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The Change of Social Structure of Kazakh Society Under Market Economic Conditions

The transit from the command – administrative economy to market economy brought significant changes in social structure of the society. Though during the Soviet period two classes of people, namely peasantry and workers existed, but under market economic conditions, due to the changes of economic layers and socio-political hierarchy, evolved strong group of people, who were different mainly with respect to level of income, education and professional status. The rich and poor appeared on the arena. In Kazakhstan the poor people are those who have an income below the minimum living index. The population of poor people was especially significant during the initial stage of market reforms. During the 90s of 20th century the population of poor people amounted to 30% annually and reached a peak during 1998, maximizing to 39%. Nevertheless, the economic growth in the country decreased the extending of poverty. In 2005 the level of poverty came down to 9,8% of the total population of the country. If during the first stage of reforms the poverty was the main problem for Kazakhstan, then during the contemporary period the problem was connected with the creation of a middle class.

Table 1. Social levels of population of the RK and the RF in 2002

Social level	Income level	Share of total population, %	
		RK	RF
Poor	Less than cost of living	24,2	31,5
Lower provided	Higher than cost of living, but lower than minimum consumer's budget	47,3	29,4
Average	Higher than minimum consumer's budget, but lower than high sufficiency	23,8	29,0
Well provided	Higher than high sufficiency	4,7	6,4

Source: Бедность в Казахстане: причины и пути преодоления. Алматы, 2004, с. 33.

Мониторинг дохода и уровня жизни населения. 1 января – март 2003 года, Москва ВЦУЖ, с. 12.

Director of All-Russia center of living standard, Doctor of Economics, V. Bobkov being one of the authors of „Poverty in Kazakhstan: reasons and ways of overcoming" calculated that middle group comprise 23,8% of population in Kazakhstan RK and Russian Federation RF – 29,0% (Table 1).

To speak of the country's middle class are required three essential conditions:
− first, it must be half of the population;
− secondly, half the country's national wealth must belong to it;
− thirdly, a considerable amount of personal property and industrial facilities must belong to it. [4, c. 144]

Are these conditions available in Kazakhstan? If you use the calculation method proposed by professor V. Malykhin, it will be like this as in table 2.

Table 2. The dynamics of forming middle class in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
$L(3/4) - L(1/4)$	0,3454	0,3498	0,3589	0,3929	0,4496	0,4329	0,4497	0,4306	0,4397	0,4441	0,4894

Till date there is no middle class in Kazakhstan. According to our estimate in 2007 the middle groups constituted 48,94%. Where as this segment is mainly comprised from the low middle income group (from 2 to 3 minimum living index).

In the market social and economic status of a person directly depends on the amount of income. The following classification of the social levels of popular this connection criteria of cash income is used for the development of the new social tins is usually used: less provided (with cash income less than cost of living), provided lower than average (higher than cost of living, but lower than minimum consumer's budget, which is 2 costs of living), average provided (relatively provided, incomes are higher than minimum consumer's budget, but lower than high sufficiency i.e. from 2 costs of living to 7 costs of living); relatively wealthy (well-to-do and rich with income higher than high sufficiency, i.e. more than 7 costs of living).

In 2003 in order to extend the differential approach to the analysis of living standard, quantity of household groups by cash income was increased up to 5 groups (previously we had just poor and not poor). Along with that, typology of households taking into account peculiarities of consumption structure is also used.

For grouping households cluster analysis is used with the usage of a big set of statistic data is applied.

Table 3. Population and quantity of children in households by typological income groups in 2005

Typological income groups	Intervals	Income, used for consumption, average for 1 person per month, tenge	Quantity of households, %	Quantity of people in households, %	Quantity of children, total %
Less provided	Min – 7818	5461	34,3	46,3	59,7
Provided lower than average level	7819–14511	10600	42,3	37,9	31,4
Average provided	14512–21204	17158	15,3	10,8	6,5
Provided higher than average	21205–27897	23898	4,8	3,1	1,6
Relatively wealthy	27898 – max	37225	3,3	1,9	0,8
In average for all households		9860	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics.

