

B. Bokayev¹, G. Akhmetova²

¹*Center for Analytical Research and Evaluation of the Supreme Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Kazakhstan*

²*Institute of Management Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Kazakhstan*

¹*bbokayev@syr.edu, ²gulnaz.akhmetova@apa.kz*

¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1037-7085>

²<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5308-968X>

Economic factors of internal migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan: problems and challenges

Abstract:

Objective: This study aims to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of economic instruments to manage internal migration in the country. The study aims to examine the economic factors influencing migration patterns in order to identify the potential role of economic incentives and policies in addressing issues related to internal migration.

Methods: Statistical and thematic analysis are used to identify the motives that drive people to move from one region to another within the country.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that economic factors, such as differences in income, employment opportunities and standard of living, have a significant impact on the decision to migrate within a country. The article analyzes the impact of tax benefits and improvement of housing conditions for migrants. Analysis of the ratio of demand and supply in the labour market regions, gross regional product per capita and other indicators. The results of the empirical research thus contribute to the available scientific literature on migration management and the influence of economic factors on migration processes.

Conclusions: When designing public policies in the field of migration and regional development, the findings of this study, when implemented, can improve the effectiveness of these policies. The results of the study showed that not all measures and conditions have an equal effect on migration. And there are other factors besides economic factors that are equally important.

Keywords: internal migration, economic instruments, regulation of internal migration, social integration, regional development, labor market, migration factors.

Introduction

In a rapidly changing environment and high volatility, influenced on the one hand by geopolitical factors and on the other hand by micro-level changes, When, each household and individual seeks to improve their well-being, migration processes are constantly changing. Migration processes are the result of differences in socio-economic opportunities between regions and types of terrain. The urbanization processes that are taking place in all countries are a confirmation of this. In turn, the demographic situation and its trends have a serious long-term impact on the socio-economic status of the region or area. Economic mechanisms that affect the socio-economic status of the region can attract more population flow and create adverse conditions that will contribute to the outflow of population from the region. Demography is the primary factor of socio-economic development of territories. Therefore, management of internal migration processes is key in the long term for government domestic policy.

According to the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan, in 2022 alone, more than 320 thousand people changed their place of residence, moving from one region to another (Bureau of National Statistics). These figures demonstrate the scale of internal migration in the country and emphasize the relevance and importance of studying this topic. Large-scale migration flows require a deep and systematic approach to regulating this process using economic policy instruments. The requirements for studying and improving economic instruments for managing internal migration also highlight the relevance of reviewing the strategies and mechanisms used to ensure sustainable development, public welfare and equality of migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is necessary to create more effective and adaptive solutions that promote integration and improve the living standards of the migrant population in the country. In addition, it is worth noting that migration processes affect not only social and economic aspects, but also cultural diversity and the development of society as a whole. Immigrants bring their traditions, language, customs and cultural values to the country, which contributes to the formation of a more diverse and open society. This also highlights

the importance of creating socio-cultural adaptation programs and exchanging experiences between different ethnic groups for more effective integration. Each aspect of migration plays its own important role in creating a society that can accept and respect differences. Ensuring a balanced and sustainable policy for managing internal migration is becoming a key factor in maintaining stability, justice and equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Literature review

The scientific literature on internal migration issues highlights different aspects and factors that characterize and influence migration processes. Some studies argue that economic factors have a significant impact on internal migration flows. For example, the work of T. Peng focuses on various aspects of migration, emphasizing the importance of economic mechanisms in regulating migration processes and successful adaptation of migrants (Peng, 2023).

D. Borozan in his study studied internal migration flows, tested economic convergence and estimated the effects of internal migration (net and total) on convergence and growth within the neoclassical model. The results of the analysis show that counties face absolute and conditional economic divergence, internal and external migration work symmetrically, and net migration is mainly a factor accelerating divergence, unlike total internal and external migration (Borozan, 2017).

There are studies that offer a different point of view, believing that economic factors do not have a significant impact on internal migration. D. Lagakos emphasizes that it is necessary not only to provide financial support, but also to effectively manage programs for the successful management of migration flows (Lagakos, 2020).

In the world practice, material support measures are often used. In addition, where the situation is critical and areas of steady population decline need targeted action as part of policy change. The government or local administration develops special economic programmes to attract more people to such areas. The study by J. Mahalakshmi provides examples of tax measures and financial support. In some cases, such measures may help to attract migrants to less developed regions and reduce economic inequalities (Mahalakshmi, Balamuruga, 2023).

