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SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN: BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF 1999-2009

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Abstract. *Introduction.* The study of socio-demographic processes on the Northern region of Kazakhstan in 1999-2009 is of great importance for the study of the issues of demographic history of the region in the modern period. The authors of the study associate the relevance of the issue with the interconnection and mutual influence of socio-demographic processes in the region on the socio-economic and political development of the republic. *Goals.* The article is based on the analysis of statistical materials, data from the national censuses of the republic, data from current statistics, state programs within the framework of demographic policy through interdisciplinary research methods. *Results.* The article analyzes the socio-demographic processes in the northern part of Kazakhstan in 1999-2009. The presented data for the 1990s allowed us to show the dynamics in the development of demographic processes in the region; the analysis of statistical data allowed us to determine that the demographic policy implemented in 1999-2009 in the country allowed us to form a nationwide patriotic idea based on fundamental values of the all-Kazakh identity and unity, public consent of the people. The materials of the article would fill in the gaps in the study of the modern history of the northern regions of the republic. *Conclusions.* The results can be used in the study of the demographic structure of the population of the region, the development and improvement of the demographic policy of the regions, as well as in training sessions on the history of Kazakhstan, the history of the northern region of Kazakhstan, local history.

Keywords: demographic processes, Northern region of Kazakhstan, migration, fertility, mortality, population

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ СОЛТҮСТІК АЙМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК- ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ҮДЕРІСТЕР: 1999-2009 ЖЖ. МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ

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Андатпа. Кіріспе. Қазақстанның солтүстік аумағындағы 1999-2009 жылдар аралығын қамтитын әлеуметтік-демографиялық үрдістерді зерделеу – қазіргі таңдағы Қазақстанның солтүстік бөлігіндегі демографиялық тарих мәселелерін көтеруде үлкен маңызға ие. Зерттеудің авторлары мәселенің өзектілігін аймақтың әлеуметтік-демографиялық үдерістерінің жалпы республиканың әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси дамуына өзара байланысы мен өзара әсерімен байланыстырады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты және міндеттері* – мақалада статистикалық материалдарды, республиканың ұлттық санақ деректерін, ағымдағы статистика деректерін, демографиялық саясат шеңберіндегі мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды пәнаралық зерттеу контекстінде республикамыздың солтүстік өңіріндегі әлеуметтік-демографиялық үдерістерді талдау. *Нәтижелер.* Мақалада тарихи деректері бойынша Қазақстанның солтүстік бөлігіндегі 1999-2009 жылдардағы әлеуметтік-демографиялық үдерістерге талдау жасалды. XX ғасырдың 90-шы жылдары ұсынылған деректер өңірдегі демографиялық үдерістердің даму динамикасын көрсетуге мүмкіндік берді; сондай-ақ статистикалық деректерді талдау 1999-2009 жылдары іске асырылып жатқан елдегі демографиялық саясат жалпықазақстандық бірегейлік пен бірлікті, халықтың қоғамдық келісімін қалыптастыратын іргелі құндылықтарға негізделген жалпыұлттық патриоттық идеяны қалыптастыруға мүмкіндік бергенін анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Мақаланың материалдары республиканың солтүстік облыстарының қазіргі тарихын зерттеудегі олқылықтарының орнын толтырады. *Қорытынды.* Зерттеудің нәтижелері өңір халқының демографиялық құрылымын зерделеуде, облыстардың демографиялық саясатын әзірлеу мен жетілдіруде, сондай-ақ Қазақстан, Қазақстанның солтүстік өңірінің тарихы, өлкетану бойынша оқу сабақтарында пайдаланылуы мүмкін.

Түйін сөздер: демографиялық үдерістер, Қазақстанның солтүстік өңірі, көші-қон, туу, өлім-жітім, халық саны

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ СЕВЕРНОГО РЕГИОНА КАЗАХСТАНА: НА МАТЕРИАЛАХ 1999-2009 ГГ.

