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Zhanna Aubakirova – Candidate of Historical Sciences, PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the International Research Center "DIGITAL SOCIAL RESEARCH", Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University.
Alexandr Alekseyenko – Doctor of Historical Sciences, PhD, Leading Researcher at the International Research Center "DIGITAL SOCIAL RESEARCH".

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DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Zhanna Aubakirova, Aleksandr Alekseyenko

Zhanna Aubakirova
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The Demographic History of Kazakhstan

LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

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Zhanna Aubakirova & Aleksandr Alekseyenko

A CENTURY OF CHANGE: DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE KAZAKH POPULATION
(the late 19th century – the early 21st century)

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CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important indicators of Kazakhstan's independence has been the attainment not only of political, but also of demographic sovereignty, which provides the state with the opportunity to develop on the basis of its own demographic foundations. As a result, the issue of forming a national demographic system—centered around the Kazakh ethnic group—becomes of paramount importance. Kazakhstan is a multiethnic country inhabited by representatives of more than one hundred nationalities. The formation of a sovereign demographic system in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been driven not only by demographic developments within the Kazakh population but also by changes in the size and structure of other ethnic groups. Therefore, the demographic history of any single ethnic group cannot be studied in isolation from the broader national context.

For the purpose of examining the ethnodemographic situation in Kazakhstan in a long-term historical perspective, the authors have identified four major ethnic groups: Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, and Germans. This selection is justified by the fact that these groups constituted the overwhelming majority of the population of Kazakhstan and its regions across all historical periods.

These four ethnic groups have historically shaped—and continue to shape—the trajectory of both national and regional ethnodemographic processes in Kazakhstan. In the statistical data presented in tabular form, some other numerous ethnic groups, such as Uzbeks, Uyghurs, and Dungans, are not included. This is due to the fact that these populations are primarily concentrated in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. Their presence in other parts of the country is relatively small and does not significantly influence broader demographic trends.

The monograph employs distinct methodological approaches in its two main sections. The first part, *"Demographic History of the Kazakh Population Over 100 Years (Late 19th – Late 20th Century)"*, covers a period of more than a century, marked by numerous political, economic, and social events. Consequently, the application of a historical method is the most appropriate for analyzing this period. It is also important to note that the quality of demographic statistics for much of this time span was poor or altogether absent.

The second part, *"Demographic History of the Kazakh Population in the Sovereign Period (in the late of XX – early XXI centuries),"* encompasses the three decades of Kazakhstan's independence. Each of these decades reflects critical steps in the formation of a sovereign demographic system. Therefore, this section primarily employs demographic methods of analysis. This is made possible by the availability of a sufficient volume of reliable statistical data. Core demographic indicators have been utilized to illustrate the essential changes in Kazakhstan's demographic history. Unfortunately, the scope of ethnically disaggregated statistics available in the public domain is limited, which restricts

the ability to fully capture the specific demographic dynamics of Kazakhstan's various ethnic groups. Nevertheless, the materials presented allow for the identification of major trends in ethnodemographic processes at both the national and regional levels.

Furthermore, aligning Kazakhstan's demographic history with universally accepted statistical criteria enables a comparative analysis with demographic processes in other countries worldwide.

The chronological framework of the monograph is structured around population censuses, which are typically conducted every ten years. This demographic timeline provides a coherent basis for integrating historical and demographic narratives, offering insight into their interconnections and mutual influence.

The monograph adopts a descriptive approach to the presentation of data, focusing on statistical facts without authorial interpretation. This is done deliberately to avoid the resurgence of subjective connotations that have historically accompanied—and often distorted—the demographic narrative of Kazakhstan. One of the authors' key objectives is to empower readers to form their own informed perspectives, grounded in independent analysis of objective statistical data. To this end, the monograph includes extensive statistical material presented in the form of tables, charts, and diagrams. A glossary is provided to clarify demographic terminology, along with a bibliography of scholarly works addressing the historical and demographic development of Kazakhstan.

Throughout the analysis of demographic processes across different historical periods, only official statistical data are used, with full references to the original sources.

I. THE DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE KAZAKH POPULATION OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS (the late 19th – the late 20th centuries)

The demographic history of Kazakhstan prior to the country's declaration of independence in 1991 can be analytically divided into three major periods. Each of these stages was shaped by distinct political, socio-economic, and institutional frameworks, which in turn had a profound impact on the dynamics of ethno-demographic development across the territory. These transformations were not isolated phenomenon but were embedded in broader processes of imperial expansion, Soviet state-building, forced modernization, collectivization, and migration policies. As such, the demographic evolution of Kazakhstan during the pre-independence era reflects complex interactions between external political imperatives and internal socio-cultural resilience.

To gain a deeper understanding of these processes, this study will focus on the demographic development of the Kazakh ethnic group as both an indicator and a product of broader historical forces. By analyzing key demographic indicators—such as population size, birth and mortality rates, migration patterns, urbanization levels, and interethnic composition—we can trace how political decisions, and socio-economic reforms affected the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the Kazakh population throughout the Russian imperial and Soviet periods. Such an approach not only highlights the specificity of Kazakhstan's demographic trajectory but also contributes to a more nuanced interpretation of how ethnicity and state policy co-evolved within a multiethnic and politically contested space.

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1.1 Demographic development of Kazakhs in the second half of the 19-early 20 centuries

It is very difficult to determine size of the Kazakh population in the medieval and modern periods of history. Estimates of researchers and travelers vary significantly. Incompleteness, unreliability, and incompatibility of statistical data do not give a complete picture. Sources of this period can be divided into statistical sources (including pre-written sources) and statistical sources. The problem with statistical sources is that they are based on legends, myths, "heroic songs", and so on, just like in the rest of the world. There are no reliable, reliable data that adequately reflect the features of the demographic development of the Kazakhs in a long historical retrospect. Only the use of the whole set of different assessments and points of view can show the main directions of the problem development.

The constant redistribution of territories, the transition of ulus people from one ruler to another, and the ongoing process of ethnogenesis do not allow us to

reliably estimate size of Kazakhs in the medieval period. Here are some facts showing size of Kazakhs in different historical periods.

Size of supporters who migrated to Zhanibek and Kere in the middle of the XV century was about 200 thousand people [3; p. 41]. By the end of the XVIII century, according To G. Volkonsky, there were up to 458,100 yurts in three zhuzs [4; p. 306]. Based on these data, some authors allow a coefficient of "three people per Yurt". As a result, the total number of Kazakhs becomes equal to 1,371,300 people [4; p.306]. In our opinion, which coincides with the opinion of most researchers, at least five people could live in one Yurt. In this case, the population of the three zhuzes should be 2 290 500 people.

It is also difficult to determine size of Kazakhs in the future. Levshin A. I., one of the most famous researchers of the Kazakh people ("Herodotus of the Kazakh people", according to Ch.Valikhanov) in the 30-ies of the XIX century noted: "...All that now can be said about size of Kirghiz bothrops atrox, is the information reported by them and subject to great doubt, first, their usual tendencies to exaggerate all subjects, especially in the stories about the power of their people, and secondly, on the impossibility, in which they are to be about this subject of fundamental news. These are the reasons why almost all or at least most of the calculations that have been compiled by Russian officials on the Orenburg and Siberian lines about the population of the Kirghiz-Kaisach steppes have been extremely increased" [5; p. 287-288].

Taking into account the point of view of A. I. Levshin, we note the opinions of other researchers who were directly involved in the history of the Kazakh people. Ya. P. Gaverdovsky gives information on the beginning of the XIX century (1803): "in the branches of the Great Horde 70,000 families… In total, there are 169,400 families in the Middle Horde. In the lesser Horde, there are 169,500 families. In all three hordes – 408,900" [6; p. 406, 420]. Taking into account the fact that 5 people lived in each kibitka, the total number of Kazakhs was 2,044,500.

According to A. I. Levshin, in the 1830s, "all three hordes of Kirghiz-kaisachy" should amount to about 500 thousand caravans. Based on the fact that 5 or 6 people live in each kibitka, the total number of the Kazakh population was "... from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 souls of both sexes" [5; p.288]. At the same time, in the Great Horde lived from 500 to 600 thousand people, in the Average-up to 1,360,000. In a Small – about 1 100 000 [5, p. 288].

An attempt to determine size of Kazakhs was made by Ch.Valikhanov: "Size of kaysaks is difficult to determine… Combining all the latest information (1861-1863) that we believe to a Large Horde within Latascha OCD.(County, J. A., A. A.), 100 so on.p.(100 thousand souls of both sexes.J. A., A. A.), on Average, within the Semipalatinsk region, to 146 000 about.p. in region Siberian Kirghiz, up to 800 t. d. Ob. p., on the Inner or Bukeevskaya 150,000 d. Ob. p. (30,000 kibitok), and on the entire Kaysak people from 1450,000 to 1.5 mil. d. Ob. p." [7; p. 203]

Assumptions about size of the Kazakh people at the end of the XIX century were also expressed by Abai: "They Say that more than two billion people live on earth today. Of these, we, the Kazakhs, are more than two million" [8; p. 213].

Thus, relying on folk legends, assumptions of people, even very famous ones, who studied the history and life of the people, can not give a complete picture of size of Kazakhs, their demographic history. As a result, the source basis for the authors is published statistical data, which allows preserving the logic of population accounting in retrospect. The most reliable data on size and ethnic composition of the population of any state is provided by the population census. A classic census should be one held in the framework of the administrative-territorial boundaries (region, county, parish, locality). The problem is that the census methodology is designed for a sedentary lifestyle. Since the Kazakh population was in constant movement, its registration was as difficult as possible. Before the first General population census of the Russian Empire in 1897, size of the Kazakh population was determined by the data of the kibitochny collection. The tent census was conducted every three years and gave very approximate information about size of ethnic groups.

The accuracy of the 1897 census data on the ethnic composition of the Russian Empire is also very conditional, since the question of ethnicity was not included in its program. The ethnic composition of the population of the Empire can be determined by data on the native language and religion. Due to the lack of literacy of counters, mistakes and miscalculations were not uncommon. For example, in the 1897 census data, the Kazakh population of the Przheval and Pishpek counties of the Semirechensk region is listed together with the Kyrgyz population. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the exact number of Kazakhs. The most common point of view: size of the Kazakh ethnic group according to the census of the Russian Empire in 1897 was 3392, 8 thousand people [9; p. 477].

Before the first world war, in 1914, the Kazakh population of six administrative regions was 3,845,2 thousand people (Akmola - 489,3 thousand, Semipalatinsk - 692,1 thousand, Syr-Darya -1058,0 thousand, Semirechenskaya-609,9 thousand, Turgay – 486,6 thousand, Ural-509,3 thousand) [10; p.29]. Thus, in the period between the census of 1897 and 1914, size of Kazakhs increased by 13.3%. The average annual growth rate was 0.8%, which largely corresponds to the rate of natural growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

But in 1914 - 1917, events occurred that significantly disrupted the evolutionary course of demographic development. On June 25, 1916, the Tsar's decree on the mobilization of the "foreign" population for rear work was published. Mobilization and the subsequent uprising changed the size of the Kazakh population on the eve of the 1917 revolution. Due to the lack of generally accepted statistical data at this difficult time, scientists who studied the problem relied on their own calculation methods. It is not surprising that there are different points of view. In 1925 M. Tynyshpayev, using a lot of statistical materials, data

on population registration conducted in Kazakhstan in connection with the elections to the Constituent Assembly, gives a figure of 2,910 thousand Kazakhs in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, Ural, Bukeev provinces, Adayevsky district and Altai [11; p.92]. The problem is that the statistical data provided by M. Tynyshpaev do not give an idea of the total number of Kazakhs, since the calculations do not contain information about size of Kazakhs in the Semirechensk and Syr-Darya regions.

S. Bruk and V. Kabuzan determine size of Kazakhs in 1917 4 697,7 thousand people [12, p. 89]. However, the calculations were carried out throughout Russia, and the authors provide information about size of ethnic groups in the entire Russian Empire.

There are other data on size of Kazakhs in 1917. The problem is that the authors take into account Kazakhs in different territories (with or without taking into account those living in Central Asian regions, Bukhara and Khiva). In our opinion, it is more expedient to carry out population registration in comparable territories in 1914 and 1917. In this case, it is possible to see the demographic consequences caused by the mobilization of 1916 and the subsequent uprising. In this regard, we use the data provided by N. Alekseyenko. To determine size of the Kazakh population in 1917 N. Alekseyenko developed a method of accounting based on the trends of natural growth, size of those who did not show up for conscription points during mobilization for rear work, etc. The calculation results are shown in table 1.

Table 1 - Size of the Kazakh population in 1914 and 1917 (thousand people)

Regions	Number of population		1917 to 1914	
	1914	1917	Number of populations (thousand people)	%
Akmolinsk	489.3	460.6	-28.7	94.1
Semey	692.1	634.2	-57.9	91.6
Semirechye	609.9	546.8	-63.1	89.7
Syr-Darya	1058.0	991.9	-66.1	93.8
Turgai	486.6	457.5	-29.1	94.0
Urals	509.3	479.4	-29.9	94.2
Total	3845.2	3570.4	-274.8	92.9

Resource: Alekseyenko N. V., Alekseyenko A. N. Population of Kazakhstan for 100 years (1897-1997). Ust-Kamenogorsk, 1999. P. 29, 31.

As can be seen from table 1, in three years size of Kazakhs decreased by 7.1% (274.8 thousand people). Size of casualties includes victims of the 1916 uprising who migrated outside the designated regions.

In certain historical periods associated with any catastrophic events, the dynamics of size of Kazakhs largely depended on the "tides" to the Russian Empire and "ebbs" beyond its borders. The study of migration processes of

Kazakhs is difficult due to the nomadic lifestyle of the ethnic group. The definition of "migration" is more appropriate for a sedentary lifestyle. Permanent seasonal movements of Kazakhs, often over very long distances, are quite far from the classic "migration" definitions, and there was virtually no accounting for internal Russian movements of the ethnic group. At the same time, the statistics of the population moving to other States (mainly to China) were kept by the Russian administration, so the terms "emigration" and "immigration" are quite acceptable, despite the constant migration of Kazakhs from one state to another. For example, in the late 70s of the XIX century, about a thousand Kazakh families migrated from China to the Altai. Subsequently, some of them returned to China, while others remained in Russia [13; p. 21].

Size of Kazakhs was also affected by the demarcation of the Russian-Chinese border in the region of Xinjiang. So, in the 80s of the XIX century, the border drawn according to the geographical principle divided the Kazakhs: some remained in the Russian Empire, some (137, 000 people) ended up in Xinjiang [13; p. 21]

In the early twentieth century (1900-1913), the intensity of migration to China increased significantly. The main reasons were the famine of 1900 and the seizure of land from the Kazakhs due to the implementation of the Stolypin agrarian reform. In 1902-1913, size of the Kazakh population decreased by 8-9%, which was about 286 thousand people [14; p. 119]. Most of the Kazakhs went to Xinjiang, in 1911 there were 224,900 Kazakhs in China [14; p. 120].

A new wave of Kazakh migrations to China is associated with the national liberation movement of 1916. Migrations began in May 1916 and were most intense in July and October. Fleeing from the punitive operations of the Russian army, the Kazakhs went mainly to the border regions of Xinjiang. There were about 100 thousand refugees in the Altai district, 60-70 thousand in the Tarbagatai district, and more than 100 thousand in the ili district [14; p.123]. In total, according to Kazakh researchers, about 300 thousand Kazakhs and Kyrgyz emigrated [15; p. 578]. Size of people who died at the hands of punitive detachments has not yet been established, says professor Z. Saktaganova [16; p. 43] as a result of repatriation, by May 1917, more than 160 thousand people returned to Kazakhstan [17; p. 88].

Reproduction processes had the greatest impact on the dynamics of the Kazakh population. At the same time, there is an opinion about the ubiquity of large families among Kazakhs. The basis for the conclusion about the widespread large number of children among the Kazakhs in the distant past are individual examples of the existence of such families, which are generalized to the level of a phenomenon inherent in the entire nation. But there is no statistical evidence for this.

The problem is that there was no established statistical record of the processes of reproduction of the nomadic population in the XVIII -XIX - or early XX centuries. Fragmentary statistics appear in the middle of the XIX century, but

it is impossible to draw any scientific conclusions on this basis. The statistics of the natural movement of the Orthodox population of the Russian Empire were somewhat better, since they were based on the metrical records of the clergy. In 1865, the phenomenon was extended to other faiths. The results were published annually by the Central statistical Committee in a special publication - "population Movement in European Russia". However, materials on the movement of the population of Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and other suburbs were not given.

In the 70s of the XIX century, metric books for registering the birth rate, mortality and marriage of the Kazakh population were introduced in all Kazakhstan regions, but they were conducted extremely poorly. There were no significant changes in population movement statistics at the beginning of the twentieth century. The report of the Governor of the Syr-Darya region for 1909 States: "Data on size of the population of the region and its movement have only approximate accuracy, since the natives, who make up 93.5% of the total population of the region, do not keep any metric records of both birth and death"[18].

According to the Russian demographer S. Novoselsky: "The registration of natural population movement among the Muslim and pagan population of Asian Russia is completely unsatisfactory, especially among nomadic peoples such as the Kirghiz and Kalmyks, whose natural movement statistics can be said to be completely absent. The figures available here represent random, fragmentary, extremely incomplete information, devoid of any statistical significance" [19].

The reasons for the poor state of demographic statistics are rooted in poor organization of statistical services, the complexity of statistical accounting roamed vast areas of the population, mistrust of the Kazakhs to Russian officials, religious attitudes: "basically the rules of Islam did not approve the accounting of natural movement of population, composition by age and sex, registration of marriage and divorce, birth of children, their number, etc." [20].

Thus, when talking about the natural movement of the population of Kazakhstan in the late XIX-early XX centuries, it should be remembered that due to its incompleteness, the available statistical data are not always able to adequately reflect the real demographic situation. For example, the Russian historian-demographer V. Zverev, analyzing the processes of natural population movement in the Steppe region (Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions) in the late XIX and early XX centuries, concludes that in the Akmola region, the average annual natural growth was 2.3 times higher than in Semipalatinsk. At first glance, the problem is in the national composition of the regions - in the Akmola region there were many more Russians, whose birth rate is much higher than that of the Kazakhs. But the author explains this by the fact that in the Akmola region, mortality and birth rates were recorded much better than in the predominantly Kazakh Semipalatinsk region [21]. Thus, it is not necessary to draw far-reaching conclusions based on the available information, since the presented statistics do

not capture the demographic phenomenon to a greater extent, but the state of accounting for the sedentary and nomadic population

So, there is no accurate, statistically confirmed information about the reproduction process of the Kazakhs. The fact that the birth rate was quite high can, to a certain extent, be judged by indirect data, often based on the assessment of individual observations. Thus, J. Gaverdovsky notes: "We ourselves have repeatedly seen that even among the Kyrgyz there are families in which sons and grandchildren with a female gender extend to 200 people, whose father or grandfather is still in the best state of health. Those who have no more than 10 (children) do not deserve any respect between them" [6; p. 368.] Socio-economic conditions required maintaining a certain birth rate: "Tribal feuds, litigation, struggle for pastures, land, water, livestock, fishing, as well as the very legal and class status of the family required a certain number of children" [20]. There was also no family planning, since: "The moments of intra-family regulation of childbearing by the Kazakhs were not observed, and in general any regulation of the birth rate was punished according to the Muslim religion, the Kazakh family adhered to the basic canons of Islam" [20, p. 3].

On the other hand, some traditions of the Kazakh people did not contribute to the growth of the birth rate. Because of the inability to pay kalym, part of the male population of the poor could not marry. This fact was repeatedly pointed out by the leading representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia, grouped around the magazine "Aikap". Speaking for the equal rights of Kazakh women, they criticized the dowry and amengerstvo. E. Esengeldin in the article "Why not growing Kazakh population" wrote: "In order to get married, you need at least 15-20 heads of cattle and 150-200 rubles of money. Therefore, many of our men do not marry until they are 30 or 40 years old" [22].

Early marriages had negative demographic consequences: "Very early motherhood, frequent childbirth, the burden of having many children, combined with the difficult conditions of nomadic life, early undermined the health of women" [20, p.3].

In addition to the most difficult conditions for survival in winter, which lead to serious diseases, mass epidemics were the most important cause of high mortality: "In the pre-revolutionary years, Russia was a constant scene of epidemic outbreaks. There was no sanitary legislation, and the network of necessary medical and sanitary facilities in the country was extremely poorly developed. The state did not participate in the expenditure for these purposes. The fight against infectious diseases was entrusted to local government- zemstva and cities. The country's outskirts – Siberia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the North-were especially in difficult conditions" [23; p. 63].

Epidemics of plague, cholera, smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, malaria, and anthrax were common. The Kazakh nomad received almost no medical care. CH. Valikhanov notes: "A lot of people are dying just because there is no one to provide reasonable medical care to the sick. We rely on one doctor per County,

and it seems to be just for writing medical certificates and dissecting corpses. These doctors are obliged to inoculate Kirghiz with smallpox, but Kirghiz are afraid of them... The Kyrgyz look at the doctor as an official, and do not expect any benefit from him. They run away from smallpox vaccination or pay off" [24; p. 75].

At the end of the XIX century, the situation did not change. For example: "... in some volosts of southern Kazakhstan, an average of 33.6 people out of every 1000 people died from malaria " [20, p. 4]. According to the census of 1897 in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, one civilian doctor had to serve 113.9 thousand people. At the same time, there were 22.8 thousand people per doctor in cities, and 272.5 thousand people in Rural areas [25; p. 263].

Based on the above (high birth and death rates), despite all the shortcomings of statistical accounting in the late XIX and early XX centuries, it is possible, with a certain degree of conditionality, to determine the average annual growth of the Kazakh population in certain regions. Taking into account the fact that the borders of the regions did not change during this period, and there was no noticeable ebb or flow of the Kazakh population, the average annual increase can be attributed to natural. In the Akmola region, it was 0.8%, Semipalatinsk-0.8%, Turgay-1.0%, Ural-0.7%, Semirechensk-1.0%, Syr-Darya-0.9% [26; p. 138].

The sedentary population had slightly higher natural growth rates but also did not indicate that large families were a mass phenomenon among the Russian-Slavic population. According to N. Bekmakhanova, at the beginning of the XX century. It was 1.7-1.9% per year [27; p. 170].

So, there are no serious reasons to confirm the ubiquity of a large family among the Kazakhs in the XIX - early XX centuries. The essence of the reproduction process at this time was determined by mortality. In the actual absence of medicine, only a high birth rate, compensating for mortality, could maintain the reproduction process at a more or less acceptable level. Socio-cultural norms have been adapted to this type of reproduction, which has been characteristic of the world's population for many centuries.

Thus, it is difficult to determine the exact data on size of the Kazakh population in the "sufficient" period. Approximate estimates of size of ethnic groups were given by researchers from different years, and the range of opinions is quite large. Some statistical data that were most actively published since the beginning of the 80s of the XIX century (population censuses of some cities and counties, "surveys of regions", etc.) were scattered, often not comparable, which significantly complicates the process of solving the problem. Relatively accurate information, with some reservations, is provided in the materials of the first General population census of the Russian Empire in 1897. Based on the above, we can only talk about the General vector of demographic development of the Kazakhs. It shows that the dynamics of size of ethnic groups in the XIX-early XX centuries was small. Although the birth rate was quite high, it was largely

overlaid by the high mortality rate of the population, especially infant and child mortality.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, as a result of the resettlement of peasants from the European part of Russia to the territory of Kazakhstan and the seizure of land from nomads, the demographic situation deteriorated significantly. The usual economic activity was disrupted, resulting in famine and an increase in mortality. The 1916 uprising, brutally suppressed by the tsarist administration, led to the death and emigration to China of Hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs.

1.2 Demographic Crises in the History of the Kazakh Population (1920-1950)

The first thirty years of Soviet power in the history of Kazakhstan are the time of the formation of statehood, socio-economic acceleration. But considering this thirty-year period through the prism of demographic processes makes us characterize it in a different way. The period from 1920 to 1950 is the "black thirty years" in the history of the Kazakhs: the national liberation uprising of 1916, turning into a civil war, the famine of the 1920s, the famine of the 1930s, repression, the Great Patriotic war and the hungry post-war years claimed the lives of Hundreds of thousands of people. A huge number of representatives of the ethnic group, fleeing from death, were forced to migrate outside their homeland. Direct and indirect losses of Kazakhs are estimated in millions.

Let's consider the main historical periods that most affected the dynamics of the Kazakh population.

Population of Kazakhstan in 1917-1920. Consideration of the demographic consequences of the civil war is more adequate in the chronological framework of 1917-1920. The problem is that when studying the population during this period, the administrative and territorial structure of Kazakhstan changed significantly. It was formed in August 1920. The Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet socialist Republic (1925 – Kazakh ASSR in 1936. - Kazakh SSR) were included (in the pre-revolutionary administrative borders) Semipalatinsk, Akmola, Turgay, Ural provinces, Mangyshlak district, 4th and 5th Adayevsky volosts of Krasnovodsk district of the Transcaspian region, Sinemor region of the Astrakhan province, Bukeevskaya Horde (Bukeevskaya steppe) and territories of former state-owned lands adjacent to the 1st and 2nd Coastal districts inhabited by Kazakhs. On September 22, 1920, by a new decree, the Central Executive Committee added the Orenburg province to the KASSR, and Orenburg became the capital of the Republic. Also, volosts with a total population of 370.6 thousand people were transferred from the Altai, Tyumen and Omsk provinces to Kazakhstan [10; p. 5].

As a result of the above, absolute indicators will be inaccurate, so relative indicators will reflect the essence of the phenomenon more objectively. Size of people who lived in comparable territories in 1917 and 1920 (Orenburg, Aktobe,

Kustanay, Turgay, Bukeevskaya, Ural, Akmola, Semipalatinsk), decreased by 13.2% [10; p. 8]. The most significant reduction was observed in the places of the most fierce battles of the civil war and the settlement of the Cossacks. Thus, in the Ural region, the population decreased by 21.5%, and in the Semipalatinsk region-by 20.1% [10; p. 6]. The reason for the reduction of the representatives of the Cossacks, first Ural, largely explains the secret Directive of the organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), signed January 24, 1919 Chairman of the Central Executive Committee Y. Sverdlov: "Given the experience of the civil war against the Cossacks, recognize the only political move mass terror against the rich Cossacks, exterminating them completely. To carry out a merciless mass terror against all Cossacks in General who took any direct or indirect part in the struggle against the Soviet government" [28; c. 177-178]. A mass Exodus of Ural Cossacks from their villages began. A telegram from the Ural Committee of the RCP (b) to the Central Committee in September 1919 reads: "Almost the entire Cossack population left the Ural region, as well as eight thousand defectors who signed a subscription to recognize the Soviet power" [29; p. 87].

The famine of 1921-1922. The famine of 1921-1922 had a huge impact on the change in the population of Kazakhstan. The main cause of famine was drought. The devastating consequences of the civil war were also of great importance. The measures of the Soviet government, which returned the Kazakhs the land seized from them during the Stolypin agrarian reform, also made their contribution. According to the English historian E. Carr: "... there were good reasons for refusing to redistribute the cultivated land plots in order to return them to the Kazakh nomads, since such a measure, no matter how fair and politically expedient, would inevitably lead to an immediate decline in agricultural production" [30; p. 261-262].

In the second half of May 1921, it became clear that there would be no harvest. In the autumn, it turned out that the collected bread, together with the stock of previous years, can provide the population at a meager rate – two poods a year (32.7 kilograms) per capita. First, the famine affected the Western regions of Kazakhstan. Compared to them, a good harvest was collected in the Semipalatinsk province. But all grain "surpluses" were under strict control of the party and Soviet bodies. Despite categorical prohibitions, the displaced peasants began to leave for Turkestan and Ukraine. CLD (Council of Labor and Defense) of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic stated: "According to the available incomplete data, size of displaced persons in certain districts ranges from 60 to 20%. The largest percentage falls on the Ural province and Temir uyezd" [31; p. 17]. The situation was complicated by the fact that the crop failure and famine in the Volga region moved a counter wave of immigrants, who replenished the army of Kazakhstan's starving.

Data on size of hungry people in the affected provinces is very contradictory. Apparently, a different approach to accounting for starving people

had an impact. Some sources considered both local and foreign populations, while others considered only local populations. So, in the report of the Kostanay provincial economic meeting to the Council of Labor and Defense (CLD) of the KASSR, for the province, at the end of 1921, 354340 people are starving [32; p.58]. In the report of the The Council of Labor and Defense of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic at the same time – 192340 people [33; p. 234-285]. The report of the Ural provincial economic Council says about 285559 starving, and the report of the state register-400900 [34; p. 309].

In the West Kazakhstan provinces in April 1922, size of hungry people was 93% of the total population [33; p. 234-235]. By decree of the Central Executive Committee in the summer of 1921 Ural, Orenburg, Aktyubinsk, Bukeevskaya and Kustanai provinces were included in size of starving people and were exempt from food taxes [35]. By the spring of 1922, there were 7 provincial, one uyezd with the rights of a provincial (Adayevsky uyezd), 46 uyezd-district, 1127 volost, aul and Rural commissions for famine relief. The Central Commission for famine Relief (Pomgol) when Kastike. By mid-1922 the various organs of the Central Committee were provided with food, 777, 192 people, including 422,799 children. 575 orphanages and 9 orphanages were opened in five provinces [36; p. 2].

The inevitable companion of famine was epidemics. The report of the Aktobe province States: "... the incidence of famine and epidemics in the province was 50%, the death rate reached 28%. It is not possible to accurately account for the deaths caused by famine throughout the province due to the isolation of not only the volosts, but also entire districts from the center of the province, which were completely cut off in winter due to fierce blizzards. It was during this period that the mortality rate reached the highest percentage" [37; p. 205]. The causes of diseases were famine, the movement of the starving population from the Volga region, through the Western provinces of Kazakhstan, to Turkestan, from Rural areas to cities: "Along with living conditions, this factor had such a significant impact on the General sanitary condition of the region that it caused a number of phenomena of public sanitary life: overcrowding of urban centers, crowding on the railway line, the creation of a number of epidemic foci, a huge overflow of the medical network of the Republic" [38;P.105].

The fact that the death rate was high is shown by the following data: in the Kustanai province "in January (*1922, ZhA., AA.)* there were 1200 starvation deaths, in February 500, in March 1500… The mortality rate from the beginning of the famine campaign to January 1922 reached 40% in the city and 60% in the districts of the total incidence" [37; p. 221]. In the Orenburg province, " 29578 people fell ill due to hunger, of which 22635 people died… In the Ural province, 5,178 people fell ill, 3,000 of them died" [37; p. 212].

Data from the newsletter of the Kyrgyz regional emergency Committee indicate: Orenburg province: "Carrion is a tasty morsel, the consumption of cats, dogs, sheepskin rags has begun... Prices for cats and dogs, as food, are growing: a

dog costs 100 thousand rubles, a cat – 15-18 thousand rubles… Currently eating dead bodies of people of the 70 corpses eaten 38... At the beginning the dead were buried in pits, then began to put in barns, of which the inhabitants were stealing corpses for food... dead bodies are prepared like sheep, hanging suspended with their heads cut off and parts of carcasses which are eaten by relatives. Almost every house in the village of Yuzeevo has a deceased person who is not buried but is devoured by themselves" [39; p. 54]. Ural province: "... on the streets in the evening afraid to show up, there is a certain hunt for people… The dying is eaten by the same starving people. When family members die in the house, they do not declare their death, they secretly eat it... a resident of the village "Tatishchevsky" A. Gorbunova stabbed her two children and ate them, one 5 years old, the other 7 years old" [39; p. 55].

These terrible details allow us to conclude that the statistical data of the party and Soviet bodies, the materials of the archives are not able to specify a more or less accurate number of victims of famine due to the concealment of the dead, the mass movement of the population.

The authors attempt to find out size of victims of famine (dead and permanently migrated) among the Kazakh population. For this purpose, the method of moving age groups in 1920 and 1924 was used in combination with data on population reproduction (birth rate, mortality, natural growth) [40; p.267-271]. It was in the designated time range that the mass death, migration (mainly in 1921-1922) and return to their homeland (mainly in 1923-1924) of the Kazakh population was observed. Thus, in the proposed time frame, the problem of demographic losses due to hunger is reflected most reliably.

As a result of calculations, the total number of Kazakhs affected by famine (dead and permanently migrated) was 421.3 thousand people or 17.8% of the ethnic group (excluding the Kazakh population of the Dzhetysu and Syrdarya provinces that became part of Kazakhstan in 1924). The events of the early 20s of the twentieth century had a heavy impact on the state of agriculture in Kazakhstan: "Crop Failure and jute in 1921, followed by famine, dealt a terrible blow to agriculture, which was just beginning to recover from the consequences of devastating wars. And if at the end of 1920 it was at the level of the XX century, then in 1923 it was dropped for another 20-30 years" [41; p. 184].

The results were summed up by the Plenum of the Kirghiz regional Committee of the RCP (b) in January 1924. The resolution of the Plenum stated the reduction of peasant farms for three years (1920-1923) by one – third, the decrease in size of livestock compared to the period 1915-1917 by 4 times, compared with 1922-by one-fifth. The acreage decreased three times in comparison with 1915-1917 [42; p. 120-121]. The main reasons for this decline in agriculture were, along with the world and civil wars, crop failure and famine in 1921-1922.

Population of Kazakhstan in the 1920s. Thus, the dynamics of size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the first half of the 1920s

were largely determined by the famine of 1921-1922 and administrative and territorial changes. According to the authors, the influence of migrations that seriously disrupted the process of population formation in the first decade of Soviet power was not observed. There was no large migration inflow to Kazakhstan at this time. Moreover, there was a migration outflow. To substantiate this point of view, the materials of the all-Union population census of 1926 were used.

The 1926 census recorded 1,416 thousand people in Kazakhstan. "Non-native natives" [43; p. 41]. But we should not think that 22% of the population of the Republic were migrants. "Non-native natives", according to the census, are people registered in the locality where they were born. A person who changed their place of residence even within the same parish was already listed as a "non-native". In 1926, there were 614.4 thousand such people, or 43.4% of all "non-native natives" [43; p. 108]. Those who were born outside of Kazakhstan, but in December 1926 lived in it, were 801.5 thousand people [43]. At the same time, the census recorded 162.7 thousand natives of Kazakhstan living abroad [43]. At first glance, the migration inflow to the Republic amounted to 638.8 thousand people, that is, there were many more arrivals. Let's comment on some figures. First, about the natives of Kazakhstan living abroad. The fact is that the census considered only natives of Kazakhstan who left for other regions of the USSR, that is, not all those who left, but only those who were born in Kazakhstan. Size of all those who have dropped out will be much higher. Secondly, since the beginning of the twentieth century, Kazakhstan has experienced an active migration exchange (Stolypin agrarian reform, world war I and the 1916 uprising, civil war, famine of 1921-1922). Hundreds of thousands of people, including those who were not born in Kazakhstan, left it and then returned. Here, the effect of "double credit" worked, that is, those who arrived in Kazakhstan in the late XIX and early XX centuries and were already counted as "non – native natives" left the Republic (most intensively during the famine of 1921-1922) and then returned (especially in 1923-1925). They were again counted as new arrivals.

We have reason to believe that the absolute majority of"non – native natives "who arrived in the period 1920-1926 (about 40% of all" non-native natives " recorded in the 1926 census) are people who returned to their homeland after the famine years. This is also evidenced by the following figures: 31.3% of "non-native natives" in 1921-1926 were Kazakhs (Table 2). There is a pattern: the highest proportion of" non-native natives " among Kazakhs was in the starving provinces: Adayevsky district-88.7%, Ural province-50%, Aktobe province - 45.7% [43; p. 108-110].

