

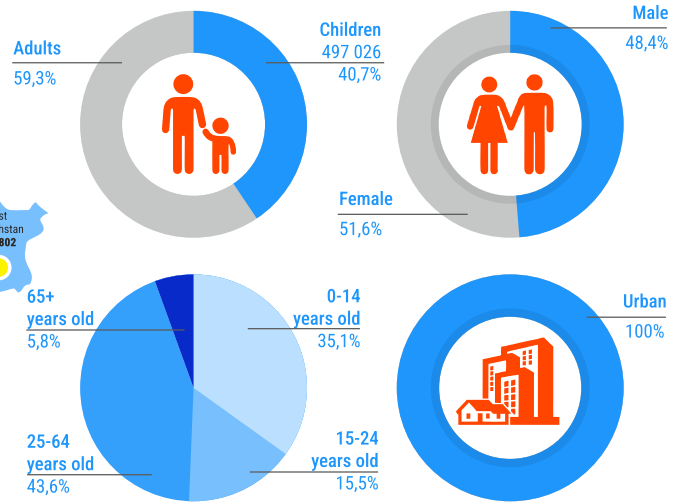
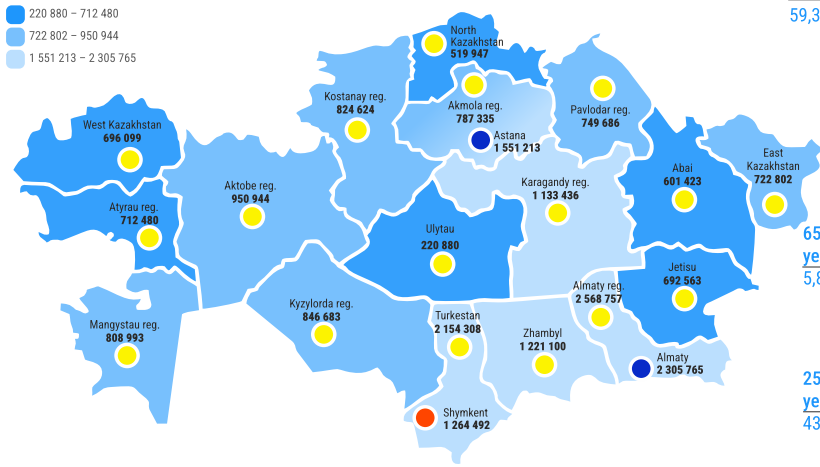


# SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

SHYMKENT CITY, KAZAKHSTAN | 2025

# DEMOGRAPHY

## Distribution by number, age, and local type

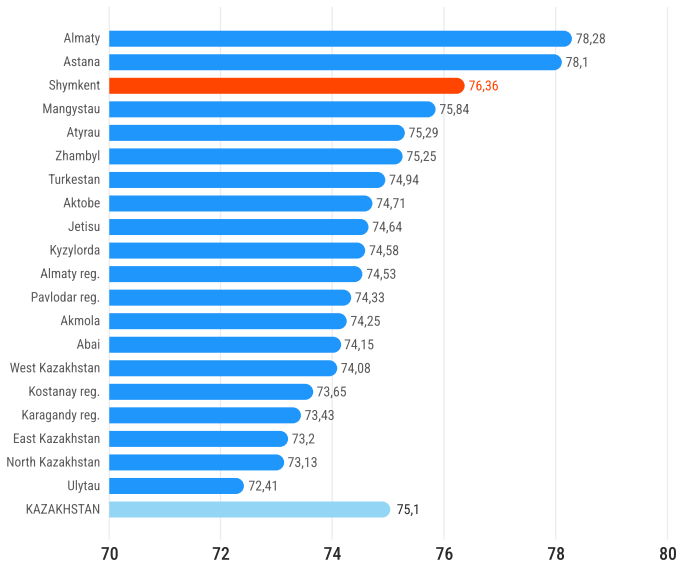


\*Source: Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2025, BNS

The city of Shymkent is one of the oldest cities in the republic, with a history of more than 2,000 years. It is located on the axis of the international highway Orenburg-Tashkent and the Turkestan-Siberian railway and has convenient connections via highways: Tashkent-Shymkent-Taraz-Almaty and Tashkent-Shymkent-Turkestan-Samara. The city has 5 urban districts: Abay, Al-Farabi, Enbekshi, Karatau, and Turan. The territory of the city of Shymkent covers 116.3 thousand hectares.



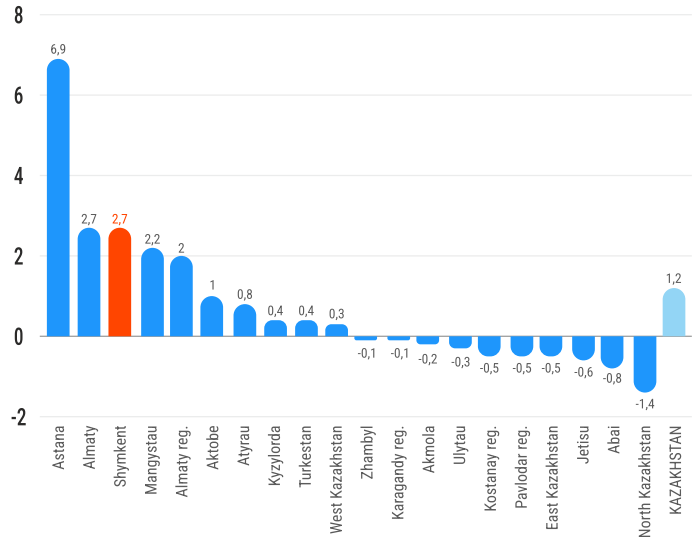
### Life expectancy in 2023



\* Source: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan 2024, NSC



### Total Population Growth: May 2025 / May 2024



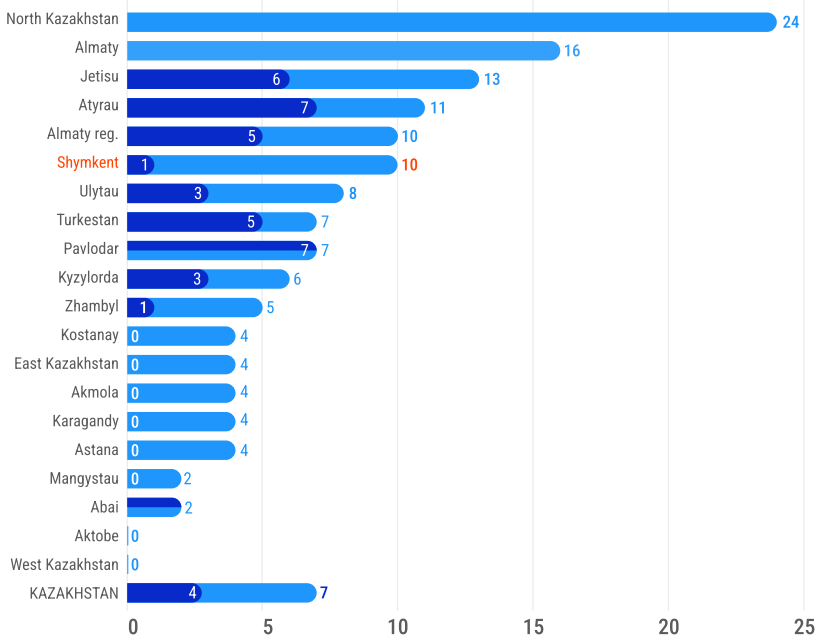
\* Source: Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2025, BNS



The city has the third highest population growth rate in the country, amounting to 2.7% in May 2025 compared to May 2024. Life expectancy at birth is the third highest in the country after Almaty and Astana, having increased from 71 years in 2020 to 76.36 years in 2023.

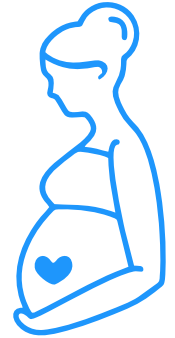
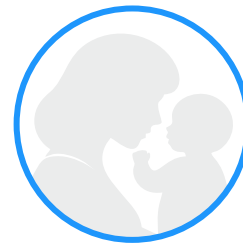
# HEALTH AND NUTRITION

## Child Mortality



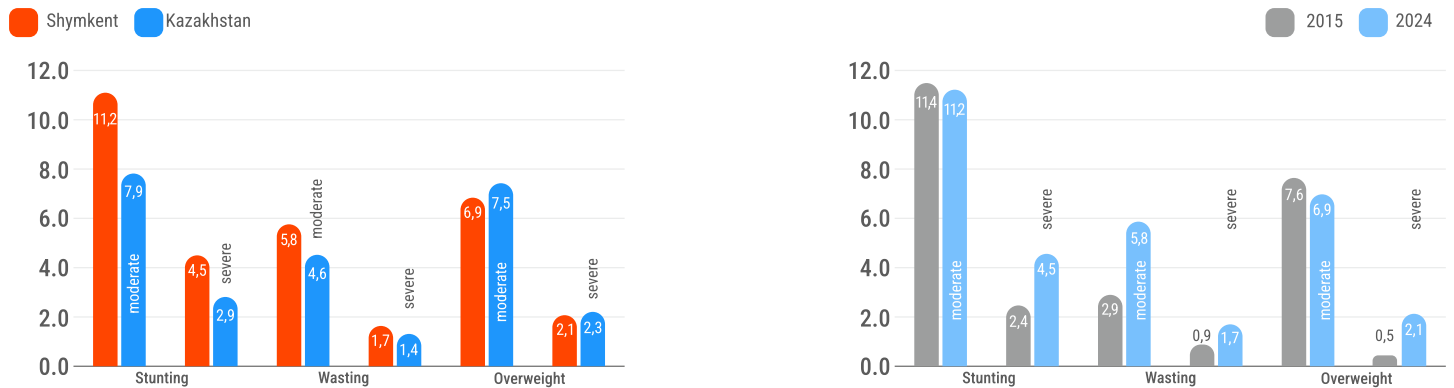
● Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)  
● Under-Five Mortality Rate

The city records low, but not zero, neonatal mortality rates (1 case per 1,000 live births). Mortality of children under the age of five is the fifth highest in the country - 10 per 1,000 live births. Over the past 10 years, it has decreased by 1.5 times.

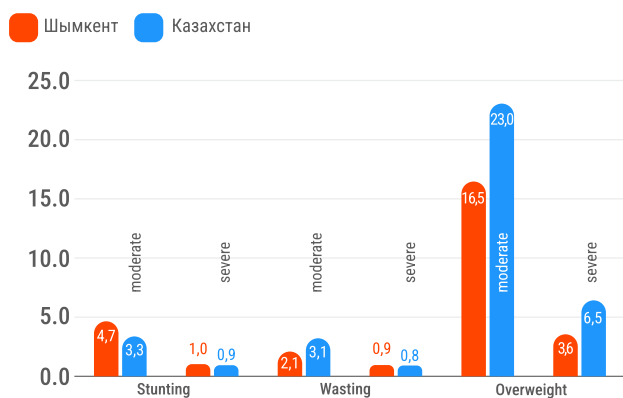


\*Source: MICS 2024, Children of Kazakhstan 2017 Compendium.

## Nutrition. Children under 5 years old



## Nutrition. Children aged 5-9 years



\*Source: MICS 2024, MICS 2015

Among children under the age of five, one in ten has moderate stunting, and one in twenty suffers from severe stunting or wasting. In these indicators, the city performs better than the national average.

The problem of overweight is not as acute as in other regions. The city ranks among the top three with the lowest rates. Nevertheless, 7 out of 100 children under the age of five and every sixth child aged 5-9 have a moderate degree of obesity.