Mukashov focuses deeply on the economic tools used to manage internal migration. His study focuses on the application of tax incentives and financial support. The implementation of these measures is expected to reduce population outflows and also ensure population inflow into the region. In addition, the measures identified can address the problems of economic inequality between developed and less developed regions. Tax incentives and financial support in specific regions not only addresses migration issues, but also ensures even regional development through the redistribution of resources (Mukashov, Thurlow, 2023).

Attracting migrants, beyond the economic dimension, can also involve enhancing their legal protection. Migrants often face insufficient legal protection in the labour market and other issues. In the study S. Alam is just emphasizing on such legal aspects. They highlight measures to promote equality and provide migrants with basic rights. Such policies can contribute to the region's attractiveness for migration. Thus, it is concluded that a fair legal environment aimed at supporting and reducing discrimination against migrants should be created in addition to economic conditions (Alam, Endacott, 2022).

The review of a number of studies suggests that internal migration is a problem with a wide range of approaches to its solution. There is no one-size-fits-all approach. Better solutions include a set of measures. And focusing only on economic factors and migrant support measures may not produce the desired result. In addition to economic factors, the decision on implementation of activities should take into account social, cultural and other aspects of a particular region in order to influence migration.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, internal migration plays a significant role in shaping the economic structure, labor market and socio-cultural landscape. The constant movement of the population within the country in search of new opportunities and resources poses important challenges for society and the authorities of the country related to the effective regulation of this migration. Despite the active efforts of the government and relevant institutions, there is an urgent need to analyze and optimize the economic instruments used to manage internal migration. The Republic of Kazakhstan faces challenges related to the balanced development of regions, labor force distribution and social integration of migrants. Kazakhstan is a vast country with a diverse territory and different regions, each with its own unique characteristics and potential. However, due to different levels of development and availability of resources, balanced regional development remains an urgent task. Uneven development of regions can cause social and economic disparities.

G.K. Kurmanova conducted a study of the economic aspects of internal migration in Kazakhstan. Her work found that labor migration can contribute to economic growth in some regions of the country. She emphasized that there is potential for regional development by attracting labor to sectors where there is a labor shortage (Kurmanova et al., 2020).

A comparative study of global experience in managing internal migration by A.S. Beimisheva shows best practices and tools used in different countries to regulate migration processes. These include visa and migration quotas, work visas and work permits, social and language adaptation, social housing and medical care, and others. The author also presented some general principles that could be adapted to the Kazakh situation (Beimisheva, Aznabakiyeva, 2022).

S.N. Gaisina's study focuses on the analysis of Kazakhstan's experience in economic regulation of internal migration. Her work highlights successful tools such as tax incentives and financial support for regions that attract migrants. The author also emphasized the importance of a balanced distribution of labor in the country (Gaisina et al., 2023).

Methods

In writing this work, a wide range of scientific articles and studies focusing on the topic of internal migration were studied. This included an analysis of materials devoted to both the migration processes themselves and the tools used to regulate them. International Migration Report (2022) was used, official statistics were studied, and the Taldau.kz information and analytical system (taldau.stat.gov.kz, 2023) was used to determine socio-economic indicators. Legislative documents were also used, including the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget".

The main method of research is statistical analysis. It covers the period from 2015 to 2022. Most of the data for this analysis were taken from the National Bureau of Statistics of RK. The remaining data were provided by government organizations in official records. Indicators were derived from available statistics and expressed as coefficients. Since the main objective of the scientific article is to determine the influence of economic factors on population migration, a comparative analysis of the relationship between the change in economic indicators and the change in migration dynamics was carried out. For example, the impact of such economic programs of the state on migration as pension reforms, investments in housing construction was analyzed, provision of credit for entrepreneurship in regions, etc. These methods provide an assessment of the impact of economic mechanisms on the change in internal migration of population in Kazakhstan.

Results

Kazakhstan has a fairly large area and regions have different demographic and economic conditions. Different mechanisms are used to regulate migration processes. There is legislation providing tax benefits to enterprises investing in underutilized regions. This means that companies that choose to develop their business in less developed areas can enjoy significant tax benefits. Common measure is changes in the tax code. Tax legislation provides for different levels of tax rates for different regions of Kazakhstan. This measure of the State's economic policy is aimed at ensuring an inflow of investment in those areas that are less developed and where there is a steady outflow of population.

