.1% of households living in dwellings with no power and 0.1% living in dwellings with no amenities were registered in the country.

**Figure 11.4.1 Households by type of amenities**



Types of amenities or coverage with municipal services depend heavily on the area the household lives in. Households living in dwellings with modern types of amenities prevail in urban areas: plumbing in the house/apartment (80.3%), central hot water supply (52.9%), bathroom / shower (64.7%), sewerage (73.9%), central heating (64.2%), floor-standing electric plate (18.1%), a fixed telephone line (72.6%), as well as garbage the collection and removal services (79%).

In rural areas most common are households living in areas equipped with furnace heating (75%), liquefied natural gas (in cylinders) (69%), a well or a column or another source of water (55%), almost 40% of rural households live in areas with a fixed telephone line.

**Table 11.4.1 Households by type of ownership and type of amenities**

	Number of households			Share, %		
	Total	urban	rural	Total	urban	rural
All households	4391759	2712767	1678992	100	100	100
Stating the following types of amenities:						
power	4257759	2625957	1631802	96,9	96,8	97,2
Electric plate (floor)	532194	491253	40941	12,1	18,1	2,4
Central gas supply	1524497	1248589	275908	34,7	46,0	16,4
liquefied gas (in cylinders)	1877231	714288	1162943	42,7	26,3	69,3
central heating	1810450	1741239	69211	41,2	64,2	4,1
heating using individual plants and boilers	362556	161809	200747	8,3	6,0	12,0
furnace heating	1822733	551677	1271056	41,5	20,3	75,7
central hot water supply	1466267	1434686	31581	33,4	52,9	1,9
water heaters	300754	254454	46300	6,8	9,4	2,8
plumbing in the house (apartment)	2491192	2177853	313339	56,7	80,3	18,7
Water pipe outside the house (apartment)	410601	172545	238056	9,3	6,4	14,2
Well, column or any other source of water supply	1221406	296957	924449	27,8	10,9	55,1
Drinking water supply	274428	86919	187509	6,2	3,2	11,2
Fixed bathtub or shower stand	1867926	1754461	113465	42,5	64,7	6,8
Fixed telephone line	2626382	1968371	658011	59,8	72,6	39,2
Bathroom (toilet flush)	1952284	1812630	139654	44,5	66,8	8,3
Sewerage	2213805	2006011	207794	50,4	73,9	12,4
Garbage collection and removal	2423618	2141780	281838	55,2	79,0	16,8
No said amenities	2643	1774	869	0,1	0,1	0,1

### 11.5 Households by type of dwellings and time of construction

One of peculiarities of the 2009 census questionnaires was inclusion of the type of dwellings and time of construction. Dwellings are classified into the following categories:

- an individual house;
- section of an individual house;
- a separate apartment;
- a communal apartment;
- a room in an apartment, dormitory;
- summer house.

The majority of residential buildings in the country were built in 1960-1990. They accommodated 2,947,094 households, or 67.1% of all households. 12.3% of households lived in dwellings built prior to 1960, 17.9% - in 1991-2008.

**Table 11.5.1 Households by type of dwellings and time of construction**

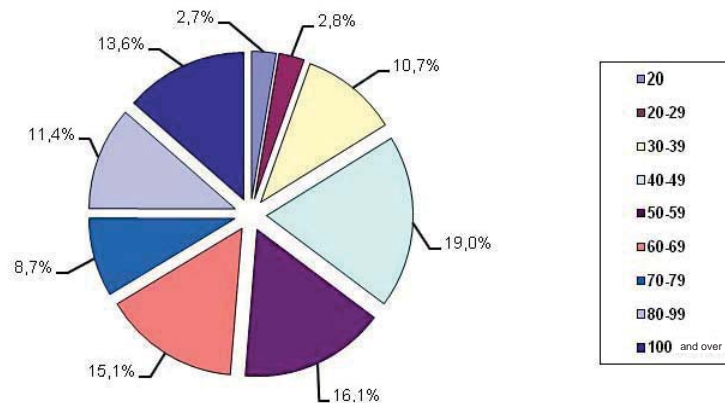
	All households	including:					summer house
		an individual house	a section of an individual house	an apartment	a communal apartment	a room in an apartment, a dormitory	
All households	4391759	1833687	56731	2268059	12003	75391	46881
including those living in buildings constructed:							
Before 1960	539127	332772	9715	178496	6040	5136	1131
1960-1970	1068449	472797	13780	545951	4005	16928	3796
1971-1980	944938	286853	9290	604342	0	24890	8651
1981-1990	933707	262297	7747	628751	0	15382	9642
1991-2000	413835	213438	6904	176120	0	3648	8785
2001-2005	189473	131465	4824	39659	0	3157	7057
2006-2008	185236	111088	3151	58844	0	2400	6687
2009	1715	973	32	616	0	19	48