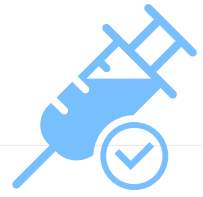
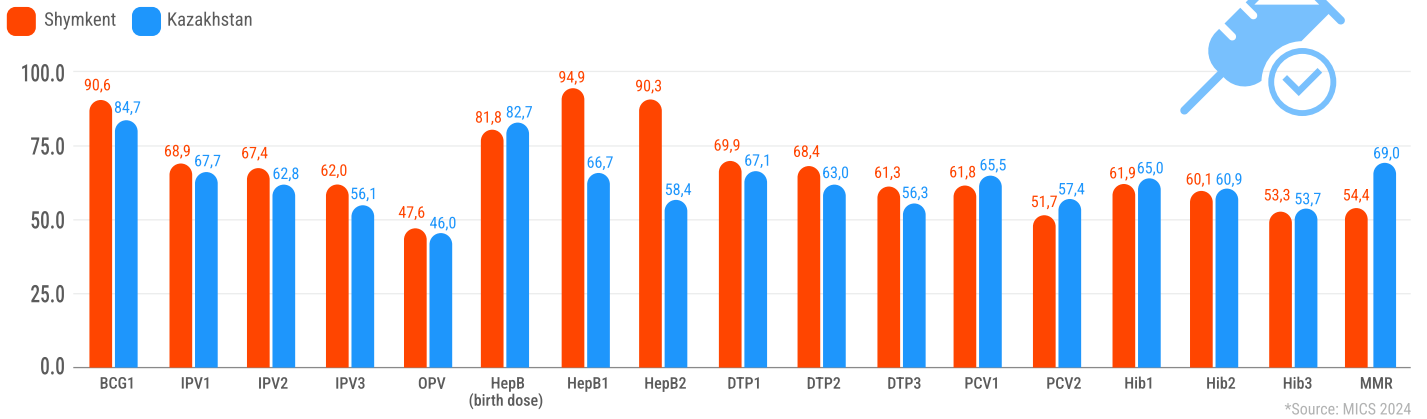


Overall, in the country in 2023, a comparison of food consumption between the 10% wealthiest and the 10% poorest households with children revealed that **wealthier households consume more than twice as many dairy products, meat, vegetables and fruits, fish, and eggs.**

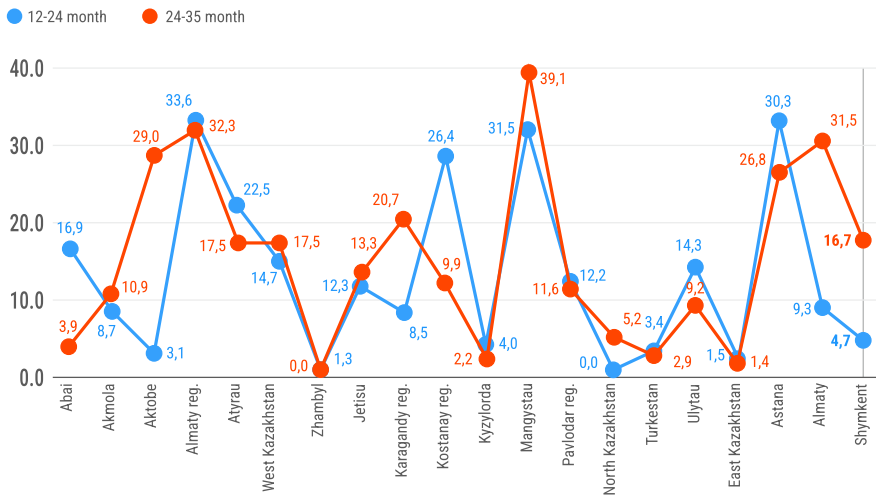
# HEALTH AND NUTRITION

## Vaccination

### Vaccination Coverage of Children Aged 12–24 Months



### Proportion of Unvaccinated Children



Vaccination rates in the city for most vaccines are higher than or comparable to the national averages, generally ranging from 60% to 90%. However, coverage for the measles vaccine is low - 54% compared to 69% nationwide. Up to 16% of children remain unvaccinated.

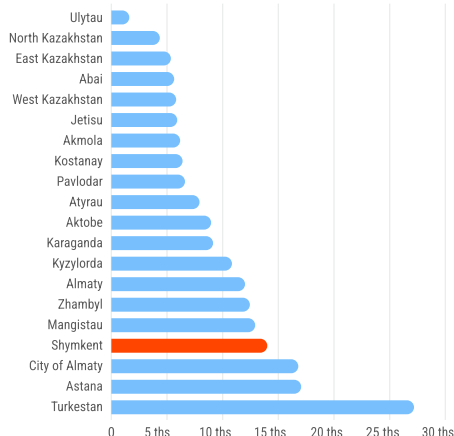
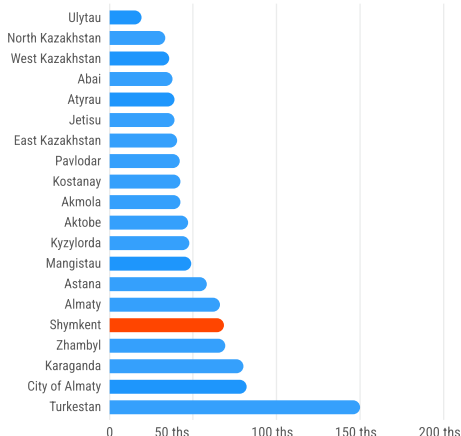
\*Source: MICS 2024

## Disability

### Data on Disability Allowance Recipients

Year: 2024 | Sex: Total | Age: all groups  
 Disability Group: Overall  
 Sorting: Ascending order

Year: 2024 | Sex: Total | Age: 0-18  
 Disability Group: Overall  
 Sorting: Ascending order



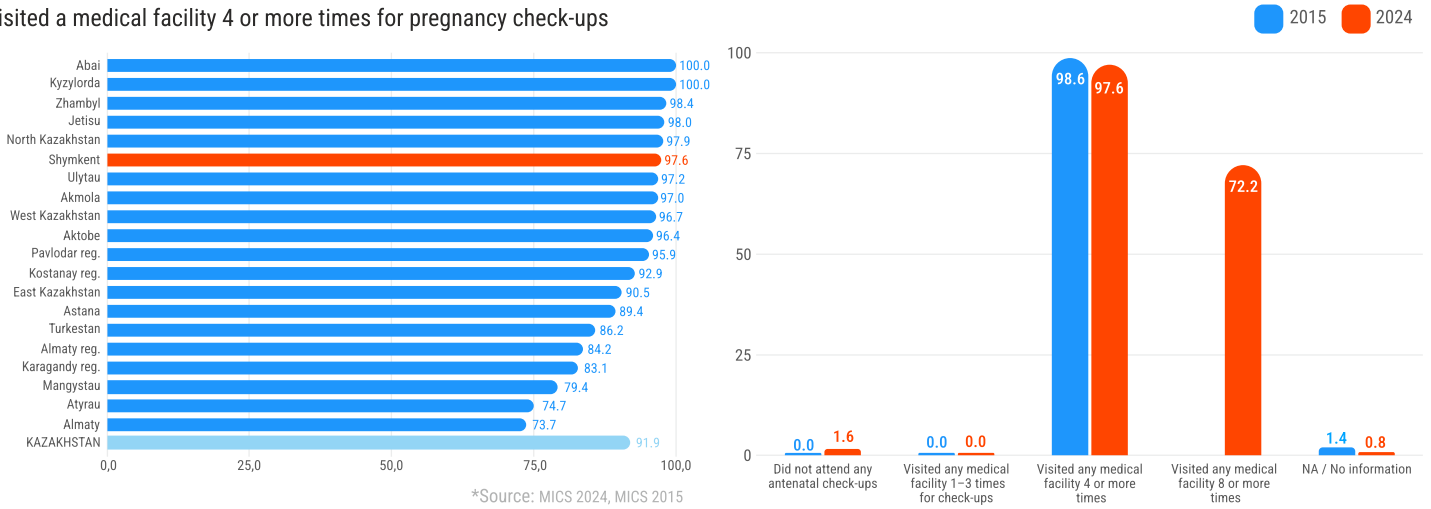
In the city, 69,000 people receive disability benefits, including 14,400 children under the age of 18 - the second highest number in the country. The city ranks among the top five in terms of the number of benefit recipients.

\*Source: IS MLSP RK

# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

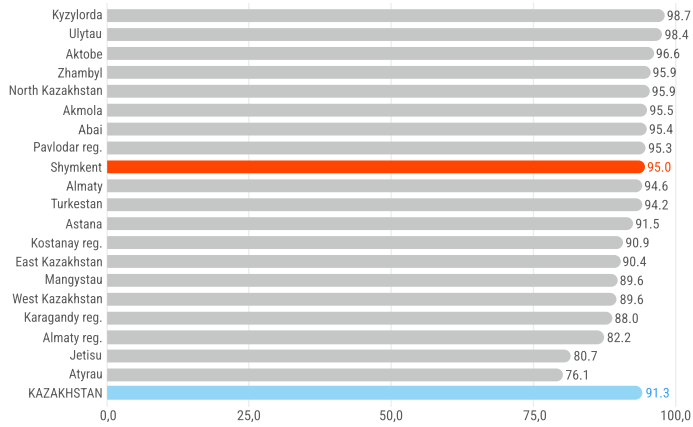
## Antenatal Care

Visited a medical facility 4 or more times for pregnancy check-ups

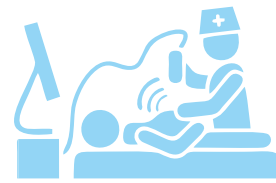


\*Source: MICS 2024, MICS 2015

First check-up took place before 4 months of pregnancy



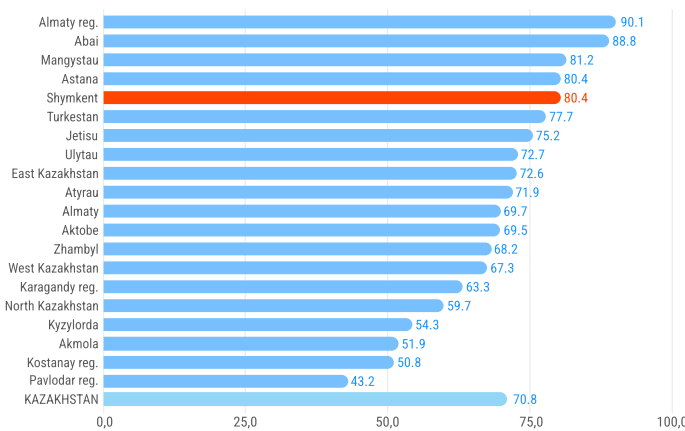
\*Source: MICS 2024



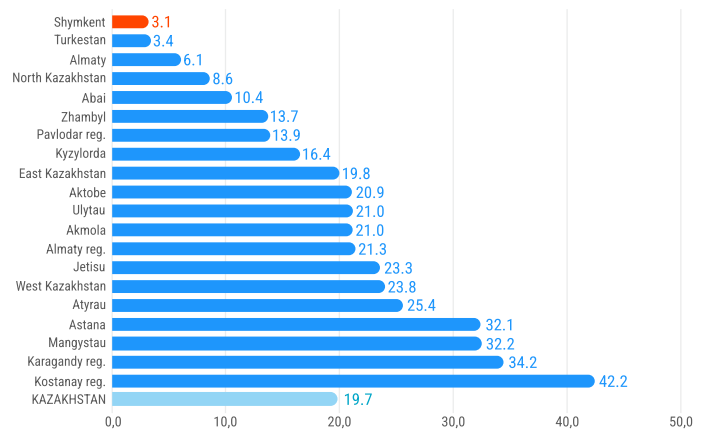
In terms of antenatal care indicators, the city holds leading positions. Only 2.4% of women had fewer than four consultations, and 5% registered for care later than four months into pregnancy. Over the past 10 years, the city's statistics have remained virtually unchanged. Between 2023 and 2024, the maternal mortality rate increased from 3.3 (1 death) to 6.9 (2 deaths) per 100,000 live births.

## Postnatal Care

Initial medical check-up of the newborn during the first week after discharge from the maternity hospital



No postnatal care provided to the mother after discharge from the maternity hospital



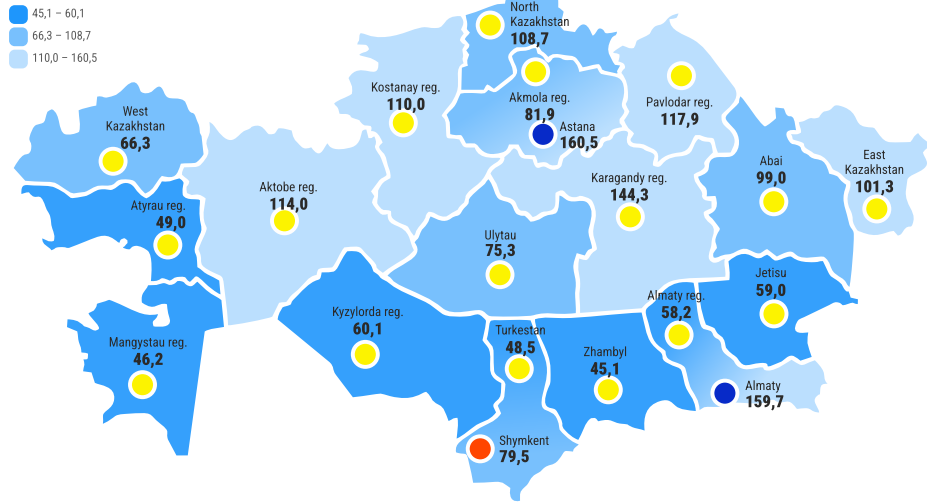
In terms of postnatal care for newborns, the city ranks 5th - 80.4% of newborns were visited by a doctor within a week after discharge. Postnatal care for mothers is the best in the country, with only 97% of women being visited by a doctor.

\*Source: MICS 2024

# MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Number of Pediatricians in 2023

Per 100,000 children aged 0-14

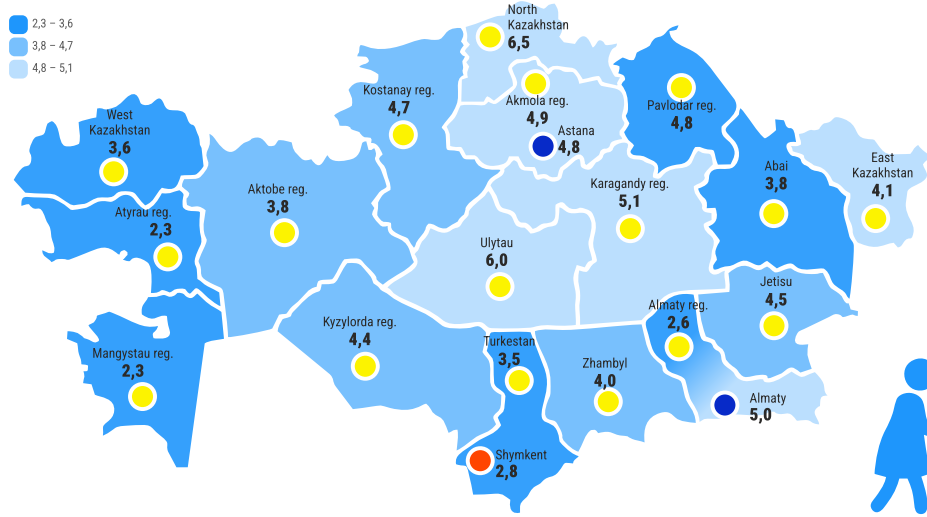


In terms of the number of pediatricians per 100,000 children, the city falls short of the Ministry of Health's standards. The workload per pediatrician is 1,258 children, while the norm is 800. There is a noticeable shortage of staff.