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Аннотация. Введение. Изучение социально-демографических процессов на территории северного региона Казахстана за 1999-2009 гг. имеет большое значение в разработке вопросов по изучению демографической истории региона в современный период. Актуальность вопроса авторы исследования связывают с взаимосвязью и взаимовлиянием социально-демографических процессов региона на социально-экономическое и политическое развитие республики в целом. *Цель и задачи исследования* – изучить социально-демографические



процессы северного региона республики на основе статистических материалов, данных национальных переписей республики, текущей статистики, государственных программ в рамках демографической политики в контексте междисциплинарности. *Результаты.* В статье осуществлен анализ социально-демографических процессов на территории северных областей Казахстана за 1999-2009 гг. Представленные данные за 90-е гг. XX в. позволили показать динамику в развитии демографических процессов в регионе; а также анализ статистических данных позволил определить, что реализуемая в 1999-2009 гг. демографическая политика в стране позволила сформировать общенациональную патриотическую идею, основанную на фундаментальных ценностях, формирующих общеказахстанскую идентичность и единство, общественное согласие народа. Материалы статьи восполняют пробелы в изучении современной истории северных областей республики. *Выводы.* Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при изучении демографической структуры населения региона, разработке и совершенствовании демографической политики областей, а также на учебных занятиях по истории Казахстана, северного региона Казахстана, региональной истории.

Ключевые слова: демографические процессы, северный регион Казахстана, миграция, рождаемость, смертность, народонаселение

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1. Introduction. Socio-demographic processes have a huge impact on the economic development of the republic and regions. During the period of Independence in the Republic of Kazakhstan (from 1991 to the present) a whole there have been significant changes in the social and demographic structure of the population particularly in some regions of the country. Changes in the socio-demographic processes of the republic and the northern region were caused by the transformations of the entire system and the modernization of society. Demographic situation in the country, ethnic structure, age structure of the population, migration processes also play an important role in the implementation of transformations in the social and economic spheres.

In the post-Soviet space Kazakhstan is known for the bold and active implementation of socio-economic reforms after gaining independence and the transition from a planned to a market economy (from 1991 to the present). The Republic is actively pursuing a demographic policy aimed not only at the quantitative improvement of the demographic situation, but also at the growth of qualitative indicators of the population – in the context of increasing human capital. Due to the importance of human capital, it is the demographic factor that determines whether a society will be able to implement planned state programs, strategic plans, reforms, or, on the contrary, reforms will be unsuccessful. Consequently, the study of the demographic processes of the republic is always relevant, necessary and has a prognostic character, is of national importance.

The policy papers implemented in the republic are also aimed at stimulating demographic growth, including the protection of the family, motherhood and childhood, improving the quality of life of the population. The reforms were mostly aimed at «overcoming negative trends in demographic processes, preventing depopulation, ensuring quantitative and qualitative population growth in accordance with the long-term development strategy of the country» (The Concept. 2000).

The article analyzes the socio-demographic processes in the territory of Northern region of Kazakhstan for 1999-2009 based on statistical data, materials of regional archives, including the funds of the North Kazakhstan State Archive. Data on compatriots (kaz.qandastar – Auth.) are published for the first time. Presented data for the 90s. 20th century made it possible to show the dynamics in the development of demographic processes in the region. Most of the research in the historical and demographic direction is devoted to the demographic processes taking place on the territory of the entire republic or its individual regions. However, the socio-demographic processes of the northern region of the republic during the period of Independence (from 1991 to the present) require careful research and deeper study.

2. Materials and methods. The methodological principles of the civilizational approach became the basis for studying the specifics and features of socio-demographic processes in the northern region of the republic. The analysis of socio-demographic processes in the region allows us to



talk about population growth due to an increase in the birth rate of the population, a decrease in mortality, including maternal and infant mortality.

The interdisciplinary nature of the research made it possible to use a wide range of sources, research in various scientific fields, including historical, demographic, sociological, economic sciences, socio-economic geography, etc. The materials for the study were archival documents of the funds of the North Kazakhstan State Archive, statistics and periodicals, state programs, strategies for the development of the region, which contain information for the study of socio-demographic processes of the region. Among the sources, a special place is occupied by statistical data that made it possible to analyze the dynamics of quantitative changes in the demographic situation of the region, including changes in the context of nationalities, age, gender, education, employment. The study analyzed statistical data from the national censuses of 1999, 2009, statistical data from the website of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Quantitative methods were used to process the data. Additional sources were information from the mass media, which show the state of education, medicine, culture, as well as migration processes in the region.