The state policy is to avoid imbalances in interregional development. Because the situation in regional development of Kazakhstan is characterized by differences in the level of development of regions. According to demographic projections, in the next ten years a third of the population of Kazakhstan will be concentrated in the main three megacities of the country. Some of the less developed regions will either maintain their current trend or accelerate it. Therefore, the solution of internal migration problems, namely the development of tools for its regulation requires a comprehensive analysis and implementation of measures. Otherwise, the situation with the uniform development of the regions of Kazakhstan will only worsen in the near future. In the future, the solution of regional development will require more serious resources and drastic measures. By implementing policies to stimulate investment in certain less developed regions, the state aims to ensure balanced development of the regions. In addition, the resolution of these issues is directly related to national security and population unity. An example of investment promotion can be found in "Shymkent city development plan 2021-2025" (Development plan Shymkent city, 2020). This plan is intended to stimulate the development of Southern Kazakhstan, create new jobs and attract migrants. This program includes investments in infrastructure, education and other areas that result in job creation and reduction of inequality.

Integration of migrants and ensuring their equal rights and opportunities is another significant challenge facing Kazakhstan. Despite the fact that Kazakhstan is a united state, but given the huge territory in each region has its own characteristics, not only economic, but also cultural. Repeated sociological studies have

shown that migrants often face linguistic, cultural and social barriers which make it difficult for them to adapt and to enter new societies. This situation often hampers the implementation of state programs that try to influence migration processes but fail. In such circumstances, the implementation of economic incentives for migrants is also not always effective. Sometimes cultural barriers can lead to increased tensions and conflict. In the northern regions of Kazakhstan, the population mostly uses Russian for communication, and in the southern regions, the opposite is true. Therefore, when migrants moved from the south to the north, some of them experienced difficulties related to their lack of language skills. Language in turn, as part of culture, changes it and migrants also need cultural adaptation. The relevant measures aimed at language learning are being introduced as part of the migration management activities. One such measure is the "Social Adaptation of Migrants" programme. It is implemented in the regions and helps to pass social adaptation (Sadvokasova et al., 2022). Adaptation is done through access to education, language learning etc.

One of the important components of social support for the population of Kazakhstan is the solution of housing problems. As a result, the state program "Nurly zher", which aims to build affordable housing (Housing program) was adopted. Under this programme, the cost of housing was much lower than market value, as construction was carried out from the budget of the State. The introduction of housing under this programme in regions should contribute to increasing the attractiveness of these regions for migration. In addition, the state can provide financial support to those people who migrate to these regions. This support can be expressed in the form of loans for small business development, grants to entrepreneurs and so on. Infrastructure development is an important aspect of the decision to move. The standard of living in a locality, town or village and its accessibility, which can be expressed in terms of road and transport development, is also important for population migration. Therefore, investment in infrastructure also has a direct impact on migration processes.

Internal migration affects the demographic structure of different regions. In some places, it can contribute to population growth, while in others, it can lead to a decrease. Approaches to migration regulation should take into account these demographic changes and predict their impact on regional development. An important tool in this area is the collection and analysis of migration data, which allows identifying trends and preparing appropriate programs and measures. It is important to have a flexible policy that can adapt to demographic changes, ensuring sustainable development of regions. Table 1 analyzes interregional differences in migration processes within the Republic of Kazakhstan.