\*Source: Children of Kazakhstan, 2025, BNS

## Provision of Hospital Beds for Children in 2023

Number of beds per 1,000 children aged 0-14 (across all specialties)



The availability of pediatric beds is among the lowest in the country - 2.8 beds per 1,000 children.

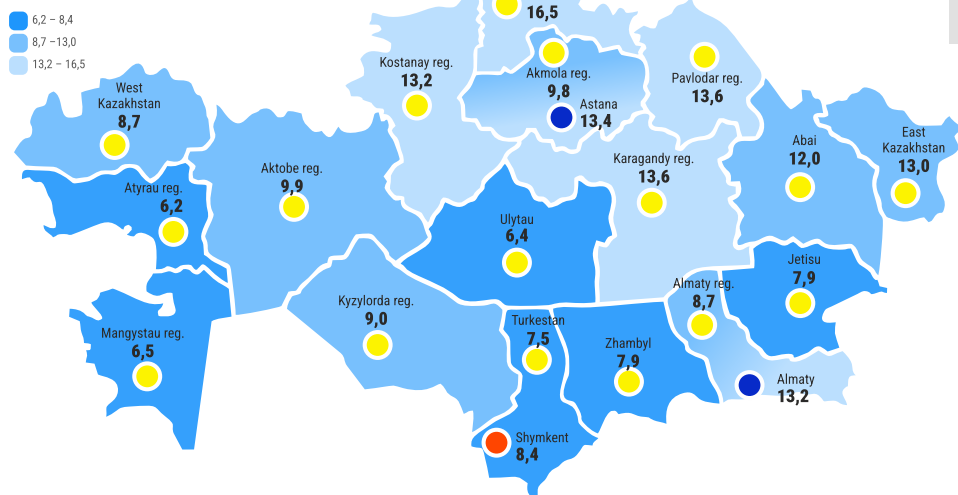
\*Source - Children of Kazakhstan, 2025, NSC



## Postnatal Care

### Provision of Medical Services to Pregnant Women in 2023

Number of obstetricians-gynecologists per 1,000 births



In terms of the number of obstetrician-gynecologists, the city ranks third - 13.4 obstetrician-gynecologists per 1,000 live births.

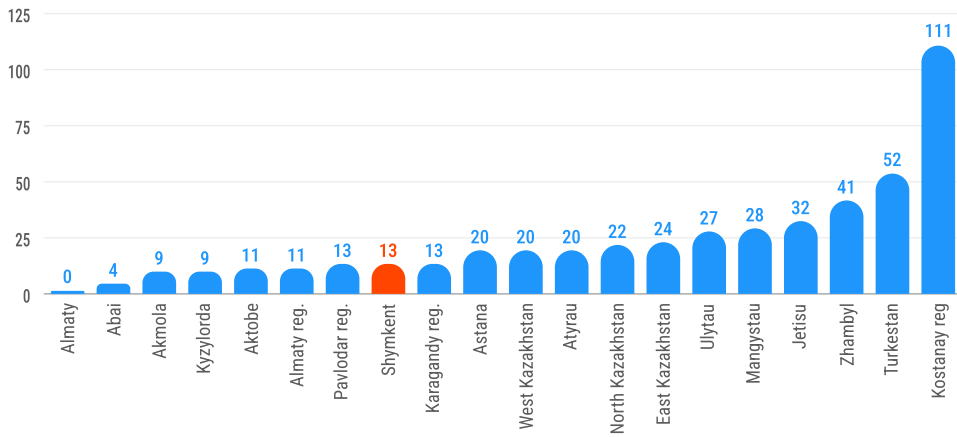
\*Source: Children of Kazakhstan, 2025, BNS



# EARLY MARRIAGES AND EARLY CHILDBEARING

## Early Childbearing

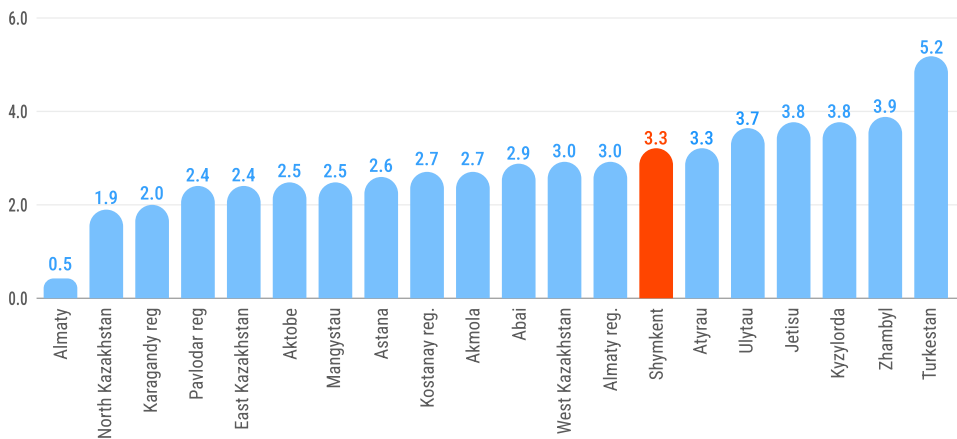
Birth Rate Among Women Aged 15–19 (Number of live births per 1,000 women)



The city has low birth rates among adolescents and young women aged 15-19 - 13 children per 1,000 women (14th place nationally).

\*Source: MICS 2024, MICS 2015

Total Fertility Rate (Among women aged 15–49)

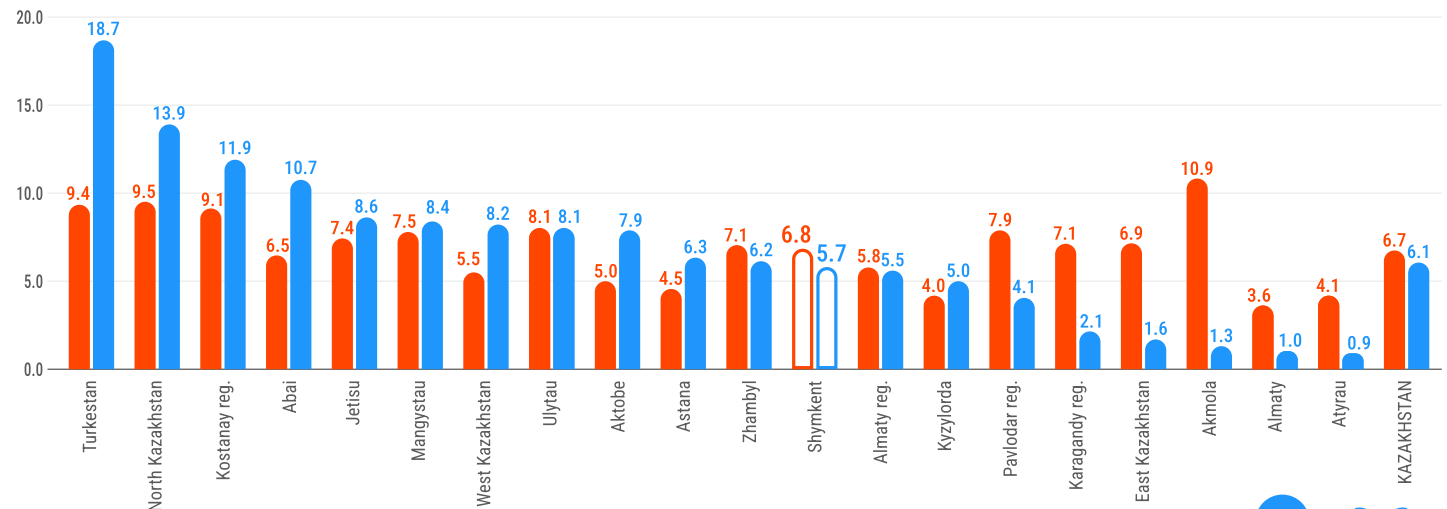


The average number of children a woman gives birth to during her lifetime is 3.3 children (7th place in the country).

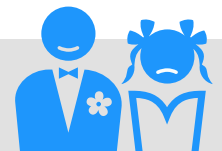
\*Source: MICS 2024, MICS 2015

## Early Marriages

- Percentage of Women Aged 18–49 Who Entered Into a (Formal or Informal) marriage before Age 18
- Percentage of Women Aged 20–24 Who Entered Into a (Formal or Informal) marriage before Age 18



The city has a rate of early marriages (before the age of 18) below the national average - 5.75% of women. It is worth noting a positive trend in early marriages - among young women, the share of early marriages is lower (5.75%) than among older women (6.8%).

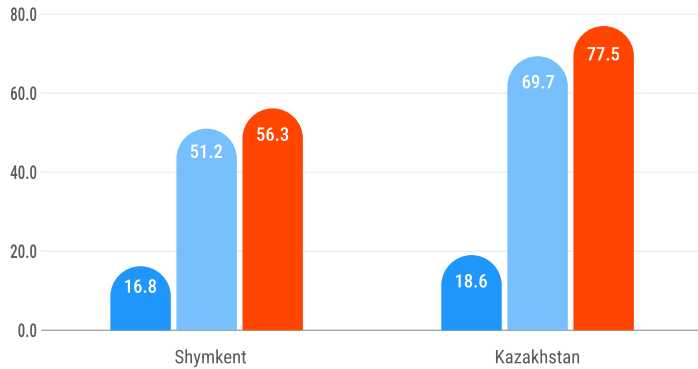


\*Source: MICS 2024

# EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONSIVE CARE

## Early Stimulation

- Percentage of children whose father engaged in four or more types of activities (%)
- Percentage of children whose mother engaged in four or more types of activities (%)
- Percentage of children whose adult household members engaged in four or more types of activities (%)



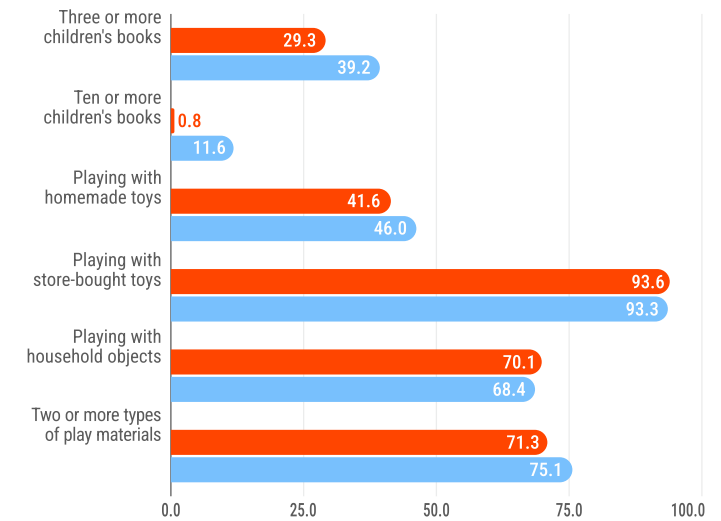
The city's indicators for early stimulation are below the national average - 56.3% of children engage in four or more types of activities with adults. Father involvement is low - only one in six children receives attention and time from their father. Only half of mothers devote time to early development.



\*Source: MICS 2024

## Reading Books

- Shymkent
- Kazakhstan



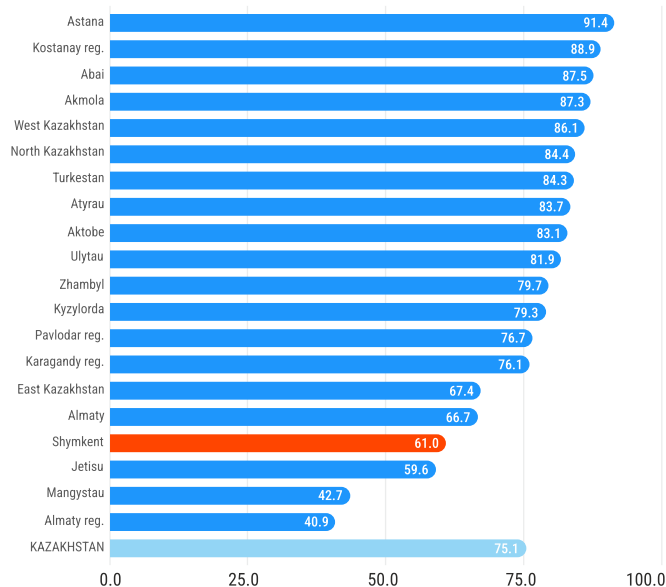
The city shows a low culture of reading among young children. Only one in three young children has three or more books, which is below the national average. One child in a hundred has more than 10 books.