3. Discussion. Socio-demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan and regions are of great interest to researchers, historians, demographers. In the course of the study, the works of foreign scientists were studied. Foreign research allowed to determine the object and methodology of the study. Socio-demographic processes cover a wide range of issues, including not only the birth rate and mortality of the population, but also migration processes and employment issues, since they influence the development of the region as a whole. In this case, we can rely on the studies of Byron Spencer, Frank Denton, Stephanie Rossow, Jakus Ledenta, P. Gordon, Jeffrey Simon, Theodor Schulz, J.B. covers not only the processes of fertility, mortality, migration processes, but also the racial, ethnic and gender composition of the population, housing conditions, marriage, the proportion of working age (Shoven, 2011); F. T. Denton, B. Spencer as part of the study of socio-demographic processes identified as an acute problem the process of population aging (Denton, 2003).

A significant contribution to the study of socio-demographic processes on the territory of Kazakhstan was made by N. Alekseenko (Alekseenko, 1999; Alekseenko, 2001), E.B. Bekmakhanov (Bekmakhanov, 1957), N.E. Bekmakhanova (Bekmakhanova, 1986), P.G. Galuzo (Galuzo, 1965), A.N. Nusupbekov (Nusupbekov, 1966), F.N. Bazanova (Bazanova, 1987), M.K. Kozybaev (Kozybaev, 2006:241-256) and others. Sadovskaya E.Yu. (Sadovskaya, 1999), Kudaibergenova A.I. (Kudaibergenova, 2011), population issues, the implementation of the demographic policy of the state are devoted to the studies of M. B. Tatimov (Tatimov, 1978; Tatimov, 1989; Tatimov, 2016), demographic measurements — Aubakirova Zh. S. (Aubakirova, 2022:186-197) Historical prerequisites for the formation of the birth rate model in the second half of the 20th - early 21st centuries were determined by the scientists Sarsembayeva G.A., Krasnobaeva N.L., Makhmetova N.A., Stolyarova E.O., Aubakirova Zh.S., Alekseenko A.N. (Sarsembayeva, 2022: 174-185) M. Asylbekov, who revealed the impact of migration processes on the social and national structures of the population of the republic and studied the issues of the demographic development of the republic in close mutual relationship with the socio-economic and political situation in the country. M. Asylbekov and V.V. Kozina studied statistical data concerning the issues of population development in the conditions of sovereignty: the dynamics of population size and location, qualitative composition of the population, natural movement of the population, migration processes, social structure of the population (Asylbekov, 2009). E.P. Zimovina studied the dynamics of the size and composition of the population of Soviet Kazakhstan in the second half of the 20th century (Zimovina, 2003). The problem of population aging has become a hot topic among scientists around the world. For modern Kazakhstan as a whole, the issue of population aging is not an acute problem. However, this process is typical for the northern region. To calculate the stages of the aging process, the system developed in the mid-1950s and 1960s was taken into account. 20th century J. Beaugh-Garnier and E. Rosset scale: according to the scale, the population is considered young if the proportion of people aged 60 years and older is less than 8% of the total population. If their share is 8-12%, then the population is on the threshold of old age; if the proportion of people over 60 years of age and older in society is more than 12%, then it is known that society is aging, and when it reaches 18% or more, a very high level of old age of the population is observed (Rosset, 1968). This problem is of interest from researchers and scientists at the present time. In the methodological



context, the work of M.K. Kozybaev devoted to demographic research in Kazakhstan. In this work, the historian outlined a amount of topical areas for further historical and demographic research (Kozybaev, 2006: 233-240).

4. The results of the study. Socio-demographic processes on the territory of the northern region of the republic largely depend on demographic policy and internal reforms in the sphere of economy, internal policy, social reforms of the republic. Changes in socio-demographic processes during the period of independent development (from 1991 to the present) were characterized by both positive and negative trends.