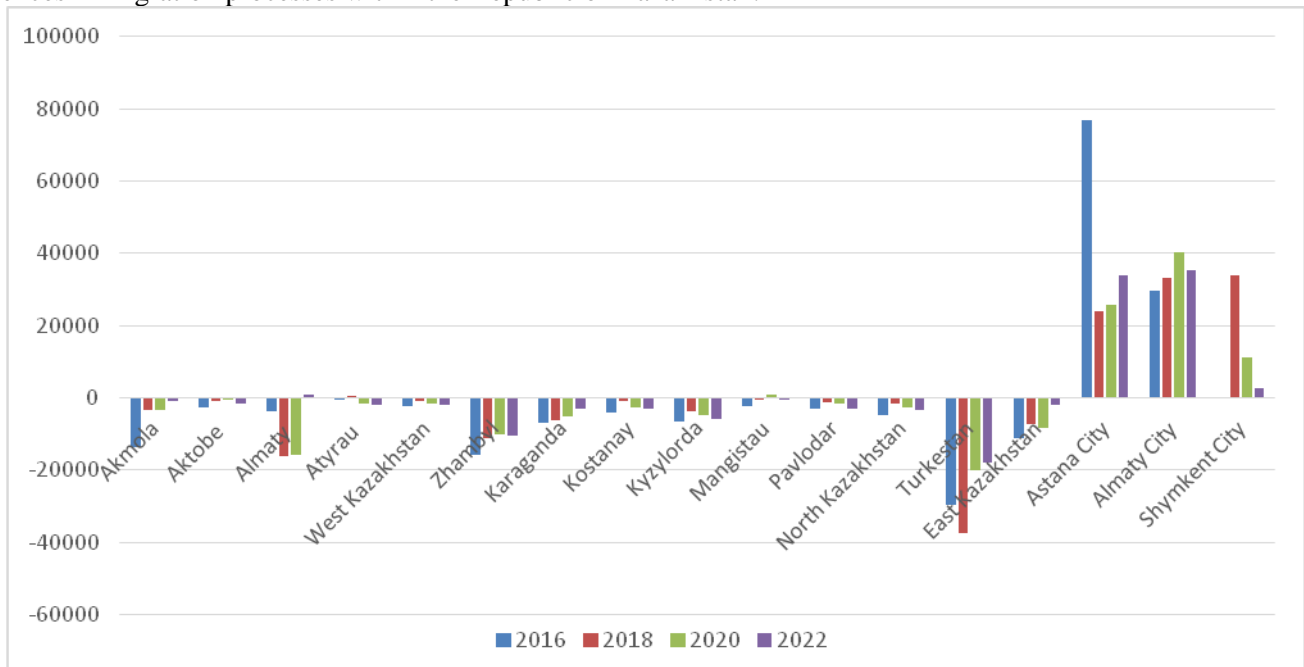


Figure 1. Internal migration balance in the regions of Kazakhstan

Note — Made up by author or made up by author on a basis of (Prokin, 2017)

Figure 2 shows the trend of the migration balance in Kazakhstan. The data received indicate that the main flow of migration is directed to major megacities such as Astana, Almaty and Shymkent. These cities have the status of republican importance. At the same time, almost all regions (regions) show a negative mi-

gration balance. The following table 2 presents the results of calculations of the migration attractiveness of regions. The calculation of the relevant factors was based on data from Figure 1.

