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Kazakhstan in the System of Migratory Interaction of Central Asian Countries

Due to the character of demographical and migratory movements Central Asia becomes a specific region. Every country has a lot of nation general characteristics and presents a unique demographic model. On the one hand this model produces migratory movements and on the other hand under the influence of migration the model undergoes a change itself. At the modern stage the basic problems of Central Asia countries are illegal labour migration, emigration of highly skilled specialists (so called 'brain drain'), ecological migration. Along with there goes a process of repatriation of titled nations of Central Asia countries. So far in the migration legislations of the region's countries there are still unregulated issues concerning refugees and displaced persons, and some ethnic groups are absolutely deprived of the possibility for getting the status. The naturalization and residence permit machinery is too intricate itself.

Though, Central Asia region is a territory of active migratory interchange among the neighbour countries. On the one hand it is promoted by the political, social and economic processes. On the other hand the cause of it is some living conditions and circumstances, everyday necessities of certain families and people.

Kazakhstan has one of the hugest territories among the countries of Central Asia. But along with it Kazakhstan is thinly populated country; at the beginning of 2008 density of population was 5.7 people per 1square meter /1/. Comparing the density of population Kazakhstan is second to highly populated Uzbekistan /2/. (Generalized digital data is given in the table1).

Among other countries Central Asia Kazakhstan quickly follows the course of demographical modernization. According to the main demographic indices the republic is out of tune with of the Central Asia region: the birth rates and infant mortality rates are the lowest here, the rates of mortality are the highest, migration level is the most considerable /3/.

Actually, activation of migration processes became one of the nagging problems of Kazakhstan in Post Soviet period. In whole the dynamic of migration processes looks as the follow: since 1990 to 1994 inclusive migration level was growing – the quantity of emigrants was increasing, and negative net of migration was too high that become to exceed natural increase and started to influence to the decrease of population size of the republic (table 2). Since 1995 the situation changed direction. It was exactly the year when low decrease of emigrant movements began. They were still considerable but fewer. Concerning the immigration into Kazakhstan over a period of 10 years (1990-2000) the quantity of immigrants was decreasing every year. Only since 2001 the quantity of immigrants started to increase and the result of it was the decrease of the negative net of migration. After all in 2004 (for the first time since 1968) there was based the positive net of migration. And though in 2008 the migratory balance was only 1117 persons (table 2) but that small quantity made a valuable contribution to increasing population size in Kazakhstan (though it was too much valuable comparing with natality).

It should be noted that great part of migration movements are the resettlements along the territory of Kazakhstan. Concerning the external migration the active movements are the resettlements in the network of the CIS: the biggest quantity of immigrants comes from Uzbekistan and the biggest quantity of emigrants leaves the country for Russia /4/. It should be noted that in the structure of international migration a part of arrived people from the CIS in Kazakhstan was decreasing gradually: in 1999 – 95.5%, in 2000 – 91.6%, in 2001 – 93.2%, 2002 – 93.1%, 2003 – 92.6%, 2004

-90.5%, 2005 – 88.0%, 2006 – 84.9%, 2007 – 79.8%, 2008 – 67.7%. Besides the CIS the positive net of migration formed with China, Mongolia, Turkish, and the negative net of migration formed with Germany, the USA, Canada, Israel. Among the immigrants came from the countries beside the CIS the Chinese people take 49.5%, Mongolian – 36.2%, the Germans – 6.1% /5/.

In the migratory movement with the countries of Central Asia Kazakhstan has vantage place of recipient. Among the four countries of Central Asia Uzbekistan ‘supply’ Kazakhstan with the greatest quantity of migrants (table 3). And over a period of last one and a half decade (1993-2008) the migration size was changed considerably at that. Thus, since 1993 till 1998 the migratory movement was decreasing yearly, and since 1999 it started increasing and it happened too rapidly. The peak of immigration from Uzbekistan was in 2005 when 44648 people arrived in Kazakhstan. But since the following year the migratory movement started decreasing. In the final analysis of 2008 the quantity of arrived immigrants in Kazakhstan from Uzbekistan was 16738 people. The quantity is too high, but it was 2.5 times fewer comparing with the results of 2005.