As an instrument of classification social-economic indicators have been used, their spectrum is quite wide: financial prosperity, demographic indexes, living conditions, education and employment of adult members of households.

Factor analysis was used for determination of characteristics of separation of group solidarity. As a result 30 characteristics were chosen for the initial data for the estimation of typological groups.

On the basis of the results of the research in 2005 5 typological groups with the relatively similar characteristics and consumer behavior were indicated (Table 3).

As evident from table 3, main mass of households are concentrated in the first and second typological groups „less provided” and „provided lower than average”, their share in overall quantity if households consist of accordingly 34,35% and 42,35%. In whole, it's 84% of examined.

In the structure of monetary incomes of relatively wealthy households alongside with big incomes from labor activity (85,5%) there are the biggest size of incomes from property and other incomes: accordingly 454 tenge and 2308 tenge, whereas in needy households incomes from property comprised – 18 tenge and other incomes are ten times less and they are equal to 203 tenge.

Social transfers for typological groups „relatively wealthy" are of less value (0,05%), whereas in typological groups „less provided" a share of transfers achieve almost 20% (19,6%) but minimal meaning (1107 tenge) and in typological group „provided lower than medium level" 20,4%, though in absolute calculation it is two times higher than in group „less provided" (2224 tenge) (Table 4).

**Table 4. Expenditures and incomes of households of typological groups in 2005
(in average for one person in household per month, tenge)**

Typological groups	Income used for consumption			Monetary income					
		including				including			
	All	Money expenditure	Cost of product, made in personal household	All	Incomes of labor activity		Social transfers	Incomes from property	Other incomes
					All	Money received from selling their own products			
Less provided	5461	4631	830	5660	4333	272	1107	18	203
Provided on the level lower than average	10600	9578	1022	10877	8163	431	2224	63	427
Average provided	17158	16030	1128	16449	12705	460	2714	125	906
Provided higher than average	23898	22550	1348	21311	17268	607	2376	339	1328
Relatively wealthy	37225	35844	1381	31467	26905	774	1800	454	2308
In average in all households	9860	8898	962	9789	7528	372	1757	65	439

Source: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics.

Very important is the following, that only for 18,8% of poor households social help has big meaning and without it for them it is impossible to survive, and for 54,6% social survive help is very essential but it is not for them main

income and for 26,6% social help is very little and is not a big contribution to the budget of households.

Table 5. Expenditure of households by consumer's complexes of typological groups in 2005

Typological groups	Expenditures, Total	Including consumer's complexes										
		Food, beverages	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Services and goods for everyday life	Housing and its equipment	Transportation and vehicles	Communication and information	Education	Recreation and entertaining	Healthcare	Others
Less provided	4631	2145	145	513	234	825	231	147	157	40	86	108
%	100.0	46,2	3,1	11,1	5,1	17,8	5,0	3,2	3,4	0,9	1,9	2,3
Provided on the level lower than average	9578	3923	280	1000	463	1634	603	462	444	1115	248	406
%	100.0	41,0	2,9	10,4	4,8	17,1	6,3	4,8	4,6	1,2	2,7	4,2
Average provided	16030	5925	418	1590	769	2627	1225	932	772	240	483	1049
%	100.0	37,0	2,6	9,9	4,8	16,4	7,6	5,8	4,8	1,6	3,0	6,5
Provided higher than average	22550	7310	552	2301	1089	3703	2276	1330	1011	357	617	2004
%	100.0	32,4	2,4	10,2	4,8	16,4	10,1	5,9	4,5	1,6	2,8	8,9
Relatively wealthy	35844	9724	759	3707	1751	5838	4649	2304	1380	737	873	4122
%	100,0	27,1	2,1	10,3	4,9	16,3	13,0	6,4	3,9	2,1	2,4	11,5
In average in all households	8898	3498	251	929	434	1513	628	425	364	117	221	218
%	100,0	39,3	2,8	10,5	4,9	17,0	7,1	4,8	4,1	1,3	2,5	5,7

Source: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics

It is interesting to note the following fact that even in group „relatively wealthy" high specific gravity comprises material help from relatives and other incomes – 7,3%, that is two times more than in analogue income article of „less provided". Both poor and rich have a historical tradition to receive from close relatives a present meat for winter eating (usually horse meat) and it is called (sogym).

