



The impact of migration on reproductive behaviour of repatriants from Mongolia

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Who are repatriants?

- Repatriants are oralmans;
- Oralmans - a person the indigenous nationality, exiled from the territory of their historical homeland by acts of mass political repression, illegal requisition, forced collectivization, and other inhumane acts voluntarily resettling in the Republic of Kazakhstan for permanent residence, and his descendant.

SOURCE: December 1997, Law "On Migration" RK

General overview of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs:

Kazakhstan: Zhairem district	Mongolia: Bayan-Olgii aimag
Population: 19.115 thousand	Population: 101.3 thousand
Repatriants: 1099 thousand	Ethnic Kazakhs: 94. thousand
Settled; Agricultural complex;	Nomadic life style (Bags); Roam with their cattle;

Karaganda region, Kazakhstan



Bayan- Olgii aймаг, Mongolia



Introduction:

- At the end of XX century Kazakhstan lost its population, the reasons:
 - the reduction of natural growth;
 - emigration;
- Government action:
 - repatriation program of ethnic Kazakhs living abroad (1991)
- Goal of program:
 - growth of titular population;
 - development of agricultural complex;

Year	Total population (in thousand)	Titular population (in thousand)	%	Russians	%	Others	%
1989	16,199.2	6,496.9	40,1	6.062.0	37,4	3,640.2	22,5
1999	14,953.1	7,971.6	53,3	4.489.7	30,0	2.493.8	16,7
2009	16,196.8	10,986	63,6	3,797	23,3	1,414.8	13,1



The research goal:

to learn differences and changes of reproductive behavior of repatriants from Mongolia and ethnic Kazakh women in Mongolia before and after migration to Kazakhstan during 1991 - 2009.

Conceptual framework:

Socialization:	Adaptation:	Disruption:
<p>The socialization emphasizes the critical role of the social environment at the childhood place of residence. Values and norms dominant during childhood shape the migrant's behavior in later stages of life (Goldberg 1960, Edmonston 1976);</p>	<p>The adaptation in contrast, assumes that the reproductive behavior of migrants, sooner or later, converge to that of the natives at the current place of residence (Goldstein 1978)</p>	<p>The disruption suggests that immediately following migration, migrants show particularly low levels of fertility due to the disruptive factors associated with the migration process (Goldstein 1973,1982).</p>
<p>Individual follows behavior, values, and norms which dominated during her childhood (Bordieu 1990; Rosenwaite 1973);</p>	<p>Current living circumstances play more important role (Massey 1985)</p>	<p>Impact of migration process and related difficulties (Goldstein 1973; Carlson 1985);</p>

Survey characteristics:

Survey method	Sample survey, Data collection
Place	1. Karazhal-Zhairem district, Karaganda region, Kazakhstan 2. Bayan-Olgii aimag, Mongolia
Date	1.-30.07.2009
Administrative units	town, poselok, aul (Kazakhstan) aimag, sommon,bag (Mongolia)
Selection age group	17-19; 25-29; 35-40; 55-60;
Repatriated	during the period 1991-1993
Number of respondents	total : 720 region: 360 one community: 120 in each age group: 90

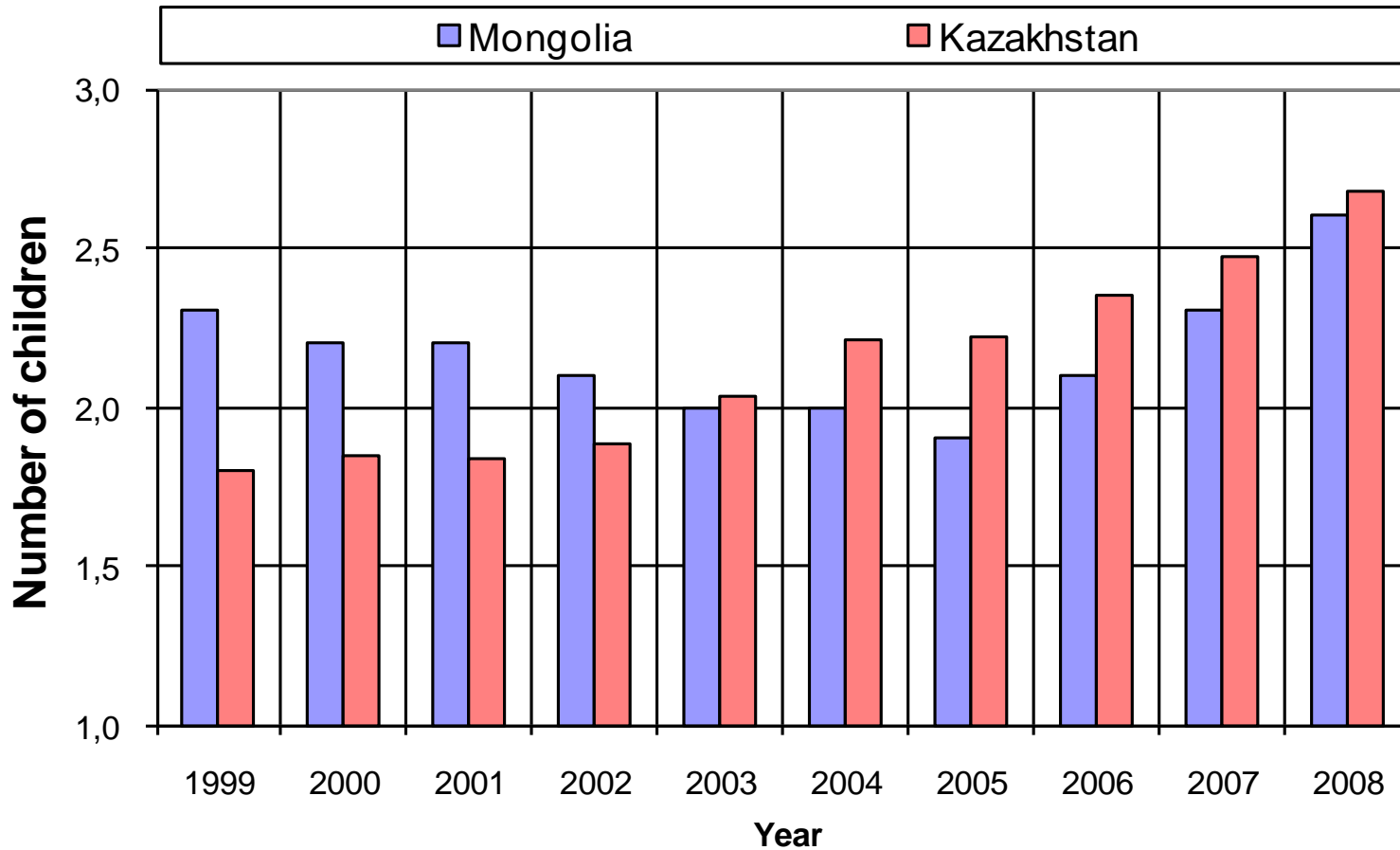
Survey characteristics: (2)