Table 2 - "Non-Native natives" who settled in Kazakhstan in 1921-1926

Ethnic groups	Duration of residence				
	1926	1925	1924	1921\23	Total

According to the KASSR	66866	85187	91909	278172	522134
Kazakhs	10434	27361	28484	97176	163455
Russians	35769	33979	36427	104159	210334
Ukrainians	12182	16647	19550	53659	102036
Other ethnic groups	8481	7200	7448	23268	46309

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926, Moscow, 1930. Vol. 42.-p. 108-110.

Thus, migration processes in the first half of the 1920s could not significantly affect the increase in the population of Kazakhstan. To confirm this conclusion, we present data from two population censuses – 1920 and 1926. The comparative analysis was carried out on comparable territories, that is, without considering the population of the regions that became part of Kazakhstan after the 1920 census (Syr-Darya, Dzhetysu governorates) and left the Republic before the 1926 census (Orenburg province) (Table 3).

Table 3 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan within comparable borders (according to the population censuses of 1920 and 1926) (thousand people)

Regions	Population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Other Ethnic Groups	
	1920	1926	1920	1926	1920	1926	1920	1926	1920	1926
Kazakhstan	4038.8	4152.8	2208.4	2188.2	1114.1	1048.6	561.8	727.9	154.5	188.1
Akmolinsk	1187.5	1211.5	445.3	430.8	458.2	394.1	222.1	312.3	61.9	74.3
Aktobe	533.7	468.3	406.1	320.0	34.7	43.8	81.5	88.4	11.4	16.1
Semipalat-ya	1047.8	1310.2	565.9	714.6	380.4	398.6	68.5	140.2	33.0	56.8
Urals	740.4	638.0	531.8	467.9	158.6	127.4	27.9	25.4	22.1	17.3
Kustanai	428.0	389.3	160.0	123.4	80.5	82.6	161.8	160.8	25.7	22.5
Adaev Uyezd	101.4	135.5	99.3	131.5	1.7	2.1	-	0.8	0.4	1.1

Resource: Calendar reference and notebook for 1924. Orenburg, 1924. P. 25; All-Union population census of 1926. Moscow, 1928. Vol. 8. P.15-46

Over 6 years (1920-1926), the population increased by 2.8%. The average annual growth rate was 0.47%. There is no need to talk about a large migration influx from outside the Republic. Size of the main ethnic groups of the Republic-Kazakhs and Russians-decreased by 0.9% and 5.9%, respectively. Their share in the population has also decreased (Kazakhs from 54.7% to 52.7%, Russians - from 27.6% to 25.2%). The main influence on such evolutions was the famine of 1921-1922. First, this applies to the Kazakh population. Table 3 shows that the largest declines in size of ethnic groups were observed in the starving regions. So, in the Kustanai district, there were 22.9% fewer Kazakhs, 21.2% less in the Aktobe region, and 12.0% less in the Ural region. Many of the hungry people moved to regions less affected by the famine, which resulted in a 26.3% increase in size of ethnic groups in the Semipalatinsk region.

According to G.Dachslaiger: "Assessing the disputes over the issue of relocation to Kazakhstan, it should be recognized that at first they had almost no effect on land management. The situation of devastation, crop failure and famine so limited the ability of the peasantry of the region, without distinction of nationalities, to expand crops or increase size of livestock, that the issue of land plots in 1922-1923 could not be very acute, while migration processes at first were mainly along the line of the outflow of displaced peasants from the Republic, and not the influx into the Republic" [41; p.386].

The evolution of size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the following years largely depended on administrative and territorial changes. This was primarily due to the national-state division of Central Asia. As a result of the division, which ended in late 1924, the KASSR included kazalinsky, Akmetsky, Turkestan, Chimkent counties, most of Aulieatinsky uyezd, part of Tashkent and Mirzagul uyezds of the Syr-Darya region, six nomadic volosts of the Jizzakh uyezd of the Samarkand region, as well as Almaatinsky, Dzharkentsky, Lepsinsky, Kapalsky (Taldykurgan) uyezds. As a result, the territory of Kazakhstan increased by 685.9 thousand square kilometers, and the population by 1468 thousand people [44; p. 19].

After separation, with the increase in the territory and the excessive remoteness of the southern regions from the capital of the Republic, Orenburg, the management of economic construction was difficult. In April 1925, the Central Executive Committee separated Orenburg province from the KASSR, and in October of the same year established the border between the KASSR and Orenburg province. The capital of Kazakhstan was the city of Ak-Mechet (Kzyl-Orda).

The process of revising the Republican borders has affected the ethnic structure of the population of Kazakhstan (Table 4).

Table 4 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the All-Union census of 1926 (thousand people)

Guberniya	Population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Other Ethnic Groups		Population	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	6198.0	100	3627.5	58.5	1275.8	20.6	51.1	0.8	860.0	13.9	383.6	6.2
Akmolinsk	1211.6	100	430.8	35.6	394.1	32.5	21.2	1.7	312.3	25.8	53.2	4.4
Aktobe	468.3	100	320.0	68.3	43.8	9.3	1.7	0.4	88.4	18.9	14.4	3.1
Zhetysuyskaya	887.8	100	563.1	63.4	144.0	16.2	0.5	0.1	88.9	10.0	91.3	10.3
Semey	1310.2	100	714.6	54.5	399.3	30.5	11.9	0.9	140.2	10.7	44.2	3.4
Syrdarya	1157.2	100	876.2	75.7	82.4	7.1	4.4	0.4	43.2	3.7	151.0	13.0
Urals	638.0	100	467.9	73.3	127.4	20.0	0.6	0.1	25.4	4.0	16.7	2.6
Adaev Uyezd	135.6	100	131.5	97.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Kustanai	389.3	100	123.4	31.7	82.7	21.2	10.8	2.8	160.8	41.3	11.6	3.0

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Kazakskaya SSR. Moscow 1928. Pp. 15-46, 126-153

In 1926, the share of the non-Kazakh population of the Republic in comparison with 1920 decreased by 11%, including Russian-by 13.8%. At the same time, the share of the Kazakh population increased by 11%. This is explained by the fact that as a result of the separation of the republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan was mainly replenished with people of Kazakh nationality. On the other hand, in the Orenburg province that left the Republic, the majority of the population (more than 70%) were Russians.

The famine of the 1930swhenconsidering the problem, it is necessary to analyze statistical sources, on the basis of which it is possible to build a logic for studying the demographic consequences of the famine of the 1930s.

First, it is necessary to find out size of the Kazakh ethnic group according to the all-Union census of 1926. According to many researchers, the results of the 1926 census need to be critically evaluated. As a result, special attention is paid to the analysis of its materials, primarily data on size of the Kazakh ethnic group. The essence of the problem is a comparative analysis of size of Kazakhs according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939. If we consider that in 1926 there were more Kazakhs than recorded by the census (that is, there were "unaccounted for"), then in comparison with the materials of 1939, the negative dynamics of size of ethnic groups will be higher. Size of victims of famine in the early 1930s and political repression will automatically increase.

Opinions on size of Kazakhs in the mid-1920s differ (according to the 1926 census-3627.6 thousand people without the Karakalpak Autonomous region, which soon left Kazakhstan). Some researchers consider the census data to be overstated due to the inclusion of Kyrgyz and representatives of some other Turkic-speaking groups in this column. Others (mostly Kazakh scientists) are understated. Due to the appearance of many versions published in the media, including electronic ones, which are not supported by any convincing sources, only the points of view of demographic historians who have professionally studied the problem are considered. Thus, according to A. Galiev and M. Asylbekov, the census did not consider 4-5% of Kazakhs, M. Tatimov-6.7% or 15% of the nomadic and 20% of the semi-nomadic population of Kazakhstan [45; p. 46; 46; p. 66].

The main arguments of Kazakhstani researchers (they are mainly presented by the well-known demographer M. B. Tatimov) are as follows. When comparing the age and gender structure of the Kazakh population according to the censuses of 1897 and 1926, the latter revealed a lack of children, especially infants, as well as women. The reason for this is that before 1926, kalym and polygamy were abolished, and girls were hidden from registration during the census. Young men were also hiding, as the population still has memories of mobilization for labor during the first world war. The underestimation happened and due to the complexity of the administrative-territorial structure of the region and of the sparseness of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population: "... but if population is

still carried out, often by absentee declarations, using various conventional and secondary factors which ultimately is also distorted picture" [46; p. 66].

We can agree with most of the statements made by M. Tatimov, A. Galiev and other authors. It is known that in the 1920s in the USSR there was an under-accounting of births, which is confirmed by many researchers (Yu. Korchak-Chepurkovsky, S. Maksudov, etc.). demographers E. M. Andreev, L. E. Darsky, T. Kharkova after complex calculations came to the conclusion that the average necessary correction to the population of the USSR in the 1926 census at the age of 0, 1 and 2 years can be taken at 10%. The under-reporting of young women in the Asian part of the country is also recognized due to the above-mentioned reasons. As a result, the sex ratio in the census in Central Asia and Azerbaijan was distorted and contained a deficit of women aged 8 to 27 years. But this phenomenon, according to the above-mentioned authors, is not related to Kazakhstan and the Autonomous regions of the North Caucasus, because the under-accounting according to the available data was insignificant here [47; p. 20, 24].

However, we extend to Kazakhstan the 5% adjustment for under-reporting of women aged 8-27 years, which is typical for Central Asia. At the same time, we do not consider the alleged underestimation Of the Kazakh population by M. Tatimov due to the complexity of the administrative-territorial structure of the region and the dispersion of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population, since there is an equal opportunity for its re-registration, an overestimation of the real number.

After the introduction of appropriate amendments to the data of the 1926 census, the following became clear. Size of children aged 0, 1 and 2 years was 34.5 thousand, while size of women aged 8-27 years was 31.9 thousand. M. B. Tatimov's opinion about the gender disparity (insufficient number of men in some age groups) was also considered, and the gender structure at the age of 20-24 was corrected (this age group had the most noticeable shortage of men), as a result of which the population increased by another 24.2 thousand people. In total, thus, the possible under-accounting amounted to 90.6 thousand people. Size of ethnic groups on the territory of Kazakhstan after these calculations was about 3,718 thousand people (without the Karakalpak Autonomous region). Under-accounting – about 2.5%. In addition, the age and gender structure of Kazakh Russians was projected on the Kazakh population. Possible accounting was about 2.6%.

Of course, even after all sorts of calculations, the picture of the age and gender structure of the population of Kazakhstan (including Kazakhs) is far from ideal. But it is enough to recall the events preceding the census of 1926: the first world war and the national liberation uprising of 1916, the civil war, the famine of 1921-1922, and the active migration movement, which could not preserve this structure in its classical form. According to the authors, the all-Union population census of 1926 (with the necessary amendments) showed the true state of affairs, recording the real state of demographic development of Kazakhstan. Based on

this, an attempt will be made to find out size of Kazakhs who suffered from famine and repression in the 1930s.

Demographic consequences of the famine of the 1930s by the end of the 1920s, the population of Kazakhstan remained predominantly Rural. Significant shifts in population placement occurred in the 1930s. Between the 1926 and 1939 census, the total population increased by 2.6%, while the urban population increased by 268% (almost 2.7 times). Among the Union republics, Kazakhstan had the highest rates of urban population growth [48]. At the same time, size of Rural residents decreased by 21.9%. The transformation of the largest villages into cities and urban-type settlements played a certain role in the growth of the urban population and the reduction of the Rural population. In 1926-1938, 7 cities and 29 urban-type settlements were formed in Kazakhstan [49; p. 5-253]. The government's resolutions aimed at encouraging Rural residents to move to cities also played a role. These regulations were intended to provide industry with personnel by redistributing labor resources. But the main reason for such significant changes that occurred in the 1930s is not the industrial acceleration, accompanied by the collapse of the urbanization of the Kazakh ethnic group. People were fleeing in the cities from starvation, which was the result of the policy of sedentarization (settling of nomads) and collectivization.

At the end of the 1920s, there were about 700, 000 nomadic and semi-nomadic farms in the USSR, more than 80% of which were in Kazakhstan [50; p. 4]. During the NEP (new economic policy) period, Kazakhstan's agriculture was booming, but in 1928 a different economic policy began. Planned grain supplies in the Republic exceeded the real capacity of farms by 1.6 times. The volume of meat procurements for cattle increased 9 times, for small cattle -17 times [51]. Then began the collectivization.

On December 25, 1931, the regional Committee and the SNK of Kazakhstan issued a resolution calling for the complete settlement of nomads in 1933 [50; p. 6]. As a result, in June 1932, 73.1% of farms in the Republic were collectivized. According to the level of generalization of sown areas of farms (97.8%), Kazakhstan ranked first in the country [50; p. 6]. Cattle were socialized by administrative methods. There was no possibility of providing the cattle collected in one place with feed and premises. As a result, if in 1928 there were 6509 thousand people in Kazakhstan, head of cattle, then in 1932 – 965 thousand. Out of 18566 thousand sheep in 1932, 1386 thousand remained. Of the horse population, which was 3516 thousand in 1928, 885 thousand heads remained in 1941 [46; p. 63]. At the XVII Congress of the CPSU (b) representative of Kazakhstan Amosov said: "In previous years, we lost 60% of our livestock every year… Kazakhstan's animal husbandry has suffered exceptional damage in recent years. At the moment, by the beginning of 1934, a very small part of the livestock that existed in 1929-1930 has been preserved in Kazakhstan" [52; p. 58]. In June 1933, at the Plenum of the regional Committee, data were given that if at the end of the 20s there were 36-40 million of all types of livestock in the Republic, in

February 1933 there were no more than 4 million heads. In just over two years, the Republic lost about 90% of its livestock [50; p. 7]. But most importantly, Hundreds of thousands of people in Kazakhstan have been victims of famine. Kazakhs were the most affected.

The problem of famine in the early 1930s and demographic losses of the Kazakh ethnic group remains one of the most relevant in Russian history. There is no consensus among Kazakh demographers, historians and public figures about size of Kazakhs affected by the famine, but we can only note the trend towards a constant increase in size of victims. The statistical argument that determines this trend is the assumption that size of Kazakhs is underestimated in the materials of the 1926 census (as discussed above). But the excessive activity of specialists on the demographic consequences of the famine of the 1930s. This question leaves researchers of the consequences of the famine of 1921-1922 out of work. If we assume that there were much more Kazakhs in 1926, the famine of the 1920s will not affect size of ethnic groups at all. A comparison of the population censuses of 1920 and 1926 does not reveal any catastrophic events.

As a result of the above, we consider it necessary to present our own calculations on this problem. However, note that the losses include not only died of starvation, but migrated, repressed, exiled, that is, the total loss of the Kazakh ethnic group in the 1930s, the Technique is based on the shifting of the ages in 1926, and 1939, Data on size of ethnic group in 1926, following the amendments.

First, the administrative borders of Kazakhstan in 1926 and 1939 were brought into a comparable form [53; p. 15-16, 126-159; 54; 388-402]. The Republic was divided into five comparable economic regions: Western (according to the administrative division of 1939, this included the Guryev region, West Kazakhstan, and Aktobe regions), southern (Dzhambul, Kzyl – Orda, South Kazakhstan, and Alma-Ata regions), Central (Karaganda region), Northern (Akmola, Pavlodar, Kustanai, and North Kazakhstan regions), and Eastern (Semipalatinsk, and East Kazakhstan regions).The calculations are based on changes in the age structure of the population in 1926 and 1939. The essence of the problem is to track how many people from each age group survive from 1926 to 1939 (this method was also used by us in determining the famine of the early 1920s). Two tables of the age structure of the population were compiled – for 1926 according to the generally accepted scheme (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 years, etc.). for 1939-taking into account a 12-year break (12 years and one month passed between the censuses of 1926 and 1939) That is, if in 1926 it was the age group 0-4 years, then in 1939. – 12-16 years, or 5-9 years in 1926 and 17-21 in 1939, etc.

A reconciliation is made by age group, it turns out how many people have become less at certain ages during the inter-census period. Natural mortality in the 1920s was 25 ppm [46; p. 67]. Such a mortality rate is only possible for one year, then it becomes lower. This is because we consider age groups older than one year, where infant mortality is not taken into account, the share of which in

the total mortality of the population reached 40% (and sometimes more) [55; L.104]. Also, there were not many older people who gave an increased natural mortality rate to the Kazakh population. Based on the above, the following General coefficients of natural mortality were determined: 25 ppm for the first year, and 15 ppm on average for the following years. Having obtained data on size of natural deaths in 1926-1939, we subtract this figure from size of losses found when comparing age groups. The information obtained will be size of victims in 1930 years (the victims of famine migrated permanently expelled, repressed). But in 1939 there was a population that was not included in the 1926 census, since these people were born after it. We are interested in those who were born in 1927-1934(by the beginning of 1939, they should have been 4-11 years old) and significantly affected by the disaster (determining the age composition of this group, we consider the opinion of Kazakh researchers that 1934 is the last year of famine) [56; p. 106]. It turns out what should have been the share of this age group in 1939 (considering the same percentage of the population as in 1926). The coefficient of natural growth, in the case of crisis-free development, is determined at 1.5% per year (as the special Commission of the state planning Committee of the Republic did) [57; p. 61]. The Difference between the forecast and the real figure is size of children affected in the 1930s. The sum of data in all age groups is size of Kazakhs who died, permanently migrated, and were repressed in the 1930s.

It is also necessary to consider that in the pre-crisis period of 1930, size of the Kazakh ethnic group, according to our calculations, should be 3886 thousand people (at the beginning of the year). The calculations are based on the following. Size of ethnic groups according to the 1926 census (with all amendments) is defined in 3718 thousand people. Considering the natural growth over three years (4.5% for 1927-1929), we get the figure of 3, 886 thousand people. Thus, taking into account all possible amendments, the loss of the Kazakh population in the 1930s amounted to 1839.4 thousand people or 47.3% of the ethnic group in 1930. The most affected were the Kazakhs of the East of the Republic. Losses here amounted to 379.4 thousand people or 64.5% of the ethnic group in 1930. This region has seen the most significant migration, primarily to the border areas of China and the Russian Federation. More than half of the ethnic group was lost in Northern Kazakhstan – 410.1 thousand people or 52.3%. Western Kazakhstan lost 394.7 thousand rubles. Kazakhs or 45.0% of the ethnic group, southern - 632.7 thousand or 42.9%. The lowest losses were in Central Kazakhstan – 22.5 thousand people or 15.6% of the ethnic group of this territory. This happened not because the famine passed the region, but due to the migration of the population from other regions of Kazakhstan, which partially compensated for the losses. In the 1930s, the Karaganda coal basin was formed in Central Kazakhstan, where food supplies were tolerable compared to other regions.

Again, we note that a significant part of the ethnic group affected by famine were nomads. The following facts speak about the migration of Kazakhs

outside the Republic: size of the Kazakh population living in the neighboring republics of Kazakhstan increased in 1926-1939 by 2.5 times and amounted to 794 thousand people. About 200 thousand people went abroad – to China, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey [46; p. 67].

The remedy starts with the arrival of the new leadership of the Republic is F. Goloshchekin, Secretary of Kazkraykom was L. Mirzoyan. A number of measures are being taken for the economic management of returning nomads. Under the Council of people's Commissars of the Republic and regional Executive committees, special committees were created for settling and economic organization of nomads. At the XVII Congress of the PKP (b), L. Mirzoyan spoke about the changes that took place by the end of 1933: "If at the end of 1932 in Kazakhstan, there were huge migrations, but in the last 1933... we achieved the return of a huge number of migrated farms. In 1933, in Kazakhstan, we managed to return to the collective farms, settle, economically equip, and secure about 100 thousand farms that had migrated" [52; p. 89].

It is very difficult to identify size of famine-affected representatives of other ethnic groups in the Republic due to active migration movements in the 1930s. For example, in 1933, in comparison with 1931, size of Ukrainians decreased from 859.4 thousand to 658.1 thousand, Uzbeks from 228.2 thousand to 103.6 thousand, Uighurs from 62.3 thousand to 36.6 thousand [58]. More than 200 thousand families left Kazakhstan [59], many died. However, in 1939, compared to 1926.the share and absolute number of non-Kazakh population of Kazakhstan (especially Russians) increased significantly due to the active migration influx in the 1930s.

Migration and population reproduction in the 1930s. As mentioned earlier, in the first half of the 1920s, there were no serious migration movements to the territory of Kazakhstan. Migration (primarily violent and organized) began later. Until 1925, the territories of a few republics, including Kazakhstan, were officially closed for resettlement. The first approximate figures for planned relocation were laid down in the five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR. 6 thousand migrants were to arrive in Kazakhstan in 1930. and 43 thousand in 1931, mostly from Ukraine and Russia [60; p. 12]. But famine and huge demographic losses, especially of the Kazakh population, changed the vector of migration flows in the early 1930s. Kazakhstan has become a zone of much more active migration attraction.

In 1931-1940, the USSR conducted an organ set in the industry. 509 thousand people joined the ranks of industrial workers in Kazakhstan [61; p. 148-149]. Of course, not all of these people came from outside of Kazakhstan, it is enough to remember that the mass of the Rural population simply escaped from starvation in the cities in the first half of the 1930s. Many left for Siberia. So, in 1933-1937, 112.5 thousand people moved to Siberian cities [62; p. 66].

People arriving in Kazakhstan became the basis of the urban population of the Republic. In the period between the population censuses of 1926-1939, 6 new

cities and 23 working settlements appeared on the map of Kazakhstan [63]. Size of urban Russians increased by 4.1 times, Kazakhs-by 5.1 times [64; p. 126-149; 65]. A layer of Kazakh workers is being formed. If in 1927 there were 66.4 thousand of them, in 1936 – 246.9 thousand [66; p. 301-307]. But the rapid growth in size of urban Kazakhs in the 1930s.it did not indicate the formation of a stable urban trend - people were fleeing from hunger in cities – size of Rural Kazakh population decreased by 1.8 times at this time [64].

In the early 1930s, the Soviet Union began to relocate, associated with the elimination of the kulaks as a class. In 1930-1931, 381026 families with a total number of 1,803,392 people were evicted (with sending to special settlement) [67; p.25]. Until 1934, peasants sent to "Kulak exile" were called special settlers, in 1934-1944 – labor settlers, since 1944 - special settlers.

Size of special settlers (labor settlers) in Kazakhstan changed, and quite significantly, every year. So, on January 1, 1932, 180,708 people were registered, on January 1, 1933 – 140, 383 people, on January 1, 1934-134579 people, on July 1, 1938 - 134,655 people, on January 1, 1939-120,395 people, on January 1, 1940-137043 people [68; pp. 4-5, 8-9]. Finally, on April 1, 1941 there were 46,091 families or 180,015 labor settlers living in Kazakhstan [69; p. 7]. This is due to new arrivals in the "Kulak exile", high mortality of evicted peasants and mass escapes.

Kazakhstan was not a place where only exiled. In 1931, 5,500 bais and kulaks were evicted from this place [70; p. 35]. Nevertheless, to a much greater extent, the Republic accepted than gave its population to other regions.

In the 1930s, a policy of forcible relocation of people based on nationality was introduced. In 1935, 30 thousand Finns of Ingermanland were deported from the Leningrad region, some of which ended up in Kazakhstan [71]. By decree of the SNK of the USSR of April 28, 1936, poles and Germans were expelled from the border areas of the Ukrainian SSR. In total, 35,820 poles were resettled, 35,739 of them to Kazakhstan, mainly to the Northern regions [72; p. 14].

In 1937, the Korean population was resettled in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In the 1920s there were about 200 thousand Koreans in the Amur region. 20141 Korean families (95421 people) were sent to the territory of Kazakhstan. They were located in the following regions: Alma-Ata - 1721; South Kazakhstan– 8,693; Aktobe – 1874; Kostanay – 877; West Kazakhstan-1,839; North Kazakhstan – 2702; Karaganda-2425 [73; p.151, 153]. And if according to the census of 1926 in Kazakhstan there were only 42 people of Korean nationality, in 1939– already 96,453 [64; p. 16; 74].

In 1937-1939, Iranians, Kurds, Turks, Armenians, Chinese and representatives of other peoples who lived mainly in the border areas of the USSR also moved to Kazakhstan.

Thus, the development of the population of Soviet Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 30s was greatly influenced by administrative and political factors that significantly changed the size and ethnic composition of the region (civil war,

famine, administrative and territorial transformations). In this regard, the problem of population reproduction was on the periphery of the historical context. It should also be remembered that in the first years of Soviet power, the state of accounting for the processes of population reproduction was slightly better than in pre-revolutionary times. Therefore, the catastrophic consequences of the civil war and famine of the early 20s and early 30s were not reflected in the birth and death statistics.

After the All-Union population census of 1926, several birth rates were established in Kazakhstan. In Rural areas: Kazakhs – 37.0 per 1000 population; "other Asian Nations" – 52.6; Europeans– 56.4. Coefficients were not set for cities [75; p. 51]. The given data, most likely, are not quite adequate to the true state of affairs. This can be judged by the recognition of a prominent statistician of those years, A. Donich: "There is no reliable data on marriage, birth rate, and death rate, since there is no body in the kssr that unites civil registry Offices, and in the hinterlands there is virtually no record of acts, especially among Muslims… We must admit that there are no sufficient and reliable materials for judging population growth due to the birth rate" [75].

These words characterize, in General, the level of statistical accounting in the next decade, which does not allow us to really assess the state of reproduction of the population (primarily Kazakh) during the famine of the early 30s of the twentieth century.It was only by the end of the 1930s that current population records reached a fairly high degree of accuracy. So, in 1940, size of births per 1000 population was 40.8, deaths– 21.4, natural growth – 19.4. The high mortality rate was overlaid by an even higher birth rate [76; p. 74]. Thus, based on the available statistical data, it can be assumed that in the late 1930s, Kazakhstan was dominated by the traditional type of reproduction inherent in all agricultural societies. There was no ethnic differentiation of reproduction due to the fact that many Kazakhs and Russians remained Rural residents.

The totality of the above phenomena affected the ethnic composition of the population recorded by the all-Union population census of 1939 (Table 5). The table shows that the ethnic map of the Republic has undergone major changes. Size and proportion of Kazakhs in the population decreased, as a result, the majority of residents of Kazakhstan became Russian. There have also been changes in the representation of other most numerous ethnic groups.

Table 5 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the census of 1939 (thousand people)

Regions	All population		Kazakhs		Russians		Germans		Ukrainians		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	6151.0	100	2327.7	37.8	2458.7	40.0	92.6	1.5	658.3	10.7	613.7	10.0
Aktobe	339.1	100	165.9	48.9	82.0	24.2	1.6	0.5	68.4	20.2	21.2	6,2
Almaty	568.2	100	211.7	37.3	235.9	41.5	6.3	1.1	39.0	6.9	75.3	13.2

Akmolinsk	458.5	100	120.5	26.3	207.9	45.3	10.1	2.2	81.8	17.8	38.2	8.3
East Kazakhstan	538.2	100	116.1	21.6	369.8	68.7	4.0	0.7	27.3	5.0	21.6	4.0
Guryev	268.1	100	183.4	68.4	65.4	24.4	0.5	0.2	6.0	2.2	12.8	4.8
Dzhambul	321.6	100	149.6	46.5	97.6	30.3	2.7	0.8	31.1	9.7	40.6	12.6
Karaganda	418.3	100	136.5	32.6	190.0	45.4	14.8	3.5	40.2	9.6	36.8	8.8
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	328.1	100	200.0	61.0	67.5	20.6	0.6	0.2	10.3	3.1	49.7	15.1
Kostanay	367.9	100	117.3	31.9	118.1	32.1	9.8	2.7	104.0	28.3	18.7	5.0
Pavlodar	251.3	100	101.4	40.4	86.4	34.4	6.6	2.6	45.4	18.1	11.5	4.5
North Kazakhstan	541.5	100	106.7	19.7	277.3	51.2	23.0	4.2	73.9	13.7	60.6	11.2
Semey	378.6	100	137.0	36.2	185.8	49.1	4.1	1.1	29.0	7.7	22.7	5.9
West Kazakhstan	395.6	100	206.5	52.2	138.7	35.1	1.7	0.4	27.6	7.0	21.1	5.3
South Kazakhstan	745.5	100	349.5	46.9	169.8	22.8	6.1	0.8	57.5	7.7	162.6	21.8
Alma-Ata city	230.5	100	25.6	11.1	166.4	72.2	0.8	0.3	16.7	7.2	21.0	9.1

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 388-402; Data of the all-Union population census of 1939 have not been fully published to date. Census materials are deposited in the archives of Central Archive of the Russian Federation (CA RF) and Central State ArchiveRK. But if the GARF data is presented on census lists, then in GSARK-in terms of the administrative-territorial division of Kazakhstan in 1959. In this regard, information about the size and national composition of the population of the Republic in different countries differs, sometimes very significantly. To determine the size and national composition of the population, we used census forms stored in the GARF.

The dynamics of changes in size and ethnic composition of the Republic's population are more clearly seen in comparison of the materials of the 1926 and 1939 censuses (Table 6).

Table 6 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

	1926		1939		1939 to 1926 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
Total population	6298.0	100	6151.0	100	99.2
Kazakhs	3637.5	58.5	2327.7	37.8	64.2
Russians	1275.8	20.6	2458.7	40.0	192.7
Ukrainians	860.0	13.9	658.3	10.7	76.5
Germans	51.1	0.8	92.6	1.5	181.2
Other ethnic groups	254.2	4.1	493.5	8.0	194.1

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Moscow, 1928; All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562, Op. 336. D. 388-402

As can be seen from table 6, the total population of Kazakhstan in the late 1920s-30s changed slightly. In any case, the catastrophic demographic phenomena that took place at this time are not very noticeable. The assessment changes dramatically when comparing the ethnic composition of the population.

Thus, size of Kazakhs decreased by 1309.8 thousand people (or 35.8%). The true scale of demographic losses caused by famine—encompassing both mortality and permanent out-migration—as well as political repression, was considerably greater than official figures suggest. Nevertheless, partial recovery in the size of some ethnic groups occurred during the post-famine period, primarily due to natural population growth. And if in 1926 the share of Kazakhs in the population of Kazakhstan was 58.5%, in 1939-37.8%. The demographic losses among the Kazakhs were substantially offset by a significant influx of Russian settlers into Kazakhstan. Between 1926 and 1939, the Russian population increased by approximately 1,182,900 people — nearly doubling in size. Consequently, by the late 1930s, Russians had become the largest ethnic group in Kazakhstan, accounting for 40.0% of the total population, compared to 20.6% in 1926.

The demographic trajectories of other ethnic groups in Kazakhstan exerted a comparatively smaller influence on the overall population trends, owing to their limited numerical presence. Specifically, the Ukrainian population declined by 23.5%, and the Uzbek population by 6.7%. In contrast, there was a marked increase in the number of Germans and other ethnic minorities, largely driven by the onset of forced deportations.

Common Kazakhstani vector of demographic development in the years 1926-1939 was made up of regional characteristics. To identify regional differences, the dynamics of the population size and ethnic composition are considered within comparable borders for economic regions, according to the administrative-territorial division of 1939. There are five such regions: the southern economic region (Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, South Kazakhstan, and Kzyl-Orda regions); and the Northern economic region (Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, and Akmola regions); Western economic region (Aktobe, Guryev regionskaya, West Kazakhstan regions); Eastern economic region (East Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk regions); Central economic region (Karaganda region). A comparative analysis is carried out for the most numerous ethnic groups present in all economic regions.

The ethnic composition of the population has changed most radically in the Eastern and Northern regions of Kazakhstan, primarily due to a reduction in size and proportion of Kazakhs in the population.

Table 7 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

	1926		1939		1939 to 1926 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
Total population	1027.0	100	916.8	100	89.3
Kazakhs	551.4	53.7	253.1	27.6	45.9
Russians	356.6	34.7	555.6	60.6	155.8
Ukrainians	85.5	8.3	56.3	6.1	65.8

Germans	11.0	1.1	8.1	0.9	73.6
Other ethnic groups	22.5	2.2	43.7	4.8	194.2

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Moscow, 1928; Pp. 128-131, 148-149; 74; All-Union census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 401. For comparison with the census of 1939 of part of the Semipalatinsk province was subtracted the population of Pavlodar district, Karkaralinsk and parish: Caton-Balkhash, Barska, Akaska, Cheska karkarala County. To the population of Semipalatinsk province, residents of Ayaguz, Urjar, and Makanchinsky volosts of Lepsinsky uyezd of Dzhetysu province were added according to the population census of 1926.

Kazakhs suffered the greatest losses in the Eastern region of Kazakhstan (Table 7). By 1939, compared to 1926, the number of Kazakhs had decreased by a factor of 2.2, with their share of the total population dropping from 53.7% to 27.6%. The severe decline in the Kazakh population is largely attributed to migration during the famine years to the border regions of Russia and China. The Ukrainian and German populations also experienced declines. In contrast, Russians became the majority in the eastern part of the republic, accounting for 60.6% of the population, having increased 1.6 times in number. However, the influx of Russians was insufficient to offset the losses suffered by the Kazakh population, and as a result, the total population of East Kazakhstan declined by 10.7%.

Similar processes took place in Northern Kazakhstan. The only difference is that the Kazakh population declined less intensively (by 39.3%), while the Russian population increased by 73.9% (Table 8). As a result, the share of Kazakhs in 1939 was 27.5%, Russian – increased to 42.6%. Despite a significant reduction in size of Ukrainians (by 39.7%), their representation in the North of Kazakhstan remained quite noticeable. Size of other ethnic groups has more than doubled, mainly due to the deported Polish population. The total population of Northern Kazakhstan decreased by 6.5%.

Table 8 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

	1926		1939		1939 to 1926 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
Total population	1731.4	100	1619.2	100	93.5
Kazakhs	734.8	42.4	445.9	27.5	60.7
Russians	396.6	22.9	689.7	42.6	173.9
Ukrainians	505.7	29.2	305.1	18.8	60.3
Germans	30.5	1.8	49.5	3.1	162.3
Other ethnic groups	63.8	3.7	129.0	8.0	202.2

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Kazakskaya SSR. Moscow, 1928. Pp. 126-127, 130-131, 142-144, 146-147; All-Union population census of 1939 GARF, f. 1562, op. 336. D. 388, 398-400. For comparison with the data of 1939, the population of the Akmola province and the Kustanai district was added to the population of the Pavlodar district of the Semipalatinsk province. The population of the Karaganda, Kurgaldzhir, Nurinsky volosts of the Akmola uyezd, Karsakpay volost of the Atbasar uyezd, Balkhash volost of

the Kokchetav uyezd, International, Exemplary and Labor volosts of the Petropavlovsk uyezd was deducted from the Akmola province according to the 1926 census.

The population of Kazakhstan has increased in two economic regions – southern and Central. But the growth patterns were different. Thus, in southern Kazakhstan, growth was achieved due to a strong influx of population from other regions of the USSR, compensating for significant losses of the Kazakh ethnic group (Table 9).

Table 9 - Ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

	1926		1939		1939 to 1926 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
Total population	1978.7	100	2193.9	100	110.9
Kazakhs	1383.0	69.9	936.4	42.8	67.7
Russians	220.0	11.1	737.2	33.6	335.1
Ukrainians	117.9	5.9	154.6	7.0	131.1
Germans	3.8	0.2	16.5	0.7	434.2
Other ethnic groups	254.0	12.9	349.2	15.9	137.5

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Kazakskaya SSR. Moscow, 1928.P. 142-145; All-Union population census of 1939 GARF, f. 1562, op. 336, d. 396. For comparison with the materials of the 1939 census, the population of Ayaguz, Makanchin, and Urjar volosts was deducted from the Lepsinsky uyezd of the Dzhetysu province according to the 1926 census.