As it was already mentioned, Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on statistics has developed a classification of consumer's expenditures such as: food, beverages, tobacco, clothing (clothes and shoes), services and goods for everyday life, housing and its equipment (furniture, household goods, household appliances, cleaning things, utilities payment), transportation, communication and information technologies, education, retraining, recreation, organization of recreation and entertaining, healthcare and medical services, other expenditures.

Calculation of expenditures of households by consumer's complexes in 2005 was made by us. Analysis showed that on average all expenditures (counting on 1 member of a household per a month) in group relatively to well-off households is 35844 tenge, that's 7,7 times bigger than in the less provided group – 4631 tenge). In 2005 expenditures on average per a person were 8898 tenge (Table 5).

The biggest part of the expenditures of the households (39,3%) is spent on food and beverages. Then decreasing housing and it's equipment (17,0%), clothing (10,5%), transportation (7,1%), others (5,7%). The smallest part is healthcare (2,5%) and recreation (1,3%).

Depending on the typological group (more provided) expenditures on vehicles, entertainment, communication and information and other are growing.

Now let's talk about the characteristics of different types of the households.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS „LESS PROVIDED"

This type of households has an average per capita income for a member of a household per month from 1126 to 7818 tenge. Incomes used for consumption per capita in a month period on average is 5461 tenge, including realization of products from personal subsidiary enterprise – 272 tenge, social transfers – 1107 tenge, incomes from property and material help from relatives (57,1%) are in village, out of 42,9% living in small towns, 5,4% – in medium. In such towns as Astana and Almaty their number is small, accordingly 0,3% and 2,6%. In many cases these households are headed by men (55,3%). A household consists on average of 4,6 people, among living: 59,7% at the age of 16–18. In average living space for a man is 10,8 esq. Housing has 0,7 kinds of conveniences. In 2005 on average for one member of a household was spent per month, including food products – 2,45 tenge, house and its equipment – 825 tenge, clothes – 513 tenge, goods and services, transport – 234–231 tenge, alcohol and tobacco – 145 tenge, communication, information, education 147– 147 tenge, rest and recreation, healthcare – 40–86 tenge, other expenditures – 108 tenge.

Based on the above material, as well as using data „Monitoring. The causes and conditions of poverty. Increased welfare", I can summarise the following description of the „poor" households – they are usually households headed by unemployed men with secondary education aged over fifty, consisting of five or more persons (including four or more children, with children of all ages enrolled in school and having completed it, but unable to make its workforce at the lack of jobs or continue their education, as they don't have the necessary funds for this purpose), located mainly in rural areas or small towns, with the main source of retirement income senior of the members family, as well as children's allowances, spending on food more than 45% out of funds.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS „PROVIDED LOWER THAN AVERAGE"

This type of households has average per capita income for a member of a household – 7819 tenge from 7819 till 14511 tenge per month. Incomes used for consumption per capita on average is 10600 tenge per month, monetary income – 10877 tenge, including incomes from labor activity – 8163 tenge, among them realization of products from personal subsidiary enterprise – 431 tenge, social transfers – 2224 tenge, incomes from property are small, material help from relatives, alimony – 490 tenge, cost of goods (long usage) is about 33450 tenge.

Most of households (67,8% are in town out of which 36,9% live in big towns, 11,6% live in small, 8,1% – in medium). In town Almaty live 9%, in Astana – 1,4% and rural places – 32,2%. Most of these households are headed by a woman (59,5%). A household usually consists of 3,1 people living: 31,4% children, including 29,7% of pre-school age, 31,5% of school age, 33,7% at the age of 16–18. On average living space for one man is 13,5 esq. Housing has 1,6 kinds of conveniences. In 2005 on average for one member of a household 9578 tenge was spent per month, including food products – 3923 tenge, house and its equipment – 1634 tenge, clothes – 1000 tenge, transport – 603 tenge, education, communication and services – 444–463 tenge, alcohol and tobacco – 280 tenge, healthcare and medical services – 248 tenge, rest and recreation – 115 tenge, other expenditures – 406 tenge.