Focus age group	Feature of sample survey
17-19	Born and raised in Kazakhstan, not married, have the same school with the local Kazakh
25-29	Born in Mongolia, but grew up or married in Kazakhstan, on arrival they were max 10 years old
35-39	Who began to marry have a children already in Mongolia, but continue these events in Kazakhstan, on arrival they were max 20 years old
55-60	who already have children, and were almost at the end of reproductive age, on arrival they were max 43 years old



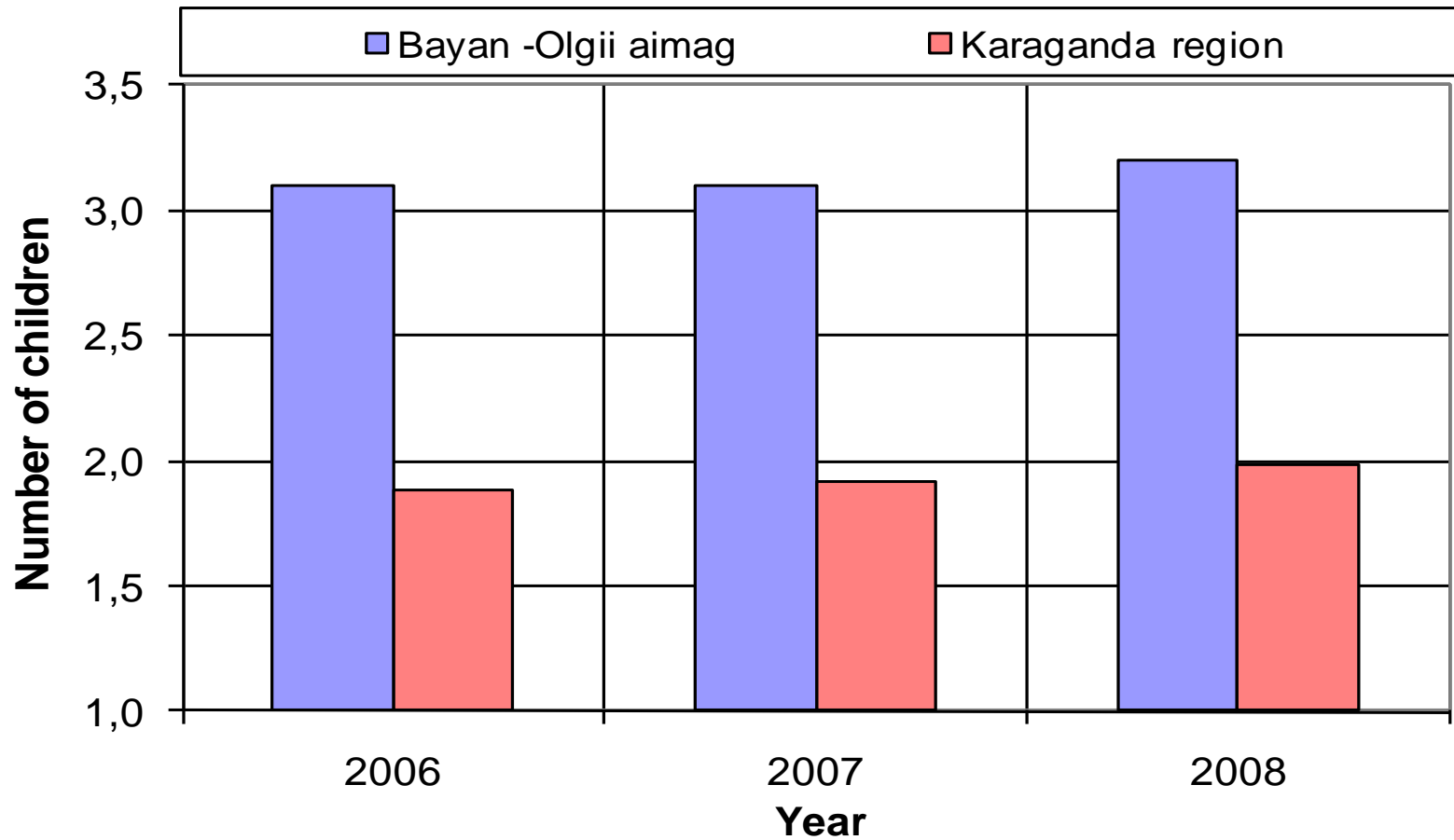
TFR from vital statistics:

Total fertility rate, 1999-2008



SOURCE: Vital statistics

Total fertility rate, 2006-2008

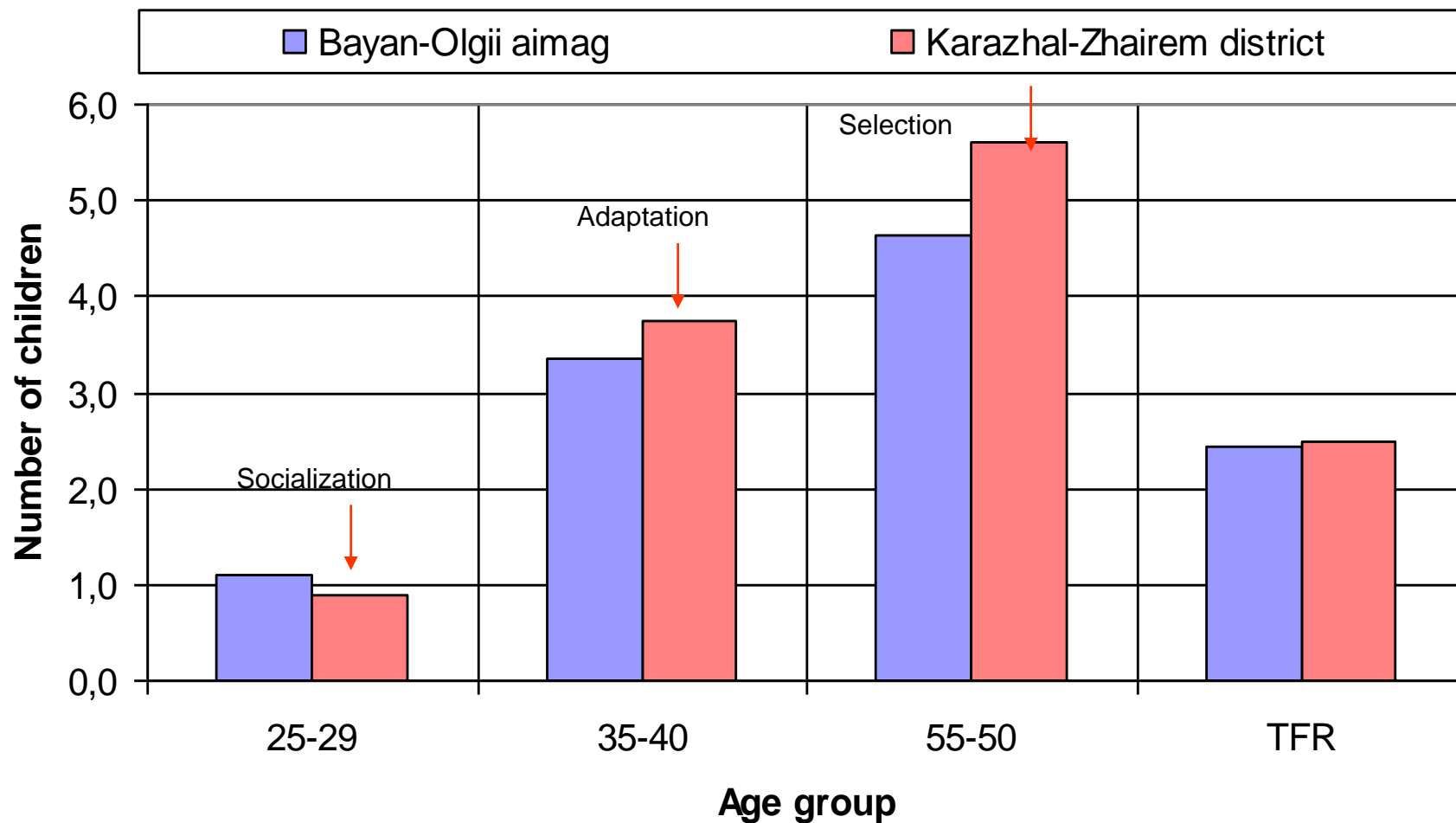


SOURCE: Vital statistics



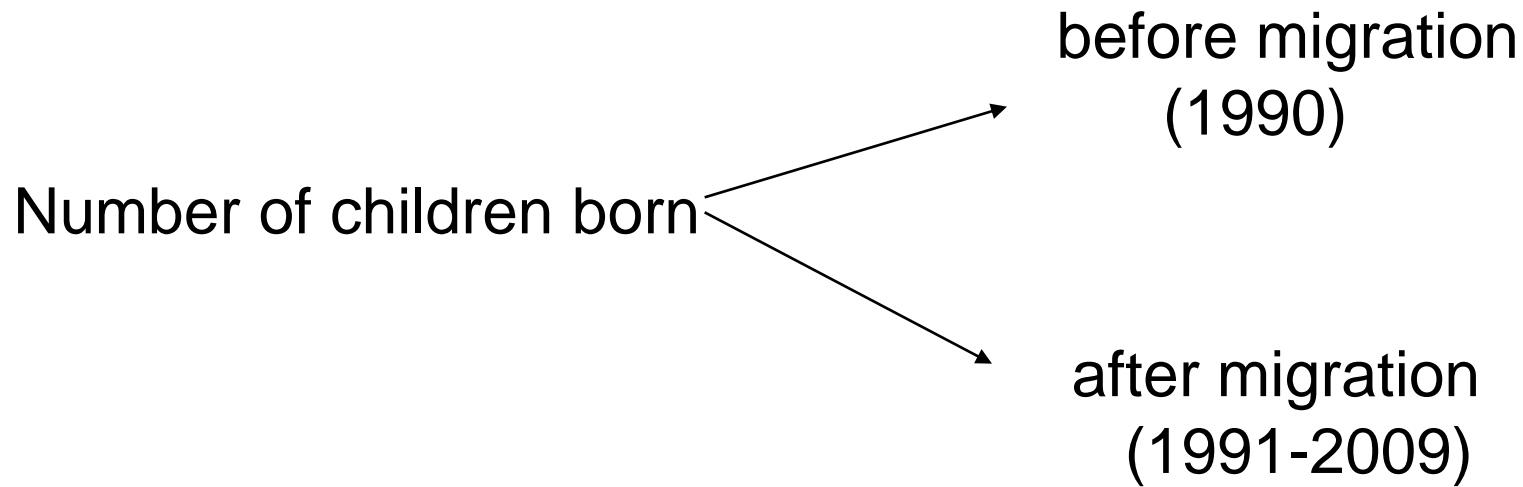
TFR from the sample survey

Total fertility rate, 2009



SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

The impact of migration on fertility:



Children born before and after migration by age group of mothers, oralmans, in Karazhal-Zhairem district (%)

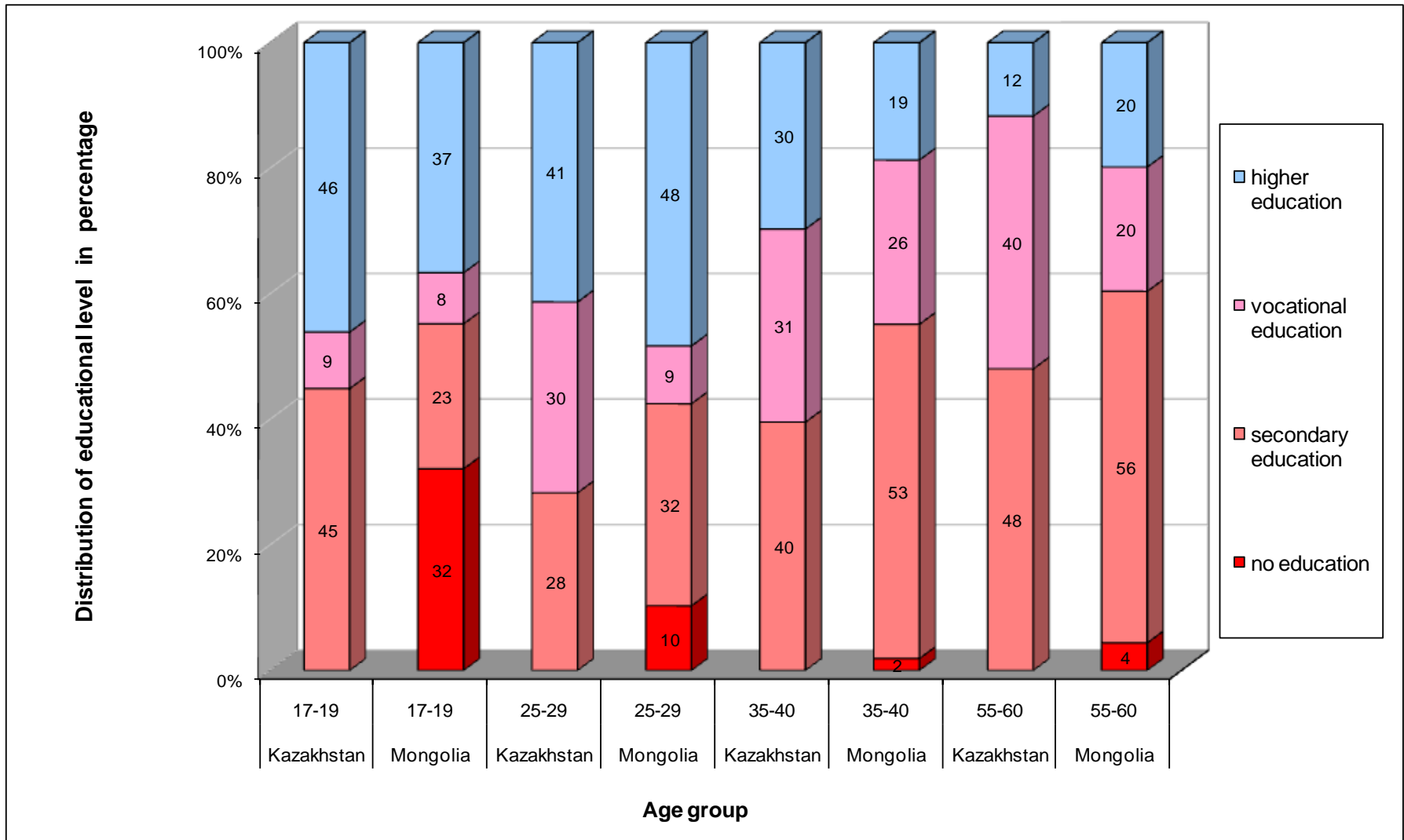
Age group	Bayan-Olgii Before migration	1-2 children After migration	3-4 children After migration	5 and more After migration	Total
25-29		41	8	1	50*
35-39	5	39	41	15	100
55-60	86	13	1		100