It was in southern Kazakhstan that the largest influx of non-titular population was observed in the Republic. So, there are 3.4 times more Russians here (by 517.2 thousand people), 4.3 times more Germans, 1.3 times more Ukrainians (although in Kazakhstan as a whole, there were 23.5% fewer Ukrainians in these years). The representation of other ethnic groups in the region (mainly Koreans) increased by 37.5%. All this made it possible to compensate for the demographic losses of the Kazakh ethnic group (Kazakhs in 1939 in comparison with 1926 were reduced by 446.6 thousand people or 32.3%). As a result, according to the 1939 census, the total population of the southern region increased by 10.9%, and official statistics did not show any catastrophic events.

In Central Kazakhstan, the total population increased even more than in southern Kazakhstan – by 26.9%. This was the only region of the Republic where size of representatives of all ethnic groups, including Kazakhs, increased (see table 10). The population growth is primarily due to the development of the Karaganda coal basin.

Table 10 - Ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

	1926	1939	1939 to 1926

The entire population	Size	%	Size	%	(%)
	329.5	100	418.3	100	126.9
Kazakhs	136.2	41.3	136.5	32.6	100.2
Russians	129.3	39.4	190.0	45.5	146.4
Ukrainians	38.8	11.8	40.2	9.6	103.6
Germans	4.4	1.3	14.8	3.5	336.4
Other ethnic groups	20.3	6.2	36.8	8.8	181.3

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Kazakskaya SSR. Moscow, 1928. P. 142-145; All-Union population census of 1939 GARF, f. 1562, op. 336, d. 396. In 1926, it became a part of a non-existing company. Karaganda region (Central economic region) consisted of the following (in 1926) by administrative unit, associated administrative unit of Kazakhstan in 1939: Karaganda, Kurgaldzhino, Nura volost of Akmola district of the Akmola province; Karsakpay town of Atbasar district of the Akmola province; Balkhash town of Kokchetav district, Akmola province; Ceska parish, Karkaralinsk district, Karkaralinsk, Semipalatinsk province; Aktobe Karaganda parish district, Aktobe province; International Model and Labour of the parish of St. Peter and Paul district of the Akmola province; Akaska, Barska, Cato-Balkhash parish karkarala district of the Semipalatinsk province.

The growth rates of the two largest ethnic groups - Kazakhs and Russians- differed significantly: the Russian population increased by 46.4%, while the Kazakh population grew by only 0.2%. In other words, the growth rate among Russians was 232 times higher than that of Kazakhs. Kazakhs accounted for only 0.45% of the total population increase (88.8 thousand people), whereas Russians accounted for 67.8%. As a result, by 1939, Russians had become the majority population in Central Kazakhstan, comprising 45.5%, while the proportion of Kazakhs declined from 41.3% in 1926 to 32.6% in 1939.

In Western Kazakhstan, the total population decreased by 11.4%, primarily due to the Kazakh ethnic group (Table11). Kazakhs in 1939 in comparison with 1926 became less by 32.4%. Size of Ukrainians decreased slightly (by 9.0%). Partially, the total population losses were compensated by Russians (an increase of 65.6%) and representatives of other peoples, but this was not enough to compensate for the losses of the Kazakh ethnic group.

Table 11 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1926 and 1939 (thousand people)

The entire population	1926		1939		1939 to 1926 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1131.4	100	1002.8	100	88.6
Kazakhs	822.1	72.7	555.8	55.4	67.6
Russians	172.8	15.3	286.1	28.5	165.6
Ukrainians	112.1	9.9	102.0	10.2	91.0
Germans	1.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	271.4
Other ethnic groups	23.0	2.0	55.1	5.5	236.6

Resource: All-Union population census of 1926 Vol. 8. Kazakskaya SSR. Moscow, 1928. P. 142-147; All-Union population census of 1939 GARF, F. 1562.Op. 336, d. 389, 393, 395. To map the data to the census of 1939 the composition of Aktobe, Ural regions and Adai district deducted the population of Turgay and Karaganda parish County Aktobe Aktobe province according to the census of 1926.

Thus, the 1930s witnessed a significant transformation in the ethnic composition of Kazakhstan's population. As a result of the demographic catastrophe experienced by the Kazakhs—caused by the famine of the early 1930s and the compensatory influx of populations from other regions of the USSR into the republic, Russians became the majority ethnic group in Kazakhstan.

In the 1940s, the Great Patriotic War left a profound impact on the demographic history of Kazakhstan. A total of 1.2 million Kazakhstanis were mobilized to defend the Fatherland. Of these, 602,939 were killed on the war fronts, including 130,000 Kazakhs, 97,500 of whom had been conscripted from Kazakhstan [77; p. 499].

While numerous studies have been devoted to the heroism of Kazakhstanis on the frontlines and in the rear, much less scholarly attention has been given to the demographic processes that unfolded during this period. These processes were primarily shaped by population migrations. Trends in the migration influx of population to Kazakhstan persisted after the 1939 census, which recorded the ethnodemographic consequences of the events of the 1920s and 1930s, in April 1940.

Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR decide to relocate part of the population to multi-land areas, including 25 thousand farms in the North-Eastern regions of Kazakhstan. By August 1940, 19,408 farms (9,0007 people) had arrived in Kazakhstan. They were located mainly in the following regions: Akmola-3753 farms (17,006 people); East Kazakhstan-1,641 farms (7445 people); Kostanay-4279 farms (21,079 people).); Pavlodar – 3,900 farms (16,646 people); North Kazakhstan – 4,059 farms (19,601 people); Semipalatinsk-633 farms (3,340 people); Dzhambul – 336 farms (1567 people); Alma-Ata-771 farms (3,323 people) [9; p. 387]

By the end of 1941, there were already 24,239 migrant farms (about 110 thousand people) in the Republic. 13,262 families arrived in Kazakhstan in a planned and organized manner and 10,997 families arrived by gravity. Out of 13,262 planned resettlement families, 6,581 families arrived from Russia, 6,478 families from Ukraine, and 203 families from Belarus [9; p.387].

The deportation of peoples to the territory of Kazakhstan continued. In 1940 - early 1941, "Polish osadniki"were sent to the Eastern regions of the USSR by decree of April 10, 1940. This was the name of immigrants from Poland who received land in Western Ukraine and Western Belarus in the 1920s and 30s. When these territories became part of the Soviet Union, began the eviction of "Polish osadnik". 60,667 people were resettled in Kazakhstan. They were settled in Aktobe, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions [60; p. 14]. In 1940-1941, poles were resettled from the Baltic States.

After the beginning of the war, the autonomy of the Germans in the Volga region was eliminated. In 1941-1942, a total of 1,209,430 Germans were resettled in the USSR. There were 444,005 people in Kazakhstan [78; p. 175]. In May 1942, 24,670 Greeks were evicted from the Krasnodar territory, Rostov region, Crimean ASSR, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia [79; c. 141], many of whom then lived in Northern and Western Kazakhstan. In November 1942, 2014, poles were evicted from the Saratov region to Kazakhstan [79; p. 137]. In November 1943, the deportation of Karachays began. In total, 62842 Karachay residents were resettled, and 36,309 people came to Kazakhstan [79; p. 140]. In December 1943, the Kalmyk ASSR was liquidated. After its abolition, 91,919 Kalmyks were resettled. Of these, there were 2,268 people in Kazakhstan [79; p. 139]. In 1944, the Chechen-Ingush SSR was also liquidated. In February this year, 310,630 Chechens and Ingush were evicted 78,479 [79; p. 140]. In March, 384,589 people arrived in Kazakhstan from the abolished Republic. The main mass was settled in the following areas: Dzhambul – 16,565 people; Alma – Ata – 29,089; East Kazakhstan – 34,167; South Kazakhstan – 20,808; North Kazakhstan – 39,542; Aktobe – 20,309; Semipalatinsk – 31,236; Pavlodar – 41,230, Karaganda region – 37,938 people [80; p. 41]. These migrants were joined by thousands of Chechens and Ingush who were dismissed from the Red Army after February 1944. More than 60 thousand people arrived in Kazakhstan [79; p. 140]. In March 1944, the Balkars were resettled. 18219 people were placed in the Kazakh SSR [79; p. 140]. In May-August 1944 Crimean Tatars, Turks, Kurds, Hemshids, and representatives of other nationalities with a total number of more than 100 thousand people were evicted from the territory of the Crimean Peninsula, Georgia, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan [79; p.139-140].

The total number of special settlers in Kazakhstan is difficult to determine precisely, as it fluctuated from year to year. As of January 1, 1949, there were 820,165 special settlers in the republic [81; p. 10]. By July 1, 1952, this number had increased to 974,469. Of these, 117,183 were located in Akmola Region; 31,618 in Aktobe; 55,587 in Alma-Ata; 45,055 in East Kazakhstan; 8,128 in Guryev; 68,581 in Dzhambul; 1,335 in West Kazakhstan; 133,017 in Karaganda; 25,225 in Kzyl-Orda; 98,128 in Kokchetav; 81,091 in Kustanay; 66,680 in Pavlodar; 47,343 in North Kazakhstan; 52,517 in Semipalatinsk; 38,115 in Taldy-Kurgan; and 104,866 in South Kazakhstan Region [82; p. 162].

Less than six months later, by January 1, 1953, the number of special settlers in Kazakhstan had risen to 988,373—accounting for 35.9% of all special settlers in the USSR at that time (2,753,356 individuals) [82; p. 154].

The ethnic composition of Kazakhstan's special settlers was as follows: Germans – 448,626; peoples from the North Caucasus – 379,104 (including Chechens – 244,674; Ingush – 80,844; Karachays – 35,735; Balkars – 16,819; and "others" – 1,082); from the Black Sea coast – 37,218 (Greeks – 37,114; Turks – 18; "Dashnaks" – 16; "others" – 69); Poles – 35,960; from Georgia

(1944) – 32,619 (Turks – 13,260; Kurds – 5,530; Hemshils – 422; "others" – 13,407); from Georgia (1951–1952) – 11,685; members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) – 8,011; from Crimea – 6,560 (Tatars – 2,511; Bulgarians – 1,868; Greeks – 1,240; Armenians – 575; "others" – 366); from the Krasnodar and Rostov regions (1942) – 6,057; Iranians – 4,707; kulaks from the Belarusian SSR (1952) – 4,431; from Moldova (1940–1941) – 3,681; "Basmachi" – 2,747; Kalmyks – 2,472; Kabardians – 1,717; "Vlasovites" – 1,327; from the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR and Belarusian SSR (1940–1941) – 657; from the Iranian and Afghan borders – 634; from the Baltic States (1945–1949) – 9; and from Moldova (1949) – 5 [82; p. 154].

The situation of special settlers was extremely difficult: they suffered from a severe lack of housing and food, and thousands died from hunger and disease. According to the Department of Special Settlements of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, between 1944 and 1948, 144,704 people—representing 23.7% of all resettled Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, and Karachays—died, including 101,036 in the Kazakh SSR alone [80; p. 33].

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The situation was further exacerbated by the mass arrival of evacuees during the Great Patriotic War. By the end of 1941, a total of 386,492 evacuees had arrived in Kazakhstan, including more than 136,500 children [83; p. 70]. In 1942, an additional 109,807 people arrived from the Voronezh, Stalingrad, and Rostov regions, as well as from the North Caucasus. These evacuees were mainly settled in the northeastern regions of the republic. By the end of 1942, the number of evacuees in Kazakhstan had reached 532,500 [84; p. 72]. In total, approximately 1.5 million people were evacuated to Kazakhstan from the occupied regions of the USSR during the war [85; p. 66].

The influx of such a large number of people helped to compensate for the shortage of labor resources. While the number of workers and employees across the USSR as a whole declined by 38% in 1943 compared to the pre-war year of 1940, in Kazakhstan this number actually increased by 7% [86; p. 45]. At the same time, more than 200,000 people from Kazakhstan were sent to work at construction sites and industrial enterprises in the Urals, Siberia, and Central Russia [85; p. 69]. In total, over 700,000 people from Kazakhstan were mobilized into labor battalions, primarily composed of migrants who worked on the construction of defense infrastructure in the Urals and Siberia [85; p. 65].

The reproduction of the population in the 1940s. Thus, it was population migrations that largely determined the dynamics of both the size and ethnic composition of Kazakhstan's population during the Great Patriotic War. The

process of population reproduction during this period is difficult to assess due to the absence of comprehensive statistical data. It was only by the late 1930s that current population records achieved a relatively high degree of accuracy and began to reflect the typical characteristics of a traditional demographic regime - namely, high birth and mortality rates. However, the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War fundamentally altered the demographic behavior of the population in Kazakhstan.

The process of population reproduction during the war years is difficult to characterize due to the lack of reliable statistical information on the Republic as a whole. Some publications contain certain information, but they are not enough to conduct a full-fledged study. For example, the consolidated volume of the "Book of memory" presents data on size of births and deaths in Kazakhstan in 1941-1945. In 1941, 226.9 thousand people were born, 131.3 thousand died, and the natural increase was 95.6 thousand people. In 1942, 172.9 thousand people were born, 141.2 thousand died, and the natural increase was 31.7 thousand people.

In 1943, 102.3 thousand people were born, 98.2 thousand died, and the natural increase was 4.1 thousand people. In 1944, 83.8 thousand people were born, 90.8 thousand died, the natural increase is negative, 7.0 thousand more people died than were born. In 1945, 104.9 thousand people were born, 60.8 thousand died, and the natural increase was 44.1 thousand people [87; p. 280-281].

Even the above data is enough to see serious crisis phenomena that took place in the deep rear. In three years (1941-1944), the birth rate fell 2.7 times, and the death rate – 1.4 times (the reason for the reduction in mortality will be explained later, using the example of Ust-Kamenogorsk). Positive natural growth quickly turned negative, indicating depopulation problems. Thus, the events of the first half of the 1940s showed how and at what speed demographic indicators can change during the war.

There was no ethnic differentiation in the indicators of birth rate, mortality, and natural growth at this time. In any case, the Kazakhs and Russians had approximately equal numbers. There were no major differences between urban and Rural populations, since the inhabitants of the few cities largely reproduced the Rural lifestyle. Based on this, the dynamics of the birth rate, mortality, and natural growth of the population of Kazakhstan is shown on the example of the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk (using the so-called interpolation method). In our opinion, the trends in demographic behavior of the population of Ust-Kamenogorsk generally corresponded to the national indicators.

According to the census of 1939, the population of Ust-Kamenogorsk was a little more than 20 thousand people. The type of reproduction of the city's population in the 1930s was traditional. The effect of factors leading to the transition to a modern (industrial) type of reproduction was practically not observed. All the more clearly against this background, the catastrophic consequences of the great Patriotic war are manifested. Thus, at the beginning of

1941, the city had a very high total birth rate - 46.8 ppm (number of births per 1000 population), in 1943-13.1 ppm, in 1944 - 9.8 ppm. In just three years of war (1941-1944), the total birth rate decreased by 4.8 times.

In 1945, there was a slight increase – the total birth rate was 11.1 ppm[1]: The total birth rate (the average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime) decreased from 5.443 in 1941 to 1.348 in 1945 (in 1942 it was 3,193, in 1943 – 1,842, in 1944 -1,157).

Recall that the total birth rate of more than 4.0 is considered very high, less than 2.15-low, leading to a narrowed reproduction (that is, the generation of children will be less than the generation of parents).

In fact, during the three years of the war, there was a drop from a state close to the demographic explosion in the early 1940s to depopulation (population extinction, when the death rate is higher than the birth rate) in 1944. The consequences of such a jump for many years affect the age and gender structure of any state. This is more clearly seen when analyzing the gross reproduction rate (the average number of girls born to a woman over her entire life).

The coefficient shows size of potential mothers in the 1960s and 70s out of size of girls born in 1941-1945. In 1941 the gross coefficient was 2.54, in 1942 – 1.618, in 1943 – 0.913, in 1944 – 0.563, in 1945 – 0.633.

Thus, during the war years, the birth rate in Ust-Kamenogorsk sharply decreased, which led to the depopulation of the population in 1942-1944. The death rate was higher than the birth rate. This happened despite the fact that the overall mortality rate (size deaths per 1000 people per year) has significantly decreased. So, in 1941 it was equal to 35.3 ppm, in 1942-38.1 ppm, in 1943 – 16.4 ppm, in 1944 – 11.5 ppm, in 1945 – 8.3 ppm. There can be no question of improving medical care in these years, the matter is different. The age structure of the population in the 1940s was young – the proportion of older people (60 or more years) was less than 4%, children (0-14 years) - more than 35%. The high birth rate before the war (46.8 ppm) was due to the high death rate (35.3 ppm). The proportion of dead infants (children under 1 year) was 35.9% of all deaths in 1941. As a result of the sharp decline in the birth rate, the contribution of infants to overall mortality has also decreased, resulting in a lower overall mortality rate

By the end of the war, the most vulnerable age groups—infants and the elderly—constituted a significantly smaller proportion of the population than they had just a few years earlier. Moreover, young and middle-aged men, who were serving at the front, were not part of the civilian mortality statistics. Finally, it is also likely that, during the war years, civil registration authorities failed to fully account for all deaths, particularly infant mortality.

[1] Calculations on population reproduction during the great Patriotic war were made by G. V. Slugina at: archive of the registry office of Ust-Kamenogorsk: 01: d. 52-54, 60-63, 68-79, 81-82, 85-88, 90-93; 04: d. 53-68, 70-71, 73, 75-76.

During the great Patriotic war, exogenous mortality factors (external factors that cause premature death) significantly prevailed (about 70%), among which a significant part was attributed to such causes of death as infectious diseases, respiratory diseases, pneumonia, accidents, poisoning and injuries, exhaustion, etc.

Significant changes in the birth rate and death rate during the war years led to an extremely unstable population reproduction regime. So, if in 1941 the natural increase was plus 11.5 ppm, then in 1942 it was minus 11.3 ppm, mainly due to a sharp decline in the birth rate. However, due to the decline in the birth rate, the overall mortality rate significantly decreased in the following year, 1943. The natural increase was minus 3.3 ppm. During the subsequent war years, the impact of declining birth rates continued to influence the overall mortality rate. In 1944, the natural population change was already negative, at -1.7 per mille, while in 1945 it rose to a positive 2.8 per mille.

Thus, the war had a decisive impact on the process of population reproduction. Normal family relations were disrupted, the birth rate dropped, and the type of mortality changed. The quality of functioning of the demographic system was extremely low.

Population of Kazakhstan in the second half of the 1940s. After the great Patriotic war, the re-evacuation of the population and the return of workers to the liberated areas led to a reduction in the population. In 1945, compared to 1943, there were 5.3% fewer residents in Kazakhstan [88; p.45].

In 1946-1947 the Soviet Union experienced another famine. The drought affected the regions of Ukraine and the Central Chernozem region. Due to the lack of reliable demographic statistics in the USSR in 1939-1959, information about the victims of famine varies significantly – from 200 thousand people [89; P. 100-108], to 1.5 million people [90; p.197-198]. There was no drought in Kazakhstan, the famine affected the Republic, as well as other regions of the USSR, indirectly. As a result of over-planned grain procurements (primarily in Kazakhstan, the Urals, and Western Siberia), wage cuts, and the deterioration of the socio-economic situation, mortality and morbidity rates increased [91; p. 130-137]. Demographic indicators in the Republic have significantly deteriorated.

Thus, significant changes occurred in the ethnic composition of Kazakhstan between 1939 and 1949. However, reliable data on the Republic's population structure in the late 1940s are not publicly available. No population census was conducted in the USSR in 1949, making it difficult to accurately capture the demographic distortions caused by the Great Patriotic War, deportations, evacuations, and re-evacuations. Consequently, our understanding of the demographic processes in Kazakhstan during the war and immediate post-war years relies primarily on the 1939 population census and archival data from 1949, which only provide information on the total population (Table 12).

Table 12 - Population of economic regions of Kazakhstan based on the population census of 1939 and current statistics of 1949 (thousand people)

Economic regions	1939	1949	1949 to 1939 (%)
Kazakhstan	6151.0	6375.9	103.6
South	2193.9	2257.4	102.9
Central	418.3	579.9	138.6
Western	1002.8	802.5	80.0
Northern	1619.2	1805.1	111.5
Eastern	916.8	931.0	101.5

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF, f. 1562, Op. 336, D. 388-402; CGA RK, f. 689, Op. 14, D. 358; Ignatieva L. N. the Role of migration in the formation of the population of Kazakhstan (1926-1959). Ust-Kamenogorsk, 2015. P. 138.

The 1949 data partially reconstruct a limited version of a possible population census. As shown in Table 12, during the estimated inter-census period, Kazakhstan's population increased by 3.6%. As noted earlier, this growth was largely due to mass population movements from other regions of the USSR into the republic, which compensated for the losses among the Kazakh population. A significant population decline occurred only in Western Kazakhstan, but this was offset by growth in other regions, primarily in Central and Northern Kazakhstan.

Thus, the modernizing pressure of the Soviet government in the 1920s and 30s, ignoring the socio-cultural and socio-economic features of the ethnic groups that make up the USSR, led to mixed results. On the one hand, efforts to strengthen the party and state apparatus by the indigenous population of Kazakhstan are clearly visible. So, in 1936, the share of Kazakhs in the Kaztsik was equal to 67%, the leadership of the people's Commissariat - 64%, Executive Committee managers - 53% [66; p. 301-307].

Literacy of the population, including Kazakh, is growing rapidly: out of 7790 schools available in Kazakhstan in the 1940-1941 academic year, 4428 were Kazakh [66; p. 310-313]. Korenization in Kazakhstan, as part of the all-Union policy in the 1920s and 30s, gradually brought the Kazakhs closer to the all-Union standards. At the same time, the accelerated involvement of nomads in the Soviet socio-economic, administrative-territorial framework (power sedentarization, collectivization) led to huge demographic losses of the Kazakh population. It is not by chance that a feature of modern social thought is that the 1920s and 40s are largely perceived through the prism of demographic catastrophes that occurred to the Kazakhs and are considered one of the most terrible periods in the history of the people.

1.3 Features of Demographic Development of Kazakhs in the second half of the 20-th century (1950-1990)

The demographic development of the Kazakhs in the second half of the twentieth century differs significantly from the phenomena that took place in the first decades of the USSR. In the past, there were demographic catastrophes that took the lives of Hundreds of thousands of people. At the same time, it is premature to talk about the end of the demographic crisis, it persists but manifests itself in a different way. The main feature of demographic problems is the transformation of Kazakhs into an ethnic minority in their historical homeland. Although size of people increased quite quickly, the proportion of Kazakhs in the population of the Republic decreased, reaching a minimum in the late 1950s. This was due to the mass migration of representatives of European ethnic groups from the republics of the USSR to the territory of Kazakhstan. Remaining in a numerical minority, primarily in cities, the Kazakhs faced the danger of losing their national culture and native language.

Population of Kazakhstan in the 1950s. The events that took place in Kazakhstan in the 1950s made a special page in the demographic history of the Republic. The February-March Plenum (1954) set the task of developing virgin and fallow lands in the shortest possible time.

In Kazakhstan, virgin lands were developed mainly in the Kostanay, Akmola, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar and Kokchetav regions.

This period is so full of events that led to changes in the size and composition of the population of Kazakhstan that it is necessary to consider weather indicators.

Table 13 - Population of Kazakhstan in the 1950s and 1960s (thousand people)

Years	Size	Including		In % of the total population	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1940	6146	1833	4315	30.0	70.0
1950	6522	2463	4059	37.8	62.2
1951	6733	2657	4076	39.5	60.5
1952	6987	2807	4180	40.2	59.8
1953	7084	2929	4155	41.3	58.7
1954	7252	3050	4202	42.1	57.9
1955	7596	3169	4427	41.7	58.3
1956	8174	3345	4829	40.9	59.1
1957	8457	3532	4925	41.8	58.2
1958	8748	3768	4980	43.1	56.9
1959	9654	4037	5117	44.1	55.9
1960	9678	4302	5376	44.5	55.1

Resource: National economy of Kazakhstan in 1968. Statistical collection. Alma-Ata, 1968. P. 5.

As can be seen from table 13, the population of the Republic increased by 6.1% from 1940 to 1950. This growth was largely due to the evacuees and

deportees. In the late 1940s and 50s, many of them began to return to their native places. But in the 1950s, these losses were repeatedly compensated by a new migration wave caused by the development of virgin lands and industrial development of Kazakhstan. Over 10 years (1950-1960), the population of the Republic increased by 48.4%. The positive balance of Inter-Republican migration in 1950-1959 was 773.8 thousand people [92; p. 93; 93 p. 5, 63]. At the same time, the dynamics of the urban population were 2.3 times higher than that of the Rural population (there were 74.7% more urban residents and 32.4% more Rural residents). The population of the Republic grew by 58.3% at the expense of citizens. Thus, despite the program of development of virgin lands, the dynamics of urban population growth was much higher. New cities and urban-type settlements were built, and Rural localities acquired the "Urban" status. Thus, in 1939-1959, 19 new cities and 63 working settlements appeared on the map of Kazakhstan [94; Pp. 6, 17-19, 30, 40-41, 48-49, 57-58, 64-65, 73, 79-80, 93, 111-113, 126, 136, 147-148, 157, 169, 183]

The result of the growth of the human resources potential of agriculture and industry due to inter-Republican migrations was that by the end of the 1950s, the Republic formed the so-called "Russian-speaking belt" with a high proportion of the population of the European component. First, these are the regions of Northern, Eastern and Central Kazakhstan. According to the all-Union population census of 1959, the share of Kazakhs was only 18.3% [95]. Kazakhs had an equally small representation (16.7%) in the cities of the Republic [95].

As a result of all the events that took place in the 1940s and 50s, there were significant changes in size and composition of the population of Kazakhstan, recorded by the data of the 1959 census (see table 14). As already noted, the population census was not conducted in the USSR in 1949. As a result, we are forced to conduct a comparative analysis of the data from the all-Union population censuses of 1939 and 1959. Feature of the inter-census period 1939-1959. The fact that it contains two opposite trends that left a different mark on the demographic history of the Kazakhs: negative, which led to the loss of tens of thousands of lives (the period between the census of 1939 and 1949), and positive (1949-the census of 1959), which resulted in a significant increase in size of ethnic groups. The expansion of the statistical scope therefore fails to adequately capture, on the one hand, the losses suffered by the Kazakh population as a result of the demographic crises of the 1940s, and on the other hand, the effects of the demographic boom experienced by this ethnic group in the 1950s, which largely offset the negative demographic impact of the war and immediate post-war years. At the same time, due to the substantial migration influx of various ethnic groups -primarily Russians - into the republic, the proportion of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan's population reached its lowest point by the end of the 1950s.

Table 14 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1959 census (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Germans		Ukrainians		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	9294.7	100	2787.3	30.0	3972.0	42.7	659.8	7.1	741.3	8.0	1134.3	12.2
Aktobe	401.0	100	173.2	43.2	105.2	26.2	28.1	7.0	67.7	16.9	26.8	6.7
Alma-Ata	433.0	100	145.0	33.5	152.9	35.3	43.3	10.0	14.3	3.3	77.5	17.9
East Kazakhstan	734.9	100	139.2	18.9	521.1	70.9	22.7	3.1	17.2	2.3	34.7	4.7
Guryev region	252.0	100	192.5	76.4	45.3	18.0	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.6	10.8	4.3
Jambul region	558.6	100	218.9	39.2	175.0	31.3	37.8	6.8	36.4	6.5	90.5	16.2
Dzhezkazgan	279.0	100	53.4	19.1	132.2	47.4	30.4	10.9	6.8	2.4	56.2	20.1
Karaganda	743.2	100	142.2	19.1	351.9	47.3	80.6	10.8	71.5	9.6	97.0	13.1
Kyzylorda	327.9	100	236.4	72.1	50.2	15.3	2.9	0.9	4.5	1.4	33.9	10.3
Kokshetau	491.5	100	90.6	18.4	204.9	41.7	67.7	13.8	60.2	12.2	68.1	13.9
Kostanay	654.2	100	101.3	15.5	275.9	42.2	78.7	12.0	145.0	22.2	53.3	8.1
Mangystau	35.8	100	15.6	43.7	14.4	40.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.7	4.3	12.0
Pavlodar	455.0	100	116.4	25.6	178.8	39.3	55.1	12.1	65.9	14.5	38.8	8.5
North Kazakhstan	469.2	100	58.5	12.5	301.8	64.3	35.3	7.6	44.6	9.5	29.0	6.2
Semipalatinsk	520.2	100	186.5	35.8	235.0	45.2	43.0	8.3	17.3	3.3	38.4	7.4
Taldykorgan	480.4	100	157.0	32.7	221.7	46.1	-	-	15.9	3.3	85.8	17.9
Torgay	126.9	100	44.4	35.0	42.6	33.5	-	-	20.5	16.1	19.4	15.3
Ural	381.2	100	175.3	46.0	158.2	41.5	2.3	0.6	27.9	7.3	17.5	4.6
Tselinograd	551.7	100	100.2	18.2	236.7	42.9	96.6	17.5	59.2	10.7	59.0	10.7
Chimkent	906.7	100	398.2	43.9	207.4	22.9	28.3	3.1	40.3	4.4	232.5	25.6
Alma-Ata city	492.1	100	42.3	8.6	361.4	73.4	3.9	0.8	23.3	4.7	61.2	12.4

Resource: All-Union population census of 1959 TSGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D.

Changes in size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the 1940s and 50s are more clearly seen when comparing the data of the all-Union population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (Table15).

Table 15 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	6151.0	100	9294.7	100	151.1
Kazakhs	2327.7	37.8	2787.3	30.0	119.7
Russians	2458.7	40.0	3972.0	42.7	161.5
Ukrainians	658.3	10.7	741.3	8.0	112.6
Germans	92.6	1.5	659.8	7.1	712.5
Other ethnic groups	613.7	10.0	1134.3	12.2	184.8

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 388-402; All-Union population census of 1959 TSGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4.

In the inter-census period of 1939-1959, the population of the USSR within comparable borders (including the population of the Baltic States, Western Ukraine, and Western Belarus, which became part of the USSR after the 1939 census) increased by 9.5%. In Kazakhstan, the growth rate was 5.4 times higher than the all-Union rate (Table15). The high dynamics of the population is primarily due to the strong migration influx of population to Kazakhstan from the

republics of the USSR, primarily the Russian Federation. The migration flow has significantly changed the ethnic composition of Kazakhstan. And although in the 1950s. Kazakhs experienced a demographic explosion, their contribution to the overall population growth in the Republic in 1939-1959 was only 14.6%, while Russians – 48.1%. The representation of other ethnic groups grew rapidly. Thus, as a result of deportation, size of Germans increased by more than 7 times (Table 15). As a result, in 1959 the share of Kazakhs in the population of the Republic was 30.0%.

The highest rates of population growth were observed in Central Kazakhstan – in 1959, in comparison with 1939, size of inhabitants increased here by 2.4 times (Table16).

Table 16 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959(thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	418.3	100	1022.2	100	244.4
Kazakhs	136.5	32.6	195.6	19.1	143.3
Russians	190.0	45.5	484.1	47.3	254.8
Ukrainians	40.2	9.6	78.3	7.7	194.8
Germans	14.8	3.5	111.0	10.9	750.0
Other ethnic groups	36.8	8.8	153.2	15.0	416.3

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562, op. 336. D. 388-402. All-Union population census of 1959 CGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4. Central Kazakhstan included: Karaganda and Dzhezkangan regions according to the population census of 1959.

This growth is explained by the accelerated development of the Karaganda coal basin, the formation of the all-Union center of non-ferrous metallurgy in Dzhezkazgan, which needed labor resources. People From all over the USSR came to build Enterprises. As a result, size of Russians in Central Kazakhstan increased by 2.5 times, Ukrainians by 1.9 times, and Germans by 7.5 times (mainly due to deportation). Size of Kazakhs who took an active part in the construction of enterprises also increased rapidly (by 43.3%), but the dynamics of growth in size of other ethnic groups was much greater. As a result, the share of Kazakhs in the population of Central Kazakhstan decreased from 32.6% in 1939 to 19.1% in 1959. Large dynamics of population growth was also observed in the Northern regions of Kazakhstan (Table17).

Table 17 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1619.2	100	2748.6	100	169.7

Kazakhs	445.9	27.5	511.4	18.6	114.7
Russians	689.7	42.6	1240.0	45.1	179.8
Ukrainians	305.1	18.8	395.3	14.4	129.6
Germans	49.5	3.1	334.5	12.2	675.7
Other ethnic groups	129.0	8.0	267.4	9.8	207.3

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562, op. 336. D. 388-402. All-Union population census of 1959 CGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4. Northern Kazakhstan included: Kokchetav, Kustanai, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Tselinograd regions according to the population census of 1959.

The population of Northern Kazakhstan increased by 69.7% in 1939-1959, mainly due to the development of virgin lands. As a result of mass migrations to the region, the dynamics of size of Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, and representatives of other nationalities exceeded the dynamics of size of Kazakhs several times. The contribution of Kazakhs to the increase in the population of the region in the 1940s and 50s was 5.8%. 94.2% of the population growth was due to other ethnic groups. As a result, in the late 1950s, the share of Kazakhs in the region's population was only 18.6%. Southern Kazakhstan has always been characterized by a large population concentration, with 34.4% of Kazakhstan's population living here in the late 1950s (Table18).

Table 18 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	2193.9	100	3198.7	100	145.8
Kazakhs	936.4	42.8	1197.9	37.4	127.9
Russians	737.2	33.6	1168.7	36.5	158.5
Ukrainians	154.6	7.0	134.7	4.2	87.1
Germans	16.5	0.7	116.2	3.6	704.2
Other ethnic groups	349.2	15.9	581.2	18.2	166.5

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 388-402; all-Union population census of 1959 CGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4. South Kazakhstan included: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent regions and Alma-Ata according to the population census of 1959.

In the regions of southern Kazakhstan, the disparity in the dynamics of the population, primarily Kazakh and Russian, is not as obvious as in Central and Northern Kazakhstan. However, the growth rate of size of Russians was twice as high as the growth rate of size of Kazakhs. The peculiarity of southern Kazakhstan is also its multi-ethnic composition, which pays considerable attention to demographic processes. Ethnic groups such as Uzbeks, Uighurs, and Dungans are overwhelmingly concentrated in the regions of southern Kazakhstan (Chimkent, Alma-Ata, and Dzhambul). The population of East Kazakhstan increased by 36.9% in 1939-1959 (Table19).

Table 19 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	916.8	100	1255.2	100	136.9
Kazakhs	253.1	27.6	325.7	25.9	128.7
Russians	555.6	60.6	756.1	60.2	136.1
Ukrainians	56.3	6.1	34.5	2.8	61.3
Germans	8.1	0.9	65.7	5.2	8111.1
Other ethnic groups	43.7	4.8	73.2	5.8	167.5

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 388-402; all-Union population census of 1959 CGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4. East Kazakhstan included: East Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk regions according to the population census of 1959.

The Kazakh population increased by 28.7%, while the Russian population grew at a higher rate of 36.1%. Together, these two ethnic groups constitute the vast majority of the region's population (86.1%) and largely shape its demographic trends.

Table 20 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1939 and 1959 (thousand people)

The entire population	1939		1959		1959 to 1939 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1002.8	100	1070.0	100	106.7
Kazakhs	555.8	55.4	556.7	52.1	100.2
Russians	286.1	28.5	323.1	30.2	112.9
Ukrainians	102.0	10.2	98.5	9.2	96.6
Germans	3.8	0.4	32.4	3.0	852.6
Other ethnic groups	55.1	5.5	59.3	5.5	107.6

Resource: All-Union population census of 1939 GARF. F. 1562. Op. 336. D. 388-402; All-Union population census of 1959 CGARK. F. 1568. Op. 21. D. 4. Western Kazakhstan included: Aktobe, Guryev region, Mangistau and Ural regions according to the population census of 1959.