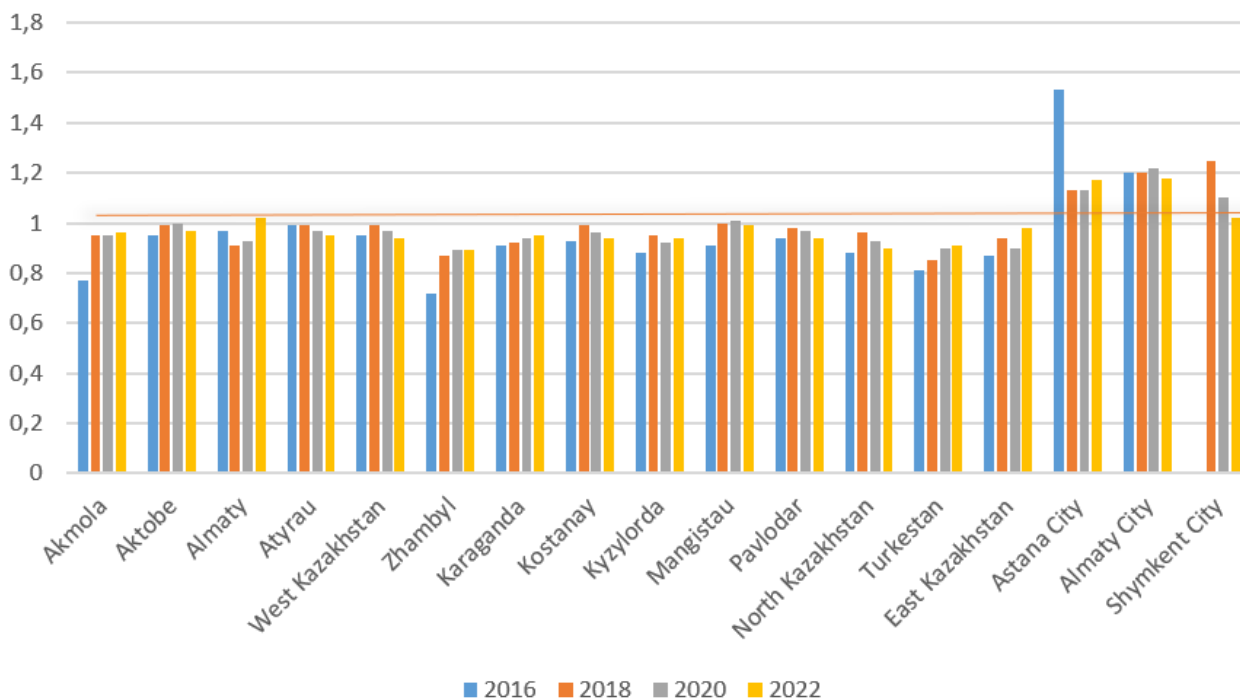


Figure 2. Coefficients of overall internal migration attractiveness of regions of Kazakhstan

Note — Made up by author or made up by author on a basis of (Prokin, 2017)

The region's migration attractiveness ratio shows how much of the migration balance is positive or negative, that is, the region is surplus or deficit in terms of population migration. If the coefficient is lower, this indicates that more people are moving out of the region than coming in. If the unit is higher, the situation, on the contrary, indicates a positive migration balance, when more people come to this region than leave. The obtained attractiveness factors show that most regions (13 regions) have a negative migration balance and a migration attractiveness factor below 1. Only one Almaty region has a coefficient of 1,02 in 2022, while this area also had a negative migration balance in previous years. The stable inflow of population is observed only in the cities of republican importance, where the coefficient of attraction for migration during the analyzed period did not fall below one.

The authors further propose to classify regions based on indicators of socio-economic development. For this purpose, the average national level was calculated for each indicator. Using this average level, a conditional scale was adopted for the relative to the average level within each indicator:

- If below 70 %, means "very low";
- If in the range from 70 % to 94 %, it is characterized as "low";
- If between 95 % and 104 %, it is considered "medium";
- from 105 % to 149 % is "high";
- 150 % and above is classified as "very high".

We will translate these symbols into a numeric view: Very high — 2 points, High — 1 points, Average 0,5 points, Low «-1» points, Very low «-2» points.

The numerical analysis is shown in the figure

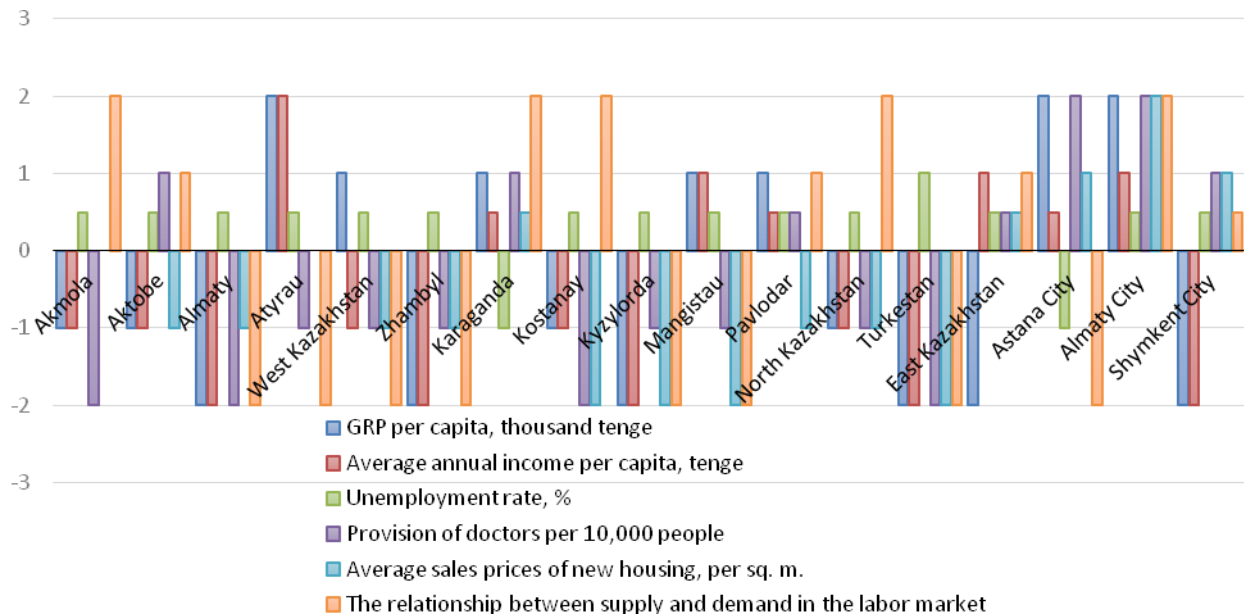


Figure 3. Definition of key socio-economic factors influencing the attractiveness of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for migration