The next significant migratory donor of Kazakhstan in Central Asia region is Turkmenistan (table 3). Migratory interaction with Turkmenistan brings undulating character – the periods of migratory activation (1995-1997, 2000-2004, 2006-2007) change into the periods of migratory decrease (1994, 1998, 1999, 2005, 2008). Basically migratory change with Turkmenistan depends on social and political atmosphere in the country, and besides of it numerous Kazakh diaspora inhabit in the territory of Turkmenistan.

The important ‘supplier of migrants’ into Kazakhstan is Kyrgyzstan (table 3). There is difficult social and economic situation in the country, unemployment, poverty, social and political instability. And all these factors are conducive to expulsion of migrants from Kyrgyzstan into more problem-free Kazakhstan. The huge amount of migrants from Kyrgyzstan is guest workers. As usual they are called for agricultural working, and they do some farm job at the frontiers due to the intergovernmental agreement about labor activity and social defence of working migrants /5/. But besides of officially registered persons there is a huge quantity of illegal immigrants.

Specific of migration from Tajikistan is that yearly the quantity of arrived people in Kazakhstan are decreasing; if in 1993 the quantity immigrants from Tajikistan was 3541 people, then in 1999 – 455 people, in 2005 – 197 people, and in 2008 – only 128 people (table 3). The given decrease of indices can be explained only the fact that the majority of migrants from Tajikistan are the seasonal workers or labour migrants. Practically all of them are illegal migrants (it means that they are not included into the official statistics).

One of the determining factors of increasing of immigrant movement into Kazakhstan from the countries of Central Asia is rather problem-free social, economic and political situation. And that is the fact that in the period of last years the movement of arriving people from the countries with worse standard of living in Kazakhstan has increased /6/. The support of ethnic Kazakh people who returned to their historical motherland is of great importance. Some processes of return migration take place as well.

Emigration from Kazakhstan is an interesting phenomenon. Up to the middle of the 1990ss emigration movements were increasing. The peak of emigration activity was in 1994 when the biggest amount of people leaves the country – more than 400 thousand people (table 2). Since 1995 emigration activity began to decrease, though at the period of several years the quantity of emigrants still was too high (table 2). The change happened in 2004 when there based a positive net of migration in Kazakhstan. The lower quantity of left country people in Post Soviet Period was registered in 2006, and after that the quantity of emigrants started to increase little by little again (table 2). It should be noted that basic mass of emigrants leave the country for the CIS, 90% of then

for Russian Federation (and Russia left the following competitors far behind: Belarus and the Ukraine). Generally migration with Russia is determinative for Kazakhstan. As for emigration with the countries of far abroad the biggest amount of emigrants left the country for Germany (also 90% or more). Change of residence connected with the desire of emigrants to return to the historical motherland.

The majority of people leaving Kazakhstan for Central Asia countries in Post Soviet period left for Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. But it should be noted that the quantity of migrants from Kazakhstan to these countries was decreasing yearly. Thus, 9476 people arrived in Uzbekistan in 1993, 3809 people – in Kyrgyzstan, but only 423 and 107 people respectively arrived in 2008 (table 3). The small quantity of emigrants from Kazakhstan chose Tajikistan as a country for leaving. The sharpest decrease of quantity of left people for Central Asia countries happened in 2000 and after that there occurred the tendency to further decrease. And one more interesting peculiarity in the migratory interaction with Central Asia countries is positive net of migration, and it was finally formed in 1999 (table 3).