For a amount of socio-economic reasons, in the 90s of the 20th century, negative trends began to manifest themselves in the sphere of demographic processes. In the mid-90s of the 20th century, a socially unfavorable situation was established in the region, associated with an increase in unemployment, a decrease in the purchasing power of the population, a high level of social polarization, in some cases accompanied by a lack of funds, sharply increased migration processes, a crisis of the value system during the reform period, and marginalization. Negative trends in the development of the social structure were reinforced by the economic factor, which included a decline in living standards, an increase in inflation, and an increase in prices for basic necessities.

In Northern region of Kazakhstan in 1990-1995. there was a sharp decline in GDP almost two times (National report, 2001:5). For the first time, GDP growth after gaining independence was noted only in 1997 by 1.7% (National Report, 2001:6). The transition from a planned to a market economy entailed a amount of social problems that had a negative impact on the demographic indicators of the young Kazakh society. In the 90s of the 20th century, there was a migration outflow of representatives of the non-Kazakh population to their historical homeland; unemployment began to grow, thereby becoming a big problem for the young republic. People with special and higher education, who worked for a long-time at large enterprises, plants, and factories, also found themselves without work. However, when studying the statistical material, it turned out that the real picture of unemployment was somewhat different from official data: statistics on the unemployed differed from the size of officially registered unemployed. Among the reasons, we single out the following circumstances: firstly, the rural population, which led its own (subsidiary) household, was not counted as unemployed; secondly, workers and employees of large enterprises, factories, factories, construction organizations were provided with unpaid or partially paid holidays, respectively, they did not have the status of unemployed, for example, to receive benefits or other benefits, but the income level was reduced or absent altogether; thirdly, in some organizations, the workers were on the staff, but worked part-time; fourthly, women received a child care allowance, but it was insufficient due to rising prices.

In accordance with the data of the Statistical Yearbook, the distribution of the amount of employed (working), officially registered unemployed and those people who officially did not work anywhere is presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Distribution of data on employed and unemployed in the republic
1996-1999** (thousand people):

Criteria	1997	1998	1999
Population	15 188,2	14 955,1	14 901,6
Total amount of people employed in the economy	6472,3	6127,6	6105,4
Official unemployment	257,5	251,9	251,4
General unemployment	967,8	925,0	950,0

** Source: Statistical Yearbook, 2000:32.

It should be noted that the level of official unemployment in the northern region of the republic was average for the country. The highest level of official unemployment was noted in Pavlodar, Mangistau, Kyzylorda regions, the lowest — in Almaty, South Kazakhstan regions.

To analyze unemployment in Northern region of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to take into account the agrarian specialization of the region. In addition, an important reason for the increase in unemployment was, firstly, after the adoption of independence, economic ties between enterprises of the post-Soviet space were severed; secondly, the economic crisis in the country as a result of the



transition from a planned to a market economy progressed; thirdly, a significant part of the population was unable to adapt to the new conditions of a market economy. All these processes were accompanied by a decline in production, rising prices, rising poverty and unemployment. The problem was aggravated by the fact that in addition to the agricultural sector, in Northern Kazakhstan, due to natural and climatic conditions, differences in the sectoral structure, which led to pronounced specializations of production, specialists of defense complexes and machine-building enterprises were concentrated (Kulekeev, 2016:204). Kostanay, Pavlodar, and North region of Kazakhstan are border regions with the Russian Federation. Accordingly, the enterprises of the defense industry and the machine-building industry located in the region, due to the rupture of traditional inter-economic ties, the narrowing of the sales market, did not receive large orders, including at the state level, stopped production, and workers were forced to go on unpaid leave or in search of another job.