Note — Made up by author or made up by author on a basis of (Prokin, 2017)

Cities and regions with high housing prices and a high per capita GDP are characterized by a positive migration balance. Regions with low levels of migration have average unemployment and high income. The level of housing affordability does not ensure an influx of population into the region, as shown by migration dynamics in regions such as Turkestan, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Karaganda and Kostanay. These regions have relatively low housing costs, but people migrate from these regions to other regions. The highest outflow of population is steadily from Turkestan and Zhambyl regions. In these areas, almost all the indicators analysed show negative trends, which are expressed by low level of gross regional product per capita, low wages, labour force exceeding supply, These regions have low health worker availability.

Discussion

Main problems and further development trends of internal migration policy

The problem of internal migration in Kazakhstan is due to the fact that migration tends to be directed from less developed regions to more developed ones. In the long run, this may have negative consequences for balanced regional development. This can lead to serious disparities in development between regions and create social and economic inequalities. Those regions that are more developed attract labor and financial resources, which further leads to a more intensive growth in social and economic development of the territory. And those regions that are less developed are beginning to suffer from a lack of resources, which ultimately leads to a slowdown in development and an acceleration of the rate of population migration. Infrastructure and other social facilities are in decline. (Jayanthakumaran et al., 2019). To solve this problem, a comprehensive policy of balanced regional development is needed.

Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for migrants, as well as improving the process of adaptation in new places of residence are often accompanied by conflicts and rising tensions (Phillimore 2021). This can cause tensions and conflicts, especially in multinational societies like the Republic of Kazakhstan. Modern approaches to migration regulation include measures to teach language, cultural adaptation and facilitate integration into society. In addition, it is important to create conditions for cultural diversity and cooperation between migrants and the local population. Partnership programs and joint initiatives can contribute to better integration and strengthening of socio-cultural ties in society.

Migration processes not only change the population size in a region or another, but also change the population structure. For example, when the population of young age flows to other regions, older population remains, fertility and entrepreneurial activity decreases. Sustainable migration management requires taking into account these demographic changes and predicting their impact on regional development (Koslowski, 2019). Germany, for example, is facing an ageing population and migration has become a way to compensate for the loss of its working-age population. On the other hand, countries like India face challenges associated

with rapid population growth in some regions and are taking measures to distribute the labour force and develop local labour markets. Kazakhstan also has such problems, for example, in some areas there is a population ageing trend. Rural areas compared to urban areas are in the same situation.

The results of this study demonstrate that managing internal migration is a complex process that requires a comprehensive and flexible approach to ensure stable and balanced development of regions. One of the key findings that should be highlighted is the need to use comprehensive migration management methods that combine economic instruments with socio-cultural aspects to regulate migrant flows. The measures taken to regulate internal migration are aimed at stimulating the development of less attractive regions. Economic instruments, such as tax incentives and financial support, are implemented to eliminate differences in the economic development of different territories. It is worth noting that economic mechanisms and special economic programs alone are not sufficient to attract migrants. The integrated programme should include tools that also take into account the social, cultural and educational characteristics of a particular region.

Many factors influence the dynamics and direction of internal migration, so public policies need to be flexible and responsive to changing circumstances in order to be effective and to ensure that they deliver the desired results. Such a management system is difficult to design and implement. The more time between implementation of activities and consequences in the form of change in migration dynamics and direction there is a certain lag. Therefore, public policy should act in advance and anticipate the trends of migration processes and qualitatively assess their consequences. In addition, effective migration management requires taking into account and adapting to local characteristics and needs. This highlights the need to use and integrate diverse regulatory approaches that are sensitive to the diversity and specificity of each region. It is important to bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to migration management, as each region has unique characteristics that require special attention and individual approach.

Shah A. emphasizes the importance of tax incentives and financial support in reducing development inequalities, encouraging more even distribution of resources and development in different parts of the country. Analysis of the effectiveness of such tools in stimulating migration to less developed regions, which contributes to higher employment, economic growth and overall well-being in these areas (Shah, Lerche, 2020).