\*Source: MICS 2024

## Early Childhood Development Index for the period up to 2030

Percentage of children aged 2-4 who are developmentally on track in the areas of health, cognitive development, and emotional well-being (%)



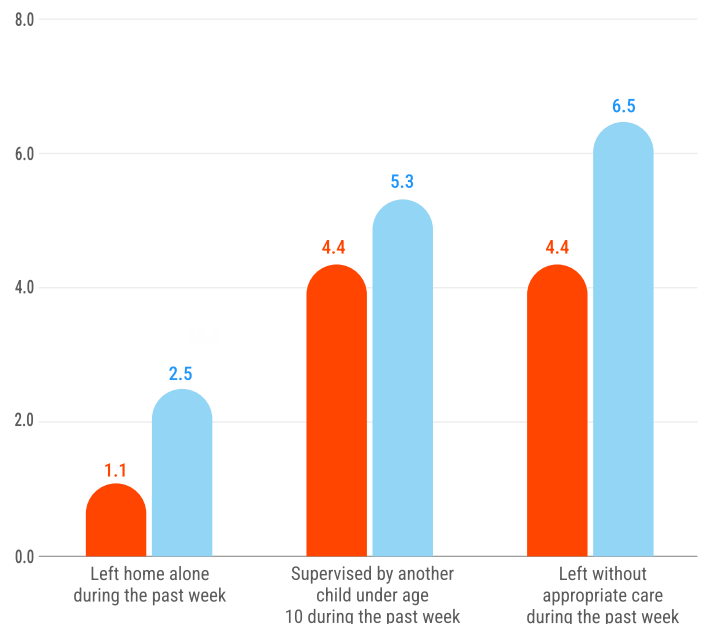
The city has a low score on the Early Childhood Development Index. Only 6 out of 10 children aged 2-4 develop according to their age in the areas of health, cognitive, and psychological well-being.



\*Source: MICS 2024

## Inadequate Supervision

- Shymkent
- Kazakhstan



The city's rates of inadequate supervision are below the national average - 4.4% of children were left home alone or under the supervision of a child younger than 10 years old.

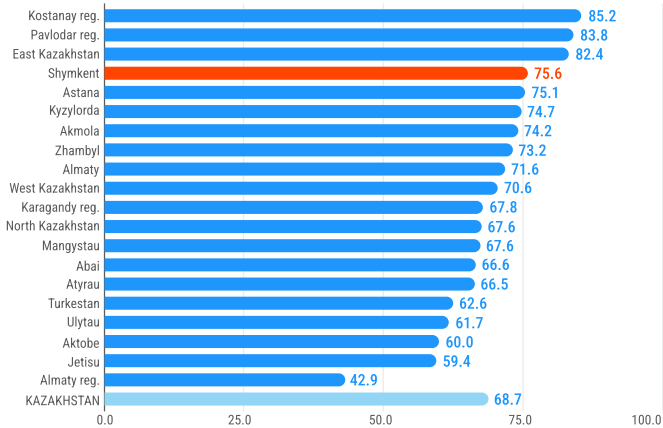


\*Source: MICS 2024

# EDUCATION

## Pre-School Education

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months currently attending any organized early learning program (%)



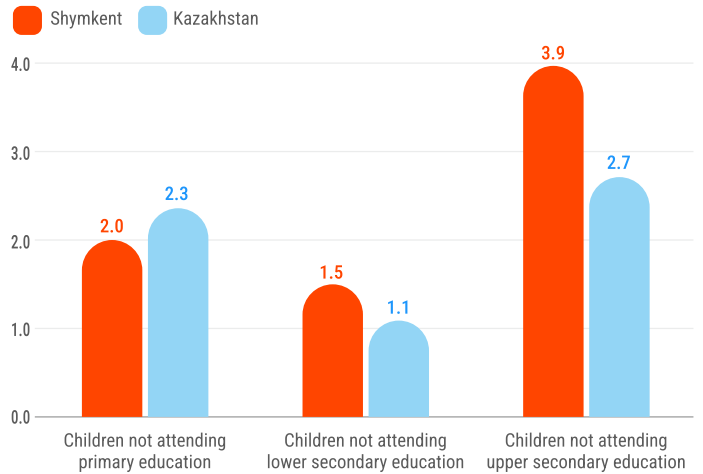
Seven to eight out of ten children aged 3-5 attend preschool education programs. By this indicator, the city ranks 4th among regions with the highest child coverage.



\*Source: MICS 2024

## General Secondary Education

The proportion of children of the appropriate age who do not attend school (%)



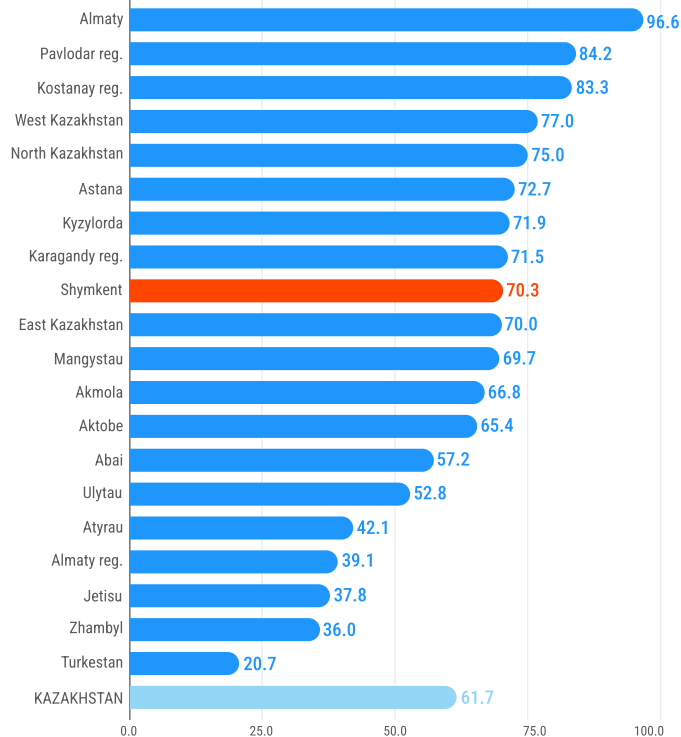
In the city, attendance rates for general secondary education levels are below the national averages. Specifically, 3.9% of children do not attend general secondary education. It is worth noting that among boys, this rate is 1.3%, while among girls, it is 6.9%.



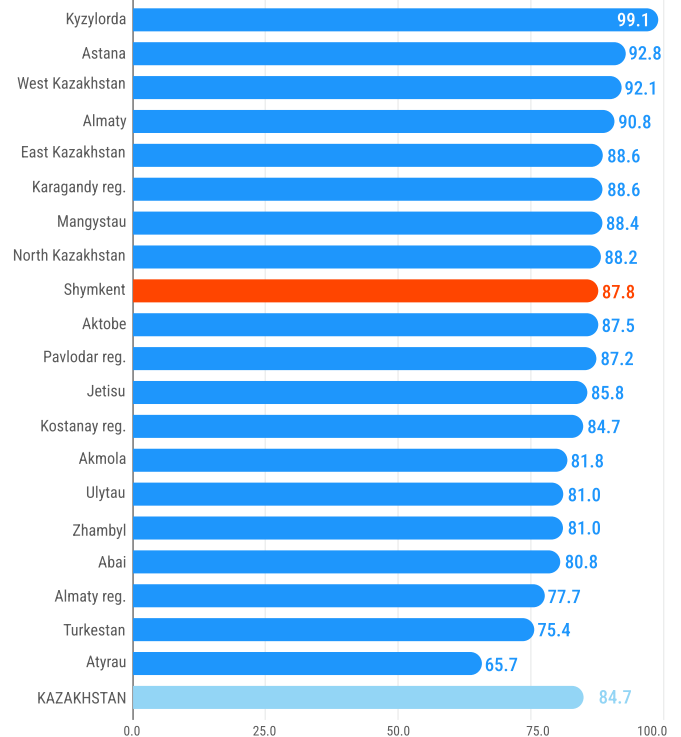
\*Source: MICS 2024

## Reading at Home

Percentage of children who have three or more books to read at home (%)



Percentage of children who read books themselves or are read to at home (%)

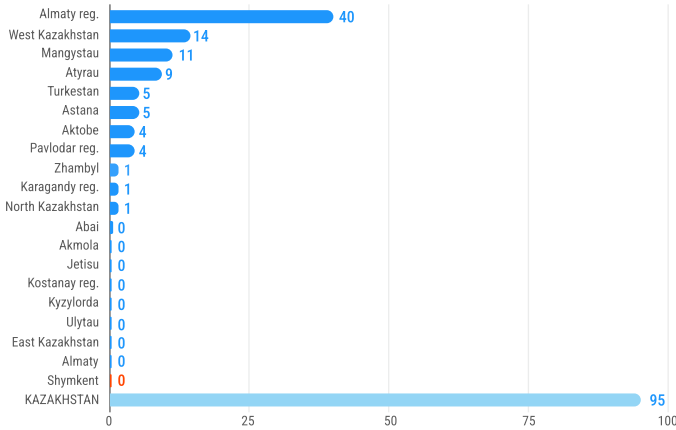


The city ranks 9th in the share of children aged 7-14 who have more than three books to read - 7 out of 10 children have books. Additionally, 87.8% of children aged 7-14 read at home, placing the city 9th in this indicator as well.

\*Source: MICS 2024

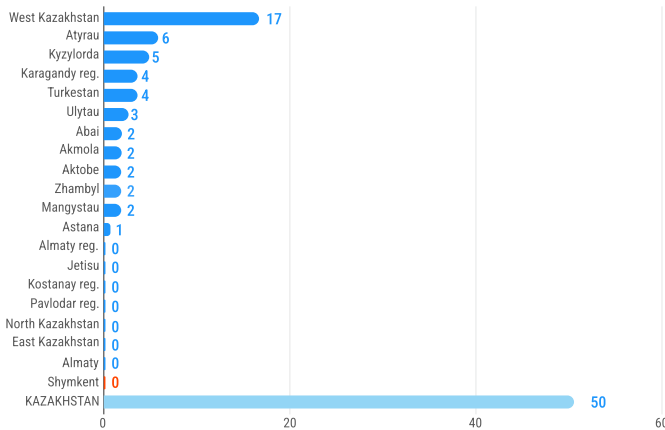
# EDUCATION

## Share of three-shift schools, 2024-2025



There are no three-shift schools in the region.

## Share of emergency schools, 2024-2025

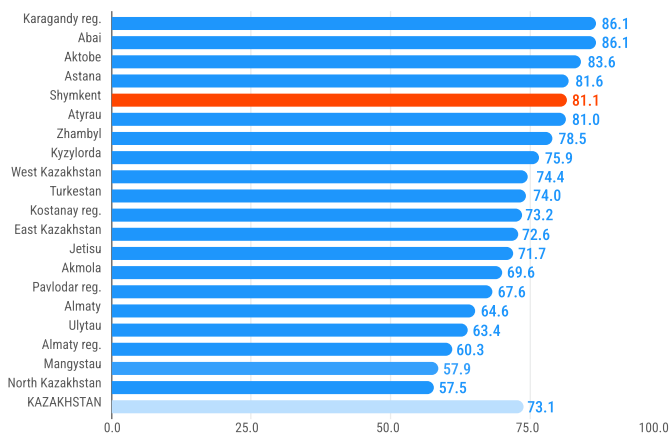


There are no schools in an emergency condition in the city.

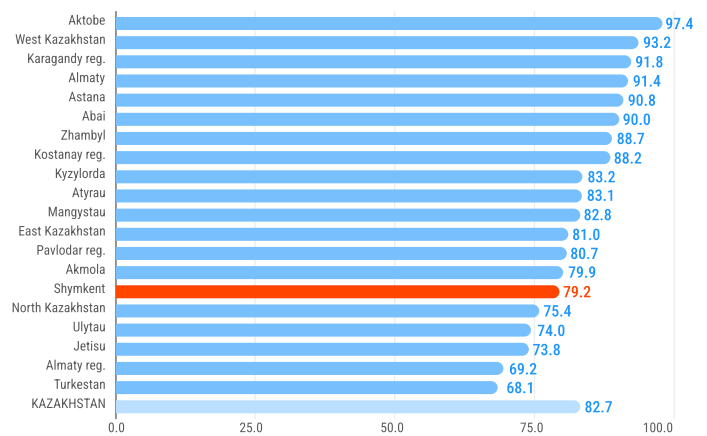
\*Source: Children of Kazakhstan, 2025, BNS

## Quality of Education

Percentage of children who have acquired basic mathematical knowledge and skills



Percentage of children who have acquired basic reading (literacy) knowledge and skills



The quality of mathematics education is quite high. The city ranks among the top 5 in this indicator. 81.1% of children were able to demonstrate basic arithmetic skills.

In reading skills, the city holds 15th place - 79.2% of children were able to demonstrate reading skills.

