



БЮРО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ
АГЕНТСТВА ПО СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОМУ
ПЛАНИРОВАНИЮ И РЕФОРМАМ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН

Subjective poverty in Kazakhstan

*Gulzhan Daurenbekova
Bureau of National Statistics
Department of Labour and Living
Standards Statistics*

Subjective poverty rate in 2023

	Total	By type of area		By gender	
		urban	rural	male	female
Total number of respondents	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including by level of material support:					
low level (low-income)	0,3	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,2
below average	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7	2,1
medium level of affluence (middle class)	72,2	71,6	73,5	69,1	74,3
slightly above average	20,0	20,3	19,4	22,5	18,3
sufficient level of wealth (wealthy)	4,6	4,9	4,0	5,2	4,1
high level of welfare	1,0	1,2	0,6	1,1	1,0

According to the results of the survey "**Quality of life of the population**" by **subjective assessment** of respondents

According to the level of material security (wealth) 72.2% of respondents referred themselves to the average level of welfare, **2.2% of respondents indicated welfare below the average level**, 5.6% of respondents referred themselves to sufficient and high levels of welfare..

Poverty level by subjective assessment

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total number of respondents	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including by level of material support:					
low level (low-income)	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
below average	8,3	11,6	11,6	2,3	1,9
medium level of affluence (middle class)	68,8	63,8	65,6	80,0	72,2
slightly above average	17,6	18,1	17,0	13,9	20,0
sufficient level of wealth (wealthy)	4,6	5,5	4,6	3,1	4,6
high level of welfare	0,3	0,7	0,8	0,4	1,0

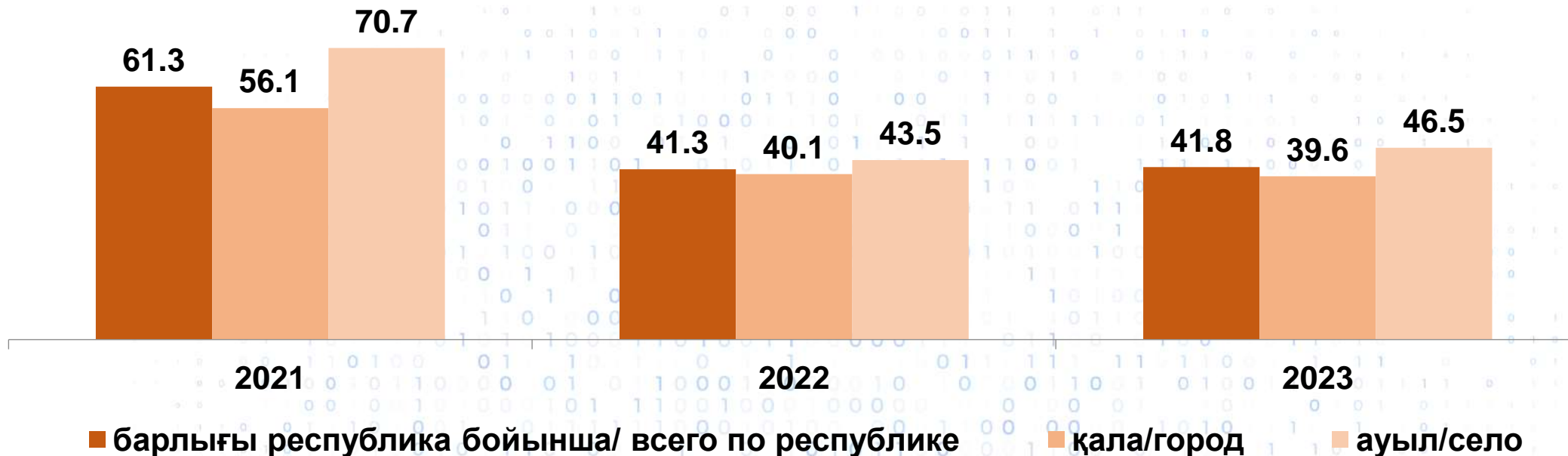
Satisfaction of the population with their life in 2023

per cent



Satisfaction of the population with their life

per cent



According to the results of the survey "Quality of life of the population" by subjective assessment of respondents

По сравнению с 2022 годом уровень удовлетворенности жизнью респондентов вырос на 0,5 п.п. (в 2022г. – 41,3%).

Отмечаем, что уровень удовлетворенности жизнью в 2023 году ниже уровня 2021 года на 19,5 п.п. (2021г. – 61,3%).

Respondents' views on changes in their wealth in 2023

	Total	By type of area		By gender	
		urban	rural	male	female
Total respondents	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including an opinion on their promising future:					
we're sure we'll be better off	42,4	36,3	55,1	45,4	40,4
we're not quite sure, but we assume there will be an improvement.	34,7	38,3	27,2	34,0	35,2
we'll remain at the current level of prosperity	18,6	19,7	16,1	17,2	19,4
there may be some deterioration	3,5	4,6	1,2	3,0	3,9
we'll live worse	0,8	1,1	0,4	0,4	1,1
including on welfare assessments:					
unchanged	63,0	65,7	57,3	60,4	64,7
improved	31,9	27,8	40,6	36,3	29,0
deteriorated	5,1	6,5	2,1	3,3	6,3

According to the results of the survey "**Quality of life of the population**" by **subjective assessment** of respondents

Over the last year, 63% of respondents' well-being has not changed, 31.9% have improved, and the rest (5.1%) have deteriorated

42.4% of respondents think positively about their prospective future, 34.7% assume that there will be improvement in the future, and only 0.8% of respondents noted that they will live worse off.