In comparison with the results of the study, the author raises similar questions about the role of economic mechanisms in managing internal migration. The importance of creating incentives for migration to less developed regions in order to balance economic development is emphasized. But other aspects should also be taken into account, such as the socio-cultural integration of migrants and the collection of data on migration flows.

The paper by G. Brochmann examines the role of international cooperation in the context of internal migration management, with emphasis on the experiences of the countries of the European Union. The author emphasizes the importance of cooperation, especially in the framework of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, by exploring the impact of joint efforts to combat illegal migration. In his view, cooperation should be based on joint activities and rapid exchange of information (Brochmann, Hammar, 2020).

This exchange of experience and information allowed countries to develop more effective measures and solutions, leading to a more solidarity approach to the complex problems associated with irregular migration. The author's results, like this study, emphasize the importance of international cooperation, but focus on the different methods and strategies that can be applied to regulate internal migration in the context of the unique needs and challenges in different regions or countries. C. Brell addresses issues related to the regulation of internal migration through legislation and state action. He focuses on measures aimed at protecting the rights of migrants in the labour market and analyses the operation of legislative acts such as the Equality Directive and the Anti-Discrimination Directive, considering them as instruments aimed at preventing discrimination and ensuring the protection of the rights of migrants. The focus on specific directives highlights their importance in creating a framework that guarantees legal rights and equal opportunities for all workers, regardless of their migration status (Brell et al., 2020).

In comparison with the results of the study, which focuses on economic mechanisms and a comprehensive approach to regulating internal migration, the author emphasizes the key role of legal instruments and their impact on ensuring equal conditions for migrants in the labor market. Both studies present important aspects in regulating internal migration, but focus on different aspects of this complex process.

J. Monras in his study raises an important aspect related to the demographic challenges arising from internal migration. He focuses on the impact of changes in the demographic structure of regions on their development, considering how changes in the size, age structure and composition of the population affect the socio-economic development of regions. The researcher suggests strategies for taking these demographic

changes into account when forming migration management policies. This includes the development of approaches to forecasting demographic changes, as well as the creation of mechanisms for adapting migration policies in accordance with the actual dynamics of population changes in the regions (Monras, 2018).

Such a study provides important recommendations for the development of a flexible and adaptive migration management policy that takes into account demographic factors and their impact on the development of regions. It can be noted that the author focuses on demographic dynamics and its impact on migration management policy, which complements the aspects of economic instruments in managing migration flows.

In his work, W.R. Erdelen focuses on the social aspects of migration management and considers their importance for the successful adaptation of migrants. He highlights the importance of socio-cultural integration into society of new arrivals and shows important measures aimed at ensuring harmonious social integration of migrants. The main attention is paid to such measures as cultural adaptation and language programs that help improve communication and master the language of the country of arrival (Erdelen, Richardson, 2020).

It is also worth adding that socio-cultural integration has a long-term impact on society. It promotes the formation of a harmonious diversity of cultures, the creation of an open and inclusive environment, and the strengthening of socio-cultural ties between migrants and the local population. Support for integration measures such as cultural adaptation and language programs can significantly contribute to the reduction of cultural barriers and promote understanding, tolerance and respect for differences.

Conclusions

This article explored the phenomenon of internal migration in the modern world and highlighted various aspects and instruments of economic regulation of this complex process. Based on global practices, various approaches and methods used by countries to effectively manage internal migration flows were described. These instruments include financial incentives, social programs, data monitoring, migrant integration and government regulation, as well as international cooperation. Particular attention is paid to issues related to uneven regional development, migrant integration and demographic challenges, which represent the difficulties facing countries seeking sustainable development through internal migration management. In the context of the Republic of Kazakhstan, examples of economic instruments used to manage internal migration were analyzed. These instruments include the creation of tax incentives for companies investing in less developed regions, as well as development incentive programs, such as the Shymkent Development Program for 2021-2025. Such actions are aimed at eliminating uneven development and encouraging more equal regional development. Interregional differences in migration processes within the Republic of Kazakhstan were analyzed, coefficients of overall internal migration attractiveness and indicators of socio-economic development of the country's regions were calculated.