Based on the above, as well as using data „Monitoring. The causes and conditions of poverty. Increased welfare", we can give the following characteristics of households „well below average" – these households headed by an unemployed woman (unemployed man), mostly located in the city, consisting of three or more persons having children of all ages, spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages from 40% to 45% out of funds, having an important source of cash income social benefits received by family members.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS „AVERAGE PROVIDED"

This type of households has an average per capita income for a member of a household from 14512 till 21204. Incomes used for consumption, per capita on average is 17158 tenge per month, monetary income 16449 tenge, including incomes from labor activity – 12705 tenge, among them realization of products from personal subsidiary enterprise – 460 tenge, social transfers – 2714 tenge, incomes from property 125 tenge, material help from relatives, alimony – 59439 tenge.

Most of households (79,4%) are in town place, out of which 40,6% – live in big towns, 10,9% in small, 8,3% in medium. In Almaty live 16,3% , Astana 3,3%, and in rural places – 20,6%. Most of these households are headed by a woman (66,9%). On average a household consists of 2,4 men, among living: 6,5% children, including 5,9% of pre-school age, 6,2% of school age, 8,4% at the age of 16–18. On average living space for a man is 16,2 esq. Housing has 2,5 kinds of conveniences. In 2005 on average for one member of household 16030 tenge was spent per month, including food products – 5925 tenge, house and it's equipment – 2627 tenge, clothes and transport 1690–1225 tenge, education, communication for personal goods and services 772–769 tenge, healthcare and medical services – 483 tenge, alcohol and tobacco – 418 tenge, rent and recreation – 240 tenge, other expenditures – 1049 tenge.

Thus, „average provided" household – a household consisting of three people, mostly headed by a woman, from urban areas, which often has capita income between 2 and 3 living wage, seeking to give children good education, spending on buying food and soft drinks from 35% to 40% of cash incomes.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS „PROVIDED HIGHER THAN AVERAGE LEVEL"

This type of household has an average per capita income per a member of a household from 21205 up to 27897 per month. Income used for consumption per capita, per month in average is 23898 tenge, money income – average is 21311 tenge, including incomes from labor activity – 17268 tenge, among them realization of products from subsidiary enterprise – 607 tenge, social transfers – 2376 tenge, incomes from property – 1328 tenge, cost of goods long usage – 80678 tenge. Most of households (81,5%) are in towns, out of which 39,9% live in big towns, 12,1% in small, 8,3% in medium. In Almaty live 15,9%, Astana – 5,3%, and in rural places – 18,5%. Most parts of these households are headed by a woman (68,8%). A household on average consists of 2,2 men, among living: 1,6% children, including 1,5% pre-school age, 1,5% of school age, 1,9 at the age of 16 – 18. On average living space for a man is 17,9 esq. Housing has 2,8 kinds

of conveniences. In 2005 on average for one member of a household 22550 tenge was spent per month, including food products – 7310 tenge, housing and it's equipment – 3703 tenge, transport – 2276 tenge, clothes – 2301 tenge, education, goods, services, communication, information – 1010–1330 tenge, healthcare, medical services – 617 tenge, alcohol and tobacco – 552 tenge, rest and recreation – 357 tenge, others expenditures – 2004 tenge.

Summing up all the characteristics a social portrait of the household can be described – it is a household consisting of two or more persons, headed by benefits of a woman located in urban areas whose income is three to four lit as living wage, spending on food and soft drinks from 30% to 35% of cash incomes, sending money to strengthen health and education.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS „RELATIVELY WEALTHY"