A similar situation was observed in the Western region of Kazakhstan (Table 20). The only difference is in the ratio of ethnic groups. If in the East the Russians prevailed for a clear advantage, in the West – the Kazakhs. In 1939-1959, Western Kazakhstan had the lowest dynamics of population growth (by 6.7%). At the same time, size of the Kazakh ethnic group increased by only 0.2%.

The period between the 1939 and 1959 population censuses represents a distinctive chapter in the demographic history of Kazakhstan. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that no population census was conducted in the USSR in 1949, resulting in the studied historical period (1939–1959) encompassing events that had varying impacts on the dynamics of population size and ethnic composition. The conditional inter-census period from 1939 to 1949 included significant occurrences such as the Great Patriotic War and the challenges of the post-war

years. Meanwhile, the conditional inter-census period from 1949 to 1959 was characterized by the development of virgin lands, population migration to Kazakhstan, and the onset of demographic transition among the Kazakhs.

The total result of various phenomena in these 20 years was that the population of Kazakhstan was not formed at the expense of Kazakhs. Their growth rate was 3.1 times lower than the growth rate of size of Russians who became the majority of the Republic's population. The share of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan has decreased to the lowest value in the demographic history of the Republic.

Population of Kazakhstan in the 1960s. According to the 1970 census, the population of the Republic increased to 1,3008.7 thousand people (Table 21).

Table 21 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1970 census (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Germans		Ukrainians		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	13008.7	100	4234.2	32.5	5521.9	42.4	858.1	6.6	933.5	7.2	1461.0	11.2
Aktobe	550.6	100	261.6	47.5	145.2	26.4	31.5	5.7	77.1	14.0	35.2	6.4
Alma-Ata	696.7	100	249.9	35.9	243.1	34.9	51.5	7.4	16.8	2.4	135.4	19.4
East Kazakhstan	845.3	100	195.9	23.2	587.5	69.5	21.7	2.6	15.9	1.9	24.3	2.9
Guryev	340.3	100	240.0	70.5	76.3	22.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	1.8	16.1	4.7
Jambul	792.3	100	322.8	40.7	256.2	32.3	66.4	8.4	36.5	4.6	110.4	13.9
Dzhezkazgan	411.4	100	145.2	35.3	166.6	40.5	24.4	5.9	37.7	9.2	37.5	9.1
Karaganda	1145.8	100	144.7	12.6	620.8	54.2	122.1	10.7	115.4	10.1	142.8	12.5
Kyzylorda	494.4	100	346.4	70.1	91.8	18.6	3.1	0.6	11.0	2.2	42.1	8.5
Kokshetau	589.2	100	133.7	22.7	238.0	40.4	75.5	12.8	64.7	11.0	77.3	13.1
Kostanay	889.6	100	137.6	15.5	408.1	45.9	90.4	10.2	169.5	19.1	84.0	9.4
Mangystau	159.2	100	72.1	45.3	60.0	37.7	0.6	0.4	7.5	4.7	19.0	11.9
Pavlodar	697.9	100	175.7	25.2	310.0	44.4	73.6	10.5	85.8	12.3	52.8	7.6
North Kazakhstan	555.8	100	83.1	14.9	352.7	63.5	37.6	6.8	44.9	8.1	37.5	6.7
Semipalatinsk	717.6	100	313.0	43.6	294.0	41.0	47.4	6.6	19.0	2.6	44.2	6.1
Taldykorgan	606.3	100	250.4	41.3	247.6	40.8	34.6	5.7	12.6	2.1	61.1	10.1
Torgay	221.4	100	71.9	32.5	74.6	33.7	11.5	5.2	33.6	15.2	29.8	13.4
Ural	513.1	100	253.1	49.3	197.2	38.4	4.1	0.8	32.0	6.2	26.7	5.2
Tselinograd	754.9	100	141.1	18.7	349.2	46.3	99.8	13.2	79.2	10.5	85.6	11.3
Chimkent	1284.9	100	604.9	47.1	282.5	22.0	46.4	3.6	37.4	2.9	313.7	24.4
Alma-Ata city	747.1	100	92.4	12.4	522.2	69.9	15.1	2.0	31.4	4.2	86.0	11.5

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. pp. 7-70

The period between the population census of 1959-1970 also has its own characteristics. At this time, the highest dynamics of population growth were observed. Residents of Kazakhstan have increased by 39.9%, on average by 3.6% per year. Large growth rates were typical for all ethnic groups. This is primarily true for Kazakhs (an increase of 51.9%) and Russians (39.0%) (Table 22).

Table 22 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people)

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	9294.7	100	13008.7	100	139.9
Kazakhs	2787.3	30.0	4234.2	32.5	151.9
Russians	3972.0	42.7	5521.9	42.5	139.0
Ukrainians	741.3	8.0	933.5	7.2	125.9
Germans	659.1	7.1	858.1	6.6	130.0
Other ethnic groups	1134.3	12.2	1461.0	11.2	128.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. pp. 7-70

The main reasons for this acceleration were different for Kazakhs and Russians. The growth rate of the Kazakh ethnic group is primarily due to the large natural increase that resulted from the demographic explosion of the 1950s and 60s size of ethnic groups increased by 1446.9 thousand people, and its age structure significantly rejuvenated. Due to the demographic explosion, size of Kazakhs at the level of the 1897 census (3392.8 thousand people), according to the authors' calculations, could only recover in the mid-1960s.

Demographic evolution of the Russian population (as well as Ukrainian, German, and some others) was largely explained by migration factors. In 1959-1968, the intensity of migration inflow to Kazakhstan from other republics of the USSR reached a maximum – the positive balance of migration at this time was 823.8 thousand people [92]. The influx of population to the virgin lands in the 1960s became much less pronounced than in the 1950s. In connection with the CPSU's policy of accelerating technological progress, new arrivals were sent either to existing cities or to build new ones. In the 1960s, 33 cities and 52 work settlements appeared on the map of the Republic [94].

The greatest growth rates of the Kazakh population in the 1960s were observed in southern and Eastern Kazakhstan.

Table 23 - Ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people)

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	3198.7	100	4621.2	100	144.5
Kazakhs	1197.9	37.4	1867.0	40.4	155.9
Russians	1168.7	36.5	1643.1	35.5	140.6
Ukrainians	134.7	4.2	145.7	3.2	108.2
Germans	116.2	3.6	217.0	4.7	186.7
Other ethnic groups	581.2	18.2	748.4	16.2	128.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population censuses of 1939. 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991, Pp. 7-70. South Kazakhstan included: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent regions and the city of Alma-Ata according to the 1970 census.

In South Kazakhstan, size of Kazakhs increased by 55.9% in 1970 compared to 1959 (see table 23). Size of all ethnic groups grew quite rapidly: Russians increased by 40.6%, Germans-by 86.7%. It should be noted that such indicators of growth in size of Germans are largely due to the so – called "small numbers effect", the contribution of Germans to the overall population growth was only 7.1%, while Kazakhs – 47.0%, Russians– 33.3%.

In the 1960s, East Kazakhstan experienced the highest growth rate among Kazakhs in the Republic, at 56.2%, while the Russian population had the lowest growth rate of 16.6%. Despite this, in 1970, the share of Russians in the population of East Kazakhstan remained the largest compared to other regions, accounting for 56.4%, whereas Kazakhs comprised 32.6% (Table 24).

Table 24 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people)

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1255.2	100	1562.4	100	124.5
Kazakhs	325.7	25.9	508.7	32.6	156.2
Russians	756.1	60.2	881.3	56.4	116.6
Ukrainians	34.5	2.8	34.9	2.2	101.1
Germans	65.7	5.2	69.1	4.4	105.2
Other ethnic groups	73.2	5.8	68.4	4.4	93.4

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. In the Eastern Kazakhstan: East-Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk regions according to the population census of 1970.

Other major ethnic groups in the region also have low growth rates. For Ukrainians, they were 1.1%, for Germans - 5.2%. Size of other ethnic groups decreased by 6.6%. As a result, East Kazakhstan had the lowest population growth rate in the country – 24.5%.

In the Central, Northern and Western regions of Kazakhstan, the growth rate of size of Kazakhs was approximately the same. The peculiarity of Central Kazakhstan is that Russians and Ukrainians had significantly higher rates of growth in size of Kazakhs (Table 25).

Table 25 - Ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people)

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1022.2	100	1555.6	100	152.2
Kazakhs	195.6	19.1	289.3	18.6	147.9
Russians	484.1	47.3	787.1	50.6	162.6
Ukrainians	78.3	7.7	153.1	9.8	195.5
Germans	111.0	10.9	146.0	9.4	131.5
Other ethnic	153.2	15.0	180.1	11.6	117.6

groups					

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. In the Central Kazakhstan in Karaganda and Zhezkazgan region according to the census of population 1970.

In 1970, compared to 1959, the Russian population increased by 62.6%, the Ukrainian population by 95.5%, and the Kazakh population by 47.9%. This growth was largely driven by the construction of new and the expansion of existing industrial enterprises—such as the Dzhezkazgan and Balkhash mining and metallurgical plants, and the Karaganda metallurgical plant—which required a substantial influx of skilled labor. Consequently, by 1970, the share of the Kazakh ethnic group in the region was only 18.6%, the lowest figure in the Republic.

In Northern Kazakhstan, the growth rate of the entire population of the region was low (34.9%) (Table 26). The virgin land epic is mostly over, many people left Kazakhstan and returned to their native places.

Table 26 - Ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people)

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	2748.6	100	3707.6	100	134.9
Kazakhs	511.4	18.6	743.1	20.0	145.3
Russians	1240.0	45.1	1732.2	46.7	139.7
Ukrainians	395.3	14.4	477.2	12.9	120.7
Germans	334.5	12.2	388.0	10.5	116.0
Other ethnic groups	267.4	9.8	367.1	9.9	137.3

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the all-Union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. Northern Kazakhstan includes: Kokchetav, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Turgay and Tselinograd regions according to the 1970 census.

However, the growth rate of the Russian population (39.7%) was not much lower than the growth rate of the Kazakh population (45.3%). The share of Kazakhs in the population of Northern Kazakhstan remained, along with Central Kazakhstan, at a low level (20.0% in 1970).

In Western Kazakhstan, the growth rates of Kazakhs and Russians were approximately the same (Table 27). These two ethnic groups, which make up most of the population, determined the growth rate of the population of the entire region (46.0%).

Table 27 - Ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1959 and 1970 (thousand people).

The entire population	1959		1970		1970 to 1959 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1070.0	100	1561.9	100	146.0

Kazakhs	556.7	52.1	826.1	52.9	148.4
Russians	323.1	30.2	478.2	30.6	148.0
Ukrainians	98.5	9.2	122.6	7.8	124.5
Germans	32.4	3.0	38.0	2.5	117.3
Other ethnic groups	59.3	5.5	97.0	6.2	163.6

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. In the Western part of Kazakhstan: Aktobe, Atyrau, Mangistau and Ural region according to the census of population 1970.

Thus, during the 1960s, Kazakhstan experienced its highest population growth rates in demographic history, both among Kazakhs and other ethnic groups. The growth dynamics of the Kazakh population were primarily driven by natural reproduction processes, resulting in a substantial demographic potential capable of sustaining long-term population growth.

In contrast, for other ethnic groups, particularly Russians, migration was the main factor influencing demographic changes. The demographic potential gained through migration waves is inherently temporary, as it depends largely on market conditions and socio-economic factors. Changes in the political and economic landscape could trigger migration outflows, thereby affecting population stability.

Population of Kazakhstan in the 1970s. Trends in the development of demographic processes in the 1970s (the inter-census period 1970-1979) differed significantly from the trends of the previous decade, as recorded by the data of the 1979 census (Table 28).

Table 28 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1979 census (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	14684.3	100	5289.3	36.0	5991.2	40.8	898.0	6.1	887.4	6.1	1618.4	11.0
Aktobe	630.4	100	328.4	52.1	158.3	25.1	74.8	11.9	30.1	4.9	38.8	6.2
Alma-Ata	836.1	100	315.4	37.7	281.6	33.7	17.1	2.0	60.2	7.2	161.8	19.3
East-Kazakhstan	878.9	100	223.3	25.4	594.7	67.7	15.9	1.8	21.4	2.4	23.6	2.7
Guryev	373.6	100	285.1	76.3	68.0	18.2	3.9	1.0	1.7	0.4	14.9	4.0
Jambul	930.0	100	410.0	44.1	282.4	30.4	36.0	3.9	69.4	7.5	132.2	14.2
Dzhezkazgan	449.2	100	184.3	41.0	172.9	38.5	31.0	6.9	23.7	5.3	37.3	8.3
Karaganda	1260.3	100	186.0	14.8	686.2	54.4	112.5	8.9	130.9	10.4	144.7	11.5
Kyzylorda	562.2	100	428.0	76.1	86.1	15.3	12.6	2.2	2.2	0.4	33.3	5.9
Kokshetau	616.1	100	161.8	26.3	249.1	40.4	58.5	9.5	76.4	12.4	70.3	11.4
Kostanay	942.9	100	156.2	16.6	444.3	47.1	162.2	17.2	94.6	10.0	85.6	9.1
Mangystau	248.8	100	108.3	43.5	99.9	40.2	9.3	3.8	1.1	0.4	30.2	12.1
Pavlodar	807.2	100	216.1	26.8	370.9	45.9	83.2	10.3	81.5	10.1	55.5	6.9
North Kazakhstan	572.7	100	95.3	16.6	363.1	63.4	39.9	7.0	37.6	6.6	36.8	6.4
Semipalatinsk	777.2	100	372.7	44.1	304.3	39.1	20.3	2.6	44.1	5.7	35.8	4.6
Taldykorgan	659.1	100	303.8	46.1	244.8	37.1	11.0	1.7	35.6	5.4	63.9	9.7
Torgay	270.2	100	99.5	36.8	85.9	31.8	35.0	13.0	-	-	49.8	18.4
Ural	585.5	100	301.6	51.5	217.7	37.2	32.1	5.5	4.7	0.8	29.4	5.0
Tselinograd	809.4	100	167.8	20.7	380.6	47.0	72.6	9.0	102.7	12.7	85.7	10.6
Chimkent	1565.0	100	797.8	51.0	300.4	19.2	34.8	2.2	50.7	3.2	381.3	24.4
Alma-Ata city	915.0	100	152.6	16.7	600.4	65.6	35.2	3.8	18.6	2.0	08.2	11.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70.

In the 1970s, Kazakhstan's population growth rate declined sharply. In 1979, in comparison with 1970, size of residents in the Republic increased by only 12.9% - 3.1 times lower than in 1959-1970. The dynamics of the growth of size of Kazakhs decreased by –2.1 times, Russians – by 4.6 times, and Germans– by 8.8 times. In 1979, compared to 1970, there were 3.8% fewer Ukrainians (Table 29).

Table 29 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1970 and 1979 censuses (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1979 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	13008.7	100	14684.3	100	112.9
Kazakhs	4234.2	32.5	5289.3	36.0	124.9
Russians	5521.9	42.5	5991.2	40.8	108.5
Ukrainians	933.5	7.2	898.0	6.1	96.2
Germans	858.1	6.6	887.4	6.1	103.4
Other ethnic groups	1461.0	11.2	1618.4	11.0	110.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70.

The reasons for such phenomena are largely explained by the gradual end of the inertia of factors that had a positive impact on demographic processes in the 1960s, and the emergence of new ones, the effect of which leads to a slowdown in population dynamics.

The phase of demographic transition experienced by Kazakhs in the 1950s and 60s, which resulted in a large natural increase (demographic explosion), is coming to an end. Birth rates are decreasing, and natural growth is significantly reduced. In addition, in the 1970s, the active reproductive / mating age includes a small generation born during the great Patriotic war. Size of marriages is decreasing, and as a result, size of births is also decreasing.

Socio-economic evolutions of Kazakhs associated with urbanization also have a certain influence on these processes. In 1974, a Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was issued, according to which all citizens of the USSR, including Rural residents, could receive passports. Implementation of the Resolution began in January 1976 [97]. As a result, already in the late 1970s, "the Migration mobility of Kazakhs within the Republic was the highest among the nationalities of the Union republics, which is associated with the accelerated pace of urbanization, increased migration of Kazakhs from village to city" [98; p.18].

Kazakhs became more active as an urban nation. In 1970-1979, size of urban Kazakhs increased by 46.6%, which is 2.7 times higher than the growth rate of the Rural population (by 17.2%) [58; p. 97]. One of the consequences of

urbanization, as we know, is a reduction in the birth rate, the transition from a large family to a medium-sized or even small family.

At the same time, in the late 1960s (1968), the vector of inter-Republican migration changed, and the process of population outflow from Kazakhstan is gaining momentum. In the 1970s (1969-1979), the negative balance of inter-Republican migration was 509.4 thousand people [92]. The period of extensive industrial development was coming to an end, and there was no need for numerous low-skilled personnel. In 1970-1979, only 4 new cities and 26 urban-type settlements appeared on the map of Kazakhstan [94].

The sum of the above phenomena has led to a slowdown in the dynamics of the population of Kazakhstan. The process was most pronounced in Eastern Kazakhstan (Table 30).

Table 30 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the 1970 and 1979 censuses (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1970 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1562.4	100	1656.1	100	106.0
Kazakhs	508.7	32.6	596.0	36.0	117.2
Russians	881.3	56.4	899.0	54.3	102.0
Ukrainians	34.9	2.2	36.1	2.2	103.4
Germans	69.1	4.4	65.6	4.0	94.9
Other ethnic groups	68.4	4.4	59.4	3.5	86.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. East Kazakhstan includes East Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk regions according to the 1979 census.

The lowest growth rates in Kazakhstan were found in both Kazakhs (17.2%) and Russians (2.0%). The share of these ethnic groups in the population of East Kazakhstan was more than 90%, which determined the regional dynamics – the total population increased here by only 6.0%.

Slightly higher population growth rates were observed in Northern and Central Kazakhstan. The main reasons for the low rates were the ethnic composition of the population of the regions. Here, as in the East of the Republic, Russians were numerically predominant, having started to leave Kazakhstan in the 1970s. It should also be considered that the indicators of natural growth in European ethnic groups were lower than in Kazakhs.

Table 31 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the 1970 and 1979 censuses (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1970 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	3707.6	100	4017.0	100	108.3
Kazakhs	743.1	20.0	895.1	22.3	120.4

Russians	1732.2	46.7	1894.0	47.2	109.3
Ukrainians	477.2	12.9	451.5	11.2	94.6
Germans	388.0	10.5	392.8	9.8	101.2
Other ethnic groups	367.1	9.9	383.6	9.5	104.5

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. Northern Kazakhstan includes: Kokchetav, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Turgay and Tselinograd regions according to the 1979 census.

In Northern Kazakhstan (Table 31), the total population increased by 8.3%, mainly due to an increase in size of Kazakhs (by 20.4%). Size of Russians increased by 9.3%. In the region, in contrast to East Kazakhstan, numerous groups of Ukrainians, Germans, and representatives of other ethnic groups have a certain influence on demographic processes. The dynamics of their growth was low, and size of Ukrainians decreased by 5.4%.

In Central Kazakhstan, the population growth rate was slightly higher (Table 32).

Table 32 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of central kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1970 and 1979 (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1970 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1555.6	100	1709.4	100	109.9
Kazakhs	289.3	18.6	370.3	21.7	128.0
Russians	787.1	50.6	859.1	50.3	109.1
Ukrainians	153.1	9.8	143.5	8.4	93.7
Germans	146.0	9.4	154.6	9.0	105.9
Other ethnic groups	180.1	11.6	181.9	10.6	101.0

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. Pp. 7-70, Central Kazakhstan includes: Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan regions according to the 1979 census.

The ethnic structure of the region in the 1970s was much like that of Northern Kazakhstan. The demographic processes that took place in the 1970s are also similar. At the same time, the dynamics of growth in size of Kazakhs was one of the highest in Kazakhstan (growth of 28.0%) due to the influx of population to industrial enterprises in the region.

The Republic's population increased most rapidly in its southern region (by 18.3%) (Table 33).

Table 33 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the 1970 and 1979 censuses (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1970 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	4621.2	100	5465.8	100	118.3
Kazakhs	1867.0	40.4	2404.9	44.0	128.8
Russians	1643.1	35.5	1795.2	32.9	109.3

Ukrainians	145.7	3.2	146.8	2.7	100.7
Germans	217.0	4.7	236.8	4.3	109.1
Other ethnic groups	748.4	16.2	882.1	16.1	117.9

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. South Kazakhstan included: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent regions and the city of Alma-Ata according to the 1979 census.

It should be noted that the representation of all ethnic groups, primarily Kazakhs, grew here (by 28.8%). Of great importance for the appearance of such indicators was the fact that the capital of Kazakhstan, Alma – ATA, was in the southern region. The population growth rate here was much higher than the national average (3.75 times). Due to the change in the passport regime in the 1970s, the population of Alma-Ata began to be replenished by representatives of all regions of Kazakhstan. Kazakhs took an active part in the process. In 1970-1979, size of Kazakhs in the capital increased by 65.2% (Table 29).

Comparatively (with Eastern, Central and Northern Kazakhstan), high population growth rates were observed in the West of the republic (Table 34).

Table 34 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1970 and 1979 (thousand people)

The entire population	1970		1979		1979 to 1970 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1561.9	100	1836.0	100	117.5
Kazakhs	826.1	52.9	1023.0	55.7	123.8
Russians	478.2	30.6	543.9	29.6	113.7
Ukrainians	122.6	7.8	120.1	6.5	98.0
Germans	38.0	2.5	37.6	2.1	98.9
Other ethnic groups	97.0	6.2	111.4	6.1	114.8

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. In the Western part of Kazakhstan: Aktobe, Atyrau, Mangistau and Ural region according to the census of population 1979.

The region is characterized by a high proportion of representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group, whose reproduction level is higher than that of Russians, Ukrainians and other European ethnic groups. At the same time, the Western region has the highest growth rate of the Russian population in Kazakhstan (13.7%) – 6.9 times higher than, for example, in Eastern Kazakhstan. Regional disparities are primarily related to migration processes. In the West of the Republic, the active construction of the city of Shevchenko (Aktau) continues, the nuclear industry, the oil industry, etc. are developing. All this required an influx of personnel with the appropriate level of qualification.

Thus, in the 1970s, the population growth rate in Kazakhstan decreased, and this affected all ethnic groups. The Kazakh ethnic group has completed the demographic explosion, because of which the birth rate is reduced, natural growth is reduced. Also, in the 1970s, the movement of Kazakh youth to the cities of the

Republic sharply intensified, which leads to a decrease in the birth rate. In the 1970s, the outflow of representatives of European ethnic groups from Kazakhstan intensified, mainly for socio-economic reasons. The result of the sum of all these factors was a slowdown in population growth.

Population of Kazakhstan in the 1980s. Trends in Kazakhstan's demographic processes, which were defined in the 1970s, are further developed in the 1980s, as recorded by the last All-Union population census in 1989 (Table 35).

Table 35 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1989 census (thousand people)

Regions	The Entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	16464.5	100	6534.6	39.7	6227.5	37.8	956.2	5.8	957.5	5.8	1788.7	10.9
Aktobe	732.7	100	407.2	55.6	173.3	23.6	74.5	10.2	31.6	4.3	46.1	6.2
Alma-Ata	977.4	100	406.8	41.6	294.2	30.1	18.5	1.9	61.3	6.3	196.6	20.1
East Kazakhstan	931.3	100	253.7	27.2	613.4	65.9	16.2	1.7	22.8	2.4	25.2	2.7
Guryev	424.7	100	339.0	79.8	63.7	15.0	3.7	0.9	1.4	0.3	16.9	4.0
Jambul	1038.7	100	507.3	48.8	275.4	26.5	33.9	3.3	70.2	6.7	151.9	14.6
Dzhezkazgan	493.6	100	227.4	46.1	172.3	34.9	29.5	6.0	24.2	4.9	40.2	8.1
Karaganda	1347.6	100	231.8	17.2	703.6	52.2	167.1	12.4	143.5	10.6	101.6	7.5
Kyzylorda	645.0	100	512.0	79.4	86.0	13.3	11.5	1.8	2.1	0.3	33.4	5.2
Kokshetau	662.1	100	191.3	28.8	261.8	39.5	55.6	8.4	82.0	8.4	71.4	10.8
Kostanay	1051.8	100	183.6	17.4	494.2	47.0	166.0	15.6	107.4	10.2	100.6	9.6
Mangystau	324.2	100	165.0	50.9	106.8	32.9	10.2	3.1	1.1	0.4	41.1	12.7
Pavlodar	942.3	100	268.5	28.5	426.8	45.4	86.7	9.2	95.3	10.1	65.0	6.9
North Kazakhstan	599.7	100	111.6	18.6	372.3	62.1	38.1	6.3	39.3	6.5	38.4	6.4
Semipalatinsk	834.4	100	432.8	51.9	300.5	36.0	19.5	2.3	44.1	5.3	37.5	4.5
Taldykorgan	716.1	100	360.5	50.3	235.3	32.9	12.2	1.7	5.3	4.9	102.8	14.4
Torgay region	301.4	100	127.0	42.1	87.4	29.0	32.7	10.8	14.4	4.8	39.9	13.2
Ural region	629.5	100	351.1	55.8	216.5	4.4	28.1	4.5	4.6	0.7	29.2	4.6
Tselinograd	872.3	100	193.7	22.2	400.9	46.0	73.7	8.4	112.3	12.9	91.7	10.5
Chimkent	1818.3	100	1012.3	55.7	278.5	15.3	33.0	1.8	44.5	2.4	450.0	24.7
Alma-Atacity	1121.4	100	252.1	22.5	663.3	59.1	45.6	4.1	20.1	1.8	140.3	12.5

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70.

The vectors of demographic development of the main ethnic groups of Kazakhstan-Kazakhs and Russians-are becoming more and more different. The demographic processes of the Kazakhs were determined by contradictory phenomena. On the one hand, the "children of the demographic explosion" born in the 1950s and 1960s entered the reproductive age. Therefore, size of births in the 1980s increased significantly, especially in the second half of the decade. At the same time, the increasingly active urbanization of representatives of the generation reduced its demographic potential. In 1989, in comparison with 1979, size of ethnic groups increased by 23.9%, and even more so than in 1959-1970 (51.9%). Nevertheless, in the late 1980s, for the first time in many decades,

Kazakhs became the largest ethnic group in the Republic – 39.7% of the population. The representation of Russians in the population structure decreased to 37.8%.

Table 36 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	14684.3	100	16464.5	100	112.1
Kazakhs	5289.3	36.0	6534.6	39.7	123.5
Russians	5991.2	40.8	6227.5	37.8	103.9
Ukrainians	898.0	6.1	956.2	5.8	106.5
Germans	887.4	6.1	957.5	5.5	107.9
Other ethnic groups	1618.4	11.0	1788.7	10.9	110.5

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70.

The migration outflow of the population from the Republic had a great influence on the ethnodemographic evolution. The negative balance of inter-Republican migration in 1979-1989 was 784.3 thousand people [92]. Migration losses combined with low natural growth resulted in a small increase in size of European ethnic groups. Size of Russians over the 10-year period (1979-1989) increased by 3.9%, which is 2.2 times lower than the rate of the 1970s.

Demographic processes among Ukrainians, Germans, and other ethnic groups were somewhat higher, but the overall situation was not affected very much due to the small proportion of the population of Kazakhstan.

The highest growth rates of the Kazakh population – 26.9% in 1979-1989- were observed in the southern region of the Republic (Table 37).

Table 37 - Ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	5465.8	100	6316.8	100	115.6
Kazakhs	2404.9	44.0	3050.9	48.3	126.9
Russians	1795.2	32.9	1832.8	29.0	102.1
Ukrainians	146.8	2.7	154.7	2.5	105.4
Germans	236.8	4.3	233.5	3.7	98.6
Other ethnic groups	882.1	16.1	1044.9	16.5	118.5

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. South Kazakhstan included: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent regions and the city of Alma-Ata according to the population census of 1989.

At the same time, the growth rate of the Russian population was minimal— only 2.1%. In fact, the entire increase in the Russian population occurred in the

city of Alma-Ata, where by 1989, compared to 1979, the number of Russians grew by 10.5%. Meanwhile, Kazakhs developed the city even more actively, with their population increasing by 65.2% during the same period. The representation of other ethnic groups residing in Southern Kazakhstan also grew rapidly. High growth rates of the Kazakh population and low growth rates of the Russian population occurred in Central and Western Kazakhstan. In Central Kazakhstan, there were 24.0% more Kazakhs in 1989 than in 1979 (Table 38)

Table 38 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

All population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979
	Size	%	Size	%	(%)
	1709.4	100	1841.2	100	107.7
Kazakhs	370.3	21.7	459.2	24.9	124.0
Russians	859.1	50.3	875.9	47.6	102.0
Ukrainians	143.5	8.4	196.6	10.7	137.0
Germans	154.6	9.0	167.7	9.1	108.5
Other ethnic groups	181.9	10.6	141.8	7.7	78.0

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. In the Central Kazakhstan in Karaganda and Zhezkazgan region according to the census of 1989.

A certain paradox is the rapid growth (by 37.0%) of size of Ukrainians. However, the high growth rates of Kazakhs and Ukrainians could not provide a corresponding level of growth of the entire population (by 7.7%), since the region was home to quite a lot of Russians (47.6% in 1989) with low reproduction rates and, in addition, subject to migration processes.

The ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan is dominated by Kazakhs (59.8% in 1989) (Table 39).

Table 39 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979
	Size	%	Size	%	(%)
	1836.0	100	2111.1	100	115.0
Kazakhs	1023.0	55.7	1262.4	59.8	123.4
Russians	543.9	29.6	560.3	26.6	103.0
Ukrainians	120.1	6.5	116.5	5.5	97.0
Germans	37.6	2.1	38.7	1.8	102.9
Other ethnic groups	111.4	6.1	133.2	6.3	119.6

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. Western Kazakhstan includes: Aktobe, Guryev region, Mangistau, Ural regions according to the population census of 1989.

The ethnic group experienced a relatively high growth rate of 23.4%, which was sufficient to offset the low demographic growth rate of Russians (3.0%), resulting in a total population increase of 15.0% - the second highest indicator in Kazakhstan after the Southern region.

In Northern Kazakhstan, the majority of the population was composed of Russians (Table 40).

Table 40 - Ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	4017.0	100	4429.7	100	110.3
Kazakhs	895.1	22.3	1075.6	24.3	120.2
Russians	1894.0	47.2	2044.1	46.1	107.9
Ukrainians	451.5	11.2	452.7	10.2	102.7
Germans	392.8	9.8	450.7	10.2	114.7
Other ethnic groups	383.6	9.5	406.6	9.2	106.0

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. Northern Kazakhstan includes: Kokchetav, Kustanai, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Tselinograd regions according to the population census of 1989.

Size of Russians increased by 7.9% here, the highest rate in the Republic. In many ways, this also affected the dynamics of population growth in the entire region (by 10.3%). However, the main contribution to the increase in regional indicators was made by Kazakhs. In 1989, in comparison with 1979, they increased by 20.2%. It should be noted that representatives of other ethnic groups, whose numbers have been increasing, also have a significant demographic influence in the region.

The lowest population growth rate in 1979-1989 (6.9%) was in East Kazakhstan (Table 41).

Table 41 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire population	1979		1989		1989 to 1979 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1651.0	100	1765.7	100	106.9
Kazakhs	596.0	36.0	686.5	38.9	115.2
Russians	899.0	54.3	914.4	51.8	101.7
Ukrainians	36.1	2.2	35.7	2.0	98.9
Germans	65.6	4.0	66.9	3.8	102.0
Other ethnic groups	59.4	3.5	62.2	3.5	104.7

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population census of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991.Pp. 7-70. East Kazakhstan included the East Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk regions according to the 1989 census.

In the Eastern region of the Republic, the lowest rates were observed for both Kazakhs (an increase of 15.2%) and Russians (by 1.7%). As mentioned earlier, the total share of these ethnic groups in the population is more than 90%, and they determine the course of demographic development of the region.

Thus, the population growth rate in the 1980s was even lower (though not by much) than in the 1970s. Ethnic differentiation in the development of demographic processes is becoming more clearly defined. The Kazakhs realize the demographic potential acquired during the demographic explosion – the generation that was born in the 1950s and 60s enters the reproductive age. On the other hand, the migration outflow from the Republic of representatives of European ethnic groups, who actively arrived in Kazakhstan in the same 1950s and 60s, is increasing. Kazakhs become the majority of the population of the Republic.

Socio-cultural evolutions of the Kazakh ethnic group that took place in 1950-1980. They were the result of socio-economic changes that had an ambiguous effect on traditional demographic attitudes. We consider it necessary to examine in more detail the main factors of social development that have largely determined the essence of the problem in these years.

Until the mid-twentieth century, Kazakhstan was characterized by a traditional pattern of population reproduction typical of agricultural societies. There was no significant ethnic differentiation in reproductive behavior, as the vast majority of both Kazakhs and Russians remained rural residents. Thus, in 1940, the birth rate was 40.8 per 1,000 population, the death rate was 21.4, and the natural increase was 19.4 (Table 42). The high mortality rate was offset by an even higher birth rate.

The process of population reproduction during the Great Patriotic War is difficult to describe due to the lack of comprehensive statistical data. However, it can be stated that demographic trends among all ethnic groups in the Republic were roughly similar.

A qualitatively new demographic system began to emerge in the 1950s. By 1960, compared to 1950, the overall mortality rate had decreased by 43.6%, while the birth rate remained stable (Table 42). As a result, natural population growth increased by 18.2% during this decade, reaching its highest recorded value in Kazakhstan's history in 1960 — 30.6 per 1,000 population.

Table 42 - Reproduction of the population of Kazakhstan in 1940-1990 (per 1,000 population)

Years	Fertility	Mortality	Natural increase
1940	40,8	21,4	19,4
1950	37,6	11,7	25,9
1955	37,5	9,2	28,3
1960	37,2	6,6	30,6
1965	26,9	5,9	21,0
1970	23,4	6,0	17,4

1975	24,3	7,2	17,1
1980	23,8	8,0	16,9
1985	24,9	8,0	16,9
1990	21,7	7,7	14,0

Resource: Population of the USSR. Moscow, 1975.P. 74; 100 Population of the USSR. Moscow, 1988. P. 116, 133; 101 Demographic yearbook. Almaty, 1996. P. 63,74.

In fact, there was a demographic explosion in Kazakhstan in the 1950s and mid - 1960s. The demographic explosion is an integral part of the demographic transition, the essence of which is to move from one type of reproduction to another. Kazakhstan was experiencing the first demographic transition (from the traditional, agrarian type of reproduction to the modern, industrial one). A feature of the demographic transition in Kazakhstan is the ethnic differentiation of its phases.

This was largely due to significant changes in the ethno-social structure of the republic by the mid-twentieth century. As a result of demographic catastrophes affecting the Kazakhs in the first half of the century and the influx of migrants from other Soviet republics, the absolute majority of the population—particularly in urban areas—became Europeans, primarily Russians. Meanwhile, Kazakhs predominantly continued to reside in rural areas (according to the All-Union Population Census of 1959, 75.7% of Kazakhs lived in rural areas; in 1970, this figure was 73.7%) [96; pp. 7–12]. The fundamentals of traditional reproductive behavior were generally maintained.

As a result, industrial development was carried out mainly by representatives of European ethnic groups arriving in Kazakhstan, since adaptation to urban conditions of the autochthonous population required significant expenditures from the state [102]. Thus, there was a strict ethnic differentiation of settlement and economic activity in Kazakhstan. Demographically, this situation leads to various consequences. Urban residents are gradually losing their traditional reproductive attitudes, primarily of a socio-economic nature. Small and medium-sized families are widespread. The acquisition of urban social preferences (increasing education, changing the position of women in society, etc.) neutralizes the demographic potential of the population.