*NOTE: 50% no birth



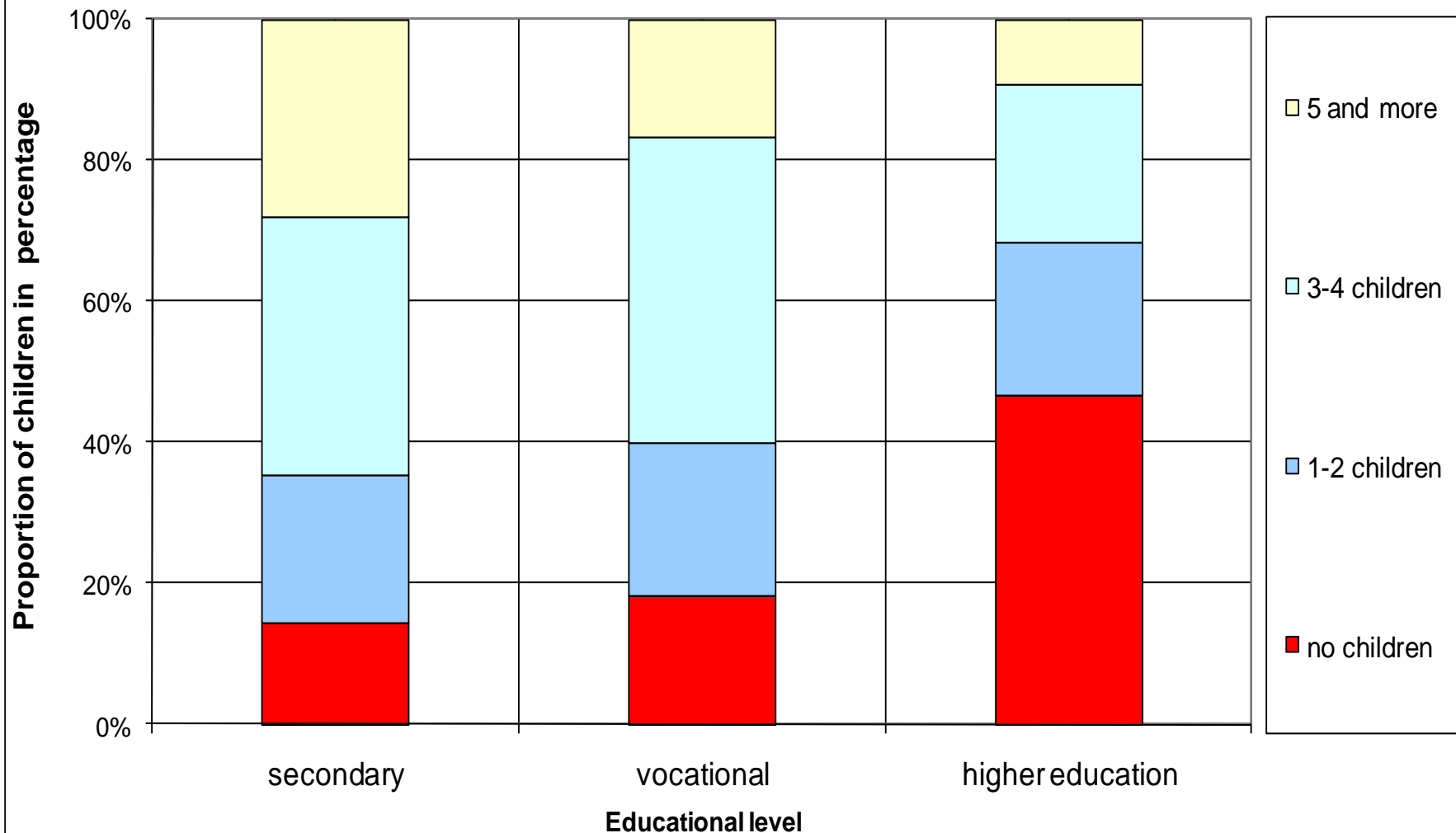
The impact of education on fertility

Distribution of educational level females by age group of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs, 2009



SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

Distribution of children by educational level of mothers, in Karazhal- Zhairam distict, sample, 2009



SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

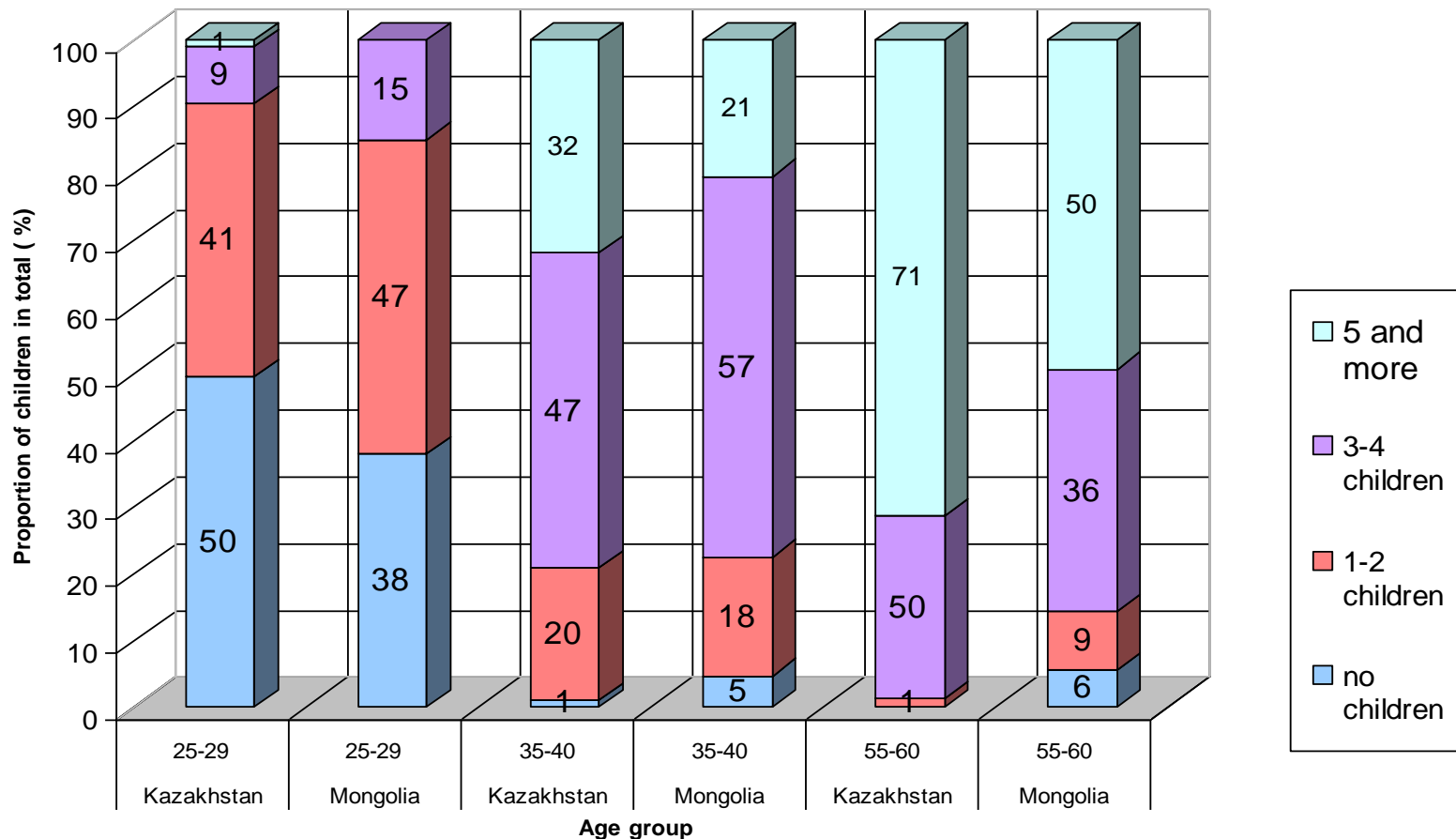
Reproductive behaviour

1. Number of children
2. Planned number
3. Wanted number
4. Ideal number



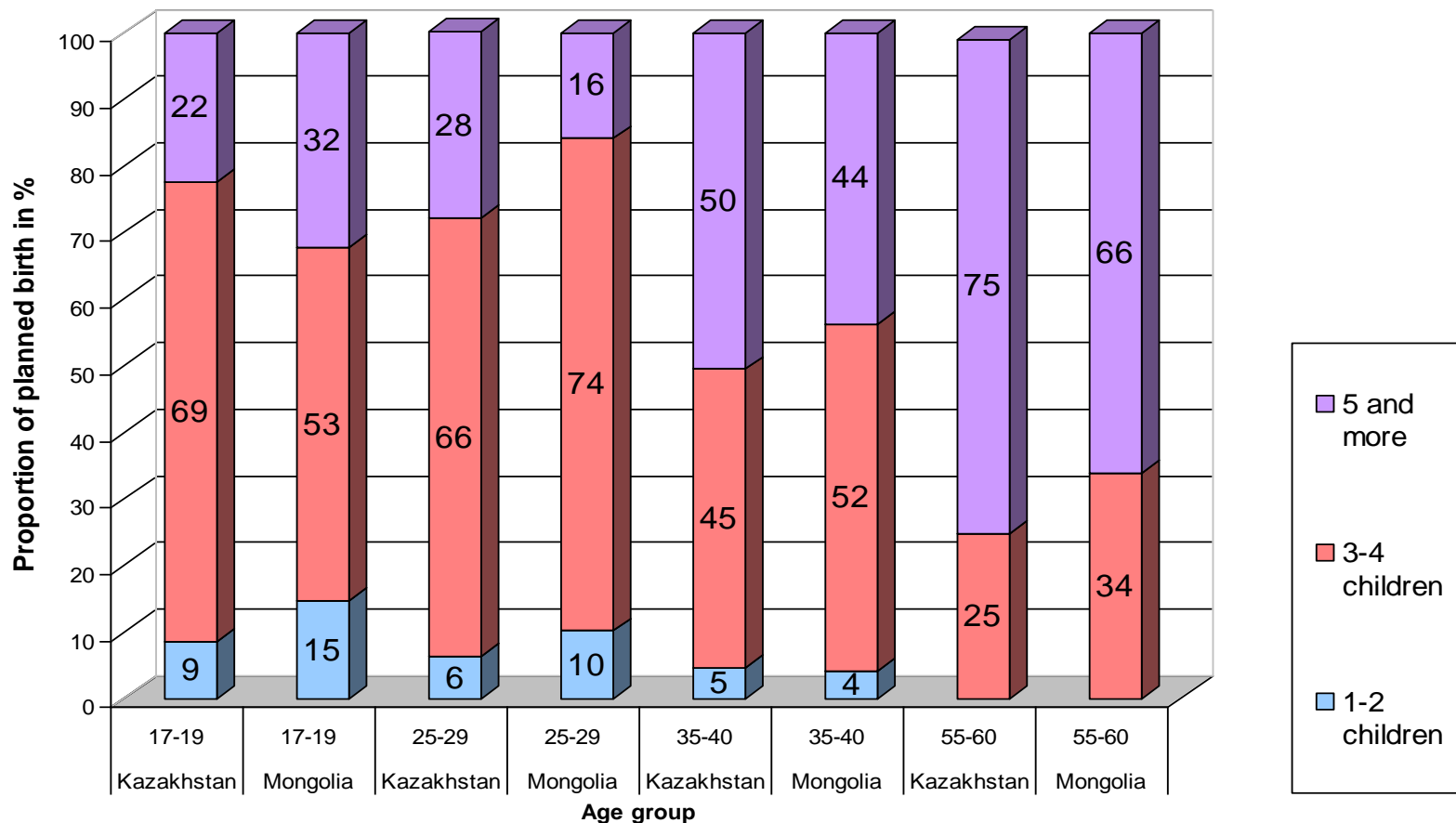
of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs

Distribution of children of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs, sample, 2009, (%)



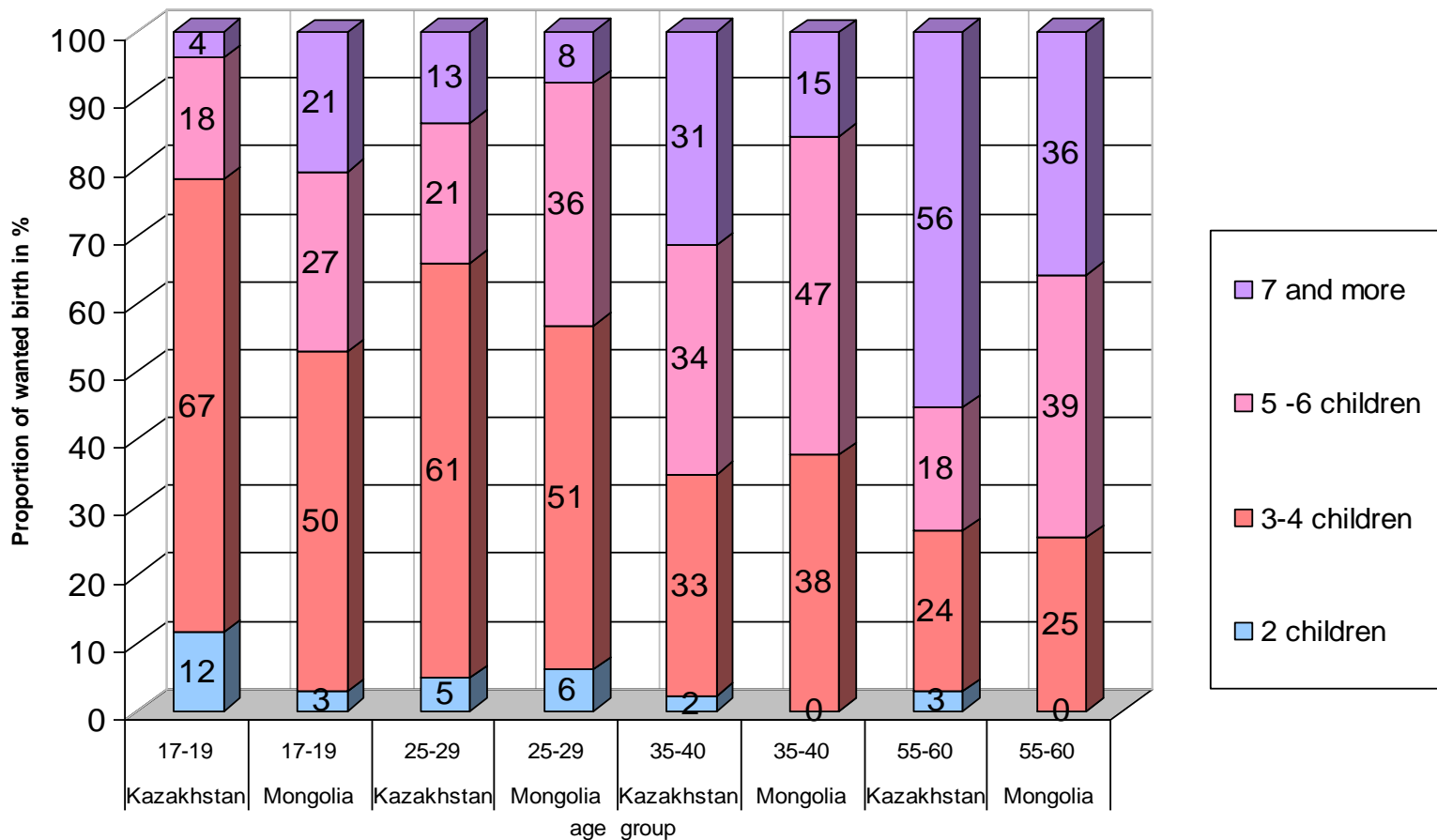
SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