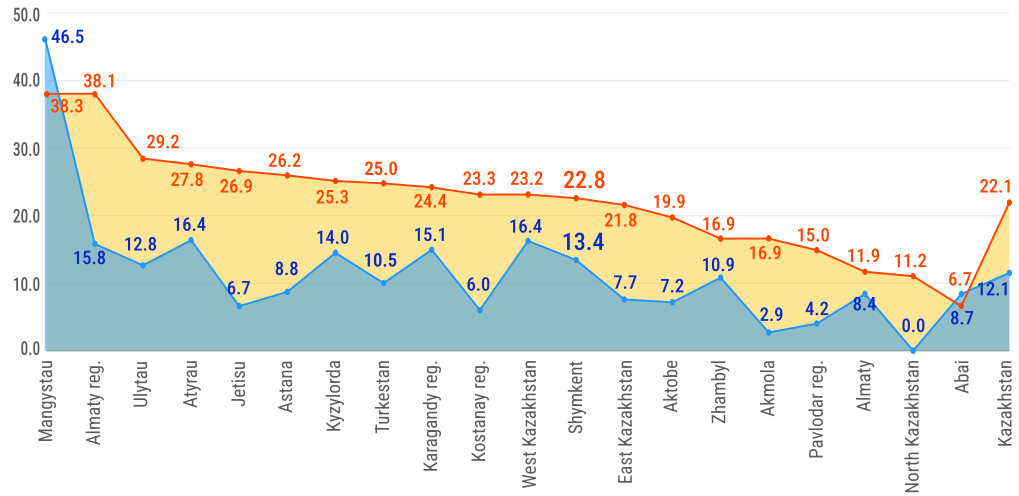


\*Source: MICS 2024

# EDUCATION

## Adolescents and Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training

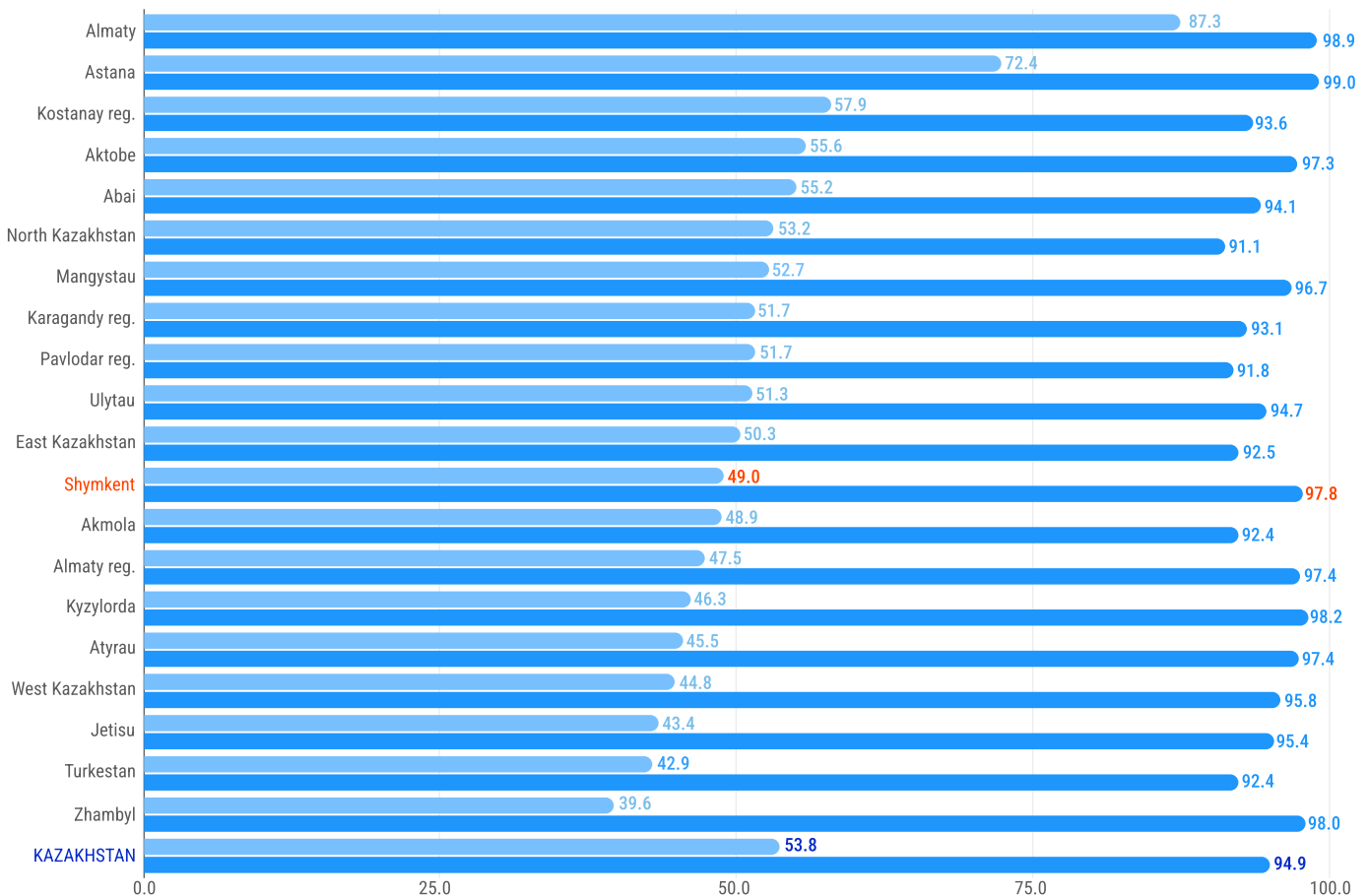
- Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–24) not in education, skills training, or employment
- Percentage of adolescent boys and young men (aged 15–24) not in education, skills training, or employment



\*Source: MICS 2024

## Internet Access

- Households with a desktop computer, laptop, tablet, or similar device
- Percentage of households with internet access



In the city, every fourth teenage or young girl (22.8%) is neither working nor studying. Among teenage boys and young men, this figure is lower - 13.4%. Internet penetration is high, reaching 97.8%. However, 49% of households (which is lower than the national average) have digital devices for internet use.

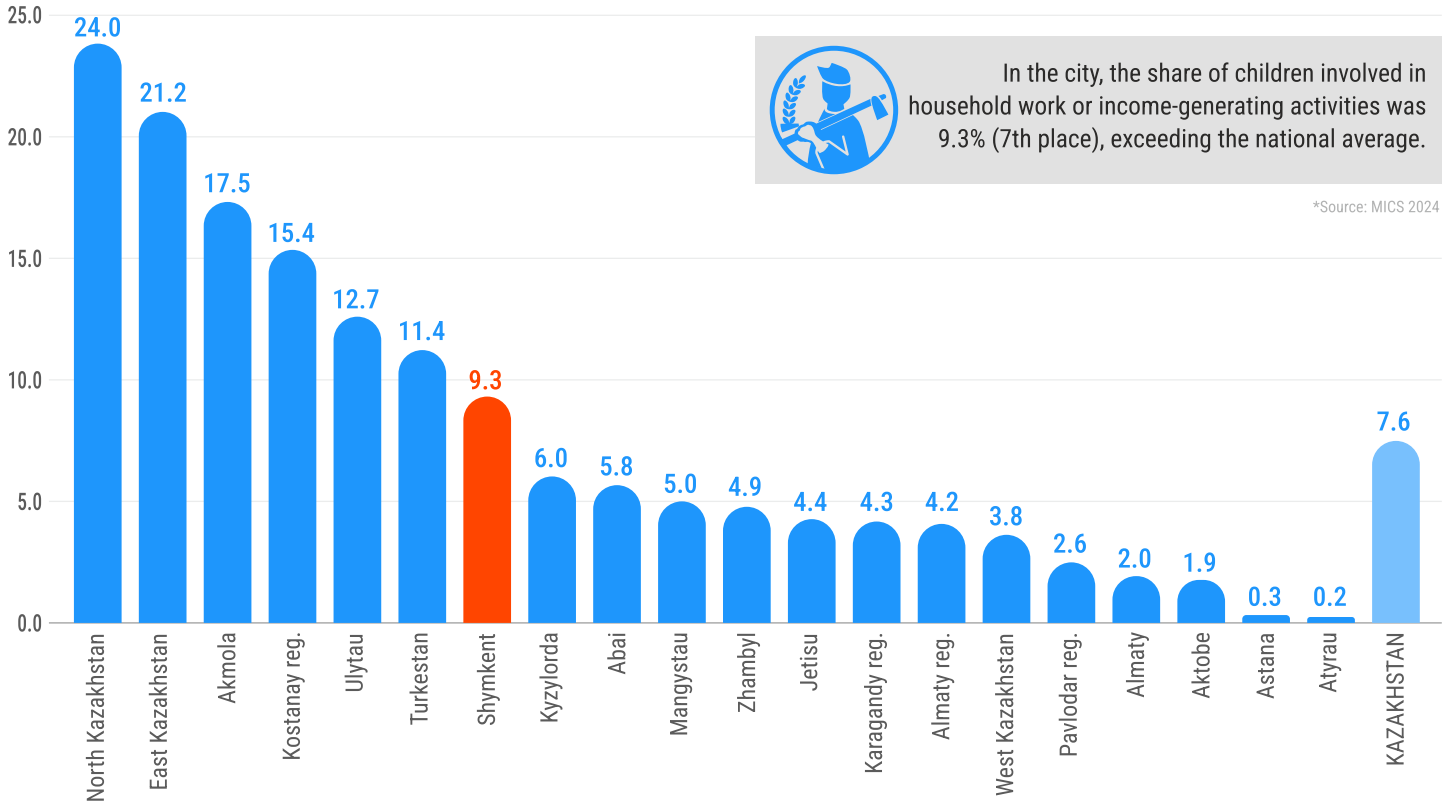


\*Source: MICS 2024

# PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

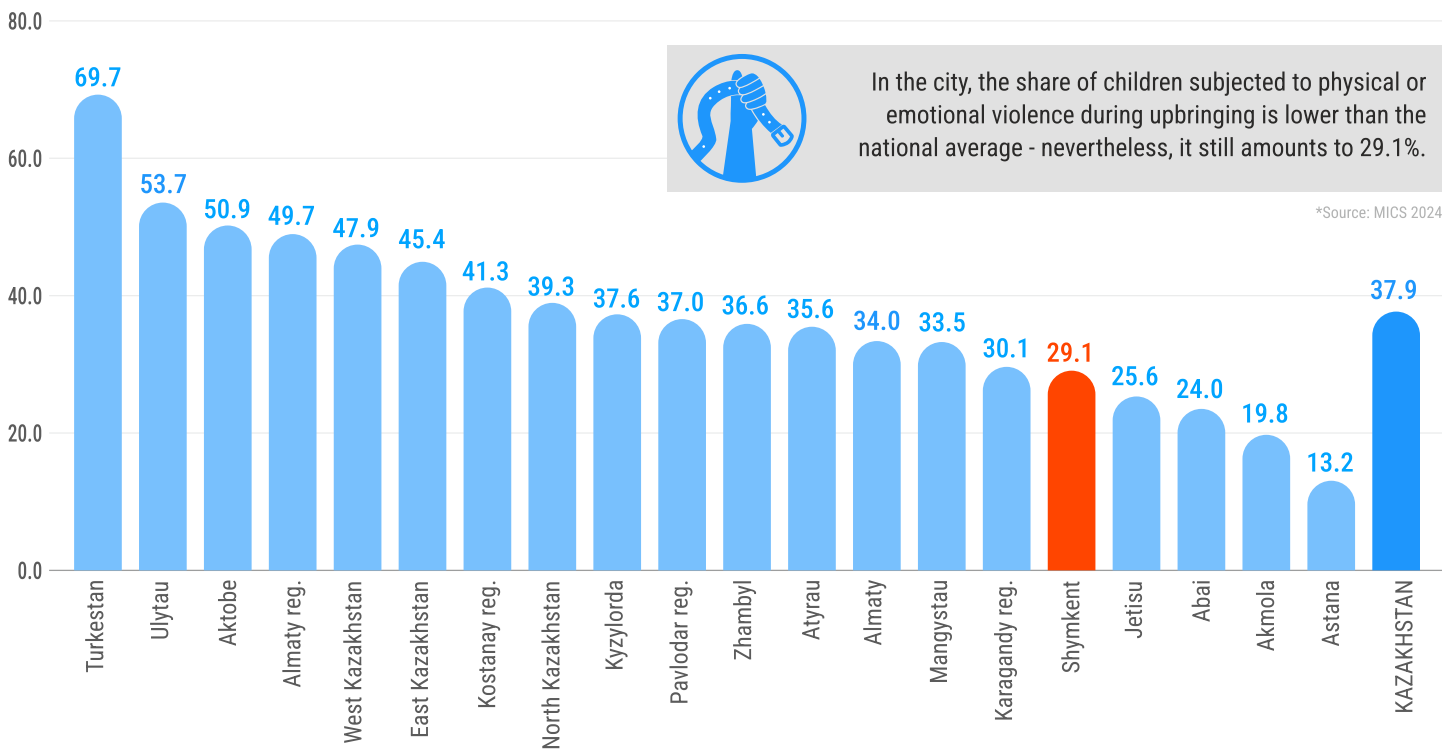
## Child Labour

Percentage of children aged 5–17 engaged in child labour



## Violent Forms of Discipline

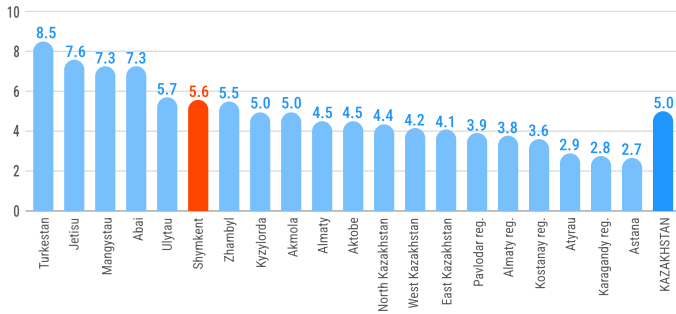
Percentage of children aged 1–14 who experienced any form of violent discipline