The emigratory stream is not only extensive damage for Kazakhstan but it is the loss of high-qualified labour resources. And though at the modern stage one can observe the decrease of migratory activity of high-qualified specialists, nevertheless the problem is still actual one. Because of Kazakhstan needs in labour requirements (especially high-qualified workers) the government establish quota for mobilization of foreign labour force yearly. It is done due to the law ‘About employment of population’. Thus, in 2006 the quota for mobilization of foreign labour force was established 0.70% comparing with economic active population (it was 56 000 people). In 2007 the quota was 0.80%. And the quota for mobilization of foreign labour is being increased yearly and in accordance with this the quantity of arriving foreign workers in the country will grow. The biggest amount of foreign labour force was brought in 2006 from the following countries: Great Britain – 1 646 people (similarly to the period in 2003 – 934 people); India – 1 351 people (in 2003 – 580 people); China – 5 008 people (in 2003 - 529); Turkey – 17 302 people (in 2003 – 2 427); Kyrgyzstan – 3 999 people (in 2003 – 17 people) /5/. As specialists predicted the movement of labour migrants into Kazakhstan (especially illegal and from developing countries) will increase /6/.

Against the background of rapid migratory processes it can be interesting to retrace of migratory movement of Kazakhs. Interestingly enough at the period of 1990s the indices of immigration of Kazakhs into Kazakhstan were decreasing yearly (table 4). Besides that the quantity of arrived Kazakh people in Kazakhstan (till 2001) was less than Russians. However, since 2000 immigration flow of Kazakhs into the republic started growing. The peak of Kazakh immigration was in 2005 when the quantity of them was 57850 people /7/. And after that it started to decrease again (table 4). The majority of Kazakhs arrived in Kazakhstan from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Russia (comparing with other countries of the CIS), and from China and Mongolia as well (among the non CIS countries) /8/. And the basic migration trend comes from Uzbekistan where the numerous Kazakh diaspora leaves (table 4).

Kazakhstan is the country that has enunciated and carries out the ethnical migratory politic. Every year the government establishes the quota for Oralmans and it is done for governing the immigration of ethnic Kazakh people and for given them certain help to resettle and provide themselves with the

necessary conveniences. At the period since 1991 till 2006 143 343 families of ethnic Kazakhs 565 757 in number arrived. Among them 66 217 families (362 893 in number) arrived with the quota for Oralmans. The majority of them adapted in the country and became its full-fledged members. Among 303 411 able-bodied Oralmans who leave at the territory of the republic 183 511 are employed at the different branches of manufacture (62.5%) whereas at the beginning of 2000 this number was 32% /9/. Since 2001 yearly quota of Oralmans is 15 thousand families (it was 500 families before). In 2009 the government established the quota for Oralman immigration 20 thousand families in number /10/.

Emigratory willingness is rather high among Kazakh people. In whole the emigratory activity of Kazakh people was exhausted in 1990s (table 4). At the beginning of 2000s the quantity of Kazakhs who decided to emigrate was decreasing yearly and since 2006 it was based within the limits of 2.2 thousand people a year (table 4). The basic countries for emigration of Kazakhs are Russia, Uzbekistan and Germany (overwhelming majority of left ethnic Kazakh leave for Russia). It should be noted that a certain migratory flows of Kazakhs into Uzbekistan took place in 1990s. At the present day the scale of emigration of Kazakh people into Uzbekistan is scanty and these movements are basically limited by resettlement along the frontier territories caused by family conditions of life.

The considerable ethnic component of Kazakhstan is Russian people; the part of Russians is 25.1% comparing with the whole population /11/. In Post Soviet period Russians of Kazakhstan were migratory active population and they were the majority among emigrants. Russian emigration was even high than emigration of German people /12/. The basic countries the Russian left for were Russia and Germany (and of course the resettlement into Russia dominated). The participation of Russian people in migratory processes along the territory of Central Asia was at low figure, so it did not even reach one percent. It should be said in all fairness that Russian emigrants preferred Kyrgyzstan among other countries of Central Asia and it was especially obvious in the first years after collapse of the USSR.