The topic of internal migration and its economic regulation is of great importance in the modern world, the study of which is an important direction. For further research on this topic, it is important to study in depth the impact of internal migration on the economic, social and cultural aspects of society. It is also important to consider the impact of digitalization and technological development on the management of internal migration, including the use of digital tools in monitoring and analyzing data, as well as in ensuring the social and cultural integration of migrants.

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Б. Бокаев¹, Г. Ахметова²

¹Центр аналитических исследований и оценки
Высшей палаты аудиторов Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан

²Институт управления Академии государственного управления
при Президенте Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан

¹bbokayev@syr.edu, ²gulnaz.akhmetova@apa.kz

¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1037-7085>

²<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5308-968X>

Экономические факторы внутренней миграции в Республике Казахстан: проблемы и вызовы

Аннотация:

Цель: Исследование имеет целью проанализировать и оценить эффективность экономических инструментов для управления внутренней миграции в стране. Цель исследования заключается в изучении экономических факторов, влияющих на миграционные процессы, с тем чтобы определить потенциальную роль экономических стимулов и политики в решении проблем, связанных с внутренней миграцией.

Методы: Данные анализируются с использованием статистических методов и тематического анализа для выявления основных экономических мотиваторов и барьеров, влияющих на внутреннюю миграцию в Казахстане.

Результаты: Предварительные результаты показывают, что такие экономические факторы, как различия в доходах, возможности трудоустройства и уровень жизни, оказывают значительное влияние на решение мигрировать внутри страны. Исследование также подчеркивает роль экономических инструментов, включая финансовые стимулы, налоговую политику и инвестиции в региональное развитие, в содействии сбалансированности внутренних миграционных потоков. Это исследование дополняет существующую литературу, предоставляя эмпирические данные о взаимосвязи между экономическими инструментами и внутренней миграцией.

Выводы: полученные результаты имеют практическое значение для формирования и осуществления целенаправленной экономической политики и мер, направленных на смягчение негативных последствий внутренней миграции и стимулирование устойчивого социально-экономического развития регионов Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: внутренняя миграция, экономические инструменты, регулирование внутренней миграции, социальная интеграция, региональное развитие, рынок труда, факторы миграции.

Б. Бокаев¹, Г. Ахметова²

¹Центр аналитических исследований и оценки
Высшей палаты аудиторов Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан

²Институт управления Академии государственного управления
при Президенте Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан

¹bbokayev@syr.edu, ²gulnaz.akhmetova@apa.kz

¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1037-7085>

²<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5308-968X>

Қазақстан Республикасындағы ішкі көші-қонның экономикалық факторлары: проблемалар мен сын-қатерлері

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Бұл зерттеу елдегі ішкі миграцияны басқаруға арналған экономикалық құралдардың тиімділігін талдау және бағалауды мақсат етеді. Зерттеудің мақсаты — миграциялық процестерге әсер ететін экономикалық факторларды зерттеу және ішкі миграцияға қатысты мәселелерді шешуде экономикалық ынталандырулар мен саясаттың ықтимал рөлін анықтау.

Әдісі: Негізгі экономикалық қозғаушы күштер мен кедергілерді анықтау үшін деректер статистикалық әдістер және тақырыптық талдау арқылы талданады.

Қорытынды: Алғашқы нәтижелер көрсеткендей, табыс айырмашылықтары, жұмысқа орналасу мүмкіндіктері және өмір сүру деңгейі сияқты экономикалық факторлар ел ішіндегі көші-қон шешіміне айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Зерттеу сондай-ақ қаржылық ынталандырулар, салық саясаты және аймақтық дамуға

инвестициялар сияқты экономикалық құралдардың ішкі миграциялық ағымдардың тепе-теңдігіне ықпалын атап көрсетеді. Бұл зерттеу экономикалық құралдар мен ішкі миграция арасындағы өзара байланысты эмпирикалық деректермен қамтамасыз ете отырып, қолданыстағы әдебиеттерді толықтырады.

Тұжырымдама: Алынған нәтижелер Қазақстанның аймақтарында ішкі миграцияның теріс салдарын азайтуға және тұрақты әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуды ынталандыруға бағытталған мақсатты экономикалық саясат пен шараларды қалыптастыру және іске асыру үшін практикалық маңызға ие.

Кілтсөздер: ішкі миграция, экономикалық құралдар, ішкі миграцияны реттеу, әлеуметтік интеграция, аймақтық даму, еңбек нарығы, миграция факторлары.