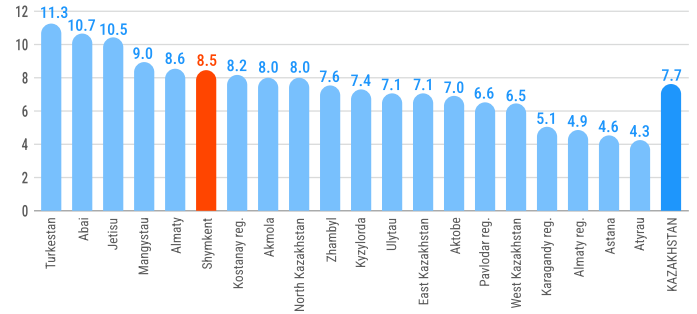
# POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

## Monetary General and Child Poverty: Absolute Measure

Poverty rate among the population, %, 2024



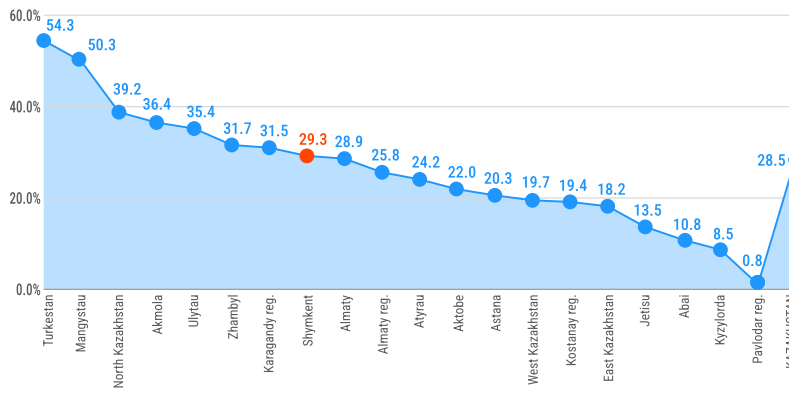
Child poverty rate, %, 2024



The city's overall poverty rate is 5.6% (higher than the national average - 6th place).  
 Child poverty rate also exceeds the national average (6th place) - 8.5% of children live below the subsistence minimum.  
 Over the past 10 years, overall poverty has increased from 1.1% to 5.6%.

\*Source - BNS 2024, 2017

## Multidimensional Child Poverty

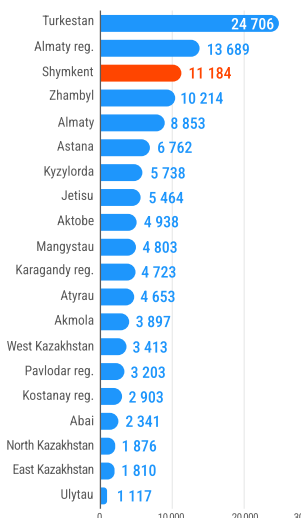


The level of multidimensional poverty in the city is 29.3% - every third child experiences multiple deprivations in areas such as balanced nutrition, clothing, quality leisure, socialization, living conditions, education, family debt, and others.

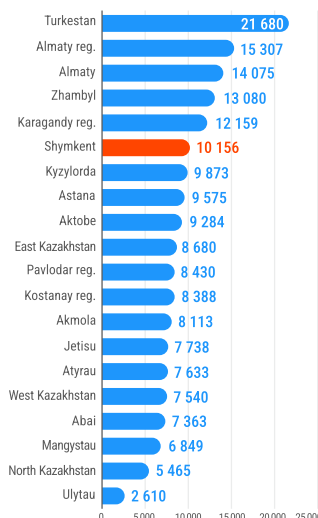
\*Source: UNICEF Kazakhstan and BNS (2023).  
 Report on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Kazakhstan, 2023.

## Recipients of Social Benefits

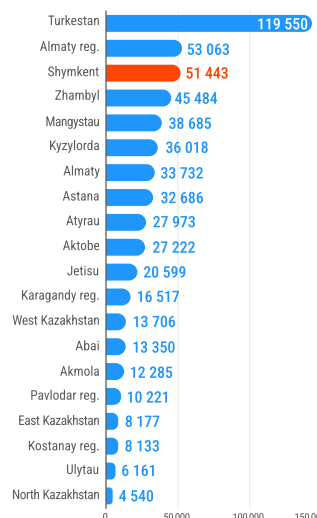
Dynamics of Recipients of Childcare Allowances up to the Age of 1 / 1.5 Years



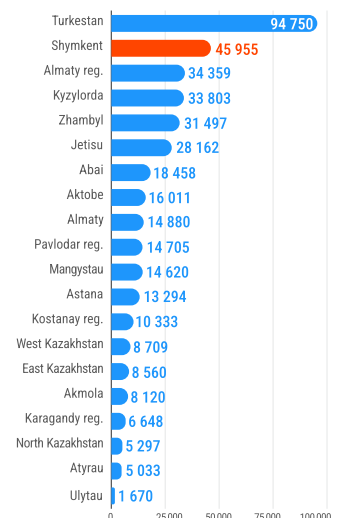
Dynamics of State Social Benefits Due to Loss of Main Breadwinner



Dynamics of Support Provided to Large Families



Number of Recipients of Targeted Social Assistance (individuals)



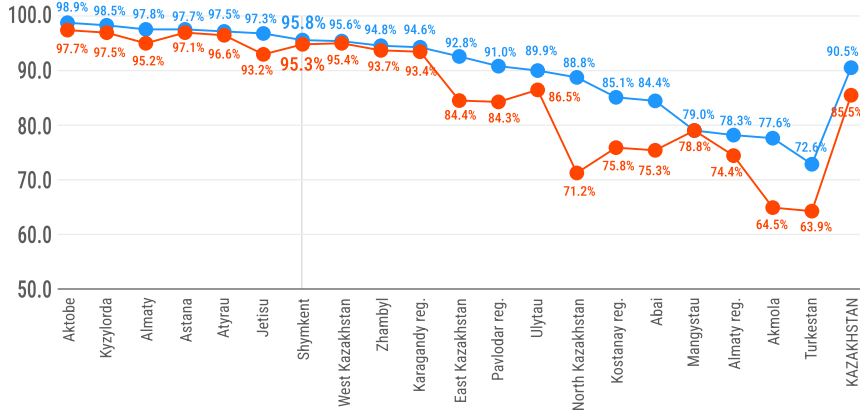
There are 11.2 thousand families in the region receiving child care allowances for children under 1.5 years of age, 51.4 thousand large families (one of the lowest rates in the country), and 10.2 thousand receiving allowances for the loss of a breadwinner. The number of poor people in the region is about 70.8 thousand, only 46 thousand people receive TSA.

\*Source - IS MOTSD RK, BNS 2024

# CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

## Access to Clean Drinking Water

- Percentage of household members who always had drinking water in the past month
- Percentage of household members who always had drinking water in the past 12 months

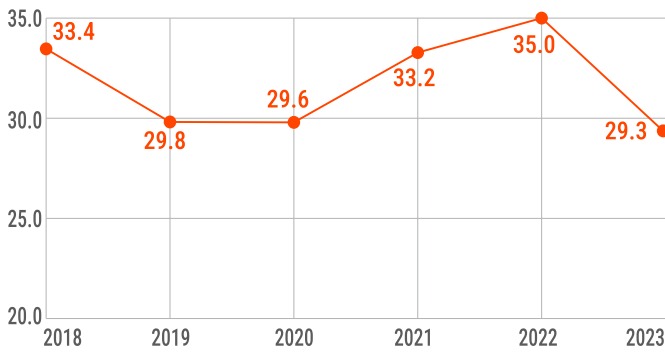


Access to drinking water is high. Only 4.7% of the city's population reported problems with the availability and sufficient access to drinking water over the past year.

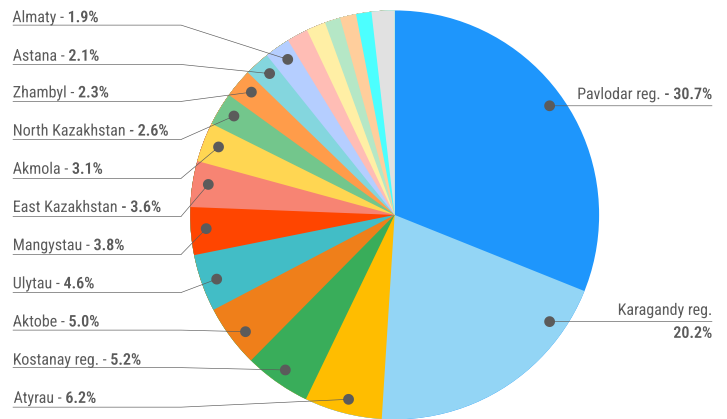
\*Source: MICS 2024



## Pollutants Emitted into the Atmosphere from Stationary Sources

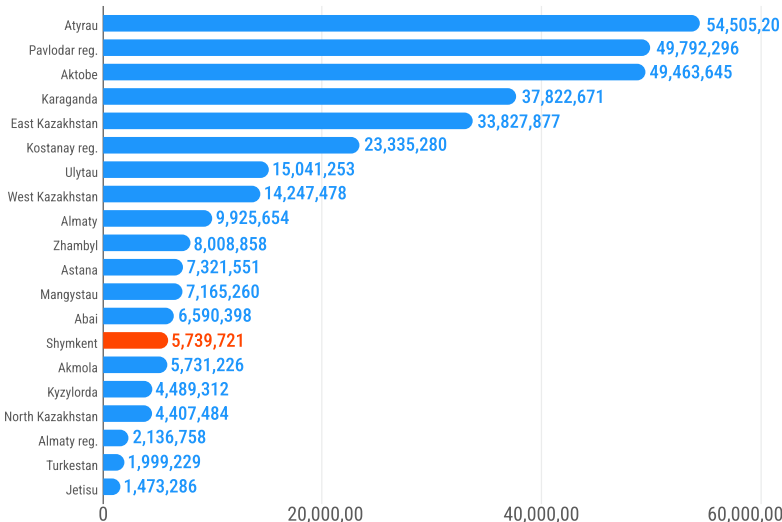


Total Emissions Volume – 2,257.5 thousand tons



The city's share of pollutant emissions is low, accounting for 1.3% of the national emissions (16th place in the country).

## Current Expenditures on Environmental Protection, thousand tenge



The budget allocated for environmental protection in 2023 amounted to 5.7 billion tenge, or 1.7% of the national expenditure. Emissions volume grew until 2022, then began to decline, decreasing by 1.1 times compared to 2018, while the environmental protection budget increased by 1.07 times.

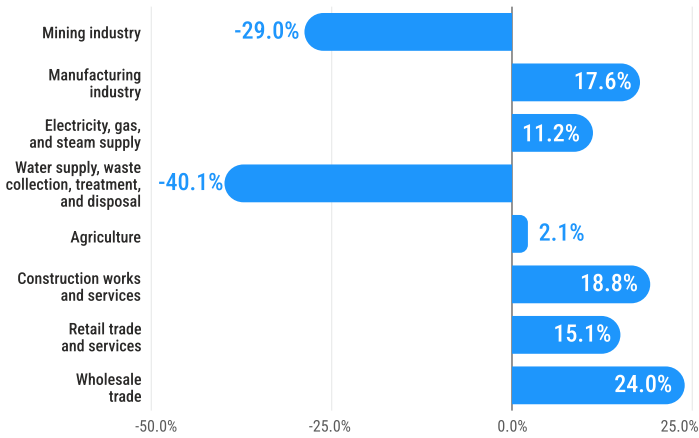
\*Source - BNS 2024

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Regional Product (GRP) at current prices in 2024 is **4,407,529.3 million tenge**.

Real GRP growth rate compared to 2023 - **107.7%**

Sectoral growth rates – January–June 2025 compared to January–June 2024.

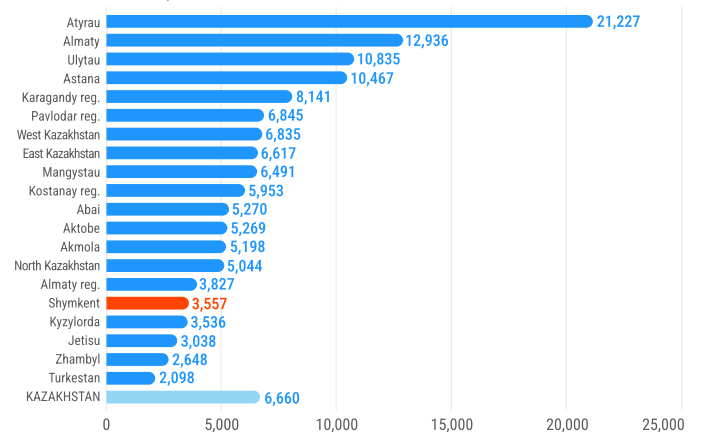


## GRP Structure:

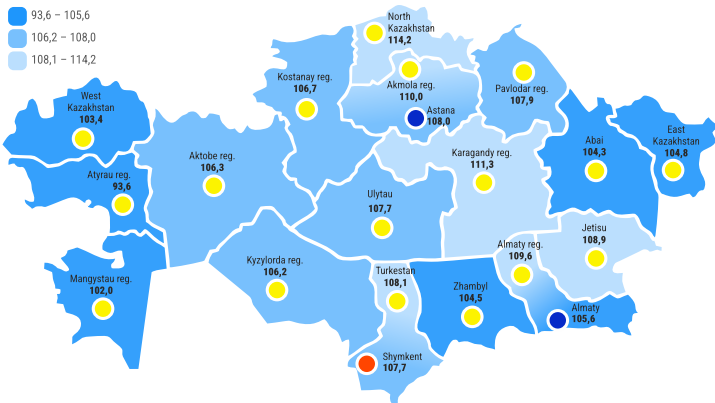
Goods production - **28.3%**

Services - **63%**

Per capita Gross Regional Product (GRP) – based on January–December 2024 data.