Since 1996, the problem of poverty has become one of the most urgent in the country: since 1996, the dynamics of the spread of poverty in all regions of the country has been observed. The fight against unemployment is becoming one of the main priorities in the activities of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The current situation in the social sphere of both the region in particular and the republic as a whole has become the reason for the development and approval of a special state program. Adopted by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan the State program No. 833, «Program to Combat poverty and unemployment for 2000-2002» (June 3, 2000) aimed at reducing unemployment and poverty: «The program is aimed at providing employment for at least one member of each family in Kazakhstan and involves the creation of new jobs that stimulate the involvement of the unemployed population in labor activity» (Program, 2000). The program was aimed at reducing «Poverty by 8.7% by 2002 compared to 1999 ... reducing the unemployment rate from 13.5% in 2000 to 9% by the end of 2002» (Anti-Poverty Program, 2000).

As of 2001, the amount data of self-employed population has increased by 28.8% compared to 1997, there is a tendency to increase the data of people employed in small businesses (Poverty Reduction Program, 2003). In 2004, the «Program of further deepening of social reforms in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2007» was adopted, aimed at «strengthening the targeting of social assistance; stimulating high-performance labor; increasing the motivation of citizens to work in the formal sector and creating conditions for the legalization of shadow employment» (Program, 2004). In general, as a result of the programs adopted by the state, the implementation of reforms in the social and economic spheres in the 2000s, there is a trend of economic growth, reduction of unemployment, improvement of the quality of life of the population. The planned reduction of unemployment by 2002 is reflected in table 2.

Table 2. Indicators of the Unemployment Reduction Plan in the Republic of Kazakhstan: 2000-2002***

Criteria	2000	2001	2002
Population	14 874,6	14 835,2	14 860,1
Total amount of people employed in the economy	6 122,4	6 260,4	6 450,3
Unemployment	955,2	813,5	638,0

*** Source: State Program, 2000:3.

Through the implementation of the program, it was envisaged in 2000-2002. to create 400.4 thousand jobs (in 2000 - 146.2 thousand, in 2001 - 121.5 thousand, in 2002 - 132.6 thousand), and also to prevent a decrease in the amount of existing jobs. Analysis of socio-demographic trends in the development of the republic and the region in the 2000s. allows us to talk about the improvement of the demographic situation of the region due to the growth of the birth rate, the reduction of migration outflow in 2004-2009. Since 1999, according to the national population censuses for 1999, 2009, there has been an increase in the Kazakh population in the region against the background of other nationalities: however, the share of the Kazakh population in the region remained in Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions below the share of the Russian population (National Composition, T 4, Ch 1, 2000: 6-237).



Table 3. Amount and ethnic composition of the population of Northern region of Kazakhstan according to the national census of 1999 ****

Regions	Total population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		Other ethnic groups	
	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
The Republic of 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
Kostanay	1017,7	100	314,8	30,9	430,2	42,3	130,4	12,8	57,4	5,6	84,9	8,3
Pavlodar	807,0	100	311,9	38,6	337,9	41,9	62,9	7,8	43,8	5,4	50,5	6,3
Northern region of Kazakhstan	726,0	100	214,7	29,6	361,5	49,8	47,0	6,5	41,2	5,7	61,6	8,4

****Source: National composition. T 4. Ch 1. 2000: 6-237.

In 1999, the population decreased by 9.2% compared to 1989 - from 16,464.5 to 14,953.1 thousand people. The Kazakh population increased, but the non-Kazakh population, including the Russian population, decreased. The ethno-demographic structure of the population of Northern region of Kazakhstan is presented in 1999 as follows: Kazakhs made up 34.6%, Russians - 43.3%, Ukrainians - 8.3%, Germans - 5.7%, representatives of other nationalities - 8.1%. Based on the data, it can be seen that in 1999 the proportion of the Russian population was higher in the northern region of the indicators of the republic by 13.35%, the proportion of the Kazakh population in the region was 19.25% less than in the republic. As a result of the migration outflow, there were noticeably fewer Germans.

It is necessary to note the influence of internal migration of the population of the region on the dynamics of its ethnic structure. If the migration of the population from villages to cities, from one district to another district within the region, does not affect the amount and ethnic composition in the context of the region, then migration flows to other regions of the republic, cities of republican significance have a great influence on the demographic structure of the region.

The migration of the population of the region to large cities is of particular relevance, significance and urgency due to the growth of cities of republican significance (Zabirova, 2004: 95).