This type of household has an average income per capita for a member of a household from 27898 tenge till 101523,8 tenge. An income used for consumption on average is 37225 tenge for a month per capita. Money income – 31467 tenge including incomes from labor activity – 26905 tenge, social transfers – 1800 tenge, incomes from property 454 tenge, material help from relatives, alimony – 2308 tenge, cost of goods of long usage is about 132005 tenge. 87,5% households from this group are in town, out of which 41,2% live in big cities, 9,7% in small, 9,4% in medium. In Almaty live 15,0%, Astana 12,1%. Most of these households are headed by a woman (64,3%). Household consists of 2,0 people on average among living: 0,8% children, including 0,9% of pre-school age, 0,8% of school age, 0,8% at the age of 16–18. On average living space for a man is 19,4 esq. Housing has 3,3 kinds of conveniences. In 2005 on average for one member of household 35844 tenge was spent per month, including transport – 4649 tenge, food products – 9724 tenge, house and its equipment – 5838 tenge, clothes – 3707 tenge, communication and information – 2304 tenge, education – 1380 tenge, healthcare and medical services, goods 873 – 1751 tenge, rest and recreation – 737 tenge, alcohol and tobacco – 759 tenge, other expenditures – 4122 tenge.

Thus, „relatively wealthy" is a household that consists of an average of two people, mostly headed by a woman, has cash income used for consumption of between four and above subsistence level, located in large cities spending on buying food and soft drinks up to 30% of cash incomes, acquiring better and prestigious products having a higher share of services in consumption patterns.

From the given data we see the more income the more is level of comfort of living – difference between the first and fifth groups comprises 4,7 times, expenditures on transport increases almost 2,6 times and expenditures on

communication and information two times, other expenditures also increase 5 times from 2,3% for „less provided" till 11,5% for „relatively wealthy". All this is natural and is stipulated by wide usage of achievements of modern NTR in everyday life.

According to statistical data analysis expenditures in groups with high income exceed expenditures in low groups in all consumer articles except three: „food products", „alcohol and tobacco", „house and its equipment". For „relatively wealthy" such an article of expenditures as „food products and alcohol, tobacco occupies in specific gravity 27,1%, whereas „less provided" – 46,2%, and an average in all households – 39,3%. With increase of incomes expenditures out of house increase, too: In dining-rooms, restaurants, cafés „less provided" spend 2,6%, „relatively wealthy" spend 5 times more – 12,7%. „Less provided" spend on alcohol and tobacco 3,1% and „wealthy provided" 2,1% on average in households 2,8%. „Less provided" spend 38,6% on alcohol and 61,4% on tobacco, and „relatively wealthy" – 59,3% on alcohol and 40,7% on tobacco. As to „housing and its equipment" expenditures the difference in specific (16,3%) gravity between the first (17,8%) and fifth groups is not big, but there is difference in structure.

„Less provided" spend on hiring house services, payment of public utilities 70,1% and only 29,9% on household utensils, but „relatively wealthy" spend their incomes on goods two times more and 2 times less on services accordingly: 44,2% and 55,8%. If we look at the structure of income expenditures of medium level of Kazakhstan society we'll notice an increase of share expenditures in communication, information, education, healthcare and medical services. „Relatively Wealthy" increase their expenditures in transport in comparison with other levels of society (13,0% to 7,1%), and other expenditures (11,5% to 5,7%).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of a sample survey of households can be identify the following trends:

1. Reducing the proportion of spending on food and soft drinks as the per capita cash income with a simultaneous increase in the share of expenditure on food outside the home.

2. The increase in spending on education and health care in changing the structure of these costs, namely, while reducing the proportion of goods and increasing the share of paid services.

3. Reducing the proportion of expenditure on alcohol and tobacco as income growth, reflecting the growth of common culture among the population.

4. The increase in costs for communication and information (income growth provides opportunities for expansion of material acquisition of technical means to individuals).

5. The increase in cost of leisure, recreation and cultural activities as raising cash income used for consumption.

6. The desire to acquire more high-quality and fashionable goods, as income growth among households (for example, 77,5% of the poor when buying clothes and shoes preferred price, 21,7% – quality and only 0,8% – brand; layers of medium – the price of 52,6%, 45,0% – 2,4% and quality – brand, and from relatively affluent – the price of 18,6%, 69,8% – quality and brand – 11,6%).

7. The increase in the structure of other costs in „relatively affluent" households pay the cost of household services (carer, nanny, maids, guards, cooks, drivers), as well as the voluntary services of life insurance, movable and immovable property, health.