In spite of firmly established conception the Russians are not only leaving Kazakhstan but they arrive in the country as well. At the period of many Post Soviet years they were active immigrants. Thus, at the period of 1990s among arrived people in Kazakhstan the Russians presented the majority (table 4): in 1993 – 41.6%; 1994 – 44.3%; 1995 – 48.4%; 1996 – 44.6%; 1997 – 45.1%; 1999 – 48.5%; 2000 – 39.1% /13/. Only since 2001 when there was the policy of mobilization of ethnic Kazakhs to Historic Motherland the Russians started ‘keep the second place’ among the whole mass of arrived in Kazakhstan, though the part of them was not considerable: 2001 – 31,7%; 2002 – 26,0%; 2003 – 22,9%; 2004 – 18,2%; 2005 – 13,1%; 2006 – 14,2%; 2007 – 12.5%; 2008 – 13,5% /14/. The basic part of Russian immigrants arrive from Russia; there are some Russians from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; and only few Russian people come from Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Immigration of Russian people can partially be explained by return migration. And besides of it many Russian high-qualified specialists are called working into Kazakhstan at different sphere of activities (oil and gas industry, at different sport clubs as the players or trainers, at University system as lecturers and so on).

One of the most observed results of active migratory process in Kazakhstan in Post Soviet period is transformation of ethnic structure of population. If in 1989 the part of Kazakh population in Kazakhstan was 39.7%, then in 1999 it reached 53.4% and at the beginning of 2008 the part of Kazakhs was 59.8% /15/. However, population size of other ethnic group and their part in the

structure of the whole numerals has decreased to a considerable extent. The most vivid example of it is the decrease of the Russians. If in 1989 the part of Russian people in Kazakhstan was 37.8% (practically it was the same part as Kazakhs one), then in 1999 it was only 30.0% and in 2008 – only 25.1% /15/. There is no doubt that the decrease of birth rate was of great importance. However, the negative net of migration broke the rate of natural decrease /16/. There is the same situation with the Ukrainians, German and Belarus people. If in 1989 the part of these ethnic groups among the Kazakhstan population was 5.4%, 5.8%, 1.1% then in 2008 – 2.8%, 1.4%, 0.5% (respectively) /15/.

It should be noted that the given statistical data are official and the huge quantity of illegal migrants, refugees, labor migrants were not taken into account. According to the information of the Ministry of Labor and Social Defence of the population the quantity of refugees in Kazakhstan was 580 people or 237 families on the 1st of March /17/. The status of refugee is given for a year and then it is observed again with given the decision to prolong the status or to deny prolonging of the status /18/.

The basic mass of refugees in Kazakhstan is expatriates from Afganistan (99.5% who were given the refugee status). According to the nation composition the refugees are divided into the following groups: the people are 332 persons, Pashto people – 138, Khazars – 72, Uzbeks – 26 and 12 people of other nations. Among the whole population size there are 381 people who are able to work, 191 persons are at the age of 16 years and 8 persons are at retirement age /17/. Almost all refugees live in Almaty or at the territory of Ujno-Kazakhstanskii region.

However, according to the data of the UNHCR the quantity of people who really need to be given the refugee status are quite more – about 20 thousand people /19/. They are the Chechens, Tajiks, Afghans, Chinese Uigurs, Uzbeks. At the same time the Chechens, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Uigurs are not allowed to apply in National Procedure for being given the refugee status.

The basic problem of refugees is structural imperfection, these laws have to regulate their staying and living. Time and again this question was brought up by the representatives of the UNHCR in Kazakhstan. As a result of it in 2008 there was based a working group in the Government of Kazakhstan, and the aim of that group was to draw up the bill about the issues of refugees /20/.

The drawing up of the bill ‘About refugees’ (“*О беженцах*”) was conditional on carrying out refugees' obligations in the face of international community (in December 1998 Kazakhstan already officially join the Convention of 1951 “About refugee status” and the Transaction of 1967). In January 2009 the bill was given for debating publicly /21/. And in April 2009 the presentation of the Law “About refugees” took place in the Majilis of Kazakh Republic Government /22/.