Table 4. Amount and ethnic composition of the population of Northern region of Kazakhstan according to the national census of 2009 *****

Regions	Total population		Kazakhs		Russians		Ukrainians		Germans		Other ethnic groups	
	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
The Republic of 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	601,5	79,4	103,1	13,6	25,5	3,4	5,5	0,7	22,2	2,9
Kostanay	885,6	100	328,9	37,1	380,6	43,0	84,8	9,6	28,0	3,2	63,3	7,1
Pavlodar	742,5	100	353,7	47,6	288,0	38,8	40,1	5,4	20,7	2,8	40,0	5,4
Northern region of Kazakhstan	596,5	100	198,6	33,3	300,8	50,4	29,8	5,0	20,8	3,5	46,5	7,8

*****Source: Population, 2010:11.

The Kazakh population in 2009 was 49.6% of the total population of the region, but 13.8% less than the national indicators. The Russian population in the region was 36.5%, 12.8% higher, Ukrainians – 5.9%, Germans – 2.6%. The main share of internal migration was accounted for by representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group. According to the 2009 census, Kazakhs accounted for



78% of the total amount of migrants who moved from the village to the city. And only 14% of the internal migration is ethnic Russians. 7.5% of internal migrants are representatives of other nationalities, the largest among which were Ukrainians (1.4%), Germans (1.1%), Koreans (0.9%) (2009 Census, 2010: 76-77).

The growth of the Kazakh population since the 2000s became possible as a result of natural growth, due to the State program to promote the resettlement of compatriots living abroad, as well as the implementation of an effective demographic policy in the region.

The goal of the «Concept of the State Demographic Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan» adopted in August 2000 was «to overcome negative trends in demographic processes, prevent depopulation, ensure quantitative and qualitative population growth in accordance with the long-term development strategy of the country» (Concept of the State Demographic Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2000). In 2009, the population of Kazakhstan practically recovered, positive dynamics was also observed in Northern Kazakhstan. Based on statistical data, the changes in the ethnic composition of the region for 1989-2009 are obvious: the share of the Kazakh population has increased, the share of Germans and Ukrainians has decreased. Migration processes had a great influence on the change in the ethnic composition of the population of the region. The outflow of the population of non-Kazakh nationality led to a decrease in their share in the region and a decrease in the population as a whole. In the 2000s a relatively small positive balance of migration was again preserved for the Kazakhs. The preservation of the positive balance in migration was largely due to the program adopted in the early 90s of the 20th century for the return of ethnic Kazakhs — compatriots (*kaz.qandas*) to their historical homeland. The government determined the places of their resettlement in the republic: the arrived *qandas* were mostly settled throughout the country, except for the overpopulated regions. In accordance with the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the arrived *qandas* settled mostly in Northern and Central regions of Kazakhstan. Northern region of Kazakhstan, being a sparsely populated region, received compatriots *qandas* from the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, Mongolia, etc.

As of February 1, 2001, for example, 821 compatriots *qandas* families consisting of 3869 people lived in the North region of Kazakhstan. Of these, 625 families arrived from Mongolia, consisting of 3098 people, 172 families from the Russian Federation, consisting of 603 people, 83 people (19 families) from Uzbekistan (NKSA, F.988.1.C.17.P.7). It should be noted that the vast majority of the compatriots *qandas* who moved to the region were engaged in agriculture, as well as personal farmsteads, gardening, and petty trade. Some representatives, after successfully passing the adaptation period, started their own business - they opened enterprises for sewing national clothes, carpets and other types of crafts (NKSA, F.988.1.C.53.P. 3).