The essence of the reproduction process in a traditional agrarian society has long been shaped by mortality. With limited medical development, only a high birth rate compensating for mortality could sustain population growth at a more or less acceptable level. Socio-cultural norms were adapted to this mode of reproduction. Kazakhstan's inclusion, due to the development of virgin lands, into the zone of special social focus by the state led to significant improvements in healthcare. Consequently, mortality—particularly infant and child mortality—was markedly reduced (Table 42). At the same time, the birth rate in the village remained at the same level, since its norms are an important part of traditional

culture. As a result of the discrepancy between the trends in the evolution of mortality and fertility, there is a rapid increase in natural growth.

An important factor in increasing natural growth in the 1950s and 60s was the fact that the USSR began the process of mass transformation of collective farms into state farms, as a result of which Rural residents fell within the scope of the state social security system. In Kazakhstan, the process was most active in 1954-1961, when 1,513 collective farms out of 1,832 became state farms (82.6 %) [103; P.5-6].

The collective farmers themselves actively supported the transition to the state sector, "since it provided them with guaranteed wages, pensions and other social benefits" [103; p. 7]. Now free education and medical care, and social guarantees of the state significantly reduce the cost of maintaining and raising children. Economic expediency also contributed to maintaining a high birth rate, since children in the village are irreplaceable helpers in farming. As a result, the total birth rate (TFR) is growing. So, in 1958-1959. it was 4.4, and among the Kazakhs it was one of the highest in the USSR [10; p.100]. In our opinion, the period of the 50-60s of the XX century became the basis for the formation of the tradition of having many children among the Kazakhs. It is many children, and not a high birth rate, neutralized in the past by mortality. But the fact is that the state of having many children is perceived at the household level just through the prism of fertility. State support (medical care and reduction of infant mortality, free education, social benefits, etc. d.) is a kind of abstraction, remains on the periphery of everyday consciousness and is not seen as the leading cause of becoming a large family. The birth of children, their development in front of their parents, is part of the system of family values. Therefore, a high birth rate is perceived as a leading component in the construction of the tradition of having many children. And since the majority of Kazakhs still lived in Rural areas, it seems that having many children is characteristic of the Kazakhs, is their national feature.

It is difficult to determine the contribution of ethnic groups to the indicators of the demographic explosion in Kazakhstan due to the lack of sufficient statistical data recording the ethnic characteristics of population reproduction. To clarify the situation, we use data from the all-Union population census of 1989 on the distribution of women by age and number of children born in the Kazakh SSR. The age groups of women from 40 to 69 years were taken as a basis. By 1989 in the indicated age range, the reproductive period has already been completed, so the calculated indicators (size of children born to one woman on average) are finite. The" shock " reproductive cycle occurred in the 1950s and 60s, that is, at the time of the demographic explosion. This is especially true for women born in the range from 1925 to 1944 (age groups from 45 to 64 years in 1989) (Table 43).

Table 43 - Distribution of women by age and number of children born in the Kazakh SSR (according to the all-Union population census of 1989)

Age of women in 1989 (years)	Women's birth years	Average number of children born to one woman	Including			
			Kazakhs	Russians	Ukrainians	Germans
40–44	1945–1949	3,0	4,6	2,1	2,3	2,7
45–49	1940–1944	3,5	5,9	2,2	2,4	3,1
50–54	1935–1939	3,6	6,4	2,3	2,6	3,4
55–59	1930–1934	3,6	6,4	2,4	2,6	3,9
60–64	1925–1929	3,5	5,9	2,5	2,7	3,7
65–69	1920–1924	3,5	5,3	2,6	2,8	3,5

Resource: Results of the all-Union population census of 1989. - Alma-Ata, 1992. Pp. 357-364.

Data from table 43 indicate that the highest reproductive activity in the 1950s and 60s was characteristic of Kazakh women. The average number of children born during this period was much higher than, for example, in Russians (2.2-2.8 times in different age groups). Russian Russian birth rates were largely determined by Kazakhs (Table44), despite the smaller share of the population than the Russians (according to the 1959 census, the share of Kazakhs was 30.0 %, Russian - 42.7 %) [105; p. 18].

Table 44 - Ethnic aspect of birth rate in Kazakhstan in the 50-60s of the XX century (according to the All-Union population census of 1989)

Age of women in 1989 (years)	Women's birth years	Total children born to them		Including, representatives of certain nationalities (%)			
		Absolute size	%	Kazakhs	Russians	Ukrainians	Germans
40–44	1945–1949	1 083 051	100	48,8	31,1	5,5	3,5
45–49	1940–1944	1 392 285	100	50,4	27,0	6,1	4,3
50–54	1935–1939	1 562 963	100	43,9	30,4	6,6	6,6
55–59	1930–1934	1 126 494	100	36,9	34,1	7,7	8,8
60–64	1925–1929	1 257 200	100	36,4	36,4	7,7	8,0
65–69	1920–1924	716 897	100	37,1	36,8	7,8	6,8
40–69	1920–1949	7 138 890	100	42,8	32,1	6,6	6,3

Resource: Results of the all-Union population census of 1989. - Alma-Ata, 1992. Pp. 357-364.

Thus, the 50-60s of the XX century are characterized by various ethnic variants of the dynamics of population growth in Kazakhstan. Thus, size of Russians increased, mainly due to the migration influx from other Union republics, primarily the RSFSR. The growth of size of Kazakhs was carried out due to natural growth, consisting of a high birth rate and declining mortality.

In just one decade (the inter-census period 1959-1970), size of Kazakhs increased by 51.9 % (an average annual increase of 4.7 %). There is a rapid demographic acceleration, which largely compensated for the losses caused by the demographic tragedies of the 20-40s of the twentieth century. In a little more

than one generation (the period between the censuses of 1959 and 1989), size of ethnic groups increased by 2.34 times [96; pp. 7-70].

The size of the Russian population increased by 1.5 times between the 1960s and 1980s. The relatively modest growth dynamics of this ethnic group were primarily driven by opportunistic political and economic factors, such as the development of virgin lands and the eastern vector of industrialization. However, the inertia of this "migration potential" was short-lived and was exhausted by the late 1960s. By 1968, the number of Russians leaving Kazakhstan for other Soviet republics exceeded the number arriving.

Given that the birth rate of Russians was low, and the death rate, due to the aging age structure, was almost equal to the birth rate, the dynamics of the population of the Kazakh SSR is increasingly determined by the Kazakhs. But the growing up of the "explosion generation", the gradual entry of its representatives into a socially active age leads to the formation of a new trend in the history of the Kazakh ethnic group – urban processes that have entailed significant socio-cultural consequences are becoming more clearly defined.

Already in the 1960s, the growth rate of the urban Kazakh population exceeded that of the rural population by 1.3 times; in the 1970s, this difference increased to 2.7 times, and in the 1980s, to 5.2 times. Among the major ethnic groups in Kazakhstan, the urbanization rate of Kazakhs was the highest [58; pp. 96–97]. Between the population censuses of 1959 and 1970, the Russian population grew by 64.9% overall, with urban Russians increasing by 62.9%. In the period from 1970 to 1979, the growth rates were 46.6% overall and 15.9% for urban Russians; from 1979 to 1989, growth reached 53.3% overall and 9.0% for urban Russians. In the 1980s, the growth rate of the urban Kazakh population was nearly six times higher than that of urban Russians [58]. These dynamics can largely be attributed to the so-called “small numbers effect.” By the end of the 1980s, only 38.3% of Kazakhs lived in cities, while 61.7% remained rural residents [58]. Nonetheless, with each passing decade, the trend towards urbanization became increasingly pronounced, and Kazakhs increasingly shaped the urban landscape of the Republic. Regarding contributions to total urban population growth, Russians accounted for 17.8% (59.7%) in the 1960s, 39.5% (46.2%) in 1970–1979, and 56.3% (25.6%) in the 1980s [58].

Many young people want to get an education and achieve new social statuses. But the peculiarity of the Soviet Kazakh city was that its domestic and social space was as Russified as possible. Young people arriving in cities were forced to integrate into the existing social structures that functioned in Russian. The process of entering the Russified urban space was not easy. An important negative consequence of the "meeting" of the two most numerous ethnic groups of the Republic on the "city field" was the manifestation of everyday nationalism on the part of citizens. Grievances remained in the memory of the victims for a long time, if not forever. And since the urban flow of Kazakhs for the first time in history was so massive, many people had a sad experience of insults on ethnic

grounds. There was an impression of ethnic oppression by the state and the Soviet system, whether willingly or unwittingly.

In the authors' opinions, popular opinion does not adequately reflect the actual state of affairs. Our assumptions are supported by statistics illustrating the social evolution of Kazakhstan's population. One of the outcomes of urbanization, for example, is the rapid increase in the number of students enrolled in higher education institutions (Table 45).

Table 45 - National composition of university students of the Kazakh SSR in the 1960s and 1980s (at the beginning of the school year, thousand people)

Students	1960/61		1970/71		1980/81		1989/90	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
In Total	77,1	100	198,9	100	260,0	100	285,6	100
Kazakhs	31,4	40,7	79,6	40,0	129,5	49,8	154,8	54,2
Russians	34,0	44,1	85,2	42,8	90,4	34,8	89,1	31,2
Ukrainians	3,9	5,1	11,4	5,9	11,5	4,4	11,4	4,0
Tatars	1,7	2,2	3,7	1,9	4,9	1,9	5,0	1,7
Other Nationalities	6,1	7,9	19,0	9,6	23,7	9,1	25,3	8,9

Resource: Results of the all-Union population census of 1989. Alma-Ata, 1992. Pp. 357-364.

Table 46 - Size of university students in the 1960s and 1980s. (per 10,000 people) your own ethnic group)

Ethnic groups	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1989/90
Kazakhs	113	188	245	241
Russians	86	154	151	143
Ukrainians	51	122	128	127
Tatars	89	130	157	153

Resource: National economy for 70 years. Alma-Ata, 1990.P. 11, 100.

The table shows that the largest representation of student youth is observed among Kazakhs, which is also explained by the age structure of the ethnic groups of Kazakhstan. If the Kazakhs were characterized by a young age structure during all these years, the Russians showed more obvious aging trends. In any case, a significant part of the population, since the 70s of the twentieth century, has gone beyond student age. Although the total number of Russians exceeded the total number of Kazakhs, in the younger age groups the advantage of the latter was obvious.

Over time, the initial stages of the process of "growing up" begin to experience and Kazakhs. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, size of students per 10,000 ethnic group decreased (Table 46). This means that the generation of demographic explosion is gradually moving beyond the student age and occupying new social niches.

Nevertheless, as a result of the successful age situation caused by the demographic explosion and socially supported by the state, by the end of the Soviet period, Kazakhs had the highest level of higher education in the republic (Table 47).

Table 47 - Distribution of the population of individual nationalities living in the Kazakh SSR by level of education, according to the 1989 census (per 1,000 people aged 15 years and older)

Nationalities	With higher education		With incomplete higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Kazakhs	150	70	42	10
Russians	126	47	18	8
Ukrainians	117	40	16	7
Belarusians	107	27	15	5
Uzbeks	75	54	13	8
Germans	66	30	12	5
Azerbaijanis	81	31	19	7
Tatars	113	47	20	8
Uighurs	79	40	23	8

Resource: Results of the All-Union population census of 1989 in Alma-Ata, 1992. Pp. 176-185.

Such a broad layer of the educated population leads to an increase in the circulation of books, magazines, and Newspapers. The highest dynamics was observed in publications published in the Kazakh language (especially in the 1940s and 50s), since the Kazakhs had a rapid growth of the age group that is actively undergoing the stage of social development (Table 48).

Table 48 - Publication of books, brochures, magazines and newspapers in Kazakhstan in the 1940s-1980s (thousand copies)

Years	Books				Journales				Newspapers			
	In total		Including in the Kazakh language		In total		Including in the Kazakh language		In total		Including in the Kazakh language	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
1940	5 775	100	4 227	73,2	1 149	100	849	73,9	1 019	100	438	43,0
1950	11 489	100	8 498	74,0	1 763	100	1 033	58,6	787	100	362	46,0
1960	15 859	100	7 813	49,3	9 166	100	6 158	67,2	2 138	100	727	34,0
1970	22 309	100	12 742	57,1	40 800	100	18 531	45,4	4 166	100	1 557	37,4
1980	27 106	100	13 827	51,0	52 254	100	26 969	51,6	5 335	100	1 757	32,9
1989	33 500	100	14 000	41,8	47 000	100	38 200	81,3	6 700	100	2 030	30,3

Resource: Kazakhstan for 50 years. Alma-Ata, 1971. P. 180; National economy of Kazakhstan in 1987. Alma-Ata, 1988.P. 289-290; National economy in 1989. Alma-Ata, 1990.P. 112.

The information presented in table 48 also shows that in the 1980s, the circulation of books and Newspapers in the Kazakh language began to decline. This fact is a confirmation of the global problem faced by an increasing number of urban Kazakhs. It is that people associated the prospects for social growth with

the urban space that continues to function in Russian. The scope of the Kazakh language was quite narrow, so parents sent their children to Russian schools. Schools with the Kazakh language of instruction were becoming fewer, and they were located mainly in Rural areas.

An increasing number of Kazakhs are learning Russian. Thus, in 1970, 41.6% of Kazakhs were fluent in Russian [106; p. 6], in 1979 – 50.6 % [110; p. 117], in 1989-62.8 % [104; p. 149]. The trend continues in the sovereign period. Data from the 1999 census indicate that 75.0% of Kazakhs in the Republic of Kazakhstan spoke Russian [111; p. 10]. Russian Russian is already spoken by 92.0% of Kazakhs in 2009, while 83.5 % are fluent in reading and 79.1 % are fluent in writing in Russian [111; p. 329].

In our opinion, the reason for language (socio-cultural in General) evolutions was the growing process of modernization of the "generation of demographic explosion". The negative side of the process was that many representatives of the generation forgot their national culture and native language. Modernization processes have also affected attitudes to fertility. The most important reason was the socio-economic changes, the emergence of new needs in the population, the changing role of women in society and, as a result, the growing process of family planning, and planning based on the urban lifestyle. According to Kazakh demographer M. B. Tatimov, in Central Asia, the rate of decline in the birth rate of Kazakhs was the highest. The process was much faster than that of the Russians at the corresponding stages of the transition to a new type of birth rate in 1925-1940 [112; p. 131].

The demographer's observations confirm the data on the declining overall birth rate (Table 49). The total birth rate is also decreasing. So, if in the early 1960s it was more than seven Kazakh women, in the late 1970s - 4.8, and in 1989 - 3.6 [10; p. 107].

Age-related birth rates also reflect well-defined trends (Table 49).

Table 49 - Age-related birth rates in the 1950s and 1980s (number of births per 1,000 women in the corresponding age group)

Reproductive age	1958–1959	1969–1970	1978–1979	1987–1988
15–49 years, Including:	143,0	96,1	94,5	99,8
under 20 years of age	48,4	30,0	37,7	41,5
20–24	233,8	192,2	198,6	227,5
25–29	235,9	177,8	163,3	188,6
30–34	175,7	134,9	110,8	103,0
35–39	127,2	83,4	63,4	47,0
40–44	54,8	34,1	27,5	14,1
45–49	16,6	9,0	3,8	1,2

Resource: National economy in 1987. Alma-Ata, 1988.P. 189; National economy of Kazakhstan in 1989. Alma-Ata, 1990. P. 13.

The dynamics of indicators of age-related features of fertility to a certain extent captures the social evolution observed in Kazakhstan in the 60-80s of the XX century. Thus, the state of the demographic explosion is clearly demonstrated by statistics from the late 1950s. birth Rates in each group of reproductive age significantly exceed those in the following decades. This is most noticeable in the older age groups (35-49 years), when the third, fourth and subsequent children are born. Over time, an increasing number of births move to younger age groups. If in 1958-1959 58.0% of births occurred under the age of 30, in 1969-1970 – 60.5 %, in 1978-1979-64.0 %, in 1987-1988-73.5 %.

The rather significant increase in the overall birth rate in the late 1980s, which was due to an increase in indicators in young age groups, is largely due to the" rejuvenation " of the age structure of the population of the Republic. The generation of demographic explosion, which is largely represented by Kazakhs who still preserve the traditions of a large family, is entering the age of marriage more actively. The production of tradition was neutralized in the crisis of the 1990s, and the reproductive potential of the "demographic explosion generation" was not fully realized.

The structure of mortality is also changing, becoming more progressive, as shown in table 50.

Table 50 - Age-related mortality rates in the 1940s and 1980s (number of deaths per 1,000 people in the corresponding age group)

Age	1939	1958–1959	1969–1970	1978–1979	1987–1988
Number of deaths including years	21,4	7,1	6,1	7,5	7,7
0–4	85,9	15,6	6,8	9,9	8,4
5–9	7,8	1,7	0,7	0,8	0,6
10–14	3,4	1,0	0,5	0,6	0,5
15–19	4,4	1,6	1,1	1,1	1,0
20–24	4,0	2,1	1,7	1,8	1,5
25–29	5,5	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,0
30–34	6,0	3,1	3,2	3,1	2,1
35–39	6,9	3,8	4,3	4,5	2,8
40–44	7,4	4,9	5,4	5,8	4,0
45–49	8,6	6,1	7,0	8,5	6,5
50–54	10,3	8,5	9,9	11,1	9,2
55–59	12,2	10,3	12,3	14,4	14,7
60–64	16,5	15,6	17,6	21,6	20,4
65–69	23,6	20,1	24,9	28,7	27,9
70 years and older	48,5	45,0	57,6	65,9	67,8

Resource: Population of the Kazakh SSR. Results of the all-Union population census of 1959. Alma-Ata: Gosstatisdat, 1960. 279 p. National economy of Kazakhstan in 1987. Alma-Ata, 1988. P. 189; 107. National economy of Kazakhstan in 1989. Alma-Ata, 1990.P. 14.

Although statistics indicate a slight increase in the overall mortality rate in the 1980s (from 6.1 ppm in 1969-1970 to 7.7 ppm in 1987-1988), this does not indicate a deterioration in health care. The fact is that the overall mortality rates

(size of deaths per 1000 population), as well as the overall birth rates (size of births per 1000 population), do not adequately reflect the trends in mortality and fertility due to the evolution of the age structure of the population. Age-related mortality rates provide a much more accurate picture. Table 50 shows a significant reduction in child and adolescent mortality (0-14 years). The General trend is a gradual movement of mortality in the older age groups of the population, which indicates an improvement in the state of medicine in society.

Previously ethnically differentiated demographic, socio-economic, and socio-cultural indicators are becoming more homogeneous. At the same time, the trend is determined by autochthons actively developing urban social niches. Demographic explosion became the basis of social modernization of a significant part of Kazakhs. Urbanization, rapid increase in the level of education, and the evolution of population reproduction trends were gaining momentum. For the first time in history, a solid, statistically significant layer of educated Kazakh youth was formed, able to develop the urban space of Kazakhstan on an endogenous basis. The demographic resource acquired in the 50-60s of the XX century, as a result of the effect of "demographic waves", served as the basis for the growth of the Kazakh ethnic group in the following decades, including in the early XXI century.

The demographic history of the Kazakhs in the late nineteenth and late twentieth centuries was largely determined by external factors. The dominant political systems formed the administrative-territorial structure, vectors of economic development, and social structure that were not typical for the Kazakh society. All this led to demographic catastrophes of Kazakhs, the death of Hundreds of thousands of people. Many were forced to leave their homeland. Replacing the losses of Kazakhs, migrations from other republics of the USSR brought different cultures, languages, and religions to the territory of Kazakhstan. The main role in the process was played by the Slavic peoples, who made up the majority of the population of the Republic, primarily in cities. On the one hand, the influx of industrial personnel contributed to socio-economic acceleration. On the other hand, the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan has changed dramatically, in the mid-1950s the share of the Kazakh population in the population was less than a third. The socio-cultural features of the Kazakh ethnic group were dissolved in the foreign-language environment. The demographic system of Kazakhstan was built on an external, Europeanized basis. Thus, the entire complex of demographic, economic, socio-cultural problems that emerged in the twentieth century had to be solved in a sovereign state – the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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II. DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE KAZAKH POPULATION IN THE SOVEREIGN PERIOD (the late 20th – the early 21thcenturies)

The acquisition of independence and the construction of a sovereign Kazakhstan have followed a complex path of political, socio-economic, and sociocultural transformations. Within a relatively short historical period, the country has established a sovereign demographic system that functions on an autochthonous foundation. It can be stated with confidence that Kazakhstan has achieved a state of demographic sovereignty [1].

2.1 Kazakhs and the Crisis of the Soviet Demographic System (1989-1999)

The end of the twentieth century for Kazakhstan is a time of ethno-demographic upheavals that resulted from political, social, and economic changes. The ambiguity of the Soviet period of history lies on the one hand, in a certain economic, industrial acceleration, on the other, in the transformation of the Kazakhs into an ethnic minority, in the dissolution of the socio-cultural characteristics of the ethnic group in the "Soviet" vector of development.

This was largely due to migration processes. Migration flows to Kazakhstan have defined the essence of socio-economic, ethnodemographic, socio-cultural and other phenomena for several decades.

In modern times, due to the new vector of external migration, the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan becomes different. Given that each ethnic group has its own culture, economic habits, and social structure, significant and rapid changes in the ethnic composition can lead to some socio-cultural uncertainty for some time. The ethnodemographic evolutions that took place in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the 1990s were the result of the most complex and contradictory processes of the transition period. Against the background of political, social, economic, and cultural upheavals, the Soviet "Europeanized" demographic system is being destroyed, and the Foundation of a sovereign system based on the socio-cultural and socio-economic preferences of the Kazakh ethnic group is being laid. All these phenomena have had a negative impact on demographic processes, and the population of Kazakhstan is beginning to decline.

Data from the first Kazakhstan population census in 1999 recorded significant demographic changes that occurred in the Republic in the last decade of the twentieth century (Table 51).

Table 51- Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1999 census (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%

Kazakhstan	14953.1	100	7985.0	53.4	4479.6	30.0	547.1	3.7	353.4	2.3	1588.0	10.6
Akmola	836.3	100	313.5	37.5	329.5	39.4	62.2	7.4	52.3	6.2	78.8	9.4
Aktobe	682.6	100	482.3	70.6	114.4	16.7	46.8	6.9	10.7	1.6	28.4	4.2
Alma-Ata	1558.5	100	926.1	59.4	340.0	21.8	13.5	0.9	18.9	1.2	260.0	16.7
Atyrau	440.3	100	391.3	88.9	38.0	8.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.9	2.0
East Kazakhstan	1531.0	100	743.1	48.5	694.7	45.4	15.7	1.0	32.1	2.1	45.4	3.0
Zhambyl	988.8	100	640.3	64.8	179.3	18.1	10.0	1.0	11.4	1.1	147.8	14.9
West Kazakhstan	616.8	100	399.0	64.7	174.0	28.2	19.6	3.2	2.4	0.4	21.8	3.5
Karagandy	1410.2	100	529.5	37.5	614.4	43.6	78.8	5.6	57.2	4.1	130.3	9.2
Kostanay	1017.7	100	314.8	30.9	430.2	42.3	130.4	12.8	57.4	5.6	84.9	8.3
Kyzylorda	596.2	100	561.6	94.2	17.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.07	16.2	2.7
Mangystau	314.7	100	247.6	78.7	46.6	14.8	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	15.9	5.1
Pavlodar	807.0	100	311.9	38.6	337.9	41.9	62.9	7.8	43.8	5.4	50.5	6.3
North Kazakhstan	726.0	100	214.7	29.6	361.5	49.8	47.0	6.5	41.2	5.7	61.6	8.4
South Kazakhstan	1978.4	100	1340.9	67.8	162.1	8.2	13.0	0.6	5.3	0.3	457.1	23.1
Almaty city	1129.4	100	434.4	38.5	510.4	45.2	22.8	2.0	9.4	0.8	152.4	13.5
Astana sity	319.3	100	133.6	41.8	129.5	40.6	18.1	5.7	9.6	3.0	28.5	8.9

Resource: National composition of the republic of kazakhstan. Volume 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of kazakhstan. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237

In 1999, the total population decreased by 9.2% compared to 1989 (Table 52). At the same time, the ethnic differentiation of demographic processes was clearly manifested. Size of Kazakhs increased by 22.2%, as a result, the share of the ethnic group in the population for the first time in many years exceeded the fifty-percent mark (53.4%). This was also facilitated by the fact that there were 27.6% fewer Russians, 42.8% fewer Ukrainians, and 2.7 times fewer Germans. The representation of other ethnic groups has also decreased. The growth rate of the Kazakh ethnic group could not compensate for the losses of other peoples, resulting in a decrease in the total population.

Table 52 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	16464.5	100	14953.1	100	90.8
Kazakhs	6534.6	39.7	7985.0	53.4	122.2
Russians	6227.5	37.8	4509.6	30.2	72.4
Ukrainians	956.2	5.8	547.1	3.7	57.2
Germans	957.5	5.8	353.4	2.3	36.9
Other ethnic groups	1788.7	10.9	1558.0	10.4	87.1

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the all-union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. pp. 7-70. National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Volume 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. – Almaty, 2000. 6-237.

Thus, the ethno-demographic structure of the population, built up in the Soviet period of history, is undergoing a radical transformation. Migration processes had the greatest impact on significant changes in the size and composition of the population in the 1990s (Table 53).

Table 53 - External migration in Kazakhstan in 1990-1999 (thousand people)

Years	Emigration	Emigration	Migration balance
1990	179.9	272.4	-92.5
1991	170.8	228.5	-57.7
1992	161.5	317.8	-156.3
1993	111.1	330.1	-219.0
1994	70.4	477.1	-406.7
1995	71.1	309.6	-238.5
1996	53.9	229.4	-175.5
1997	38.1	299.5	-261.4
1998	40.6	243.7	-203.1
1999	41.3	164.9	-123.6
1990–1999	938.7	2872.5	-1933.8

Resource: Kurganskaya V., Dunaev V. Strategic priorities and regional aspects of the ethnodemographic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan/ Social portrait of modern Kazakhstan society: collection of articles 2 issue of IMEP under the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan-Leader of the Nation. - Astana-Almaty, 2016. P. 111-112.

Table 53 shows that 2872.5 thousand people left Kazakhstan in the period from 1990 to 1999. The immigration influx (938.7 thousand people) could not compensate for this decline. As a result, the negative balance of external migration amounted to 1933.8 thousand people. The largest population decline was observed in 1993-1995 – 44.7% of the negative balance for all the 1990s.

The monograph did not aim to identify the reasons why people left Kazakhstan. We can only state that the phenomenon when" non-titular " ethnic groups (that is, not giving a name (title) they moved to their "titular" homeland, which was typical for the entire post-Soviet space.

The following should be noted. In most cases, the comparative analysis of the migration situation in the former Soviet republics in the 1990s was based on absolute data. The result of such studies was the conclusion about a huge or even catastrophic migration outflow from Kazakhstan, far exceeding the migration losses of most of the newly independent States. In our opinion, this approach to the problem distorts its essence. A comparative analysis of migration losses based solely on absolute data is invalid. The key issue lies in the population size of the former Soviet republics and the varying representation within their populations of the "non-titular," and therefore potentially migration-active, component. The share of such in more than 16 million Kazakhstan in 1989 was 60.3% (Table35), and, for example, in 3 million Armenia-about 2% [5]. A comparative analysis of absolute data on size of emigrants on the example of these two republics will

certainly lead to a conclusion about catastrophic processes in Kazakhstan. Relative indicators show that the average annual rate of emigration in the last decade of the twentieth century was 1.8% of the population of the Republic.

At the same time, Kazakhstan is beginning to implement an ethnic repatriation policy. The first state decision regulating the processes of Kazakh immigration to Kazakhstan was adopted on November 18, 1991: "On the procedure and conditions for resettlement to the Kazakh SSR of indigenous people who expressed a desire to work in Rural areas, from other republics and foreign countries". In 1992, the law "on immigration" was adopted - the next step aimed at regulating the organized resettlement of Kazakhs. Since 1995, the procedure for acquiring citizenship for ethnic returnees has been simplified. In 1997, the law "on population migration" was issued, which expanded size of people who want to return. It included not only Kazakhs who were subjected to repression, but also all those who lived abroad before the Republic acquired sovereignty. To encourage the arrival of repatriates in Kazakhstan, the government began to allocate social assistance to those arriving annually (free travel to their permanent place of residence and transportation of property, allocation of funds for the purchase of housing, payment of one-time benefits, provision of food, etc.). As a result of the measures taken, the migration flow of the population to Kazakhstan has sharply increased, which has made it possible to somewhat stabilize the demographic situation (Table 53).

It should be recalled that the negative balance of external migration (in Soviet times – inter-Republican), was outlined in 1968. But in the 1970s and 1980s, the migration decline was covered by a natural increase, as a result of which size of European ethnic groups increased. In the 1990s, a small natural increase was no longer able to neutralize migration losses, and then the death rate began to exceed the birth rate. As a result, size of representatives of European peoples, primarily Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians, is decreasing under the influence of not only migration, but also depopulation.

The reasons for this situation are largely rooted in the age and gender structure of the population, changes in which, resulting from migration, primarily have a negative impact on population reproduction processes.

A comparative analysis of the age structure of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 shows that in the last decade of the twentieth century, the aging process of the population has significantly accelerated. Moreover, it goes both " from above "(an increase in the share of older ages in the age pyramid) and" from below " (a decrease in the share of children's ages). Size of children (0-14 years old) decreased by 17.4% over the years, while size of older people (60 years and older) increased by 8.2%. The share of these groups in the population has also changed. If in 1989 the age group of 0-14 years was 31.9% of the population, in 1999 – 28,5%. The share of the group 60 years and older increased over the same years from 9.2% to 10.8% [6; from 10].

According to the results of the 1999 census, the aging process of the Republic's population has a clearly defined ethnic component. This is clearly seen in the example of the two largest ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. The analysis of the age composition of the population shows that Kazakhs and Russians were at different stages of demographic transition (Table 54).

Table 54 - Age structure of the Kazakh and Russian population according to the 1999 census (thousand people)

The entire population Including, years	Kazakhs		Russians	
	Size	%	Size	%
	7985.0	100	4479.6	100
0-9	1755.8	22.0	517.5	11.6
10-19	1748.7	21.9	796.9	17.8
20-29	1402.9	17.6	644.8	14.4
30-39	1306.4	16.3	614.4	13.7
40-49	857.2	10.7	703.0	15.7
50-59	431.4	5.4	440.7	9.8
60-69	291.6	3.7	449.2	10.0
70 and older	191.0	2.4	313.1	7.0

Resource: National composition of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4. Results of the 1999 Population census in the Republic of Kazakhstan.Almaty, 2000. p. 13

Table 54 shows that the Kazakh population has a younger, progressive age structure. The proportion of individuals aged 60 and older is 6.1%, which, according to the demographic aging scale developed by Zh. Beaujeu-Garnier and E. Rosset, indicates demographic youth. A significant share (41.9%) of the young age group (0–19 years) suggests a potential for further rejuvenation of the Kazakh population.

The age structure of Russians has been significantly influenced by migration processes, so the issue of demographic aging can be discussed with some degree of caution. Nevertheless, the age structure of Russians in 1999 clearly reflects a regressive type. The 0–9-year-old group is among the smallest, with only older age groups (beginning at 50 years) showing smaller numbers. The proportion of individuals aged 60 and older is 17.0%, indicating a high level of demographic aging. If the aging coefficient A for Kazakhs in the former Soviet Union is 13.8%, then for Russians it is 58.0%.[2]

The age structure also indicates different prospects for the demographic development of the two main ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. In the reproductive group of the population (age 20-39 years), size of Kazakhs is 2709.3 thousand,

[2] *A. Sovi aging index: the ratio of size of people aged 60 years and older to size of people under 20 years. If this ratio is less than 20 years, then the degree of aging is considered low, from 20 to 30% - average, more than 30% - high.*

Russian-1259.2 thousand or 2.2 times less. But in the group most susceptible to mortality (50 years and older), size of Russians is 1.3 times higher than size of Kazakhs (1203.0 thousand people and 914.0 thousand people, respectively).

In the age structure of the population in 1999, trends in the formation of the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the medium term are laid down. And if we consider that at the age of 0-19 years, size of Kazakhs exceeds size of Russians almost twice, then in the long term these trends will increase. This is also confirmed by data on the representation of the main ethnic groups in different age groups of the Republic's population (Table 55).

Table 55- Representation of Kazakhs and Russians in the age groups of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 1999 census, %

Age	The entire population	Including		
		Kazakhs	Russians	Other ethnic groups
In total	100	53.4	30.0	16.6
Includingin age, years				
0-9	100	66.1	19.5	14.4
10-19	100	58.4	26.6	15.0
20-29	100	58.1	26.7	15.2
30-39	100	56.8	26.7	16.5
40-49	100	45.2	37.1	17.7
50-59	100	36.7	40.5	22.8
60-69	100	30.2	46.5	23.3
70 and older	100	29.8	48.9	21.3

Resource: National composition of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4. Results of the 1999 Population census in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almaty, 2000. P. 13

Russian population formation trends are opposite, as can be seen from table 55: the representation of Kazakhs with each older age group decreases, and the representation of Russians increases. The trend of demographic dominance of Kazakhs soon is quite clear. The Foundation of a sovereign demographic system was laid in the 1990s, and it is based on the age structure of the population.

In the process of reproduction in the 1990s, there was a very noticeable crisis in Kazakhstan: the total birth rate decreased by 34.4%, the total mortality rate increased by 24.9%, and natural growth decreased by 3 times. For a ten-year period, this is a high rate (Table 56).

Table 56 - Reproduction of the population of Kazakhstan in 1990-1999 (per 1000 population)

Years	Born	Dead	Natural Increase
1990	22.20	7.90	14.30
1991	21.50	8.20	13.30

1992	20.50	8.40	12.10
1993	19.30	9.50	9.80
1994	18.90	9.90	9.00
1995	17.50	10.70	6.80
1996	16.30	10.70	5.60
1997	15.20	10.40	4.80
1998	14.80	10.20	4.60
1999	14.57	9.87	4.70

Resource: Kurganskaya V., Dunaev V. strategic priorities and regional aspects of the ethnodemographic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Social portrait of modern Kazakhstan society: Collection of art. 2nd issue. IMEP at the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan-Leader of the Nation. Astana-Almaty, 2016. P. 111-112.

Attention is drawn to the evolutionary rate of decline in the birth rate and the intermittent, abrupt behavior of mortality rates. Thus, in 1990-95, the overall mortality rate increased by 35.4%, and in 1995-1999 it decreased by 7.8%. The main reason for these changes, in our opinion, is a sharp decline in the birth rate. In the early 1990s, the birth rate in Kazakhstan was high (Table 56). During the same crisis years, a high rate of infant and child mortality was established, which significantly affected the overall mortality rate. In other words, the more children are born, the greater the impact of child mortality on the overall mortality of the population. The lower the birth rate, the lower the overall mortality rate in subsequent years. In the age structure of 1999, the 0–4-year group decreased by more than 730 thousand people in comparison with 1989. Accordingly, the overall mortality rate decreased in the second half of the 1990s.

Population reproduction trends are similar in all ethnic groups, but the difference is only in the rate of development of the process (Table 57).