The bill provides for the order of giving and registering the application for getting refugee status in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the decision and conferment the refugee status, the basic rights and duties of refugees, as well as basis for rejection of getting the refugee status. It is assumed that there will be granted 3718.4 thousand tenge out of the republic budget in 2010-2011 for realization of the bill /22/. Passing the bill is planed on the 1st of January 2010. Financing of costs that are connected with realization of the bill will be carried out by the means of both the funds of the republic budget and the funds of international organizations /17/. The developers of the bill “On refugees” do not eliminate that in the case of approved bill there will be increase of the immigrant movements into the republic.

For governance of migratory processes it is necessary to have considered and clear built Migration Policy. According to the Decree of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 28th of August 2007 there was approved the Conception of Migration Policy of Kazakhstan for the period 2007-2015. The aim of the Conception is improvement of mechanisms for governance of migratory processes, as well as carrying out clear politic in the sphere of mobilization of immigrants who possess high educated, innovated, financial, investment potential. The Conception of new migratory politic provides simplified procedures for being admitted to the citizenship for the people who will favour the economic development of the country by their knowledge and labor. Beside of it there are planned the creation of simplified legal base for arriving foreign citizens, as well as for ethnic Kazakhs who leave abroad and for granting them civic rights /5/.

In the condition of further integration of Kazakhstan into International Economic the Strategy of Migration Policy depends on competitiveness of the country that will be determined by the quantity and quality of human potential.

According to the Conception of Migration Policy the Program «Nurli kosh» («Нұрлы көш») was already developed and started working. The Program is intended for the period 2009-2001 /23/.

Thus, in migratory interaction with Central Asia countries there was positive net of migration in Kazakhstan for last fifteen years (the exception is Kyrgyzstan, the positive net of migration with the country based only in 1999). And it should be considered that demographic situation in Kazakhstan Republic was not stable at that period. The decrease of population had been lasting for almost ten years (since 1993) and this situation changed in 2002 with the tendency of growing. And that grow was reached not by both increase of indices of birth rate and decrease of migration from the country, and since 2004 it was reached by the black ink of migration. All of these factors single Kazakhstan out the demographic regularity of Central Asia countries.

In whole at the period of one and a half decade the Migration Processes in the Central Asia region were modified and at times these processes demonstrated absolutely original phenomenon in relation to every of the countries.

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1. Демографический ежегодник Казахстана. Стат.сб.-Астана, 2008.-С.5.
 2. Казахстан в 2007 г. Статистический ежегодник Казахстана.-Астана, 2008.- С.474.
 3. http://demoscope.ru/weekly/app/world2008_1.php ;
http://demoscope.ru/weekly/app/world2008_2.php;
http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/sng_cdr.php;
http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/sng_cbr.php;
http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/sng_imr.php
 4. Conclusion was made on the base of these sources: Миграция населения Республики Казахстан за 2007 год. Серия 15: Демография.-Агентство по статистике РК, 2008.- С.109-117; Предварительные данные за 2008 год. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2009.-С.18-19.
 5. <http://compatriot.su/kazakhstan/news/55798.html> (12.06.2007)
 6. <http://www.kazakh.ru/news/id/2076/> (04.10.2006)
 7. Итоги миграции населения Республики Казахстан за 2005 год. Серия 15: Демография.- Агентство по статистике РК, 2006.-С.5.
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 9. <http://compatriot.su/kazakhstan/news/55798.html> (12.06.2007)
 10. http://www.enbek.gov.kz/migration/migr_rusdetail.php?recordID=75&mintrud=1 (22.01.2009)

11. Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2007.-Астана, 2008.-С.26.
12. Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2005.-С.69.
13. These figures were counted on the base of statistical yearbooks: Итоги миграции населения по Республике Казахстан за 1993-1998 годы.
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15. Статистический сборник по отдельным показателям Всесоюзных переписей населения 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 и 1989 гг.-Алма-Ата, 1991.- С.7-12; Краткие итоги переписи населения 1999 года в Республике Казахстан.-Алматы, 1999.-С.11; Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2007.-Астана, 2008.-С.26.
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19. http://www.kazgo.com/view_post.php?id_post=4252 (28.03.2008);
<http://www.consult.kz/index.php?uin=1178524359&chapter=1202356500> (19.09.2006)
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<http://www.consult.kz/index.php?uin=1178524359&chapter=1202356500> (19.09.2006)
21. <http://www.minjust.kz/> (13.01.2009)
22. <http://www.automan.kz/91005-mazhilismenam-predstavlen-proekt-zakona-o.html> (03.04.2009); <http://www.zakon.kz/131772-pravitelstvo-vneslo-v-mazhilis.html> (26.01.2009)
23. http://www.enbek.gov.kz/migration/migr_rusdetail.php?recordID=52&mintrud=1 (02.12.2008)

Table 1
Central Asia Countries (general rates)

	Total number of population on the middle 2008 (million people)	Density of opulation (1 man on the 1 sq.km)	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase	Infant mortality rate	Share of population in the age 0-14	Share of population in the age older 65	Life expectancy at birth	Share of urban population
Kazakhstan	15,5	5,7	22,7	9,7	13,0	20,8	25,8	8	67,1	53,1
Kyrgyzstan	5,2	26	21,8 24,1	8,1 7,1	13,7 17,0	34,5 27,1	32	6	68	35
Tajikistan	7,3	51	27,3	6,4	20,9	45,0	38	4	67	26
Turkmenistan	5,0	11	21,8	8,2	13,6	55,2	35	4	65	47
Uzbekistan	27,0 27,6	61	22,6 23,6	6,7 5,0	15,9 18,6	58,0 12,6	35	5	68	36

123 - data for 2006

123 - data for 2008

Table 2**Migration of Kazakhstan Population**

Год	Прибыло	Выбыло	Сальдо миграции
1990	632100	763000	-130900
1993	461393	683494	-222101
1994	400925	811312	-410387
1995	376096	614591	-238495
1996	290831	466369	-175538
1997	242636	504024	-261388
1999	210518	338873	-128355
2000	218030	341225	-123195
2001	325276	413438	-88162
2002	327303	389315	-62012
2003	357342	365648	-8306
2004	386247	383458	2789
2005	373434	350766	22668
2006	362656	329184	33472
2007	365137	354175	10962
2008	390777	389660	1117

Sources: Региональный статистический ежегодник Казахстана.-Алма-Ата, 1991.-С.87;
Демографический ежегодник Казахстана.-Алматы, 1994.-С.220;
Демографический ежегодник Казахстана.-Алматы, 1996.-С.243;
Региональный статистический ежегодник Казахстана.-Алматы, 1996.-С.65;
Демографический ежегодник Казахстана.-Алматы, 1997.-С.262;
Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2005.Стат.сборник.-Алматы, 2005.-С.66;
Миграция населения Республики Казахстан за 2007 год.-Астана, 2008.-С.109-117;
Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2007 г. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2008.-С.671;
Предварительные данные за 2008 год. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2009.-С.19.

Table 3

Kazakhstan in Migratory interactions with Central Asian Countries and Russia

Arrive to Kazakhstan from	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kyrgyzstan	6273	4139	2446	1936	1152	1245	1392	1673	2145	2566	2818	2612	2596	2405	1760	1381
Russia	63073	42426	46860	31888	22739	26249	26719	23941	23497	21758	21565	18565	15022	15196	10966	9769
Tajikistan	3541	1094	837	884	525	492	455	617	464	381	316	261	197	687	154	128
Turkmenistan	3662	1881	4286	4311	3006	1782	1356	2058	2947	3174	3336	3266	2397	4519	4090	2555
Uzbekistan	15060	8116	8851	8153	5458	5975	7215	12810	18783	24628	31191	35795	44648	33088	24940	16738