## Real GDP Volume Index for January-December 2024



Investment in fixed assets in January-June 2025 amounted to **425 422 million tenge**, or **125,9%** of the level in January-June 2024.

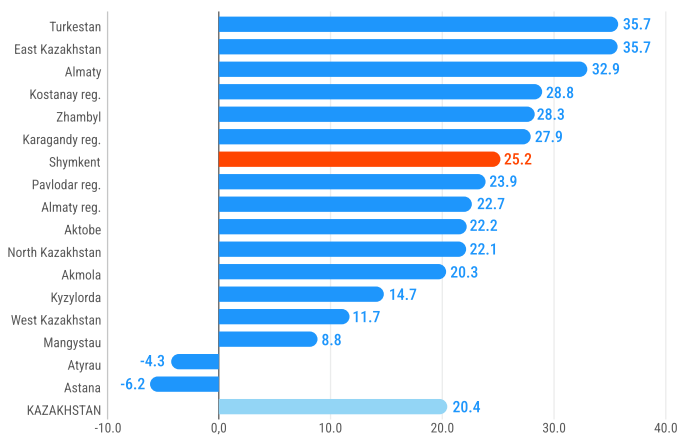
The real GDP growth rate was 7.7%. The highest growth was observed in the construction sector - 18.8%, and in the manufacturing industry - 17.8%. At the same time, there was a significant decline in the mining sector - by 29%, and in water supply, waste collection, processing, and disposal - by 40.1%. GRP per capita ranks 16th and amounted to 3,557 thousand tenge.

\*Source - BNS 2024-2025

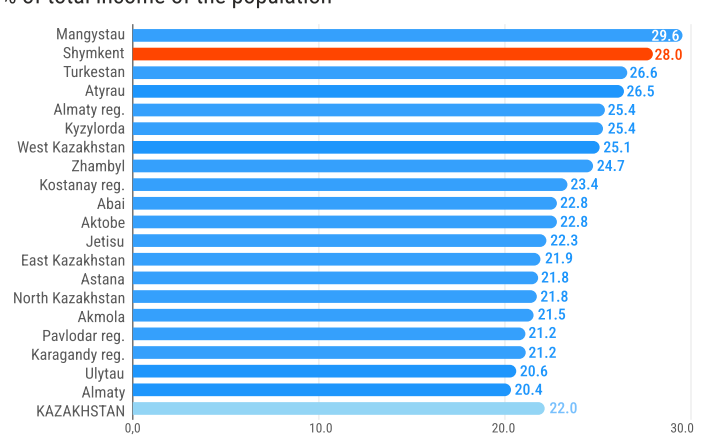
The average per capita nominal monetary income is **153 950 tenge**. Real income index - **106%** by 2023.

Monthly average nominal salary is **345 300 tenge**. The real wage index is **99.6%** by 2024 Q2.

Growth of real monetary incomes of the population by 2019, %



Share of income of the least wealthy 40% of the population, % of total income of the population



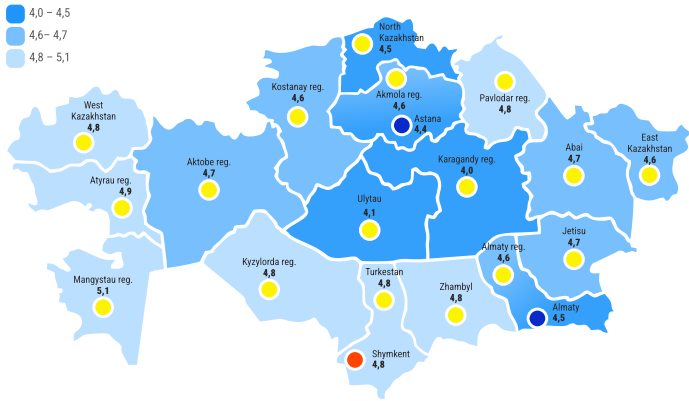
\*Source - BNS 2024-2025

Despite the relatively low nominal wages in the city, it is worth noting a positive growth rate of 25.2% compared to 2019, which means that in real terms, the living standards of the city's residents have improved. The city has one of the lowest inequality rates - 40% of the poorest population owns 28% of the national income.

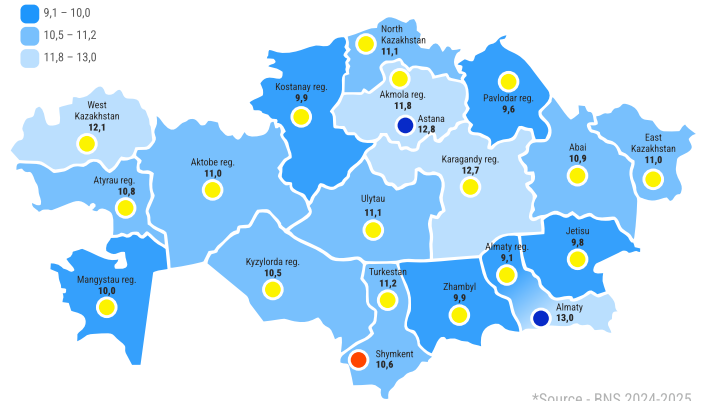


# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Unemployment **22.5 thousand people or 4.8%**  
 Employment **459.4 thousand people**



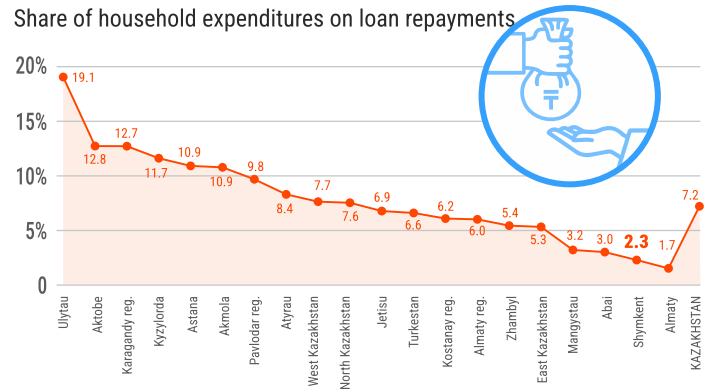
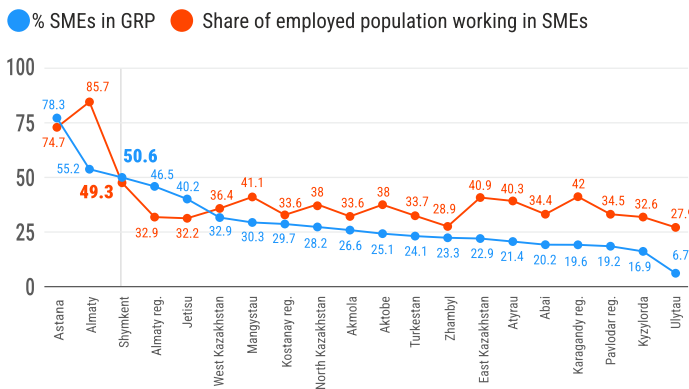
Consumer Price Index  
 (May 2025 / May 2024)



\*Source - BNS 2024-2025

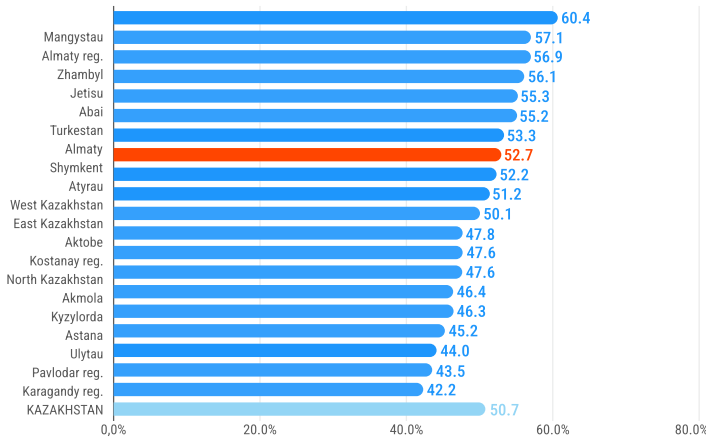
The city's average inflation rate is 10.6%.

As of June 1, 2025, the number of registered small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in the region totaled **146,485 units** (of which legal entities – 26,997).

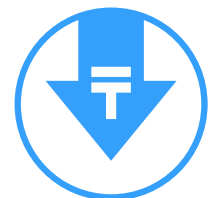


The city has a well-developed SME sector, ranking 3rd in the country. It employs more than 49.3% of the population and contributes 50.6% to the city's economy.

## Expenditures of citizens on food products



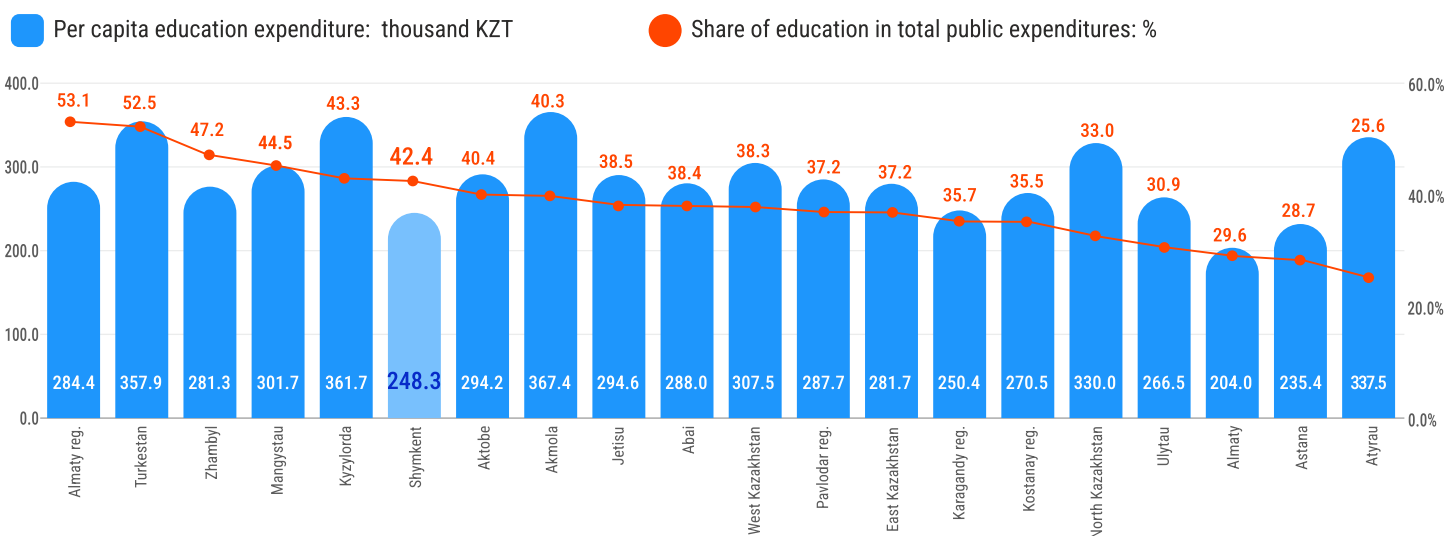
\*Source - BNS 2025



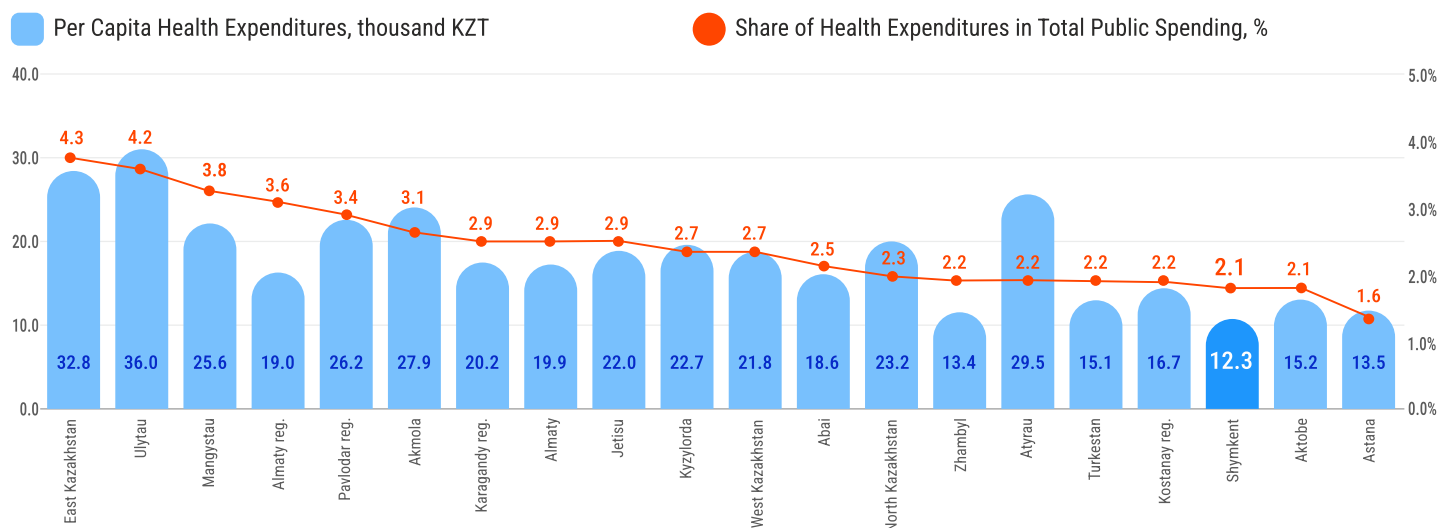
In the city, the population spends 52.7% of their income on food (8th place), indicating a relatively low level of wealth among residents. The share of expenses on loan repayments is low (19th place), amounting to 2.3%.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