Table 57- Births, deaths, natural population growth by individual ethnic groups in 1990 and 1999 (per 1000 population)

	1990	1999
Fertility		
The entire population	22.2	14.6
Kazakhs	30.1	17.8
Russians	14.5	8.8
Ukrainians	16.1	9.6
Germans	15.5	19.3
Mortality		
The entire population	7.9	9.9
Kazakhs	6.3	6.6
Russians	8.8	14.2
Ukrainians	11.6	21.5
Germans	7.7	14.5
Natural increase		
The entire population	14.3	4.7

Kazakhs	23.8	11.2
Russians	5.7	-5.4
Ukrainians	4.5	-11.9
Germans	7.8	4.8

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. Almaty, 1996. - Pp. 56-58, 85, 86; Ethnodemographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. The statistical compilation. / Edited by Shokamanov/ Almaty, 2006. p. 153

Pay attention to the evolution of the birth rate. Trends in the decline in the birth rate were determined in the "pre-confident" time and were largely associated with socio-economic changes. This was more pronounced in cities and less pronounced in Rural areas. Therefore, the crisis of the 1990s and the curtailment of social programs to support families affected Rural residents more painfully. The birth rate has decreased for all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan, but the process has affected Kazakhs most of all: the overall birth rate has decreased by 40.9%, while the Russians – by 39.3%, the Ukrainians – 40.4%, and the Germans even increased. This is even though emigration has largely washed out the reproductive layer from the age structure of European ethnic groups. Thus, the birth rate processes that took place among the Kazakh ethnic group at the end of the twentieth century indicated serious demographic shocks.

At the same time, the death rate among Kazakhs increased slightly (by 4.8%). The combination of declining birth rates and rising mortality resulted in a 2.1-fold decrease in natural growth in 1999 compared to 1990. The situation was even more negative for representatives of European ethnic groups due to the rapid increase in mortality: the overall mortality rate for Russians increased by 61.4%, for Ukrainians-by 85.3%, and so on. As a result, in the late 1990s, Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian mortality rates exceeded birth rates (Table 57). Depopulation processes were identified.

Thus, in the 1990s, an absolute decline in size of some European ethnic groups began, due to both migration outflow and excess mortality rates over birth rates.

The dynamics of demographic processes in the regions of the Republic were not the same. One of the important reasons for this was the existing ethnic composition of the population.

The peculiarity of southern Kazakhstan is that there is a fairly high proportion of the Kazakh population with preserved natural growth and a relatively small number of European ethnic groups subject to emigration and depopulation (Table 58).

Table 58 - Ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	6316.8	100	6251.3	100	99.0
Kazakhs	3050.9	48.3	3903.4	62.5	127.9

Russians	1832.8	29.0	1208.9	19.3	65.9
Ukrainians	154.7	2.5	60.2	1.0	38.9
Germans	233.5	3.7	45.7	0.7	19.6
Other ethnic groups	1044.9	16.5	1033.1	16.5	98.9

Resource: National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. Pp. 6-237. South Kazakhstan includes Alma-Ata, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 1999 census.

As a result, the losses in the southern region of the Republic were the smallest in Kazakhstan. Size of Kazakhs increased by 27.9% (the highest figure in the country), size of Russians decreased by 34.1% (the highest figure). The most dynamic demographic processes took place in Almaty: size of Kazakhs here in 1989-1999 increased by 72.2%, size of Russians decreased by 27.8%. Kazakhs are increasingly concentrated in major cities of the Republic. The representation of Ukrainians (2.6 times) and Germans (5.1 times) is rapidly decreasing).

Similar processes were observed in Western Kazakhstan (Table 59). There is also a high proportion of the Kazakh population, which has maintained a positive natural growth, and a low proportion of the European population. The 20.4% increase in size of Kazakhs almost compensated for the decrease in size of Russians (33.4%), Ukrainians (38.2%), Germans (2.7 times) and representatives of other ethnic groups (44.3%). The total population of the region decreased by only 2.7%.

Table 59 - Ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	2111.1	100	2054.3	100	97.3
Kazakhs	1262.4	59.8	1520.6	74.0	120.4
Russians	560.3	26.6	373.1	18.2	66.6
Ukrainians	116.5	5.5	72.0	3.5	61.8
Germans	38.7	1.8	14.4	0.7	37.2
Other ethnic groups	133.2	6.3	74.2	3.6	55.7

Resource: National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. Pp. 6-237. Western Kazakhstan includes: Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, and Mangistau regions according to the 1999 census.

In Eastern, Northern and Central Kazakhstan, the demographic situation developed differently. The growth rate of the Kazakh population here was lower than in the southern and Western regions, and the share of European ethnic

groups was higher. All this has led to a more pronounced reduction in the total population. The highest rates were observed in Central Kazakhstan (Table 60).

Table 60 - Ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1841.2	100	1410.2	100	76.6
Kazakhs	459.2	24.9	529.5	37.5	115.3
Russians	875.9	47.6	614.4	43.6	70.1
Ukrainians	196.6	10.7	78.7	5.6	40.0
Germans	167.7	9.1	57.1	4.0	34.0
Other ethnic groups	141.8	7.7	130.5	9.3	92.0

Resource: National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. Pp. 6-237. The Karaganda region became a part of Central Kazakhstan according to the 1999 census.

In 1989-1999, size of residents in the Central region decreased by 23.4%. The increase in size of Kazakhs by 15.3% could not neutralize the losses of Russians (by 29.9%), Ukrainians (by 60.0%), Germans (by 66.0%), and other ethnic groups (by 8.0%).

The peculiarity of Northern Kazakhstan is as follows: on the one hand, the capital of the Republic was moved here, which caused an influx of internal migrants, on the other - the demographic situation is largely determined by numerous groups of the Ukrainian and German population (Table 61). And if the dynamics of the reduction in size of Russians at the end of the twentieth century was the lowest in Kazakhstan (by 22.3%), the Germans, as a result of migration outflow, became 2.2 times less, the Ukrainians – 1.4 times. The impressive representation of other ethnic groups also decreased by 25.1%. As a result, the population of the region decreased by 16.3%, despite an increase in size of Kazakhs by 19.8%.

Table 61 - Ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	4429.7	100	3706.3	100	83.7
Kazakhs	1075.6	24.3	1288.4	34.8	119.8
Russians	2044.1	46.1	1588.5	42.9	77.7
Ukrainians	455.2	10.2	320.6	8.6	70.4
Germans	450.7	10.2	204.1	5.5	45.3
Other ethnic	406.6	9.2	304.7	8.2	74.9

groups					

Resource: National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. Pp. 6-237. Northern Kazakhstan includes Akmola, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan regions and Astana according to the 1999 census.

Russians and Kazakhs have been determining the demographic situation in East Kazakhstan for many decades, accounting for about 90% of the total population (Table 62). in the 1990s, the region experienced the lowest growth rate in Kazakhstan (8.2% or 3.4 times lower than in the southern regions) and a relatively small decrease in size of Russians (by 24.0%). As a result, the region's population declined by 13.3%.

Table 62 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1989 and 1999 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		1999 to 1989 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1765.7	100	1531.0	100	86.7
Kazakhs	686.5	38.9	743.1	48.5	108.2
Russians	914.4	51.8	694.7	45.4	76.0
Ukrainians	35.7	2.0	15.7	1.0	44.0
Germans	66.9	3.8	32.1	2.1	48.0
Other ethnic groups	62.2	3.5	45.4	3.0	73.0

Resource: National composition of the republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan by nationality, sex and age/ results of the 1999 population census in the republic of Kazakhstan.The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. Pp. 6-237. East Kazakhstan region was included in the East Kazakhstan region according to the 1999 census.

Thus, at the end of the twentieth century, Kazakhstan experienced a grandiose breakdown of socio-economic, political, and ethno-demographic paradigms that had been developing for decades. During the Soviet period of history, Kazakhstan had a stable image as a region with an industrial and agricultural economy and a Europeanized population. The Republic was perceived almost as a Union Europeanized space. The collapse of the USSR and the construction of sovereignty, accompanied by a comprehensive crisis, led to the fact that the ethnodemographic system created in Kazakhstan, which reflected the Soviet socio-economic essence, began to quickly collapse. A sharp decline in the birth rate, an increase in mortality, and emigration led to an absolute reduction in the population. The result of global changes was that by the beginning of the XXI century, the Republic of Kazakhstan had a different ethno-demographic situation than in the recent past. The majority of the population of the Republic were now Kazakhs. It was on this ethnic basis that the sovereign demographic and socio-economic system was to be built.

2.2 Formation of the Demographic System of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Kazakhs as the Main Demographic Potential (1999-2009)

At the end of the twentieth century, the political, social, and economic crisis that affected the post-Soviet space led to significant demographic shifts. In Kazakhstan, there was a substantial migration outflow, which was only marginally offset by natural population growth, resulting in a decline in the republic's population. However, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, positive changes began to emerge, driven by the stabilization of the ethnopolitical and socio-economic situation. This primarily manifested in a marked reduction in emigration flows. Additionally, the favorable age-sex structure contributed to a significant increase in birth rates and overall natural population growth. The decrease in emigration intensity combined with rising immigration led, for the first time in many years, to a positive external migration balance. As a result of the interplay between demographic and migratory factors, the population began to grow. The pace of this growth was substantial; for example, the average annual growth rate between 2005 and 2009 was nearly ten times higher than that observed between 1999 and 2005. This is largely due to the evolution of the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan. The dominant positions in the ethnodemographic structure are occupied by Kazakhs, the share of the ethnic group in the population increased in 2009 to 63.1% (Table 63).

Table 63 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 2009 census (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		Other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Kazakhstan	16009.6	100	10096.8	63.1	3793.8	23.7	333.0	2.1	178.4	1.1	1607.6	10.0
Akmola	737.5	100	349.1	47.3	264.0	35.8	38.4	5.2	26.1	3.5	59.9	8.1
Aktobe	757.8	100	601.5	79.4	103.1	13.6	25.5	3.4	5.5	0.7	22.2	2.9
Almaty	1807.9	100	1223.2	67.7	306.4	16.9	6.5	0.4	8.7	0.5	263.1	14.5
Atyrau	510.4	100	465.0	91.1	33.6	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	10.5	2.1
West Kazakhstan	598.9	100	432.5	72.2	135.8	22.7	11.6	1.9	8.6	1.4	10.4	1.7
Zhambyl	1022.1	100	729.7	71.4	122.6	12.0	5.4	0.5	4.4	0.4	160.0	15.6
Karaganda	1341.7	100	622.3	46.4	530.0	39.5	50.0	3.7	32.8	2.4	106.6	7.9
Kostanay	885.6	100	328.9	37.1	380.6	43.0	84.8	9.6	28.0	3.2	63.3	7.1
Kyzylorda	678.8	100	646.6	95.3	16.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.03	15.5	2.3
Mangystau	485.4	100	428.4	88.3	39.8	8.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	14.7	3.0
South Kazakhstan	2469.4	100	1786.0	72.3	136.5	5.5	5.8	0.2	2.5	0.1	538.6	21.8
Pavlodar	742.5	100	353.7	47.6	288.0	38.8	40.1	5.4	20.7	2.8	40.0	5.4
North Kazakhstan	596.5	100	198.6	33.3	300.8	50.4	29.8	5.0	20.8	3.5	46.5	7.8
East Kazakhstan	1396.6	100	781.7	56.0	561.2	40.2	7.1	0.5	14.0	1.0	32.6	2.3
Astana city	613.0	100	425.3	69.4	122.2	19.9	12.8	2.1	6.9	1.1	45.8	7.5
Almaty city	1365.6	100	724.2	53.0	452.9	33.2	11.9	0.9	5.7	0.4	170.9	12.5

Resource: Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2009. Short summary. Statistical compendium / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. p. 11.

The high dynamics of growth in size of Kazakhs was a determining factor in the increase in the population of the Republic in 1999-2009 (Table 64). At the same time, the rate of decline of other ethnic groups in Kazakhstan, primarily Russian, has slowed significantly.

Table 64 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

All population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	size	%	size	%	
	14953.1	100	16009.6	100	107.1
Kazakhs	7985.0	53.4	10096.8	63.1	126.4
Russian	4509.6	30.2	3793.8	23.7	84.1
Ukrainians	547.1	3.7	333.0	2.1	60.9
Germans	353.4	2.3	178.4	1.1	50.5
Other ethnic groups	1558.0	10.4	1607.6	10.0	103.2

Resource: National composition of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, part 1. Kazakhstan by nationality, gender and age. Results of the 1999 population census in the RK. The statistical collection /Under the editorship of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P.6-237. Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The statistical collection /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. - 11.

As a result, in 2009, the population of Kazakhstan almost recovered from the level of 1989, but its ethnic composition has changed dramatically. Kazakhs became the majority determining the demographic situation in the first decade of the XXI century. The European ethnic group has almost doubled in size over the same period, and its share in the population has significantly decreased.

Thus, the demographic influence of European ethnic groups, which have influenced the dynamics of the population of Kazakhstan for more than a century, became minimal by 2009. The demographic behavior of Kazakhs to a decisive extent determines the demographic trends in the country.

Migration had a great influence on changing the vector of population development. During the inter – census decade (1999-2009), the migration situation in the country changed significantly, which was primarily determined by a sharp decline in emigration - 3.1 times compared to the period 1989-1999 (Table 65). As a result, the negative balance of migration decreased by 6.2 times, despite a slight decrease in size of arrivals in the Republic. Moreover, Kazakhstan turned from a migration donor to a recipient: in 2004-2009, size of arrivals exceeded size of departures by 78.5 thousand people.

Table 65 - External migration of the population of Kazakhstan in 1999-2009 (thousand people)

Years	Immigration	Emigration	Migration Balance
1999	41,3	164,9	-123,6
2000	47,4	155,7	-108,3
2001	53,5	141,7	-88,2
2002	58,2	120,2	-62,0
2003	65,6	73,9	-8,3
2004	68,3	65,5	2,8
2005	74,8	52,1	22,7
2006	66,7	33,7	33,0
2007	53,4	42,4	11,0
2008	46,4	45,3	1,1
2009	42,3	34,4	7,9
1999–2009	617.9	929.8	-311.9

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2005. The statistical compilation. Almaty, 2005. p. 6-67; www.stat.gov.kz.

The main influence on migration processes in Kazakhstan has always been exerted by Russians. The Russian immigration niche, which had been forming for decades (from the end of the nineteenth century to the end of the 1960s), gradually turned into an emigration niche, rapidly losing its potential in the 1990s. But already in the early 2000s, there were serious changes in the migration behavior of Russians. If in 1994 283.1 thousand Russians left Kazakhstan, then in 10 years, in 2004 – 39.1 thousand or 7.2 times less. The negative balance of migration decreased by 9.4 times (from 251.9 thousand in 1994 to 26.7 thousand in 2004) [7; p. 38; 8; p. 69].

In our opinion, the ethnopolitical causes of migration, which played an important role at the end of the twentieth century, have largely exhausted their potential in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Migration processes develop mainly under the influence of the economic factor. Economic and political stabilization in the Republic of Kazakhstan has significantly reduced the external migration turnover.

The evolution of immigration in the 2000s was most influenced by the flows of ethnic repatriates from Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

So, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the importance of external migration, which for decades played an important role in the process of population formation, is reduced to a minimum. Migration phenomena in the Republic of Kazakhstan are developing on an internal basis. The vector of internal migration is determined by Kazakhs (81.4% of internal migration turnover) [9; p. 30-31].

More clearly, Kazakhs also influence the age structure of the population of Kazakhstan (Table 66).

Table 66 - Representation of Kazakhs and Russians in the age groups of the population of Kazakhstan according to the 2009 census (%)

Age	The entire population	Including		
		Kazakhs	Russians	Other ethnic groups
In total	100	63.1	23.7	13.2
0-9	100	72.0	15.9	12.1
10-19	100	71.6	16.6	11.8
2029	100	65.1	22.4	12.5
30-39	100	64.5	22.9	12.6
40-49	100	62.3	23.9	13.8
50-59	100	50.8	34.4	14.8
60-69	100	45.4	38.2	16.4
70 and older	100	34.7	46.2	19.2

Resource: National composition, religion, and language proficiency, 2009. Astana, 2010. Pp. 36-38

As can be seen from the table, Kazakhs predominate in all age groups, except the oldest. The most obvious advantage is shown in childhood and young age, which allows us to hope for the reproductive activity of the ethnic group in the future. The age structure also implies further evolution of the ethnic composition of the population in the direction of increasing the share of the Kazakh ethnic group. In 2009, the Kazakhs had a young age structure, especially in comparison with the Russians, as evidenced by the data of the 2009 census (Table 67).

Table 67 - Age structure of Kazakhs and Russians according to the 2009 census (thousand people)

Age	Kazakhs		Russians	
	Size	%	Size	%
The entire population Including, years	10096.8	100	3793.8	100
0-9	1898.7	18.8	418.9	11.0
10-19	1977.9	19.6	458.7	12.1
20-29	1407.5	13.9	659.2	17.4
30-39	1518.3	15.0	539.1	14.2
40-49	1352.1	13.4	518.5	13.7
50-59	804.0	8.0	544.5	14.4
60-69	369.2	3.7	310.6	8.2
70 and older	258.4	2.5	344.3	9.1

Resource: National composition, religion, and language proficiency. 2009. Astana, 2010. P. 34,36

The age structure of Kazakhs demonstrates a positive reproductive situation. Thus, size of the conditional generation of children (0-19 years old) is

1.3 times higher than size of the conditional generation of their parents (20-39 years old), which indicates a progressive type of age pyramid (size of young age groups exceeds size of older groups). The situation is opposite for Russians: size of conditional generation of parents (20-39 years old) is 1.4 times higher than size of conditional generation of their children (0-19 years old), which indicates a regressive type of age pyramid (size of older age groups exceeds size of younger groups). The problems of population aging in 2009 are much more pronounced in Russians: the aging rate of Sovi is 74.6 (very old population), while the Kazakhs – 16.2 (young population).

But the young age structure can't last forever. Over time, numerous young generations will gradually move to older age groups, which will also lead to new issues of ethnodemographic development (Table 68).

Table 68 - Age structure of Kazakhs according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

Age	1999		2009		2009 to 1999
	Size	%	Size	%	%
In total	7985.0	100	10096.8	100	126.4
0-9	1755.8	22.0	1898.7	18.8	108.1
10-19	1748.7	21.9	1977.9	19.6	113.1
20-29	1402.9	17.6	1917,9	19.0	136.7
30-39	1306.4	16.3	1518.5	15.0	116.2
40-49	857.2	10,7	1352.1	13.4	157.7
50-59	431.4	5.4	804.0	8.0	186.4
60-69	291.6	3.7	369.2	3.7	126.6
70 and older	191.0	2.4	258.4	2.5	135.3

Resource: National composition of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4. Results of the 1999 population census in the RK. Almaty, 2000. P.13; national composition, religion and language proficiency in the RK. Results of the 2009 population census in Kazakhstan.Statistical collection / Ed. Smailova A. A. / Astana, 2010. P. 34, 36

First, we are talking about the problem of aging of the Kazakh population. Problems of aging have always been characteristic of the European ethnic groups of Kazakhstan, which affected the overall mortality rate. A comparative analysis of the age structure in 1999 and 2009 suggests that this phenomenon will also be characteristic of Kazakhs over time. Table 68 shows that the growth rate of the population aged 40 and over is much higher than that of the population aged under 39. And in such age groups as 0-9 years (in the long - term reproductive potential) and 50-59 years (in the long-term pensioners and the group that affects the increase in mortality rates), the growth dynamics differs dramatically-the growth rate of 50-59-year-olds is 10.7 times higher than the rate of 0-9-year-olds. Of course, absolute data does not indicate a catastrophic situation, size of young age groups is much higher than size of older people. However, the trend has been identified and will gradually become more pronounced.

At the same time, the demographic consequences of the state's immigration

policy are gradually beginning to affect the age structure. The intensive arrival of ethnic Kazakhs to Kazakhstan and their reproductive activity in their historical homeland can have a significant impact on changes in the age structure of the population in the future.

Thus, political, socio-economic stabilization, changes in the vector of external migration, and the evolution of the age structure of the population have a decisive influence on the indicators of population reproduction in the first decade of the twenty-first century (Table 69).

Table 69 - Reproduction of the population of Kazakhstan in 1999-2009 (per 1000 population)

Years	Born	Dead	Natural increase
1999	14.57	9.87	4.70
2000	14.90	10.06	4.84
2001	14.90	9.95	4.95
2002	15.29	10.05	5.24
2003	16.63	10.41	6.22
2004	18.19	10.14	8.05
2005	18.42	10.37	8.05
2006	19.71	10.27	9.44
2007	20.79	10.22	10.57
2008	22.75	9.74	13.01
2009	23.80	9.60	14.20

Resource: Kurganskaya V., Dunaev V. Strategic priorities and regional aspects of ethnodemographic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Social portrait of modern Kazakhstan society: collection of articles 2-nd issue. IMEP at the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan-Leader of the Nation. Astana-Almaty, 2016. Pp. 112-113

Between 1999 and 2009, the total birth rate increased by 63.3%. Notably, in the second half of the decade, the growth dynamics were twice as high as in the first half. During the same period, the mortality rate decreased by 2.7%, with the decline being more pronounced in the latter half of the decade. As a result, natural population growth tripled over ten years. Due to this rapid improvement, reproductive indicators nearly returned to their 1990 levels, and the demographic crisis of the late twentieth century was quickly overcome. Natural growth became the primary driver of Kazakhstan's demographic development. For instance, in 2008–2009, 98% of the total population increase was attributed to natural growth [9; p. 20].

The Kazakhs determine the reproduction processes due to their numerical advantage, especially in young age groups. In addition, Kazakhs have much better-preserved traditions of having many children. In 1999-2009, their total birth rate increased 1.8 times. As a result, natural growth increased 2.2 times, despite a slight increase in mortality. The demographic development of the Kazakhs is also largely due to changes in the age structure - in the early 2000s,

the reproductive potential of the generation born in the 1980s began to be realized (Table 70).

Table 70 - Births, deaths, natural population growth by individual ethnic groups in 1999 and 2009 (per 1000 population)

	1999	2009
Fertility		
The entire population	14.6	23.8
Kazakhs	17.8	32.1
Russians	8.8	10.8
Ukrainians	9.6	9.3
Germans	19.3	13.3
Mortality		
The entire population	9.9	9.6
Kazakhs	6.6	7.4
Russians	14.2	12.0
Ukrainians	21.5	18.5
Germans	14.5	6.2
Natural increase		
The entire population	4.7	14.2
Kazakhs	11.2	24.7
Russians	-5.4	-1.2
Ukrainians	-11.9	-9.2
Germans	4.8	7.1

Resource: Ethnodemographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. Statistical compendium / Edited by Yu. Shokamanov / Almaty, 2006, P. 153; Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2017. Statistical compilation. Ministry of national economy, Committee on statistics. Astana, 2017. Pp. 95-96.

Table 70 data show a significant improvement in the birth rate among Russians, while the overall mortality rate decreases. Similar trends are observed in other major ethnic groups of Kazakhstan. Thus, the first decade of the twenty-FIRST century is characterized by demographic acceleration, which made it possible to overcome the consequences of the crisis of the 1990s.

It should be noted that the increase in the birth rate, which determined this acceleration, was not only due to a successful age situation. Age-related birth rates have also increased significantly, and in all age groups except the youngest (under 20) (Table 71).

Table 71 - Birth rates by age group (number of births per 1000 women of reproductive age)

Years	Age groups of mothers years							
	Up to 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
1999	33,92	133,29	99,97	59,57	26,08	5,85	0,56	53,51
2005	26,74	139,44	132,79	87,08	45,88	10,22	0,55	64,71
2006	27,85	143,87	140,43	95,05	51,55	11,51	0,58	69,21

2007	29,32	146,49	147,62	101,81	54,95	12,85	0,60	73,20
2008	31,12	158,24	160,54	112,00	60,70	14,93	0,71	80,68
2009	31,38	157,02	157,73	110,77	60,82	15,28	0,68	80,93

Resource: www.stat.gov.kz.

There is a noticeable trend, with each older group, the dynamics of the process increase. Thus, size of births per 1000 women aged 20-24 years in 2009 increased by 1.2 times compared to 1999, 25-29 years – by 1.6 times, 30-34 years – by 1.9 times, 35-39 years – by 2.3 times, 40-44 years – by 2.6 times. The total birth rate (the average number of births per woman) in 2009 was 1.5 times higher than in 1999 (2.66 and 1.80, respectively).

According to the authors, this trend is primarily due to a significant improvement in the socio-economic situation in Kazakhstan, an increase in the amount of social payments for the birth of a child. Women of older reproductive groups who did not give birth in the difficult 1990s, in the" zero " implemented plans for the birth of the second, third, etc. children.

Determine the situation of the evolution of the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan, the growing proportion of Kazakhs who have retained higher reproductive attitudes. This is confirmed by the data in table 72. The birth rate varies significantly across the regions of Kazakhstan. In the Mangistau and South Kazakhstan regions, which are mainly populated by Kazakhs, the total birth rate is more than twice as high as in the Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions, where the share of the European population is high. In all groups of reproductive age (except 15-19 years) the birth rate in Mangistau and South Kazakhstan regions is two or more times higher. Thus, the average Kazakh indicator is often formed under the influence of opposite trends in demographic development. But if earlier the "European" version had a greater influence on the final result, now the situation is determined by demographic processes inherent in the "Asian" group.

Table 72 - Birth rates by age group in some regions of Kazakhstan in 2009 (per 1000 women of reproductive age)

Regions	Age groups of mothers years								Total fertility rate
	до 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49	
Kazakhstan	31,38	157,02	157,73	110,77	60,82	15,28	0,68	80,93	2,66
Mangystau	46,67	220,25	216,85	162,23	89,14	23,40	1,09	117,74	3,80
South Kazakhstan	29,59	233,68	222,89	149,71	83,02	21,52	1,29	114,02	3,71
Kostanay	29,45	101,87	100,09	66,74	33,85	8,10	0,43	50,38	1,70
North Kazakhstan	30,57	103,42	106,15	64,27	33,23	6,87	0,08	50,69	1,72

Resource: www.stat.gov.kz

A certain influence on the reproduction processes in 1999-2009 was also

exerted by a decrease in the overall mortality rate (by 2.7%) (Table 70). As mentioned earlier, the demographic development dynamics were much more clearly positive in the second half of the "zero" years (2005-2009). let's Look at this period in more detail.

The overall mortality rate could have been even lower were it not for the rise in infant mortality observed between 2005 and 2009, which was largely due to the adoption in 2008 of the new live birth criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (see Table 73). The increase in the birth rate, coupled with the application of the new criteria, led to a rise in the share of deaths among children under one year of age, which accounted for 4.2% of total mortality in 2010.

Table 73 - Infant mortality rate in 2005-2009

	In total	Including	
		Boys	girls
2005	15,15	16,81	13,38
2006	13,91	15,60	12,12
2007	14,57	16,73	12,29
2008*	20,76	22,92	18,48
2009*	18,23	20,14	16,19

Resource: Women and men of Kazakhstan. The statistics collection. Astana, 2010, p. 17 (www.stat.gov.kz.)

* New criteria for live birth (stillbirth) recommended by who were introduced in 2008.

Due to the transition to international criteria for live and stillbirth, the infant mortality rate in 2008 (20.76 ppm) increased by 42.5% compared to 2007 (14.57 ppm). In 2009, the rate decreased slightly, but overall, the infant mortality rate in Kazakhstan remained quite high.

At the same time, in 2005-2009, several measures are being taken to improve health care in the republic. Thus, budget expenditure on health care increased by 3.1 times - from 56283 million tenge to 176799 million tenge. Expenditures under the item "Public health protection" in 2004-2009 increased by 15.8 times, under the item "Protection of motherhood and childhood" by 6.4 times, etc. In general, the share of healthcare expenditures in Kazakhstan's GDP increased from 2.2% in 2004 to 2.5% in 2009 [10].

The measures taken had a positive impact on the increase in life expectancy of the population of Kazakhstan (Table 74).

Table 74 - Life expectancy in Kazakhstan at birth, years

	The entire population			Urban			Rural		
	In total	Including		In total	Including		in total	Including	
		women	men		women	Men		women	men
2005	65,91	71,77	60,30	65,05	71,62	58,66	67,33	72,22	62,85

2006	66,19	72,03	60,55	65,34	71,85	58,99	67,52	72,45	63,06
2007	66,34	72,58	60,70	65,81	72,74	59,43	67,03	72,30	62,31
2008	67,11	72,43	61,91	66,69	72,34	60,83	67,72	72,55	63,20
2009	68,60	73,55	63,62	68,35	73,58	62,79	68,94	73,51	64,67

Resource: Women and men of Kazakhstan. The statistics collection. Astana, 2010, p. 11 (www.stat.gov.kz.)

In 2005–2009 life expectancy in Kazakhstan increased by 2.69 years (4.1%). The increase in life expectancy at birth is more pronounced in cities. At the same time, the increase in life expectancy for men is much more noticeable than for women, again in cities (by 2.6 times). This is largely due to a significant decrease (by 25.8%) in deaths from accidents, poisoning and injuries, which are more susceptible to men.

Thus, in 2005–2009, the Republic of Kazakhstan saw an increase in General and special birth rates, and a decrease in mortality rates. As a result, the processes of natural population movement have become the leading component of population growth, and external migrations do not have a serious impact on demographic processes. The demographic situation of the state is determined by endogenous, internal factors.

Thus, the population of Kazakhstan, as a result of the new ratio of components of demographic development, began to increase. The determining factor is the ethnic composition of the population, which differs in the regions of the state. Positive dynamics was observed in the regions with a large numerical predominance of the Kazakh ethnic group (Southern and Western Kazakhstan). In regions with a significant proportion of non-titular population (primarily Russian), the population declined (Eastern, Central and Northern Kazakhstan).

The highest growth dynamics was observed in southern Kazakhstan (Table 75). In 1999-2009, size of residents increased by 17.5%. The situation was determined by the growth rate of size of Kazakhs (30.9%), which compensated for the losses of Russians, Ukrainians and Germans. Ethnic groups such as Uzbeks, Uighurs, and Dungans living in the South of the Republic made a certain contribution to the positive result.

Table 75 - Ethnic composition of the population of South Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

The entire population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	6251.3	100	7343.8	100	117.5
Kazakhs	3903.4	62.5	5109.7	69.6	130.9
Russian	1208.9	19.3	1034.6	14.1	85.6
Ukrainians	60.2	1.0	29.9	0.4	49.7
Germans	45.7	0.7	21.5	0.3	47.0
Other ethnic groups	1033.1	16.5	1148.1	15.6	111.1

Resource: National composition of the population of RK. Vol. 4, P. 1. Population of the RK by

nationality, gender and age. The stat. coll. / Under the ed. of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237; Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The stat. coll. /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. 11. South Kazakhstan includes Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 2009 census.

Of great importance is the fact that the southern region includes the city of Almaty, which attracts people from all regions of Kazakhstan. In 1999-2009, the population of Almaty increased by 20.9%, while size of Kazakhs increased by 66.7%. As a result, in 2009 the share of Kazakhs in Almaty exceeded the fifty percent mark (53.0%). Kazakhs thus became the majority of the city's population. Size of Russians in the South of the Republic decreased by 14.4%. Size of Ukrainians and Germans decreased much more intensively, but due to the small representation (2.0% of the population of southern Kazakhstan in 2009), these losses had little effect on the overall indicators and were offset by an increase in size of other ethnic groups, primarily Uzbeks.

In Western Kazakhstan, the representation of the Kazakh ethnic group in the population was even more impressive than in southern Kazakhstan (Table 76)

Table 76 - Ethnic composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

The entire population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	2054.3	100	2352.4	100	114.5
Kazakhs	1520.6	74,0	1927.4	81.9	126.7
Russians	373.1	18.2	312.3	13.3	83.7
Ukrainians	72.0	3.5	40.1	1.7	55.7
Germans	14.4	0.7	7.5	0.3	52.1
Other ethnic groups	74.2	3.6	65.1	2.8	87.7

Resource: National composition of the population of RK. Vol. 4, P. 1. Population of the RK by nationality, gender and age. The stat. coll. / Under the ed. of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237; Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The stat. coll. /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. 11. South Kazakhstan includes Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 2009 census.

As a result, the high growth rate of size of Kazakhs (by 26.7%) was sufficient, despite the losses of other ethnic groups, to ensure a positive demographic dynamic of the entire region (an increase of 14.5%).

In other regions of Kazakhstan, the population declined in 1999-2009, despite the increase in size of Kazakhs. In Northern Kazakhstan, the growth rate of the Kazakh population was among the highest in the Republic (28.5%). But the traditionally high concentration of "waning" European ethnic groups here has neutralized this growth. The total population decreased by 3.5% (Table 77).

Table 77 - Size and ethnic composition of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

The entire population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	3706.3	100	3575.1	100	96.5
Kazakhs	1288.4	34.8	1655.7	46.3	128.5
Russians	1588.5	42.9	1355.6	37.9	85.3
Ukrainians	320.6	8.6	205.9	5.8	64.2
Germans	204.1	5.5	102.5	2.9	50.2
Other ethnic groups	304.7	8.2	255.4	7.1	83.8

Resource: National composition of the population of RK. Vol. 4, P. 1. Population of the RK by nationality, gender and age. The stat. coll. / Under the ed. of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237; Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The stat. coll. /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. 11. South Kazakhstan includes Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 2009 census.

This occurred despite the fact that the region includes the capital of the Republic—Astana—which attracts people not only from Northern Kazakhstan but from across the country. Over the span of ten years, the population of the capital nearly doubled. This dynamic was largely driven by the Kazakh population, whose number in Astana increased by a factor of 3.2 between 1999 and 2009. Astana alone accounted for 79.4% of the total increase in the number of Kazakhs across Northern Kazakhstan. It is also noteworthy that the capital recorded the lowest rate of decline in the Russian population in the Republic, at only 5.4%.

There are no such attractive centers in Central Kazakhstan, so the dynamics of the growth of size of Kazakhs (by 17.5%) could not compensate for the decrease in size of numerous Russians (by 13.7%) and representatives of other ethnic groups. The total population decreased by 4.9% (Table 78).

Table 78 - Ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

The entire population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1410.2	100	1341.7	100	95.1
Kazakhs	529.5	37.5	622.3	46.4	117.5
Russians	614.4	43.6	530.1	39.5	86.3
Ukrainians	78.7	5.6	50.0	3.7	63.5
Germans	57.1	4.0	32.8	2.5	57.4
Other ethnic groups	130.5	9.3	106.5	7.9	81.6

Resource: National composition of the population of RK. Vol. 4, P. 1. Population of the RK by nationality, gender and age. The stat. coll. / Under the ed. of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237; Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The stat. coll. /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. 11. South Kazakhstan includes Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 2009 census.

The least successful combination of factors that can affect population growth is found in Eastern Kazakhstan (Table 79).

Table 79 - Ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population censuses of 1999 and 2009 (thousand people)

The entire population	1999		2009		2009 to 1999 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1531.0	100	1396.6	100	91.2
Kazakhs	743.1	48.6	781.7	56.0	105.2
Russians	694.7	45.4	561.2	40.2	80.8
Ukrainians	15.7	1.0	7.1	0.5	45.2
Germans	32.1	2.1	14.1	1.0	43.9
Other ethnic groups	45.4	3.0	32.5	2.3	71.6

Resource: National composition of the population of RK. Vol. 4, P. 1. Population of the RK by nationality, gender and age. The stat. coll. / Under the ed. of A. Smailova/. Almaty, 2000. P. 6-237; Population Census of the RK in 2009. Short summary. The stat. coll. /Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova/. Astana, 2010. P. 11. South Kazakhstan includes Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan regions and Almaty according to the 2009 census.

In the East of the Republic, size of Kazakhs has traditionally grown at a low rate (5.2% or 5.9 times lower than in southern Kazakhstan) and size of Russians has declined at the highest rate (by 19.2%). As a result, the population of the Eastern region decreased by 9.8% in 1999-2009. Demographic evolutions of other ethnic groups did not have a big impact on regional processes due to their small number.