Leave Kazakhstan for	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kyrgyzstan	3809	4184	3115	2678	2962	2046	1110	736	548	584	461	304	168	130	126	107
Russia	196866	344412	187390	138693	216765	178026	108115	108724	94917	80052	45451	44215	38498	28433	37704	41159
Tajikistan	396	285	165	106	129	65	57	76	47	38	31	53	58	38	25	27
Turkmenistan	1077	738	420	371	442	419	448	85	50	59	39	31	21	17	25	40
Uzbekistan	9476	8354	6620	5796	6701	2682	2269	1277	1032	961	982	678	619	610	451	423

Net of migration	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kyrgyzstan	2464	-45	-669	-742	-1810	-801	282	937	1597	1982	2357	2308	2428	2275	1634	1274
Russia	-133793	-301986	-140530	-106805	-194026	-151777	81396	84783	71420	58294	23886	25650	23476	13237	26738	31390
Tajikistan	3145	809	672	778	396	427	398	541	417	343	285	208	139	649	129	101
Turkmenistan	2005	1143	3866	3940	2564	1363	908	1973	2897	3115	3297	3235	2376	4502	4065	2515
Uzbekistan	5584	-238	2231	2357	-1243	3293	4946	11533	17751	23667	30209	35117	44029	32478	24489	16315

Sources: Итоги миграции населения по Республике Казахстан за 1997 год.-Алматы, 1998.-С.83-85; Итоги миграции населения Республики Казахстан за 1998 год.-Алматы, 1999.-С.83-85; Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2005. Статистический сборник.-Алматы, 2005.-С.66-67; Итоги миграции населения Республики Казахстан за 2005 год.-Алматы, 2006.-С.90-92; Миграция населения Республики Казахстан за январь-декабрь 2006 года.-Алматы, 2007.-С.90-92; Миграция населения Республики Казахстан за 2007 год.-Астана, 2008.-С.89-91; Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2007. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2008. - С.733; Предварительные данные за 2008 год. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2009.-С.19-20.

Table 4**International migration of Kazakhstan Population**

Year	Total			Total number of international migrants include:					
	arrival	departure	Net of migration	Kazakhs			Russians		
				arrival	departure	Net of migration	arrival	departure	Net of migration
1990	174900	305800	-130900
1993	111274	333375	-222101	36086	12513	23573	46352	170129	-123777
1994	70452	480839	-410387	19975	14491	5484	31220	283154	-251934
1995	71137	309632	-238495	18662	10883	7779	34415	160883	-126468
1996	53874	229412	-175538	16446	9543	6903	24043	120427	-96384
1997	38067	299455	-261388	11582	11759	-177	17154	174616	-157462
1999	41320	164947	-128355	10909	8258	2651	20076	91489	-71413
2000	47442	155749	-123195	17682	7002	10680	18540	91324	-72784
2001	53548	141710	-88162	24727	5903	18824	16999	81970	-64971
2002	58211	120223	-62012	31315	5586	25729	15145	70207	-55062
2003	65584	73890	-8306	39409	4356	35053	15036	40998	-25962
2004	68319	65530	2789	47161	3413	43748	12412	39125	-26713
2005	74807	52139	22668	57850	2892	54958	9805	32545	-22740
2006	66731	33690	33472	49238	2279	46959	9444	22901	-13457
2007	53397	42435	10962	41763	2269	39494	6658	29492	-22834
2008	46404	45287	1117	35081	2281	32800	6268	31631	-25363

Sources: Основные итоги миграции населения в Казахстане за 1993 год.-Алматы, 1994; Демографический ежегодник Казахстана, 2005.Стат.сборник.-Алматы, 2005.-С.69; Миграция населения Республики Казахстан за 2007 г. Серия 15. Демография.-Агентство по статистике РК, 2008.-С.109-117; Предварительные данные за 2008 год. Стат.сборник.-Астана, 2009.-С.19-20.