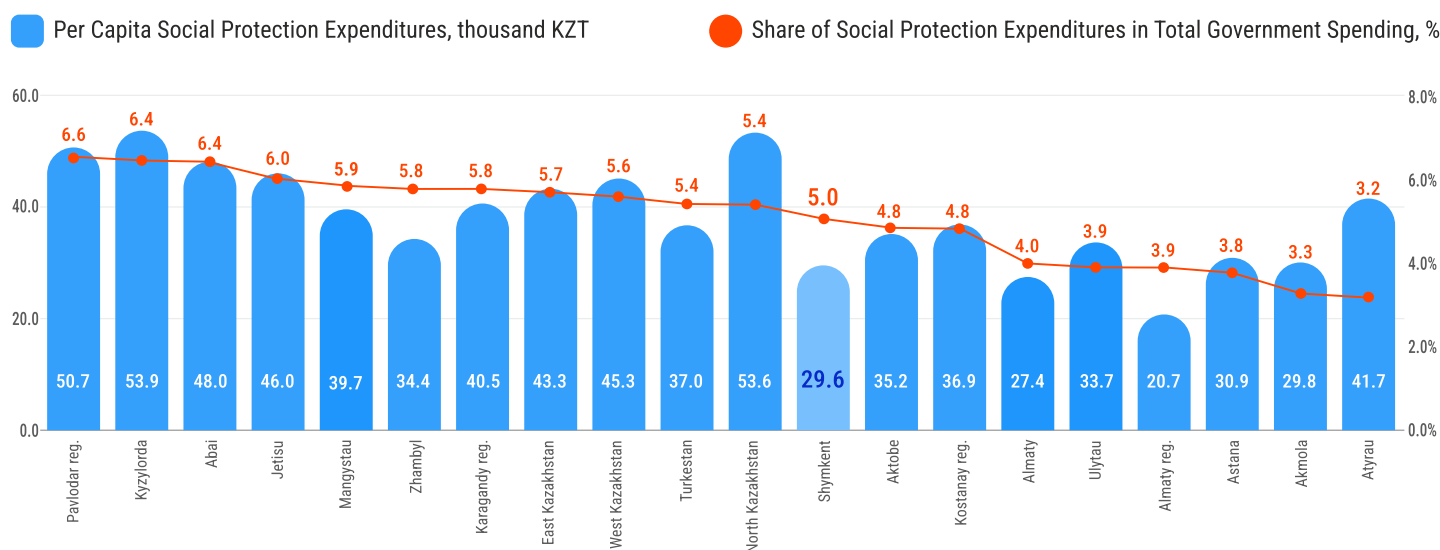
## Expenditures on Education, 2024



## Expenditures on Healthcare, 2024



## Social Protection Expenditures, 2024



\*Source - Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, January 2025

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Achievements

---

- The real GDP growth rate was 7.7%. The highest growth was observed in the construction sector - 18.8%, and in the manufacturing industry - 17.8%. At the same time, there was a significant decline in the mining sector - by 29%, and in water supply, waste collection, processing, and disposal - by 40.1%. GRP per capita ranks 16th and amounted to 3,557 thousand tenge.
- Despite the relatively low nominal wages in the city, it is worth noting a positive growth rate of 25.2% compared to 2019, which means that in real terms, the living standards of the city's residents have improved.
- The city has one of the lowest inequality rates - 40% of the poorest population owns 28% of the national income.
- The city's average inflation rate is 10.6%.
- The city has a well-developed SME sector, ranking 3rd in the country. It employs more than 49.3% of the population and contributes 50.6% to the city's economy.
- Access to drinking water is high. Only 4.7% of the city's population reported problems with the availability and sufficient access to drinking water over the past year.
- The city's share of pollutant emissions is low and amounted to 1.3% of total national emissions (16th place in the country). The budget allocated for environmental protection in 2023 amounted to 5.7 billion tenge or 1.7% of national expenditures. Emissions volume increased until 2022 and then began to decline; compared to 2018, it decreased by 1.1 times, while the environmental protection budget increased by 1.07 times.
- The city has the third highest population growth rate in the country, amounting to 2.7% in May 2025 compared to May 2024.
- Life expectancy at birth is the third highest in the country after Almaty and Astana, having increased from 71 years in 2020 to 76.36 years in 2023.
- In terms of antenatal care indicators, the city holds leading positions. Only 2.4% of women had fewer than four consultations, and 5% registered for care later than four months into pregnancy. Over the past 10 years, the city's statistics have remained virtually unchanged.
- In terms of postnatal care for newborns, the city ranks 5th - 80.4% of newborns were visited by a doctor within a week after discharge. Postnatal care for mothers is the best in the country, with only 97% of women being visited by a doctor.
- The city has low birth rates among adolescents and young women aged 15-19 - 13 children per 1,000 women (14th place nationally).
- The average number of children a woman gives birth to during her lifetime is 3.3 children (7th place in the country).
- The city has a rate of early marriages (before the age of 18) below the national average - 5.75% of women. It is worth noting a positive trend in early marriages: among young women, the share of early marriages is lower (5.75%) than among older women (6.8%).

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Achievements

---

- In the city, rates of inadequate supervision are lower than the national average - 4.4% of children were left home alone or under the supervision of a child younger than 10 years old.
- Seven to eight out of ten children aged 3-5 attend preschool education programs. By this indicator, the city ranks 4th among regions with the highest child coverage.
- The city ranks 9th in the share of children aged 7-14 who have more than three books to read - 7 out of 10 children have books. Additionally, 87.8% of children in this age group read at home, placing the city 9th in this indicator as well.
- There are no three-shift schools in the city. There are also no schools in emergency condition.
- The quality of mathematics education is quite high. The city ranks among the top 5 in this indicator. 81.1% of children were able to demonstrate basic arithmetic skills.
- Internet penetration is high, reaching 97.8%. However, only 49% of households (below the national average) have digital devices for internet access.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Areas for Growth

---

- In the city, the population spends 52.7% of their income on food (8th place), which indicates a relatively low level of well-being among residents. The share of expenses on loan repayments is low (19th place), amounting to 2.3%.
- The overall poverty rate in the city is 5.6% (above the national average - 6th place). The child poverty rate also exceeds the national average (6th place) - 8.5% of children live below the subsistence minimum. Over the past 10 years, overall poverty has increased from 1.1% to 5.6%. The multidimensional poverty rate in the city is 29.3% - every third child experiences multiple deprivations in areas such as balanced nutrition, clothing, quality leisure, socialization, living conditions, education, family debt, and others. The number of people living in poverty in the city is about 70,800, while 46,000 people receive targeted social assistance. It is recommended to increase the coverage of poor families with targeted social assistance, and to develop integrated social services that provide comprehensive support from all key district-level agencies.
- The city ranks 6th in the share of education spending in the total budget (248.3 thousand tenge per capita), 18th in health care spending (12.3 thousand tenge per capita), and 12th in social protection financing (29.6 thousand tenge per capita).
- The city records low, but not zero, neonatal mortality rates (1 case per 1,000 live births). Under-five mortality is the fifth highest in the country - 10 cases per 1,000 live births. Over the past 10 years, it has decreased by 1.5 times.
- Between 2023 and 2024, the maternal mortality rate increased from 3.3 (1 death) to 6.9 (2 deaths) per 100,000 live births.
- Among children under the age of five, one in ten has moderate stunting, and one in twenty suffers from severe stunting or wasting. In these indicators, the city performs better than the national average. As a response, it is recommended to expand pediatric preventive check-ups to detect these issues, conduct an analysis of the cost of a healthy diet and ensure that child benefits are at least equal to that amount, and provide hot meals in schools and kindergartens.
- The issue of overweight is not as severe as in other regions. The city ranks among the top three with the lowest rates. Nevertheless, 7 out of 100 children under age 5 and every sixth child aged 5-9 have a moderate degree of obesity. To prevent overweight in children, recommended measures include promoting healthy lifestyles and nutrition among children and families, offering nutrition consultations covering children from infancy to school age, ensuring access to preventive medical examinations for early detection of obesity, encouraging physical activity and sports among children, improving access to sports clubs, and providing psychological support to children affected by obesity.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Areas for Growth

---

- Vaccination coverage in the city for most vaccines is above or comparable to national levels, generally ranging from 60-90%. However, coverage for the measles vaccine is low - 54% compared to the national average of 69%. Up to 16% of children remain unvaccinated. Recommended actions include developing a regional human resources plan for healthcare in the field of immunization, strengthening capacities related to planning, monitoring, and evaluating routine and supplementary immunization activities, and conducting trainings based on Standard Competency Frameworks for immunization staff - with particular focus on real vs. false contraindications to vaccination and on communication skills. A regional communication plan on immunization should be developed, including strategies to increase and improve the online presence of health institutions to address parental hesitancy toward vaccination.
- The city falls short of the Ministry of Health's standards in terms of the number of pediatricians per 100,000 children. The workload per pediatrician is 1,258 children, whereas the standard is 800, indicating a staff shortage. The availability of pediatric hospital beds is among the lowest in the country - 2.8 per 1,000 children. In terms of the number of obstetrician-gynecologists, the city ranks third - 13.4 per 1,000 live births.
- The city shows lower-than-average performance in early stimulation - only 56.3% of children engage with adults in four or more types of developmental activities. Paternal involvement is low - only one in six children receives time and attention from their father. Only half of mothers are engaged in early childhood development.
- There is a low culture of reading among young children in the city. Only one in three children of early age owns three or more books, which is below the national average. Only one in a hundred children owns more than ten books.
- The city has a low Early Childhood Development Index. Only 6 out of 10 children aged 2-4 are developing in line with their age across domains such as health, cognitive development, and psychological well-being.
- Attendance at general secondary education levels is below the national average - 3.9% of children do not attend these levels. Notably, the rate is 1.3% among boys and 6.9% among girls.
- In reading skills, the city ranks 15th - 79.2% of children demonstrated reading proficiency.

\*Source – Action Plan to Increase Coverage of Routine Immunization in the Republic of Kazakhstan, UNICEF

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Areas for Growth

---

- In the city, one in four adolescent or young girls (22.8%) is neither employed nor in education. Among adolescent boys and young men, this figure is lower - 13.4%. This issue requires a comprehensive solution, including ensuring accessible and quality education at all levels starting from primary school and adapted to labor market needs, early career guidance and assistance in career choice so that young people can make informed decisions about their path, providing opportunities to gain professional skills, including vocational training and internships, supporting non-formal education, development of online education and courses that can be accessible to youth living in remote areas, developing incentive programs for youth job creation, especially in priority economic sectors, developing programs to support youth entrepreneurship, simplifying employment procedures, reducing the tax burden on employers hiring young people, and combating discrimination in the labor market, developing programs to support families, especially low-income ones, and preventing social problems such as domestic violence, drug addiction, and alcoholism.
- In the city, the share of children engaged in domestic work or income-generating activities is 9.3% (7th place), which is above the national average.
- In the city, the proportion of children exposed to physical or emotional violent disciplinary practices is lower than the national level. However, it stands at 29.1%.

Social and Economic Profile of the Shymkent city 2025  
UNICEF Kazakhstan and National Statistics Bureau  
Copyright ©2025

This publication is available at the following links:  
[www.unicef.org/Kazakhstan](http://www.unicef.org/Kazakhstan)  
<https://stat.gov.kz>

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Kazakhstan Country Office.

The names and content used in this publication do not imply any opinion by UNICEF regarding the legal status of children in Kazakhstan, the delimitation of any country or territory, or its authorities or borders.

This publication is distributed free of charge. When reprinting, citing, or using the information for other purposes, reference to this publication is mandatory.

Correspondence to be sent to:  
UNICEF Kazakhstan, 10 Beibitshilik Street, Block 1, Astana,  
Z10K8H4, Republic of Kazakhstan, +7 (7172) 32-29-69

Recommended link to the report:  
UNICEF Kazakhstan and BNS (2025). Social and Economic Profile of the Shymkent city 2025