Thus, in 1999-2009, demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan showed positive dynamics. According to the authors, the reason for the "demographic acceleration" occurring against the background of socio-economic stabilization is the following factors:

- gradually increasing volume of social programs to support large families, social benefits for the birth of a child, etc.

- there is a good situation in the age structure, a significant group of the population is at the reproductive age.

- Declining emigration almost does not determine the essence of demographic processes. At the same time, the state's immigration policy is beginning to bear demographic fruit. Traditional reproductive attitudes and large families are much more common among ethnic returnees.

- change in the ethnic composition of the population, the Kazakhs become the dominant ethnic group. Quantitative changes in the ethnic composition have moved to a new quality, and the demographic situation in the state is determined by representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group, which retains higher reproductive attitudes.

The first decade of the XXI century was a turning point in the

ethnodemographic history of Kazakhstan. Demographic processes that have been developing on an external basis for many decades are increasingly determined by internal factors. A sovereign demographic system based on the socio-economic and socio-cultural preferences of the Kazakh ethnic group is developing more confidently.

2.3 Features of the Functioning of the Sovereign Demographic System: The Defining Role of the Kazakh Ethnos (2009–2021)

The characteristics of the sovereign demographic system are largely shaped by historical legacy. The ethnodemographic upheavals experienced by Kazakhstan throughout the twentieth century were the result of the political, social, and economic developments of the Soviet Union. Massive migratory influxes radically altered the ethnic composition of the republic, with Slavic peoples playing a dominant role, particularly in urban areas. As a result, the specific features of Kazakh demographic development were diluted within the generalized republican indicators, which increasingly aligned with demographic standards typical of the European part of the USSR.

At present, Kazakhs constitute most of the the country's population, and the influence of external migration on overall population dynamics is minimal. The key factors influencing demographic development are now internal and concentrated in the cultural and social characteristics of the Kazakh ethnos. For the first time in modern history, the demographic system of the republic has begun to function on a truly sovereign foundation. The main stages of its formation can be identified.

The Soviet legacy has had a significant impact on Kazakhstan's sovereign development. The dissolution of the USSR and the subsequent emergence of new national states brought to the forefront the question of whether titular ethnic groups in the former Soviet republics were capable of fulfilling state-forming functions and playing a decisive role in the demographic, economic, social, and political structures. In the case of Kazakhstan, these questions were, arguably, of particular urgency. In the ethnodemographic development of the country, the "past" continues to exert a considerable influence on both the present and the future.

The "Soviet" demographic history of Kazakhstan's population may be divided into two main stages, delineated by the dates of national censuses (see Table 80).

Table 80 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to the All-Union population censuses of 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989 (thousand people)

The entire	1926	1939	1959	1970	1979	1989

population	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
	6198.0	100	6151,0	100	9294,7	100	13008,7	100	14684,3	100	16464,5	100
Kazakhs	3637.5	58,5	2327,7	37,8	2787,3	30,0	4234,2	32,5	5289,3	36,0	6534,6	39,7
Russians	1275,8	20,6	2458,7	40,0	3972,0	42,7	5521,9	42,4	5991,2	40,8	6227,5	37,8
Ukrainians	860,0	13,9	658,3	10,7	741.3	8,2	933,5	7,2	898,0	6,1	956,2	5,8
Germans	51,1	0,8	92,6	1,5	659,8	7,1	858,1	6,6	887.4	6,1	957,5	5,8
Another ethnic groups	254.2	4.1	613.7	10.0	1134.3	12.2	1461.0	11.2	1618.4	11.0	1788.7	10.9

Resource: All – Union population census of 1926, Vol. 8. Kazakh ASSR. Moscow. 1928.Pp. 15-46, 126-153; All-Union population census of 1939, GARF. F. 1562, Op. 336, d. 338-402; All-Union population census of 1959, tsark. F. 1568, op. 21, d. 4; Statistical collection on individual indicators of all-Union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. 7-70

During the first stage (defined by the 1926 and 1959 population censuses), the ethnic structure of Kazakhstan's population—formed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries — underwent significant changes. The number of Kazakhs in 1959 had decreased by 23.2% compared to 1926, with the greatest losses occurring during the famine of the early 1930s. Inflows from other parts of the USSR — through deportations, wartime evacuations during the Great Patriotic War, the Virgin Lands Campaign, and industrial development—partially offset the decline in the total population. However, these processes drastically altered the republic's ethnic composition. According to the 1959 census, Kazakhs made up only 30.0% of the total population of Kazakhstan (Table 80). The significance of the Kazakh language and national culture, particularly in urban areas, diminished considerably during this period.

At the same time, focusing solely on the ethnic composition of the population in Kazakhstan tends to marginalize scholarly inquiry into the internal demographic processes shaping the development of the Kazakh ethnos itself. Statistical data reveal that within just one demographic generation (the thirty-year period between the 1959 and 1989 censuses), the number of Kazakhs increased by a factor of 2.34. The highest growth rate (51.9%) was observed during the 1960s, between the 1959 and 1970 census (Table 80). Thus, the 1950s and 1960s marked a period of demographic explosion for the Kazakh population.

In our view, a key factor during this period was the emerging ethnic differentiation of socio-economic roles. Industrial and production-related functions were predominantly performed by non-titular ethnic groups, whereas the majority of Kazakhs remained in rural areas. Persistently high birth rates—bolstered by state social policies such as free healthcare and education, as well as various allowances and incentives for large families—contributed to a qualitative transformation in the demographic profile of the Kazakh ethnic group. A sharp decline in mortality, particularly infant mortality, combined with sustained high birth rates, led to accelerated population growth.

The demographic potential accumulated by the Kazakh population during the 1950s–1980s not only compensated for earlier losses but also laid the foundation for the effective functioning of the sovereign demographic system in later years (Table 81).

Table 81 - The size and composition of Kazakhstan's population according to the censuses of 1989, 1999, 2009 and 2021 (thousand people)

The entire population	1989		1999		2009		2021	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
	16464.5	100	14953.1	100	16009.6	100	19186.0	100
Kazakhs	6534.6	39.7	7985.0	53.4	10096.8	63.1	13497.9	70.4
Russians	6227.5	37.8	4509.6	30.2	3793.8	23.7	2981.9	15.5
Ukrainians	956.2	5.8	547.1	3.7	333.0	2.1	387.3	2.0
Germans	957.5	5.8	353.4	2.3	178.4	1.1	226.1	1.2
Other ethnic groups	1788.7	10.9	1558.0	10.4	1607.6	10.0	2092.8	10.9

Resource: Statistical collection on individual indicators of the All-Union population censuses of 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989. Alma-Ata, 1991. Pp. 7-70; National composition of the population of the RK.Vol.1. Results of the 1999 census in RK. - Almaty, 2000. P. 6-8; National composition, religion and language proficiency in the RK. Results of the 2009 national population census in Kazakhstan.The stat. compilation. Astana, 2010. P. 4-6; Population of Kazakhstan by individual ethnic groups at the beginning of 2019. Nur-Sultan, 2019.

According to statistical data, the late 20th and early 21st centuries witnessed another significant transformation in the ethnic composition of Kazakhstan. The emigration of European ethnic groups during the 1990s led to a decline in the total population of the republic. In the subsequent years, Kazakhs increasingly became the primary drivers of population growth within the country.

Between 1989 and 2021, the total population of Kazakhstan increased by 16.5%. During this period, the number of Kazakhs grew 2.1 times, while the Russian population declined by a factor of 2.1, Ukrainians by 2.5 times, and Germans by 5.4 times. As a result, by 2021, Kazakhs accounted for 70.4% of the total population.

In the post-Soviet period, the dynamics of population size were influenced to varying degrees by different components reflecting the social, political, and economic features of Kazakhstan’s sovereign development (Table 82).

Table 82 - Components of population change in Kazakhstan in 1990-2021 (thousand people)

Years	Total increase	Including			
		Natural Increase	Migration Gain	Including	
				Emigration	Migration
1990–2021 Including	3625.7	5860.4	-2234.7	3969.2	1734.5
1990–2003	-522.6	1678.6	-2201.1	3364.5	1163.4
2004–2011	1516.6	1417.3	99.3	331.9	431.2
2012–2021	3016.4	3299.3	-182.9		

Resource: http://stat.gov.kz/faces/wcnavexternalld/homeNumberspopulation (accessed 20.06.18); Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2017. Statistical collection/the Kazakh and Russian languages. Ministry of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.Committee on statistics. P 5, 83; Central Asia Monitor, 2020, March 9.

In the late twentieth and early twenty – first centuries, external migration was the leading factor in the evolution of population dynamics. A distinctive feature of this period (1990-2003) is that the negative balance of external migration exceeded the natural growth of the population, as a result of which the population of the state decreased.

The chronological framework of the second period (2004-2011) records significant changes in the demographic situation. At this time, the population of Kazakhstan grew both due to the positive balance of external migration and natural growth. The specificity of the current third period (2012-2021) is that the rate of natural growth, which repeatedly overlaps the negative balance of external migration, has a decisive influence on the dynamics of the country's population. Due to the different chronological frames of the indicated periods, the situation is more clearly demonstrated by the average annual indicators presented in table 83.

Table 83 - Average annual indicators of components of changes in the population of Kazakhstan in 1990-2021 (thousand people)

Years	Total increase	Including			
		Natural Increase	Migration Gain	Including	
				Emigration	Migration
1990–2021 Including	107,8	187,5	-79,7	142,4	62,7
1990–2003	-37,3	119,9	-157,2	240,3	83,1
2004–2011	189,6	177,2	12,4	41,5	53,9
2012–2021	335,1	356,6	-20,3		

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2017. The stat. comp. Committee on statistics. Pp.5, 83; Central Asia Monitor. 2020. March 9.

According to the data presented in Table 83, the intensity of migration flows decreased in the early 21st century. At the same time, the average annual natural population growth rate during 2012–2021 was 2.97 times higher than in 1990–2003, and 2.01 times higher than in 2004–2011.

An important contributing factor to the increase in natural population growth has been the rise in life expectancy, which reflects improvements in the healthcare system of the republic. Over the 12-year period from 2009 to 2021, average life expectancy in Kazakhstan increased by 1.69 years (Table 84).

It should be noted, however, that a direct comparison between the data for 2009 and 2021 is not entirely appropriate due to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which were most pronounced in 2021. A more accurate assessment would involve comparing pre-pandemic and post-pandemic indicators - for example, data from 2009 and 2023. These show that in 2023, the overall life expectancy at birth in Kazakhstan was 75.10 years (70.99 years for men and 79.06 years for women).

Table 84 - Dynamics of Life Expectancy at Birth in Kazakhstan (2009–2021), years

	2009	2021
The entire population	68.69	70.38
Men	63.62	66.64
Women	73.55	74.07
Urban population	68.35	69.90
Men	62.79	65.87
Women	73.58	73.58
Rural population	68.94	71.19
Men	64.67	67.91
Women	73.51	74.92

Resource: Women and men of Kazakhstan. Statistical collection. Astana, 2010. P. 11; (www.stat.gov.kz)

A key factor contributing to the rise in life expectancy has been the significant decline in infant mortality in Kazakhstan. In 2021, the infant mortality rate stood at 8.32‰, decreasing to 7.67‰ by 2023 [11].

Thus, the relevance of studying the problem through the prism of reproduction processes increases every year. At the same time, external migration has made a significant contribution to the formation of modern parameters of the demographic system functioning. As a result of emigration from Kazakhstan, a significant part of the European component was washed out, mainly from cities, which contributed to the processes of population reproduction (low birth rates and high mortality rates). Immigration also transferred the traditional Kazakh component to the country (suffice it to recall that the main places of exit of ethnic repatriates are Rural areas of Uzbekistan, China, and Mongolia). According to some estimates, during the period of independence, about 1.1 million ethnic repatriates arrived in Kazakhstan, which had a significant impact on the demographic situation in the country. Internal migrations, in turn, significantly changed the ethnic component of the settlement system. The majority of both Rural and urban populations are now Kazakhs.

Table 85 - External population migrations in 2009-2021 (thousand people)

Years	Immigration	Emigration	Migration balance
2009	41.5	34.0	7.5
2010	42.1	26.5	15.6
2011	38.0	32.9	5.1
2012	28.3	29.7	-1.4
2013	24.1	24.4	-0.3
2014	16.8	28.9	-12.1
2015	16.6	30.0	-13.4
2016	13.8	34.9	-21.1
2017	15.6	37.7	-22.1

2018	12.7	41.9	-29.2
2019	12.5	45.2	-32.7
2020	11.4	29.1	-17.7
2021	11.0	32.1	-21.1
in total	284.4	427.3	-142.9

Resource: www.stat.gov.kz

Gradually, the impact of ethnic repatriation on demographic processes is decreasing (Table 85). In 2009-2021, it decreased by 3.8 times. Emigration in the same period increased by 1.3 times. As a result, since 2012, the negative balance of external migration has been observed again, gradually increasing.

Thus, the demographic development of the Republic is increasingly clearly taking place on an endogenous ethnic basis. In any case, more than 90% of natural growth is determined by Kazakhs. But the final conclusions that characterize the sovereign essence are premature, since to a certain extent the evolution of reproduction processes is a consequence of events that took place in Soviet Kazakhstan. We are talking about the demographic explosion experienced by the Kazakh ethnic group in the 1950s and 60s, and its waves that still affect changes in the age structure of the population (Table 86).

Table 86 - Age structure of the population of Kazakhstan in 2010, 2021 (thousand people)

Age	The entire population		
	2010	2021	2021 к 2010 (%)
in total	16203,3	19186,0	118,4
0-4	1643,2	1991,3	121,2
5-9	1191,3	1914,3	160,7
10-14	1169,4	1738,8	148,7
15-19	1498,8	1294,9	86,4
20-24	1630,5	1113,9	68,3
25-29	1379,6	1360,4	98,6
30-34	1231,3	1556,3	126,4
35-39	1153,0	1405,8	121,9
40-44	1061,1	1215,7	114,6
45-49	1108,0	1124,0	101,4
50-54	916,4	1019,4	111,2
55-59	713,5	994,0	139,3
60-64	478,9	890,7	186,0
65-69	341,6	635,8	186,1
70+	686,7	930,7	135,5

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2017 // Statistical collection / the Kazakh and Russian languages. Ministry of national economy of the RK, Committee on statistics. Astana, 2017. Pp. 22-23; Ethnic Composition, Religion, and Language Proficiency in the RK. Results of the 2021 National Population Census in RK. Astana, 2023. pp. 31–37.

"Waves "and" dips " in the age structure caused by the demographic explosion can put pressure on demographic processes for a long time to come.

Let's highlight the main age groups, the influence of which will be most pronounced. First, this is the generation of the demographic explosion, whose representatives in the middle of the "tenth" were mainly from 50 to 69 years old (Table 86). In 2021, in comparison with 2010, the share of this group in the population structure increased from 15.1% to 18.0%. In the future, the generation of demographic explosion, largely represented by Kazakhs, will have an impact on the aging of the population, increasing the overall mortality rate.

On the other hand, the "explosion generation", which actively realized its reproductive potential in the 1980s, brought to life the first demographic wave. In the age structure of 2021, the wave was recorded mainly in the group of 25–39-year-olds. The large number of reproductively active population has led to an increase in births. So, in 2021, in comparison with 2010, size of children aged 0-9 years increased by 51.3%. And if in 2010 the share of this age group in the population was 17.5%, in 2016 – 20.4%. A significant increase in the birth rate at the beginning of the XXI century. It is largely a consequence of the reproductive activity of representatives of the "first wave", caused by the demographic explosion of the 1950s and 60s.

The age structure was also affected by the crisis events of the 1990s. size of births at this time sharply decreased. For example, if in 1986-1987 827.9 thousand children were born in Kazakhstan (a record in demographic history), then in 1996-1997 – 487.7 thousand, or 1.7 times less [11; p. 93; 12; p. 31]. As a result, the reproductive generation (15-24 years old), which determines the level of reproduction in the coming years, is represented very slightly in the age structure of 2021. In 2021, compared to 2010, its population decreased by 23.3% (Table 86).

Thus, the inertia of the Soviet legacy, combined with the challenges of modernizing development, leads to the emergence of very contradictory trends in the functioning of the sovereign demographic system. Thus, for the successful development of urban social niches, high-quality education, professionalism, etc. a Set of these and other standard criteria for urban life almost always leads to a decrease in the birth rate. This trend was quite clearly manifested in Kazakhstan in the 1970s and 80s. But it was defined by the "non-titular" population, mainly Russians, who numerically dominated the cities of the Republic.

During the sovereign period, socio-economic and socio-cultural urban niches built by representatives of European ethnic groups during the years when Kazakhstan was part of the USSR are occupied by Kazakhs who transfer the reproductive norms that have developed in Rural areas to a new place of residence. This is evidenced by the dynamics of natural growth indicators in 2000-2021 (Table 87).

Table 87 - Birth rate, mortality, natural growth of urban and ruralpopulation of Kazakhstan in 2000-2021 (per 1000 population)

	2000	2010	2021
Born			
The entire population	14,9	22,5	23,5
Urban population	13,6	21,6	23,2
Rural population	16,6	23,6	23,8
Dead			
The entire population	10,1	8,9	9,5
Urban population	11,3	9,4	10,2
Rural population	8,5	8,4	8,5
Natural increase			
The entire population	4,8	13,6	14,0
Urban population	2,3	12,2	13,0
Rural population	8,1	15,2	15,3

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan regions. The statistical compilation. Almaty, 2006. Pp. 211-213; Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan: statistical compilation, 2024. pp. 65–71 (www.stat.gov)

As can be seen from table 87, the natural growth rate in 2000-2021 increased by 2,9 times. At the same time, the growth rate in cities was 2,9 times higher than in Rural areas. The greatest growth was observed in the first decade of the XXI century. This is explained by the fact that the generation of the first demographic wave entered childbearing age, while the time of its greatest reproductive activity coincided with the period of socio-economic stabilization. The effect of so-called "ethnic substitution"is also important for the growth of the overall birth rate and natural growth. The bottom line is that as a result of emigration, the population with low reproduction rates leaves the country. The increase in the share of Kazakhs leads to a rapid increase in natural growth rates. First, this applies to Kazakhstan's cities, where the change of ethnic composition was more pronounced. If in the Republic as a whole, the natural growth rate in 2000-2010 increased by 2.8 times, in cities – by 5.3 times.

In 2010-2021, the indicators of population reproduction are stabilizing. The transition from the previous demographic system based on "European" standards to a sovereign one is coming to an end. Apparently, the trends that are emerging at this time will determine the essence of the problem in the coming years. These trends are more clearly reflected in the age-related birth rates of Kazakh women and the total birth rate (Table 88).

Table 88 - Age-related birth rates of urban and Rural population of Kazakhstan in 2009-2021 (per 1,000 women of reproductive age)

Womans Age	2009			2021		
	All population	Including		All population	Including	
		city	vilage		city	vilage
15-49	77,63	71,51	85,92	97.97	92.52	107.00

15-19	28,83	26,46	31,66	23,74	19.74	28.21
20-24	149,17	130,22	176,43	180.47	165.40	202.43
25-29	152,44	142,81	165,94	201.49	190.49	221.15
30-34	107,00	100,12	116,48	142.64	127.01	177.57
35-39	58,46	53,74	65,02	90.37	85.49	99.04
40-44	14,90	13,66	16,58	24.52	23.45	26.29
45-49	0,66	0,59	0,77	1,35	1,57	0,99
total fertility rate	2,55	2,32	2,87	3.32	3.07	3,75

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. 2017. Statistical compilation. Ministry of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Committee on statistics. Astana, 2017. Pp. 175-181, 189-190; Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan: statistical compilation, 2024. P.148-150. (www.stat.gov.kz)

The data in table 88 reflect the dynamics of age preferences for childbearing in 2009-2021. Due to the lack of relevant ethnic statistics, we assume that Kazakh women predominate in all age groups of reproductive age, defining the statistical series. Taking into account the trends of ethno-demographic development in 2021 compared to 2009, the proportion of Kazakh women in the age structure should increase further. The resulting total fertility rate in Kazakhstan increased by 30.2% (in 2009 of 2.55 and 3.32 in 2021). As a result of migration (both internal and immigration), the reproductive potential moves to cities. Age-related birth rates (15-49 years) in Kazakhstan's cities increased by 29.4%, in villages-by 25.4%. The rate of childbearing in cities is 2.6 times higher than in Rural areas. The total birth rate in urban areas is also growing faster than in Rural areas (by 32.3% in urban areas and 30.7% in Rural areas) (Table 88).

The total fertility rate (TFR) in 2021 returned to the level of the 1970s. In 1979, it stood at 3.02 but began to gradually decline from the late 1980s: 2.81 in 1989; 2.20 in 1995; 1.86 in 1997; and 1.80 in 1999 [13, p. 43; 14, pp. 272–273]. During the 2000s, a significant increase in the TFR was observed. As a result, over a little more than 20 years (from 1999 to 2021), the total fertility rate increased 1.8 times — from 1.80 in 1999 to 3.32 in 2021.

A common feature for both urban and rural areas is that the fertility process is much more intensive in the older age groups (30 years and older). Among women in this age category, the third, fourth, and subsequent children are typically born. This situation is largely explained by the fact that their peak reproductive years coincided with the crisis-ridden 1990s. As a result, ideas about the desired number of children in the family—often shaped in traditional environments—were not fully realized at the time. These reproductive intentions are being fulfilled now, in a different socio-economic context, where further postponement of childbirth becomes increasingly problematic.

Age-specific fertility rates also reflect the distinctive reproductive behavior of various ethnic groups. This can be clearly seen in regions with differing ethnic compositions. In the Mangystau and Turkestan regions, the Kazakh population is numerically dominant. In the Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions, the share

of the European component is relatively high. According to the authors, this factor has had a decisive influence on fertility trends (Table 89).

Table 89 - Age-related birth rates in some regions of Kazakhstan in 2021 (per 1,000 women of reproductive age)

Women age	Mangystau region	Turkestan region	Kostanay region	North Kazakhstan region
15-49	136.71	146.68	53.59	53.97
15-19	36.08	36.41	17.63	16.09
20-24	244.0	304.02	104.27	98.67
25-29	269.72	301.46	116.05	117.71
30-34	202.67	227.40	75.81	99.38
35-39	124.56	125.33	48.18	49.73
40-44	33.66	28.92	13.67	13.47
45-49	2.10	1.05	0.41	0.54
Total fertility rate	4.56	5.12	1.88	1.98

Resource: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan: statistical compilation, 2024. P.147.

According to Table 89, the total fertility rate (TFR) in the Mangystau and Turkestan regions is more than twice as high as in the Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, the number of large families is increasing, and the contribution of older women of reproductive age to the overall fertility rate is becoming increasingly significant. The complexity of the situation lies in the fact that the reproductive attitudes of these women were largely shaped under the specific socio-cultural conditions of the Soviet era. Traditional household and family norms, "preserved" in rural settings, were most comfortably maintained in a polyethnic environment, where industrial and urban functions were primarily carried out by representatives of other ethnic groups. Preserving traditions of high fertility and large families will objectively become more difficult in the context of growing monoethnicity, as the parameters of population reproduction will increasingly be determined by an urban environment operating on a "Kazakh" cultural foundation.

A decline in fertility indicators may be expected in the near future. This is due to the fact that ethnic Kazakhs born and raised in cities—now entering their active reproductive years—represent the second, and partially third, generation of the "urbanization wave" of the 1990s. Their reproductive attitudes differ significantly from those of the older generation. Indeed, in the youngest age group of women of reproductive age (under 20), fertility rates are already decreasing (Table 88). Over time, representatives of this "urbanization wave" will form the majority across all main reproductive age groups.

At the same time, the significant demographic potential of the rural population continues to generate new flows of urban migration. At present, we are witnessing, in our view, a "quantitative" form of urban space assimilation. The rapidly growing urban population is largely composed of recent rural migrants who bring with them a considerable share of rural socio-cultural values. These values are unlikely to "dissolve" quickly in the urban context. The loss of many traditional values - including reproductive ones - is a gradual and evolutionary process tied to the long-term development of an industrial urban society. This pattern was characteristic of Kazakhstan's ethnic Russians. In contrast, Kazakhs have not undergone a full path of "industrial urbanization"; in many ways, the current urban population of Kazakhstan consists of rural Kazakhs—still shaped by rural mentalities—living in cities. They have yet to become urbanites not only in terms of residence but also in terms of lifestyle and mindset.

Currently, the Kazakh population, which has largely retained traditional values, constitutes a powerful demographic resource for the state. The demographic dynamics of population growth in both urban and rural areas are primarily driven by ethnic Kazakhs. As of 2021, Kazakhs represent the majority population in almost all regions of Kazakhstan, with the exception of the North Kazakhstan region. In the Atyrau, Mangystau, and Kyzylorda regions, the share of ethnic Kazakhs exceeds 90%, with Aktobe region also approaching this level (Table 90).

Table 90 - Ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan according to current statistics 2021 (thousand people)

Regions	The entire population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		other ethnic groups	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Akmola	19186.0	100	13497.9	70.4	2981.9	15.5	387.3	2.0	226.1	1.2	2092.8	10.9
Aktobe	783.0	100	437.0	55.8	210.8	26.9	40.6	5.2	30.1	3.8	64.5	8.3
Almaty	906.2	100	770.6	85.0	67.5	7.4	32.2	3.6	7.1	0.8	28.8	3.2
Atyrau	2146.6	100	1577.3	73.5	229.2	10.7	10.9	0.5	14.7	0.7	314.5	14.6
West Kazakhstan	673.6	100	625.9	92.9	30.1	4.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	15.1	2.2
Zhambyl	675.7	100	529.1	78.3	109.2	16.2	13.5	2.0	1.6	0.2	22.3	3.3
Karaganda	1199.3	100	891.3	74.3	88.0	7.3	9.8	0.8	7.1	0.6	203.1	16.9
Kostanay	1348.5	100	751.9	55.8	391.7	29.0	52.9	3.9	38.7	2.9	113.3	8.4
Kyzylorda	833.6	100	368.3	44.2	280.6	33.7	87.9	10.5	30.6	3.7	66.2	7.9
Mangystau	814.9	100	782.8	96.1	12.3	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	18.6	2.3
Pavlodar	735.0	100	670.5	91.2	32.0	4.4	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	28.8	3.9
North Kazakhstan	756.8	100	423.3	55.9	223.7	29.6	41.9	5.5	24.3	3.2	43.6	5.8
Turkistan	540.8	100	203.2	37.6	240.6	44.5	29.9	5.5	22.2	4.1	44.9	8.3
East Kazakhstan	2054.0	100	1551.6	75.5	27.9	1.4	3.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	469.1	22.8
Astana city	1341.3	100	842.4	62.8	431.0	32.1	9.4	0.7	18.8	1.4	39.7	3.0
Almaty city	1234.0	100	1004.4	81.4	118.4	9.6	20.7	1.7	12.6	1.0	77.9	6.3
Shymkent city	2030.3	100	1286.2	63.4	415.7	20.5	21.0	1.0	12.4	0.6	295.0	14.5

Resource: Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Chief Editor: Z.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. p. 12 (63).

As a result, in 2009-2021, the population growth rate of Kazakhstan was 19.8%, which is 2.8 times higher than the growth rate in the previous decade (1999-2009). The growth dynamics of the Kazakh population have somewhat accelerated compared to the 1999–2009 period, increasing from 26.4% to 33.7%, with average annual growth rates rising from 2.6% to 2.8%, respectively. The average annual rate of decline in the Russian population also increased, from 1.6% during 1999–2009 to 1.8% in 2009–2021. The demographic changes among other European ethnic groups have had a minimal impact on the overall situation. At the same time, for the first time in the sovereign history of the country, a trend of increasing numbers of Ukrainians and Germans has emerged (Table 91).

Table 91 - Size and ethnic composition of Kazakhstan's population according to the census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2021 (thousand people)

The entire population	2009		2021		2021 to 2009 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	16009.6	100	19186.0	100	119.8
Kazakhs	10096.8	63.1	13497.9	70.4	133.7
Russians	3793.8	23.7	2981.9	15.5	78.6
Ukrainians	333.0	2.1	387.3	2.0	116.3
Germans	178.4	1.1	226.1	1.2	126.7
Other ethnic groups	1607.6	10,0	2092.8	10.9	130.2

Resource: Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Chief Editor: Z.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12.

As a result, during the period 2009–2021, Kazakhstan’s population grew by 19.8%, which is 2.8 times higher than the growth rate observed in the previous decade (1999–2009). The growth dynamics of the Kazakh population slightly accelerated compared to the 1999–2009 period, increasing from 26.4% to 33.7%, with average annual growth rates of 2.6% and 2.8%, respectively. The average annual rate of decline in the Russian population rose from 1.6% in 1999–2009 to 1.8% in 2009–2021. Demographic changes among other European ethnic groups have had a minimal impact on the overall demographic situation. At the same time, for the first time in the country’s sovereign history, a trend toward growth in the Ukrainian and German populations has emerged (Table 92).

Table 92 - Size and ethnic composition of the population in Western Kazakhstan according to the population census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2021 (thousand people)

The entire population	2009		2021		2021 to 2009 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	2352.4	100	19186.0	100	119.8
Kazakhs	1927.4	81.9	13497.9	70.4	133.7
Russians	312.3	13.3	2981.9	15.5	78.6
Ukrainians	40.1	1.7	387.3	2.0	116.3
Germans	7.5	0.3	226.1	1.2	126.7
Other ethnic groups	65.1	2.8	2092.8	10.9	130.2

Resource: Population Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Chief Editor: Z.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12. Western Kazakhstan includes the Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, and Mangystau regions.

However, this growth has had little impact on the region's overall demographic processes due to the relatively small size of these ethnic groups.

A distinctive feature of Southern Kazakhstan is its ethnic diversity. The region is home to compact settlements of ethnic Uzbeks, Uighurs, and Dungans, who are characterized by high natural population growth rates. The population growth dynamics of these ethnic groups are comparable to those of the Kazakhs and significantly exceed the outmigration of the Russian population. Notably, the Ukrainian and German populations in the region have also demonstrated high growth rates (Table 93).

Table 93 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Southern Kazakhstan, according to the census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2021 (thousand people)

The entire population	2009		2021		2021 to 2009 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	7343.8	100	9357.6	100	127.4
Kazakhs	5109.7	69.6	6871.4	73.4	134.5
Russians	1034.6	14.1	846.5	9.1	81.8
Ukrainians	29.9	0.4	53.4	0.6	178.6
Germans	21.5	0.3	38.5	0.4	179.1
Other ethnic groups	148.1	15.6	1547.8	16.5	134.8

Resource: Population Census of the RK 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in RK. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK. Chief Editor: Z.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12. Southern Kazakhstan comprises the Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, and Turkistan regions, as well as the cities of Almaty and Shymkent.

The southern region of Kazakhstan is also home to two of the country's major metropolitan centers - Almaty and Shymkent, which attract population inflows from across the republic. Between 2009 and 2021, the population of

Almaty increased by 1.5 times, while the number of ethnic Kazakhs in the city grew by 1.8 times.

The highest growth rate of the Kazakh population was recorded in Northern Kazakhstan (47.1%) (Table 94). The main factor behind this growth is the presence of the nation's capital, Astana, within the region. From 2009 to 2021, the population of Astana more than doubled (2.1 times), offsetting population decline in other localities. During the same period, the number of ethnic Kazakhs in the capital increased by 2.4 times.

Table 94 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Northern Kazakhstan according to the population census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2021 (thousand people)

	2009		2021		2021 to 2009
	size	%	size	%	(%)
All Population	3575.1	100	4148.2	100	116.0
Kazakhs	1655.7	46.3	2436.2	58.7	147.1
Russian	1355.6	37.9	1074.1	25.9	79.2
Uktain	205.9	5.8	221.0	5.3	107.3
Germanis	102.5	2.9	119.8	2.9	116.9
Other Ethnic Groups	255.4	7.1	297.1	7.2	116.3

Resource: Population Census of the RK. 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in RK. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK. Chief Editor: Z.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12. Northern Kazakhstan includes the Akmola, Kostanay, Pavlodar, and North Kazakhstan regions, as well as the city of Astana.

The demographic development of Central and Eastern Kazakhstan differs somewhat from the trends observed in the southern, western, and northern regions of the country. The proportion of ethnic Kazakhs in these areas is insufficient to sustain high overall population growth rates.

In Central Kazakhstan, the population increased by only 0.5% (Table 95). This modest growth is attributed to the relatively low increase in the Kazakh population (20.8%) and a more pronounced decline in the Russian population (26.1%) compared to the southern, western, and northern regions.

Table 95 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of Central Kazakhstan according to the population census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2019 (thousand people)

The entire population	2009		2021		2021 to 2009
	Size	%	Size	%	(%)
	1341.7	100	1348.5	100	100.5
Kazakhs	622.3	46.4	751.9	55.8	120.8

Russians	530.1	39.5	391.7	29.0	73.9
Ukrainians	50.0	3.7	52.9	3.9	105.8
Germans	32.8	2.5	38.7	2.9	118.0
Other ethnic groups	106.5	7.9	113.3	8.4	106.4

Resource: Population Census of the RK 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in the RK. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK. Chief Ed. Z. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12. The Karagandy Region is part of Central Kazakhstan.

East Kazakhstan is the only region in the Republic where the population declined in 2009-20219 (Table 96).

Table 96 - Size and ethnic composition of the population of East Kazakhstan according to the population census of 2009 and the materials of the current statistics 2019 (thousand people)

The entire population	2009		2021		2021 to 2009 (%)
	Size	%	Size	%	
	1396.6	100	1341.3	100	96.0
Kazakhs	781.7	56.0	842.4	62.8	107.8
Russians	561.2	40.2	431.0	32.1	76.8
Ukrainians	7.1	0.5	9.4	0.7	132.4
Germans	14.1	1.0	18.8	1.4	133.3
Other ethnic groups	32.5	2.3	39.7	3.0	122.1

Resource: Population Census of the RK 2009 Brief results. The statistical compilation. / Under the editorship of A. A. Smailova. Astana, 2010. P. 11; Brief Results of the 2021 National Population Census in RK. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the RK. Chief Ed. Z. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan, 2022. P.12.

East Kazakhstan continues to have a combination of demographic development trends that were typical of the region before – the lowest growth rates in the republic of size of kazakhs (by 7.8%) and the highest rate of decline in size of russians (by 23.2%). and since kazakhs and russians make up more than 96% of the region's population, their demographic behavior determines the overall vector of development. So, the main feature of the demographic development of the republic of kazakhstan in 2009-2021 is that kazakhs are increasingly clearly defining the essence of the process and if earlier this was due to the reduction, as a result of emigration, of european ethnic groups, now external factors practically do not affect demographic processes. The demographic system of the republic fully exists on an endogenous basis.

CONCLUSION

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, a new demographic system began to emerge in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The ambiguity of this process lay in the fact that the new system was being built upon an ethno-demographic and socio-political foundation inherited from the 20th century. As a result, the initial stages of its functioning were largely shaped by the demographic characteristics of Kazakhs during the Soviet period. A distinctive feature of that era was that, on the eve of the USSR's dissolution, over 60% of the Kazakh ethnic group resided in rural areas, maintaining traditional patterns of demographic behavior. In contrast, the majority of the urban population consisted of European ethnic groups who had settled in Kazakhstan primarily through external migration.

During the 1990s, a significant share of the European component of the population emigrated. Combined with a sharp decline in birth rates—primarily among Kazakhs—this led to an overall decrease in Kazakhstan's population. The foundations of the "Soviet" demographic system collapsed rapidly, while the sovereign system was still in its infancy. As a result, the Republic of Kazakhstan experienced a profound demographic crisis.