	All households	an individual house	including:			
			an individual house	an individual house	an individual house	an individual house
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100
including those living in buildings constructed:						
Before 1960	12,3	18,1	17,1	7,9	50,3	2,4
1960-1970	24,3	25,8	24,3	24,1	33,4	8,1
1971-1980	21,5	15,6	16,4	26,6	0	18,5
1981-1990	21,3	14,3	13,7	27,7	0	20,6
1991-2000	9,4	11,6	12,2	7,8	0	18,7
2001-2005	4,3	7,2	8,5	1,7	0	15,1
2006-2008	4,2	6,1	5,6	2,6	0	14,3
2009	0	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,1

**11.6 Households by size, type of dwellings and number of occupied rooms**

By area of residential buildings, households are classified follows: about 50% live in houses with a total area of 40 to 69 sq. m., about 20% - from 70 to 89 sq. m. More than 13% of households live in dwellings with a total area of 20 to 39 sq. m, almost as many households have a total area of 100 sq. m. and more: 2.7% of households in the country live in houses with a total area of 20 sq. meters.

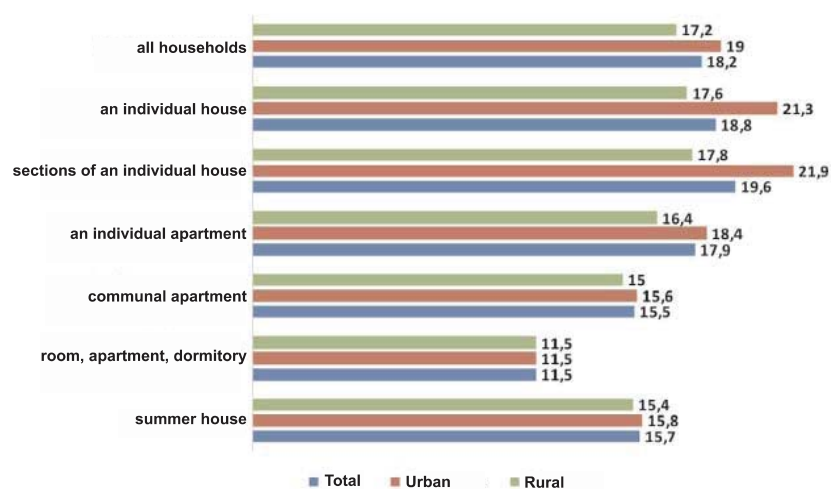
**Figure 11.5.1 Households by total area**



The average housing area per household was 65.8 sq. m., an increase by 11.5% from 1999 it (59.0 sq. m. - 1999). The average housing area per household in rural areas is much higher than in urban (74.8 sq. m. and 60.6 sq. m. respectively). Furthermore, the average total area of apartments, individual houses, sections of individual houses as well as summer houses occupied by households is slightly higher (54,2-83,3 sq. km. M) than that of other types of housing.

**Figure 11.5.2 Households by type of dwellings and average total area**

sq. per person



In average, one household member has 18.2 sq. m of housing area, which is 7.1% more than in 1999 (17.0 sq. m.), whereas in urban areas the total area is slightly higher (19 sq. m.) than in rural areas (17, 2 sq. m).

census division number	instructor district number	calculation district number	list number	form number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**CENSUS SHEET 4I**  
for a temporarily staying person  
at the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
(one copy for each dweller)

Approved by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
on statistics, decree No. \_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.



Template:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

**Living quarter's address**

Region

District

Administrative unit

Inhabited locality

Avenue, street, lane, city district, etc.

House No.  Apartment No.