Distribution of planned birth of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs, sample, 2009, (%)



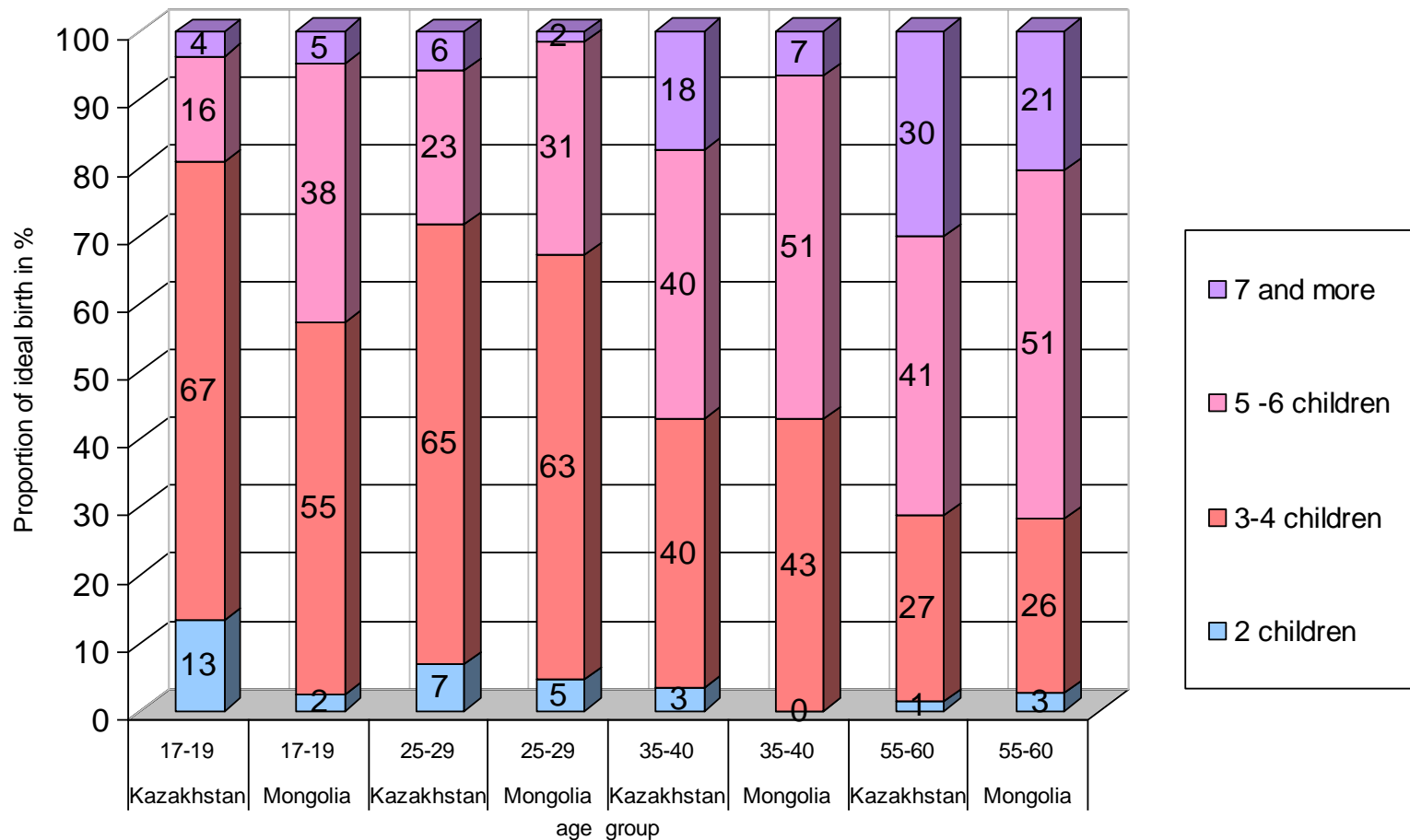
SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

Distribution of wanted birth of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs, sample, 2009 (%)



SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents

Distribution of ideal number of birth of repatriants and ethnic Kazakhs, sample, 2009 (%)



SOURCE: Survey data, 360+360 =720 respondents



Findings



The impact of migration on fertility:

- ❑ the transition from the families 3-4 children to the families 1-2 children is not noticeable in any generation;
- ❑ postponed birth 25-29, Kaz.;
- ❑ no mixed couples;
- ❑ impact of education;

Reproductive behaviour of repatriants:

- ❑ no cohabitation before marriage;
- ❑ no birth out of wedlock;
- ❑ no divorce and remarriage;
- ❑ no abortion;
- ❑ changed attitude to the abortion (17-19, Kaz);
- ❑ cultural values and family values are very high priorities for repatriants than for ethnic Kazakhs;

Conclusion:

- Indeed, the culture and tradition play an important role in the life of repatriants.
- The first generation continued to demonstrate the behavior of the old environment.
- Repatriants lived separately concentrated in one place.
- The impact of migration (in the second generation of repatriants).
- Reproductive behavior of repatriants from Mongolia is still orientated to the large family.

THANK
YOU!