Gradually, the situation began to change. In the first decade of the 21st century, the parameters of a sovereign demographic system began to take shape, increasingly functioning according to the sociocultural characteristics of the Kazakh ethnic group. Fertility and natural increase indicators improved significantly, and the population began to grow rapidly. The demographic crisis of the 1990s was overcome. Nevertheless, the legacy of the Soviet era continued to influence the functioning of the sovereign demographic system. This influence is most evident in the evolution of the age structure of the Kazakh population, shaped by the demographic boom of the mid-20th century.

In the second decade of the 21st century, Kazakhstan fully transitioned to a sovereign demographic system. A defining feature of this system is that its developmental trajectory is now primarily shaped by processes that emerged during the period of independence. The role of external migration has been significantly reduced, while population dynamics are now predominantly driven by the reproductive behavior of the Kazakh ethnic majority, including in urban areas.

A key characteristic of the contemporary demographic situation is the rapid urbanization of the Kazakh population. As a result, the reproduction indicators of the urban population now far exceed those of the rural population. This stage represents a "quantitative" expansion into urban space, whereby a substantial portion of the urban population consists of former rural residents who bring with them reproductive norms and behaviors shaped in a rural context.

It is difficult to predict what the defining characteristics of the sovereign demographic system will be in the medium- and especially long-term perspective. However, it is already evident that, for the first time in the history of the Kazakh

ethnic group, the developmental trajectory is centered in urban areas. It can be assumed that the sovereign demographic model does not replicate the "urban experience" of Kazakhstan's Russian population. Urban Russians—particularly those who arrived in Kazakhstan as migrants from various regions of the former USSR were only weakly integrated into the Kazakh social and cultural environment. The Soviet-era urban milieu in Kazakhstan had little in common with the rural Kazakh setting and was not nourished by its culture. These were, in many ways, parallel worlds that were rarely intersected.

Today, however, the rural–urban space increasingly functions as a unified organism, interwoven through numerous familial, social, economic, and cultural connections. Gradually, in new urban settings, the traditional extended family and intergenerational structures are being reconstituted - structures that serve as a vital component of the broader system of demographic reproduction.

Thus, the formation of a Kazakhstani demographic system—one that reflects the sovereign essence of the state—has passed through several complex stages. At present, the demographic rhythm of Kazakhstan is shaped primarily by Kazakhs who, on the one hand, have preserved the sociocultural norms of the past and, on the other, are actively addressing the challenges of rapid modernization. It is within this interplay that the future of Kazakhstan’s socio-demographic development is most clearly envisioned.

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GLOSSARY

Adaptation — social, a type of interaction of an individual or social group with the social environment, during which the requirements and expectations of its participants are coordinated. The most important component of adaptation is the coordination of self-assessments and claims of the subject with its capabilities and with the reality of the social environment, which also includes trends in the development of the environment and the subject. Adaptation includes physiological, biological, psychological and social levels. In demography, adaptation is studied in relation to the entire population, family, migrant cohort, etc. The most important condition for the progressive development of the population is the change of occupations, social conditions of life, and lifestyle. Migration from village to town, from city to city, the growth of the professional qualification level of the population - mass processes occurring in the population, increase social mobility we. In the context of accelerating social changes that affect the most important aspects of life and take place in a relatively fast time, the importance of social adaptation in the analysis of population problems and in the development of effective demographic policies is increasing.

Absolute population — size of people who currently live in a certain area.

Abortion — spontaneous or artificial termination of pregnancy in the first 22 weeks, when the fetus is still not viable.

Age — the period from birth to a particular moment in life. In demography, age refers to the total number of years on the last birthday, obtained, if possible, as an answer to the question about the date of birth or, if the respondent does not know the date of his birth, as an answer to the question about size of years turned on the last birthday.

Age interval — the age interval (from Lat. intervallum - interval), the difference between the subsequent and previous values of age. As a rule, annual values of the exact age are meant.

Age ratio — the ratio of the population in a given age group to the arithmetic mean of the population in two adjacent age groups.

Age structure of the population — distribution of the population by different age groups.

Age-sex structure of the population — the absolute number or percentage of the population for each age-sex group.

Age-specific marriage rate — size of marriages of men or women of a given age per 1,000 unmarried men or women of that age. The age-specific marriage rate is calculated for ages older than a certain minimum age. Sometimes the upper limit of the age for which this coefficient is calculated is also set.

Age-specific divorce rate — the ratio of size of divorces of men (women) of a given age for a certain period (most often for a year) to the average (average annual) number of people of the same sex and age who are married for the same period. Characterizes the frequency of divorce in people of different ages. At the

same time, the lower and upper limits of the ages for which this coefficient is calculated are determined conventionally.

Age-specific birth rate — the annual number of children born to women of a given age or age group, divided by size of man-years lived during the year by women of this age or age group, or by the average annual number of women of this age. At the same time, the lower and upper limits of reproductive age are usually taken as 15 years and 49 (44) years. Births to women under 15 years of age and to women over 50 (45) years of age are included in these age groups.

Age-specific mortality rate — size of deaths of persons of a certain gender and age or group over a certain period, divided by size of person-years lived by the population of a given age or age group, or by the average annual population of a given age. Size of deaths and population is usually given for 5 - or 10-year-old age groups.

Age scale — a system of age characteristics used to measure the age of occurrence of certain demographic events, the course of demographic processes or the age composition of the population. It is represented by a straight line with dots drawn on it at the same distance, corresponding to consecutive values of the exact age or age intervals.

Age line — the line of the duration of the demographic state, a line on the demographic grid, connecting the moments of achievement of certain values of the duration of stay in a certain demographic state.

Arrival and departure sheets are primary documents on the basis of which information about migration of the population is obtained at the current population registration.

Available population — the main category of population taken into account in population censuses, which includes those who reside in a given point or territory at the time of the census. Includes temporary residents and does not include temporary absentees: permanent residents of this territory.

Average annual population — the average population for a year. Usually reaches mid-year (July 1), or as the arithmetic means of population at the beginning and end of the year, or as the sum of the population at the beginning of the year and half the annual growth. The average annual population is one of the estimates of size of human years lived by the population during the year.

Average annual growth rate (increment) — the average annual percentage of increase or decrease in the population, which characterizes the rate of change between two dates.

Average population -a general indicator of the population for the period. The average population is one of the estimates of size of man-years lived by the population during a given period. The method of calculating the average population depends on the available information on population changes over the period.

Average number of children born — the average number of children born to women in a hypothetical cohort over the entire reproductive period. It is calculated on the basis of data on the observed age-specific birth rates.

Average age of a mother is the average age of a woman at the birth of a child.

Average family size — the ratio of the total number of persons living in families (family households) to size of the latter.

Average household size — the ratio of the total number of people living in households to size of the latter.

Average expected number of children in a family — the real intentions and planning of the spouses for size of children in their family, taking into account the specific circumstances of their life.

A stable population is a mathematical model of a closed population with age-related birth and death rates unchanged over time, as well as the age-sex structure of the population.

A full family is a family that includes both parents and children.

"Brain drain" — the emigration of scientific and technical personnel from developing countries to economically developed countries, a kind of modern international migration of the population.

Birth rate for a period is the birth rate calculated in relation to a year or other corresponding time period for a conditional generation of women.

Calendar of births — distribution of births over time during the reproductive period or the period of marriage.

Cause of death — the disease or event that caused the death. The cause of death is determined in accordance with the International statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death.

Celibacy — non-marriage throughout life. The level of marriage is measured by the proportion of so-called final celibacy, i.e. the proportion of men or women who have never married by the age of 50, or, in other words, in the age range of 45-49 years.

Centrographic method of studying the population - a set of analytical and graphical methods of studying the population by finding a variety of geodemographic centers.

Civil marriage — unregistered cohabitation, running a common household and raising children based on a personal agreement or a legally executed contract between two persons.

Civil status records — civil registry offices) - a source of primary information about demographic events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces).

Childhood index — size of children aged 0-4 years (0-9 years) per 1000 women of reproductive age or per 1000 women aged 20-49 years. it is used to estimate the birth rate in conditions where accurate data on it are not available or unavailable. the use of the childhood index assumes that all children are born to women of a given age and that mortality is the same at all ages.

Child mortality rate — an indicator that measures the mortality rate of children aged 0-14 or 1-14 years.

Census or population survey materials — primary or summary data obtained as a result of a census or population survey. Distinguish: 1) actual (or primary) census materials, i.e. census forms or other documents containing information about individuals or families. They serve as a basis for obtaining information about size, composition, location and reproduction of the population through the development of census materials.) Results of the development of census materials, i.e. summary data on the population of a particular territory and (or) the country as a whole in the form of a system of tables containing statistical data on the population.

Cohabitation — temporary cohabitation of a man and a woman to meet sexual, emotional and material needs.

Cohabitation is an open sexual and economic union of a man and a woman, which has not received any public sanction.

Cohort is a group of individuals who experience the same events in the same period. For example, an age cohort, or generation, is a group of individuals born in the same time period. A marriage cohort is a group of people who are married at the same time.

Current population registration — registration of residents living in a specific territory.

Cumulative fertility rate— the total number of live births by a certain age, per 1000 women of a real or hypothetical cohort. For a cohort, this coefficient is equal to size of children ever born. For a period, it is calculated by summing the age-specific birth rates from age 15 to age x.

Demographic analysis is the study of the process of changing generations of people and the factors that determine it.

Demographic wave — the difference in size of people entering and leaving working age at the same time.

Demographic policy — a set of goals and objectives, measures and means aimed at changing the existing demographic situation, proposed and implemented by state institutions and public organizations.

Demographic revolution—fundamental changes in the reproduction of the population in the process of its historical development.

Demographic situation — the state of demographic processes over a certain period of time in a certain territory.

Demographic explosion — a sharp acceleration in the rate of population growth.

Demographic crisis — the transition from the traditional (expanded) type of reproduction to the modern (narrowed) type of reproduction, resulting in a slowdown (reduction) in the population.

Demographic transition—the concept of changing the traditional (expanded) to modern (narrowed) reproduction of the population.

Demographic forecast is a scientifically based prediction of the main parameters of changes in the future demographic situation based on the following main indicators: population size, gender and age structure of the population, birth rate, mortality, migration.

Demography is the science of laws, regularities and trends of population reproduction in its socio-historical, socio-economic, socio-ethnic and socio-cultural conditionality.

Depopulation — a steady decline in the population of a country or territory as a result of excess mortality over birth rate.

Depopulation is a systematic decrease in the population. The main reason for depopulation is a decrease in the birth rate to an extremely low level.

Deportation of peoples — large-scale forced resettlement of peoples, as well as representatives of a number of nationalities from their native places or territories of their compact residence.

De facto marriage is a marital relationship that is not formed in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Demographic policy is the activity of the state aimed at regulating the processes of population reproduction.

Demographic compensation — the rule of compensation, a phenomenon that consists in the fact that demographic events in the life of a generation, postponed (or, on the contrary, occurred in a shorter time than usual) due to some reasons that violate the natural order of their occurrence, occur with increased (in the second case - with reduced) intensity after the disappearance of these reasons, which causes the compensation effect.

Demographic load factor — size of people aged 0-15 years and aged 60 years and older per 1000 people of the population aged 16-59 years. it is used to express the ratio of the economically and socially inactive population and the working-age population and characterizes the "load" on the economy of the unproductive population.

There are three types of demographic load factors:

1) the ratio of the total number of children and the elderly to size of able-bodied population.

2) the ratio of size of children to size of able-bodied population.

3) the ratio of size of old people to size of able-bodied population.

Demographic load — generalized quantitative load. characteristics of the age structure of the population, showing the burden on the society of the unproductive population. It is determined by various ratios of size of enlarged age groups: children (0-14 years), the elderly and old (60 years and older), and the able-bodied (conditionally 15-59 years).

Demographic legislation is a set of legal acts that directly or indirectly regulate social relations related to the reproduction of the population, its social and territorial mobility, relations that arise in the sphere of preserving and functioning of humanity, creating conditions necessary for the reproduction of not

only the population, but also its composition, including national, ethnic, social, etc.

Demografix — practical application of demographic knowledge in business, marketing, etc.

Demographic phenomenon — a significant change in the size and structure of the population or in demographic processes, which has a significant impact on the nature of the change of one generation of people by another.

Divorce — a mass process of divorce during the life of both spouses by mutual consent or on the initiative of one of them in the civil registry office or by court decision.

Divorce index — the ratio of the annual number of divorces to the annual number of marriages.

Educational composition of the population — the distribution of the population that make up the population by level of education.

Emigration — departure from the country to another state for permanent residence to obtain its citizenship.

Exogamy is a custom based on the prohibition of marital relations between members of a related group.

Endogenous causes of death—a conditionally distinguished group of causes of death caused by diseases associated with endogenous (i.e., caused by processes in the human body itself) mortality factors. These include diseases of the circulatory system, congenital malformations, hereditary and some other diseases.

Extended family — a family that includes three, or at least four, generations (grandparents, great-grandparents) who live together with their children and grandchildren.

Extended reproduction — an increase in size of children's generation compared to size of parents ' generation, or an increase in size of immigrants over size of stable population.

Exogenous causes of death—a conditionally distinguished group of causes of death associated with environmental exposure, with exogenous factors of mortality. These include accidents, injuries and poisoning, infectious and parasitic diseases, acute respiratory and digestive diseases, and some others.

Epidemiological transition is the process of gradually eliminating exogenous causes of death and increasing endogenous health potential.

Ethnic demography is a branch that studies the peculiarities of reproduction of ethnic communities.

Ethnic territory — the territory of the predominant location of a given ethnic group, usually including the area of its formation and compact settlement, as well as areas of mixing with other ethnic groups.

Ethnic composition (structure) of the population — the distribution of the population on the basis of ethnicity (or on the basis of nationality), taken into account in population censuses and other forms of mass statistical accounting.

Ethnic migrations are population migrations in which people of a certain ethnic (national) affiliation participate, i.e. the role of the ethnic factor comes to the fore.

Ethnic statistics — a section of demographic statistics that includes the collection and processing of data on the ethnic (national) composition of the population.

Ethnic processes — changes in individual ethnic elements, parts of an ethnic group, and ethnic groups as a whole. There are evolutionary and transformational ethnic processes. The first are expressed in a significant change in any of the main elements of an ethnic group, first of all-language and culture; they also include changes in the social structure of an ethnic group, its gender and age composition, and so on transformation ethnic processes include such changes in ethnic elements that lead to a change in ethnicity; the final stage is a change in ethnic identity and self-designation, which can be recorded in population censuses.

Effective birth rate — the birth rate calculated taking into account infant and child mortality.

Family — a community of people based on a single family-wide activity, connected by the ties of matrimony-parenthood-kinship, and thus carrying out the reproduction of the population and the continuity of family generations, as well as the socialization of children and the maintenance of the existence of family members.

Family — a social group and social institution that is functionally designed for the reproduction of the population and the continuity of family generations.

Family size — size of people who belong to a given family household and are related to each other by marriage, parenthood or kinship.

Family core — the family core, the main family, a married couple or one of the spouses with children.

Family household is a household where at least some of its members are related in a matrimonial - parenting - kinship relationship. It may also include persons who are not related to the family by kinship or property relations. Size of family households is equal to size of families.

Female generation — a set of women born during a certain period of time (most often, a calendar year or five years); the same as a cohort of women by year (s) of birth.

Family planning — 1) adoption and implementation by a married couple (individual) of decisions on size of children in the family and the timing of their birth; 2) activities of state and non-state agencies aimed at creating conditions for each family to achieve the desired number of children in the desired time frame.

Fertility is the physiological ability of a man, woman, or married couple to conceive and give birth to children.

Feminization — in demography: the change in the composition of the population by gender towards an increase in the proportion of women.

Gross population reproduction rate — an indicator of generational replacement that does not take into account mortality. The gross reproduction rate of the population is equal to the average number of daughters that a woman of a hypothetical generation will give birth to, provided that there is no mortality and that the age-specific birth rates of a given year are maintained throughout her life.

It is calculated by multiplying the total birth rate by the percentage of girls among newborns.

Gross migration — size of migrants in individual directions. The total amount of arrivals - molecular migration on arrival, the total amount of the retired - gross migration from the disposal.

Generation — a sub-population, a collection of individuals born in the same year or in the same time period. Persons belonging to the same generation have the same or similar age and live their lives at the same time. Demographic analysis distinguishes between real and hypothetical generations.

Geodemography — geographical demography) is a branch that studies the historical relationships of demographic processes in a certain territory with the settlement and lifestyle of spatially localized population groups.

Geographical determinism is a concept that recognizes the objective relationship and interdependence between geographical objects and phenomena, between society and the geographical environment.

Global demography is a branch that studies the global aspects of strategic demographic development, the geopolitical consequences of demographic transformation, its impact on the world economy and demographic security.

Generation is an objectively developing socio-demographic and cultural-historical community of people United by age boundaries, General conditions of formation and functioning in a specific historical period of time.

Generation length — the average time interval for replacing one generation with another generation.

Historical demography is a branch that studies the retrospective of the dynamics of demographic events and processes, the identification of historical patterns and trends in population reproduction, as well as the history of the formation and development of demography as a science.

Hyper urbanization (from the Greek. hyper-super and urbanization), the concentration of population in the largest cities and urbanized areas. The term is used in cases where the population and area of a large city (or urban agglomeration) is so excessive that the negative manifestations of urbanization become predominant.

Ideal number of children in a family — an individual's ideas about the best number of children in a family without taking into account a specific life situation and personal preferences, or in ideal conditions that are best for all people. The value of the ideal number of children in a family is obtained as an answer to the question: "how Many children is it best to have in a family at all?".

Immigration — entry (settlement) into a country for permanent or temporary (usually long-term) residence of citizens of another country.

Intensity of the demographic process — the degree of intensity of the demographic process, its main characteristic.the idea of the intensity of the demographic process is the basis for the analysis of demographic and modeling of demographic processes.

Infant mortality rate — an indicator that measures the mortality rate of children under the age of 1 (0 years), the probability of death at this age. it is calculated as the annual number of deaths of children aged 0 years per 1000 born in this and last years, taken with certain weights.

Infant mortality — mortality of children in the first year of life.

Interethnic integration (from lat. integratio-restoration, replenishment), a type of ethnic processes that consists in the economic, social and other interaction of already established ethnic groups, usually within the framework of multinational states, which leads to a gradual rapprochement and fusion of ethnic groups in the field of culture and other ethnic parameters.

Laws of population — internal, significant, stable, constantly recurring relationships of objective processes of population development.

Lethality — mortality, the ratio of size of deaths from a disease (injuries, etc.) to size of patients with this disease (injured, etc.); an indicator of medical statistics.

Life expectancy — size of years that an individual who has reached a certain age will live on average, provided that during the rest of his life he will experience a risk of death corresponding to its age-related probabilities from the mortality table calculated for this year.

Life expectancy — size of years a person has lived from the date of birth to the day of death.

Linguistic composition (structure) of the population — the distribution of the population of individual regions, countries, continents and the world as a whole by various linguistic indicators, native language, spoken language, literacy language, by combining these indicators with each other, as well as with signs of ethnic (national) affiliation.

Legitimate marriage is a type of marriage legally established for citizens of a given State.

Level of marriage is the degree of prevalence of marriage in the population. It is measured by the ratio of life expectancy in a marriage to the total life expectancy in a real or hypothetical generation.

Life line — a line on the demographic grid that depicts a person's life in the coordinates of calendar time and the cohort's own time.

Life potential — size of upcoming years of life of a person or group of people at a certain age, calculated if this level of age-specific mortality is maintained on the basis of mortality tables. The central concept and the main generalizing indicator of potential demography.Measured in man-years.

Marriage is a socially sanctioned and regulated form of relationship between a man and a woman that defines their rights and obligations towards each other and their children.

Marriage is a mass stochastic process of formation of married (married) couples in the population. In the broader sense of the word-the process of reproduction of the marital structure of the population, including the processes of widowhood and divorce.

Marital composition of the population — distribution of the population by category of marital status: never married, married, widowed and divorced.

Mortality is a mass process that consists of many individual deaths that occur at different ages and for different reasons.

Military demography is a branch that studies the mobilization capabilities of the state, the human resources of potential military opponents and allies, population losses and migration processes caused by military actions, the impact of wars on the health and reproduction of the population.

Maternal mortality rate — size of deaths of women due to pregnancy, childbirth and in the postpartum period (within 6 weeks after delivery) per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality — mortality of women due to pregnancy, childbirth and in the postpartum period (within 6 weeks after delivery).

Pendulum migration is the regular movement of the population from one locality to another for work or study. Regularity corresponds to the mode of work or study. Pendulum migration emerged and developed in the context of urbanization. It is based on the discrepancy in the location of production and settlement of the population. The main directions are from the village to the city, from a small town to a large one.

Marriage tables — a numerical probabilistic model that characterizes the process of marriage over time (usually for the first time) of persons belonging to a population with a fixed initial number, called the root of the table.

Marriage indices — indices of homogamy and heterogamy, indices of attraction and repulsion, demographic indicators used to measure, by groups of men and women, the degree of preference for marriage partners on any basis (for example, age, nationality, level of education, income, etc.).

Marriage calendar — age distribution of those entering into marriage in real generations. The term' is usually used when analyzing shifts in marriage rates of a hypothetical generation under the influence of changes in the age of marriage in real generations.

Masculinization — in demography, the change in the structure of the population by gender in the direction of increasing the proportion of men.

Mathematical demography is a branch that studies quantitative and qualitative patterns of population reproduction using mathematical methods.

Mathematical methods in demography used for quantitative and qualitative analysis of demographic processes are used in the calculation of various demographic indicators.

Mechanical movement of the population — various types of territorial movement of the population.

Migrant — a person making a migration.

Migration is the movement of people to change their place of residence.

Migration behavior is one of the types of demographic behavior, a set of actions or actions that logically lead to migration of the population, as a result of which some or most of the characteristics of the migrant's life situation change. in the process of studying migration behavior, social and psychological patterns of individual, group and mass attitudes to change of place of residence are learned.

Migration flow — the total number of migrants (or migrations) that have common areas of arrival and departure during a given period of time; one of the indicators of the direction of migration.

Migration balance — net migration, net migration, migration population growth, mechanical population growth, the difference between size of arrivals to any territory and size of departures from it for a certain period (quarter, year, inter-census period, etc.); indicator of the result of territorial population movement. There is a difference between the balance of external migration and the balance of internal migration; positive, negative and zero balance of migration.

Migration balance — the difference between arrivals and departures over a certain period of time.

Mortality tables are a numerical probabilistic model that describes the process of extinction of a hypothetical generation with a fixed initial number.

Model mortality tables — mortality tables that reflect the general patterns of this process, characteristic of populations with similar mortality rates. Typical mortality tables are calculated based on the grouping of real (observed) mortality tables.

Natural birth rate — the birth rate that is not limited to contraceptives and artificial abortions, as well as the age distribution of birth rates observed in populations that do not practice so-called intentional birth control, in which reproductive behavior is "independent" of size of children already born.

Natural population movement — changes in the processes of fertility and mortality of the population.

Natural population growth is the difference between size of births and deaths in a given territory over a certain period of time.

Narrowed reproduction — reproduction in which size of parents ' generation significantly exceeds size of children's generation or the migration influx does not compensate for size of dead.

Number of children born — size of children born to a woman during her lifetime before the census or survey. Stillbirths are usually not included in the scope of this concept.

Nuclear family is a family that consists of representatives of one or two generations (parents and children).

Perinatal mortality — the mortality of children in the perinatal period.

Population movement is a concept that expresses changes in the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the population. it is customary to distinguish natural, mechanical (migration) and social movement of the population. At present, the concept of "population movement" is mainly of historical significance.

Population balance — the balance at the beginning of the period plus natural growth plus migration growth of the population is equal to the population at the end of the period.

Population census is a single process of collecting, summarizing, evaluating, analyzing, and otherwise publishing or disseminating demographic, economic, and social data relevant at a given time to all persons in a country or a clearly defined part of the country.

Population maps—thematic maps showing the population distribution and features of its settlement on the territory, composition, reproduction and migration mobility, national characteristics and socio-economic features. There are main groups of population maps: geographical (population distribution and settlement), demographic, ethnographic and socio-economic.

Population reproduction is a constant renewal of generations through the processes of birth rate and mortality.

Population growth rate for a period — the ratio of the absolute value of the increase (decrease) in the population over the period to the total number of man-years lived by the population during this period (or, in other words, to the average population for the same period).

Population — a self-reproducing set of people living in a certain territory.

The net population reproduction rate is a quantitative measure of the replacement of the maternal generation by the daughter generation. It is calculated as the average number of daughters born to a woman over a lifetime and who lived to the age of the mother at the time of their birth at these age-specific levels of fertility and mortality. The net reproduction rate of the population is equal to the gross reproduction rate of the population, adjusted using sizes of survivors from the mortality table.

Population census is a scientifically based and state-organized process of collecting, processing, analyzing and publishing information about the size and composition of the country's population at a certain point in time.

Population density— the total population of a territory divided by its area. It is usually expressed in size of people per 1 km2.

Population policy — 1) the same as demographic policy; 2) the term used in 1960 - 1980 to refer to the activities of the state aimed at regulating the development of the population. In addition to regulating population reproduction, population policy also included regulating the process of socialization of the younger generation, regulating working conditions, regulating migration and the territorial structure of the population, as well as influencing the General living conditions of all segments of the population.

Permanent population — the main category of population taken into account in population censuses, which includes those for whom this locality represents the place of usual residence at this time. Includes permanent residents who are temporarily absent from this territory and does not include those who are temporarily staying in it. The category of permanent population was introduced in 1846 by the Belgian demographer and statistician A. Quetelet (1796-1874).

Population growth — the difference between the population at the end of the period and its number at the beginning of the period. The total growth is made up of natural growth and migration growth of the population.

Permanent population — a set of people living in a locality, regardless of where they actually are at the time of the census.

Population census program — a list of procedures for conducting a population census.

Population forecasting is a scientifically based prediction of the future population size and structure.

Population forecasting using the component method is a method for calculating the future population size and structure based on hypotheses about future levels and trends in the components of population change, i.e., indicators of fertility, mortality, and migration.

Progressive age structure — a structure in which the proportion of "children" exceeds the proportion of "grandparents".

Population aging — an increase in the proportion of elderly and old people in the population (over the age of 60 or 65 years).

Population accounting — 1) collection of data on size of inhabitants of any territory; 2) a specific type of obtaining information about the population.

Population—size of people in any of their totality, considered as a population.

Population — population, one of the basic concepts of a number of social Sciences, the Central category of the system of knowledge about population. In the most General definition, population is a naturally historically formed and continuously renewed set of people in the process of production and reproduction of direct life, the main material component of human society.

Population reproduction mode is a demographic category that denotes a set of specific quantitative characteristics of the population reproduction process considered at a fixed point in time.

Repatriation — return to the homeland of prisoners of war and civilians who found themselves outside its borders as a result of military operations, as well as emigrants with the restoration of their citizenship rights.

Reproductive behavior is a system of actions and relationships that mediate the birth of a child in or out of marriage.

The reproductive period is the conventional period of time during which a woman is capable of giving birth to children. It is usually assumed to be equal to the age interval of 15-49 years (in some countries, 15-44 years) or the time interval from the minimum age of marriage to 49 (44) years. For women who give birth to children outside of the reproductive period, they refer to the"childbearing period".

Regional structure of the population-in territorial classifications - the composition of the population by economic, demographic and other social characteristics, a kind of geographical structure of the population.

Reproductive attitude is a mental regulator of behavior, a predisposition of the individual, which determines the consistency of various actions caused by a positive or negative attitude to the birth of a certain number of children.

Retrospective study is a study that aims to obtain information about demographic events that took place in the past. for example, pregnancy history, birth history, etc.

Regressive age structure — a structure in which the proportion of "grandparents" exceeds the proportion of "children".

Sex ratio — an indicator equal to the ratio of size of men per 100 or 1000 women, or (less often) the ratio of size of women per 100 or 1000 men. There are primary (the ratio of male and female gametes at the time of conception), secondary (see secondary sex ratio) and tertiary (the ratio of size of men and women in reproductive age) sex ratio.

Special fertility rate — the ratio of size of births per period to size of man-years lived by women of reproductive age during this period.

Special birth rate by order of birth — the annual number of births of this order (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) per 1000 women of reproductive age.

Special fertility rate — the ratio of the absolute number of births per year to the average annual number of women of fertile age.

Sterility — the inability of the body to conceive a child.

Sources of demographic information — printed publications containing numerical information about the population and demographic processes. They differ in the degree of coverage (population of the world, region, country or its parts-region, territory or individual locality), nationality (national and international), the nature of data (population size and composition at the time, characteristics of demographic events over a period, mixed characteristics of demographic processes), the time to which the data relate (historical and demographic, retrospective, current, demographic forecasts), the method of obtaining data (official publications, materials of special research), the nature of

the publication (special, general type). From the point of view of completeness and reliability of information, it is especially important to divide the sources of demographic information into primary ones, which contain direct results of processing and comparing the collected statistical data and calculated indicators based on them, and secondary ones, which are the result of estimates and various calculations based on primary data. Sometimes sources of demographic information also include primary documents of observation or accounting of demographic events - records in metric books, acts of civil status, questionnaires of censuses or population surveys, and materials of paleodemographic studies. For an explanation of demographic phenomena have meaning, etc. sources: literary, documentary, legislative acts, etc., which do not contain direct quantitative data.

Simple reproduction—replacing size of parents ' generation with an equal number of children's generation or size of deceased with an equal number of immigrants.

The demographic crisis is a deep violation of the reproduction of the population, threatening the existence of the population itself. Throughout the demographic history of mankind up to the end of the XVIII century, the causes of the demographic crisis were frequent hunger strikes, epidemics and wars; the resulting sharp rises in mortality led to a reduction in the population of some countries and regions of the world, and sometimes to the complete depopulation of certain territories. The historical process of changing reproductive behavior in some industrialized countries shows a tendency for the birth rate to fall below the level necessary for simple reproduction of the population, which is the essence of the modern demographic crisis.

The desired number of children in a family is size of children that an individual or family would like to have if all the conditions necessary for this, from the individual's point of view, are present. The value of the desired number of children in a family is obtained as an answer to the question: "How many children would You like to have under all the necessary conditions?".

The subject of demography is demographic events and processes of fertility and mortality, marriage and divorce, settlement and migration of the population.

The coefficient of mechanical population growth is the ratio of the difference between arrivals and departures to the average annual population.

The mortality rate for causes of death is the annual number of deaths from this cause per 100 thousand people of the average annual population.

The special fertility rate for 1 year is calculated by dividing the annual number of births by the average annual number of women of reproductive age.

The old population is a generalized characteristic of the age structure of the population, in which the proportion of people aged 65 years and older exceeds 7% (according to the UN criterion).

The total birth rate, or total birth rate, is a generalizing indicator of the birth rate of a hypothetical generation that does not depend on the age structure. Equal to the sum of age-specific birth rates (hence the name). Describes the average number of children that a woman of a hypothetical generation would give birth to over her entire life, provided that there is no mortality and that the age-specific birth rates of a given year are maintained throughout her life.

The reproductive attitude is a socio-psychological regulator that determines positive or negative attitudes towards the birth of a certain number of children.

The population register is a computerized system for recording data on all citizens of a country located on its territory or outside its borders.

The cartographic method is the study of the population by constructing and studying geographical maps-special figurative and symbolic spatial models. The cartographic method is part of the system of methods for studying population, along with statistical and mathematical methods, and is closely related to them in terms of the source information and how it is processed.

The gender and age pyramid is a bar chart of the distribution of the country's population by gender and age.

The anamnestic method (from the Greek anamnesis-memory) is a type of retrospective observation of demographic processes, in which information about demographic and other events is collected by interviewing people about the past, according to their memories.

The balance of population categories is the ratio between size of people living in a given territory and size located on it at the critical moment of the census: the available population minus size of temporary residents plus size of temporary absentees should be equal to the permanent population.

The intergenetic interval (from lat. inter - between and Greek. genesis-birth) — the average interval in a generation between successive births (births of children of neighboring orders). The analysis of the distribution of the intergenetic interval is most often carried out based on the results of anamnestic examinations and, along with the consideration of the protogenetic interval, allows us to judge the rate of family formation.

The average desired number of children in a family is the individual need of a man or woman to have a certain number of children in their family, if nothing interferes with the satisfaction of this need.

The average ideal number of children in a family is a man or woman's idea of the possible number of children in an average-income family, but not necessarily in their own.

The expected number of children in a family is size of children that an individual intends to have in his family in the current conditions of his family or, in other words, given a specific life situation and personal preferences. The estimated number of children in the family is obtained as the answer to the

question: "How many children You are going to have in the family?" or the question: "How many more children You intend to have in the family soon?".

The special marital birth rate is the annual number of children born to married women per the average annual number of married women of reproductive age.

The life cycle of a family is the period from the emergence of a family to its collapse.

The natural growth rate is the difference between size of births and size of deaths over a certain period of time, related to the total number of man-years lived by the population over the same period. Numerically equal to the difference between the total birth rate and the total death rate.

The vitality index is the ratio of the annual number of births to the annual number of deaths.

The marriage rate for first marriages is size of first marriages per 1,000 women (men) who have never been married. Age-specific marriage rates for first marriages are also calculated.

The out-of-wedlock birth rate is size of live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women of reproductive age. This coefficient can be specified by age, order of birth, etc.

The critical moment of the population census is 00 h 00 min on the first day of the beginning of the population census.

Total marriage rate — size of marriages per year per 1000 people in the average annual population.

Total divorce rate — size of divorces per year per 1000 people in the average annual population.

Total fertility rate — size of births in a population over a period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population over that period, or by the average population. Usually expressed as size of births per 1000 population. For one-year time periods, the total birth rate is calculated as the ratio of the annual number of births to the average annual population.

Total mortality rate — size of deaths in a population over a period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population over that period, or by the average population. Usually expressed as size of deaths per 1000 population. For one-year time periods, the total mortality rate is calculated as the ratio of the annual number of deaths to the average annual population.

Total population growth — the difference in population size at the beginning and end of the year time interval. Expressed in absolute numbers, can be positive or negative.

Type of population reproduction — historical type of population reproduction, a category that reflects the commonality of the most important qualitative features of population reproduction in more or less similar historical, economic, social, etc. conditions.

Timing of birth rate (calendar of births) — the distribution of births in the intervals between the births of the first and subsequent children for the entire reproductive period, regardless of the age of the woman and her marital status.

Urban population — the population living in mountain settlements. The ratio of urban to rural population indicates the degree of urbanization of a country or area, although these indicators are not completely comparable across countries due to different criteria for classifying settlements as urban.

Urbanization is a historical process of increasing the role of cities in the development of society, which covers changes in the distribution of productive forces, primarily in the settlement of the population, its socio-professional, demographic structure, lifestyle, culture, etc.urbanization is a multi-sided socio-economic, demographic and geographical process that occurs on the basis of historically formed forms of social and territorial division of labor. In a narrower, demographic and statistical sense, urbanization is the growth of cities, especially large ones, an increase in the share of the urban population in a country, region, or world (the so — called urbanization of us). the

Young population—a generalized characteristic of the age structure of the population, in which the proportion of people aged 65 years and older is less than 4% (according to the UN criterion).

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About the authors

Zhanna Aubakirova – Candidate of Historical Sciences, PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the International Research Center "DIGITAL SOCIAL RESEARCH", Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University.
070000, Republic of Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, 19 Serikbayev Street.
E-mail: zhanna_aubakirova707@inbox.ru
ID ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1179-5518

Alexandr Alekseyenko – Doctor of Historical Sciences, PhD, Leading Researcher at the International Research Center "DIGITAL SOCIAL RESEARCH", Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University.
070000, Republic of Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, 19 Serikbayev Street.
E-mail: alalexeenko56@gmail.com
ID ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1169-412X