8. Increased comfort level with the growth of housing wealth (the difference between first and fifth groups on this criterion is 4,7 times, while if the „poor" have housing, with 0,7 kinds of amenities, the „relatively wealthy" – with 3,3) .

9. With income growth increasing significance of such a source of income, as income from property (if the poor under this point are 18 tenge on average per person in a household per month, the relatively wealthy – 454 tenge, which is almost 7 times more than the average for all households).

10. Increasing the size of living space per person, with an increase in income. If the average living space per person from „poor" at 10.8 and 17.9 esq., from „secured above average", then „relatively wealthy" – 19,4 esq. Naturally, all the more in need of housing „poor" and „secured below average", but they have no means to acquire it, so they hope for assistance from the state through the housing programmes.

11. The increase with increasing degree of saturation income housing durable goods (the difference between poor and relatively wealthy on this position, as the cost of durable goods by an average of one household is more than 10 times).

12. Increasing income growth as the cost of funds of movement (nearly 2,6 times), the cost of communications and information (2 times); significant increase in other costs (more than 5 times: from 2,3% in „poor" up to 11,5% in „relatively wealthy"). All of this was due to the extensive use of NTR achievements in the home.

It is a matter of some interest the fact that even in the group of „relatively wealthy" high weight of material assistance from relatives and other income – 7,3%, which is twice the same article proceeds from „poor". Apparently, this is due to historical tradition.

13. A large number of children from poor, compared with the average segments of the population.

14. Living mostly poor people in rural areas, in towns large and small, relatively affluent – in big cities, mostly in Astana and Almaty.

15. Till date there is no middle class in Kazakhstan. According to our estimate in 2007 the middle groups constituted 48,94%.

Thus, the outcome of the study will make the following conclusions:

1. Based especially on expenditure patterns of households surveyed, the following types of consumption:

„Product”, covering „poor” and „secured below average” households;

„Intellectually oriented”, to which the „average” and „secured above average” households;

„Prestigious”, consisting of a „relatively affluent” households.

2. Much of the population (poor and secured below average) spends much of their income on food and utilities. For them, typical survival strategy is typical.

3. Middle groups of the population („average” and „secured above average”) tend to desire to accumulate human capital through increased spending on education, health, communication and information.

4. Relatively wealthy sectors of the population striving to show a higher revenue and membership of the secured sections of society.

5. Demand for consumer market is formed, mainly poor and asking them located close to the population, prevailing on the numbers, therefore natural that the determining criterion in the selection of goods and services for them is a low price rather than quality.

This probably explains the poor quality of goods and services typical of the consumer market of Kazakhstan.

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Resume

For the latest years „Statistics agency of Republic Kazakhstan" on the frames of program: „Applied scientific Researchers in the field of statistics" in undertaking methodology of stratifications concerning the population of Republic Kazakhstan according to market conditions. In the given article the author uses the data given by Statistics Agency of Republic Kazakhstan, analyses types of households, taking into consideration criteria of monetary expenditures that had been spend on consuming and structures of monetary expenditures in consuming complexes. As social policy of RK at present is oriented on to formation of middle class that is why the author makes researches leading to the development of its dynamics in the Republic.

Zmiana struktury społecznej społeczeństwa Kazachstanu w uwarunkowaniach gospodarki rynkowej

W ostatnim okresie Urząd Statystyczny Republiki Kazachstanu w ramach programu „Zastosowanie badań naukowych w obszarze statystyki" wprowadza metodologię stratyfikacji ludności Republiki Kazachstanu dostosowaną do uwarunkowań rynkowych. W opracowaniu autor wykorzystuje dane uzyskane z Urzędu Statystycznego Republiki Kazachstanu, analizuje typy gospodarstw domowych, uwzględniając kryteria wydatków pieniężnych przeznaczanych na konsumpcję i strukturę wydatków pieniężnych w grupach konsumpcyjnych. Ze względu na zorientowanie polityki społecznej Republiki Kazachstanu na formowanie klasy średniej, autor podejmuje badania prowadzące do dynamicznego jej rozwoju w Kazachstanie.