For the period from 1991 to 2008. 6,061 families, or 31,311 compatriots (*kaz.qandas*) moved to the North Kazakhstan region from the countries of the Near and Far Abroad; of these, 5,789 families, or 29,295 people, arrived under the immigration quota, 272 families, or 2,016 people, arrived outside the quota (NKSA, F.988.1.C.53.P.3). Of the 31,311 people who arrived, 15,262 people have not reached working age, 14,914 people are of working age, and 1,135 people are of retirement age. Of the *qandas* of working age, 1239 people have higher education, 1884 people have specialized secondary education, 8154 people have general secondary education, and 637 people have no education. Of the arrived *qandas*, 56% are women, 44% are men. Of the total amounts of compatriots *qandas* migrants, 35.1% are immigrants from the Republic of Uzbekistan, 33.8% - from Mongolia, 31.1% - from the Russian Federation, 0.03% - from the Republic of Tajikistan, 0.1% - from the Kyrgyz Republic (NKSA, F.988.1.C.55.P.2). The migration flow of compatriots *qandas* is due to the special conditions of resettlement and the accelerated pace of obtaining citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan. They were provided with housing, work, children were provided with places in preschool and school educational institutions. To solve the problem of employment of repatriates, training and retraining, participation in public works, employment at the expense of the established quota, as well as the creation of additional jobs were envisaged.

The settling of compatriots *qandas* in Northern region of Kazakhstan allowed to reduce the average age of the population of the region. The decrease in the average population growth of the region is relevant for the region. The problem needs to be resolved by increasing the proportion of the young population, firstly, by increasing the birth rate; secondly, due to the migration of young



people to the educational institutions of the region; thirdly, due to the resettlement of compatriots qandas of a young age.

It is known that since the 90s of the 20th century in the northern region of the republic there has been a tendency to increase the proportion of the population older than working age from 6.7% in 1959 to 16% in 2009 on average (Population, 2011:26). M.H. Asylbekov, V.V. Kozina noted an increase in the urban population in North Kazakhstan region, the growth of the proportion of citizens in the Pavlodar region as of 2009 (Asylbekov, 2009: 43-44). The intensification of the urbanization process during the period of independence was also noted by M.K. Kozybayev (Kozybayev, 2006: 253). This trend has worsened at the present time: a high proportion of people aged 60 years and older as of the beginning of 2021 is noted in the North Kazakhstan region (18%); the average level of population aging is indicated in Kostanay (16.3%), Pavlodar (14.9%), Akmola (14.3%) regions. It must be said that over the past three years, a slight decrease in the proportion of citizens aged 60 years and older has been recorded due to an increase in the proportion of the young population from 0 to 14 years.

5. Conclusion. Thus, negative social trends in the 90s of the 20th century. They contributed to the implementation by the state and society of programs for the socio-economic stabilization of society and the positive dynamics of the demographic structure of the republic as a whole, its northern region in particular.

The socio-demographic situation of the republic in 1991-1999 was not easy. Studies of the extent of poverty by statistical agencies and scientists contributed to the development and adoption of a amount of special national programs aimed at developing human capital. In 1997, the strategic development program «Kazakhstan - 2030: Prosperity, security and improvement of the well-being of all Kazakhstanis» (Kazakhstan - 2030, 1997) was approved. As part of the implementation of the Strategy in 1999, a comprehensive program «Healthy Lifestyle», the concept of «Healthy Lifestyle and Healthy Nutrition» were undertaken, and temporary rules for the provision of targeted social assistance were adopted. The strategy laid the foundation for the positive dynamics of the demographic structure of society. In 2005-2009 in the region there was an increase in birth rates, a decrease in mortality rates. Population growth in the northern region of the republic continued due to positive natural growth, which, in turn, required access to infrastructure, including education, health care, housing, employment, etc. Socio-demographic processes in Northern region of Kazakhstan in 1999-2009, as well as throughout the country, became the basis for the formation of the ethnic structure of the population, population growth, growth of its quality indicators, which is very important, due to an increase in the birth rate and a decrease in the death rate of the population.

Political, socio-economic stability in the country and the region changed the migration mood of the population: the population of the region began to trust the state more and connect their future and the future of their children with the northern region of the republic. In addition, the demographic policy, which was implemented by the Government of the republic in 1999-2009, allowed by 2014 to form a nationwide patriotic idea «Mangilik El», based on the fundamental values that form the Kazakh identity and unity, public consent of the people of the republic and the region as an important component of the state (Kazakhstan path, 2014). Socio-demographic processes in the region formed the basis of the modern development of the region and allowed to contribute to the development of the entire state.

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