Average value of respondents' score on a 10-point satisfaction scale in 2023

Satisfaction, opinion	Total	By type of area		By gender	
		urban	rural	male	female
your life in general	7,5	7,5	7,6	7,6	7,5
living conditions	7,6	7,6	7,7	7,7	7,6
health status	7,3	7,2	7,5	7,5	7,2
their financial situation	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,1
their professional activities	7,8	7,7	7,8	7,8	7,8
socialising with relatives	8,5	8,4	8,7	8,5	8,5
socialising with friends	8,3	8,2	8,5	8,4	8,3
socialising with colleagues	8,2	8,0	8,3	8,2	8,1
the economic situation of the family (household) as a whole	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,3	7,2
the quality of the housing in which they live	7,6	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,6
cleanliness of the area around the dwelling	7,4	7,1	7,7	7,4	7,3
air quality (absence of emissions, smoke, dust and dirt)	7,1	6,6	7,7	7,2	7,0
quality of drinking water	6,9	6,4	7,6	7,1	6,8
the level of external noise in the dwelling	7,5	7,0	8,0	7,5	7,4
their ability to purchase, improve housing on their own	5,8	5,6	6,0	6,0	5,6
state support for the acquisition and improvement of accommodation	5,8	5,7	6,0	6,0	5,7
availability of free time	7,4	7,2	7,6	7,4	7,4

Average value of respondents' score on a 10-point satisfaction scale in 2023

Satisfaction, perception	Total	By type of area		By gender	
		urban	rural	male	female
quality of public services in the health sector	7,0	6,7	7,4	7,1	7,0
the quality of private health care services	7,5	7,3	7,7	7,5	7,5
access to public health care services	7,2	7,0	7,5	7,3	7,2
access to private health care services	7,3	7,2	7,6	7,4	7,3
quality of preschool education	7,9	7,7	8,1	7,9	7,9
quality of general secondary (school) education	7,8	7,7	8,1	7,9	7,8
quality of secondary vocational (specialised) education	7,8	7,6	8,0	7,8	7,7
quality of higher and postgraduate education	7,8	7,6	8,0	7,8	7,7
access to preschool education	7,9	7,6	8,2	7,9	7,9
access to general secondary (school) education	8,2	8,0	8,4	8,2	8,2
access to secondary vocational (specialised) education	7,8	7,6	8,0	7,8	7,8
access to higher and postgraduate education	7,6	7,4	7,8	7,6	7,5

Types of deprivation, hardship in 2023

1	Payables outstanding	9	A holiday away from home
2	Internet	10	Meeting with friends
3	Attendance at pre-school institutions	11	Ritual ceremonies without debt
4	Lack of access to health services	12	Two pairs of shoes
5	Maintain heating	13	Replace worn-out shoes and clothing
6	Replace worn-out furniture	14	Spend a certain amount without discussion
7	Equal vegetarian food	15	Participate in recreational activities
8	Cover unforeseen expenses		

Household deprivation in 2023

	Number of households	Proportion of households, %
Households, total	5 568 177	100,0
1 type of deprivation	763 749	13,7
2 types of deprivation	425 554	7,6
3 types of deprivation	390 782	7,0
4 or more types of deprivation	1 271 292	22,8
non-deprived	2 716 800	48,8

Comparison of varieties of poverty calculations in 2022

	Absolute poverty (by subsistence minimum)	Relative poverty below 60 per cent of the median (disposable income)	Subjective assessment (below and below average provision)	Prevalence of malnutrition (food security indicators)	International poverty US\$ 6.8 PPP per day
Republic of Kazakhstan	5,2	6,7	2,2	14.5	3,7
Abay	5,9	13,1	0,8	9.1	7,0
Akmola	6,0	13,3	6,8 (0,2)	8.4	5,2
Aktobe	4,4	14,8	0,4	2.9	3,4
Almaty	3,8	12,3	0,6	12.2	2,7
Atyrau	3,3	12,8	0,0	5.3	1,8
West Kazakhstan	4,2	13,3	3,3	5.2	4,4
Zhambyl	5,0	8,1	1,6	3.0	2,8
Zhetisu	5,5	17,6	2,2 (0,6)	13.8	2,3
Karaganda	3,8	16,1	2,0 (0,2)	11.5	3,1
Kostanay	5,0	9,5	0,7	7.0	1,9
Kyzylorda	5,0	5,5	0,3	0.7	4,2
Mangistau	8,1	7,0	15,4 (6,7)	5.1	3,5
Pavlodar	3,9	18,0	0,2	9.1	2,4
North Kazakhstan	5,7	14,3	0,4	1.7	3,0
Turkestan	9,7	9,7	2,0 (0,4)	8.5	7,3
Ylytau	2,2	13,8	0,1	5.8	5,6
East Kazakhstan	4,8	17,0	2,6	15.3	3,1
Astana city	1,9	11,1	0,9 (0,2)	11.0	0,7
Almaty city	1,9	11,1	0,9 (0,2)	11.0	0,7

**Goal 2:
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote
sustainable agricultural development**

2.1.2

Level of moderate to severe food insecurity of the population based on the Perceived Food Insecurity Scale (PFS)

Were you worried that you would not have enough to eat because of lack of money or other resources?

Were you unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of lack of money or other resources?

Did you eat only a few types of food because of lack of money or other resources?

Did you have to skip meals because you lacked money or other resources to eat?

Did you eat less than you thought you should because of lack of money or other resources?

Did your household run out of food because of lack of money or other resources?

Were you hungry but unable to eat because of a lack of money or other resources for food?

Have you not eaten all day due to lack of money or other resources?

Goal 2:
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development

2.1.2

Level of moderate to severe food insecurity of the population based on the Perceived Food Insecurity Scale (PFS)

	2014-2016	2015-2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Moderate + Severe food insecurity	7,0	7,8	2,1	3,2	2,5	1,4	1,8
Severe food insecurity	0,9	1,4	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,01	0,7

Thank you for your attention!