**Full name**

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME  PATRONYMIC

**1 Gender** Male  Female  **2 Date of birth** (day-month-year)  -  -

**3 Country of birth**

**4 Citizenship** Kazakhstan  Other state (specify)   
Stateless

**5 Country of permanent residence**

**6 Nationality**

**7 Date of arrival to Kazakhstan** (day-month-year)  -  -

**8 Purpose of visit to Kazakhstan**  
 Work in diplomatic, trade or other representations of state  Study  Transit migrant   
 Construction  Refugee  Other purposes   
 Other jobs  Business or other trip

**9 Refugee status** Yes  No

**10 For those arriving in Kazakhstan for the purpose of work or study:**  
 how long are you planning to stay in Kazakhstan? month  year

## Glossary

**Population Census** – a nation-wide event including collection, design, analysis and dissemination of demographic, economic and social data describing each person living in the country at a certain point of time.

**Population present** – a population category including people staying at the census time in a dwelling in a certain population centre (irrespective of whether they live there permanently or temporarily), as well as those people, who are not at home at that time, but are staying in the same population centre (for example, visiting somebody or in the theatre), or even outside such population centre, but outside of dwellings where they could be counted, or if they are on duty.

**Resident population** - a population category including people, for whom a certain population centre or territory is a place of usual residence at this point of time.

**Region** – a part of the territory of the republic including several population centres, which is set up and managed in the republic’s interests. A region can include an oblast, raion and aul (rural) district as key elements of the Republican administrative system. In Kazakhstan, all oblasts are grouped into four major regions: east, south, west and north based on their geographic location.

**Population centre** – a part of compactly populated territory of the republic arising as a result of economic and other social activities of people, with a population of at least 50 people, accounted for and registered in accordance with law-prescribed procedures and governed by local representative and executive bodies. Population centres are divided into urban and rural ones.

**Urban population centres** include cities of republican, oblast and raion status and settlements located under their administrative jurisdiction; *rural* population centres include all other centres regardless of their administrative jurisdiction.

**City of Republican status** - population centres of special national importance or with a population of usually more than one million.

**Cities of Oblast status** - population centres that are major economic and cultural centers with developed industrial and social infrastructure and a population of more than 50,000. The country has 40 oblast-status cities.

**Administrative system (administrative unit)** - division of the territory of a unitary state or a federal state into parts (administrative units), according to which the local government system is built.

**Urban population** - population living in urban areas. Urban population centres are cities of republican, oblast and raion status, as well as settlements under their administrative jurisdiction.

**Rural population** - population living in rural areas. Population centres not classified as urban ones are deemed to be rural.

**Household** - consists of two or more separate family units or one family unit and family (an)other member(s), when they include representatives of at least three generations.

**Nuclear household** – a household consisting of a married couple with or without children, or one parent with unmarried children.

**Nuclear family** - a family consisting of a married couple with or without children, or one parent with unmarried children.

**Extended household** – a household consisting of:

one nuclear family and related persons;

two or more related nuclear families with no other persons;

two or more related nuclear families, and other related persons;

related persons not forming any nuclear family.

**Composite household** – a household including non-relatives.

**Reproductive age** – a period of time during which a woman is able to bear children. For statistical purposes, most countries use the period between 15-49 years as the reproductive age by convention.

**Religion** is seen as a set of beliefs and practices, usually involving belief in a divine or higher being, forces or a principle determining practical and moral ways of people’s lives.

**Literacy** is defined as the ability to read and write.

**Computer skills** - ability to use basic computer applications for everyday tasks.

**Internal migrants** – persons, who usually reside in a particular administrative unit at the time of census, but used to live in another administrative unit of the country, with such unit identified at the most detailed level.

**Economically active population (labor force)** – a part of population of an age, which is set to measure of economic activity. This part of population ensures supply of labor to produce goods and services. Economically active population comprises people engaged in all types of economic activity and the unemployed.

**Level of economic activity** – share of economically active population among total population aged 15 and above, measured as a percentage.

**Employed (working) population** - all persons of an appropriate age, who, based on their status during a short period of time equal to one week, can be assigned to one of the following categories:

- a) ‘(paid) employees’;
- b) ‘self-employed person’.

**(Paid) employees** – persons working on the basis of an employment contract, which provides for remuneration (compensation) in the form of a salary, bonus, allowances, etc., or in-kind form.

**Self-employment** - employment where remuneration directly depends on income generated from production (sales) of goods and services (where one’s own consumption is considered to be a part of income).

**Housing unit** – a separate and independent place of residence intended for living, but used by the household as a place of usual residence at the time of the census.

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