KAZAKHSTAN LSMS 1996
Living Standard Measurement

GOSKOMSTAT and
SIGMA Institute Berlin for Statistical Data Analysis

LIVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT SURVEY KAZAKSTAN 1996

FINAL REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PREFACE

In many countries living standards of population are traditionally surveyed using households statistics. To this end data which is selected by specially trained people in CIS countries they are representatives of the State Statistic Bodies) are the main components of all social and economic indicator systems, of living standard of population which reflect the impact of economic and social policy in the fields connected with different aspects of well-being of the population.

Official statistic reporting data on remuneration of labor, consumption prices and others is attracted to provide the general characteristic of living standards of population.

The main resources of information concerning social and economic indicators of living standard of population of the Republic of Kazakstan, are 6000 households which represent a republican network. Along with positive features of statistical survey of households (for example data which has been obtained under this survey differs from the official statistic reporting on remuneration of labor and pensions, which provides the information concerning their charged volumes, and characterises the actual process i.e., earned income which has been "actually received", pensions and other incomes) there are some specific faults in this type of survey. Firstly it relates to the dynamic changes which take place in the society, which are not always reflected in Republican network due to objective (insufficient financing) and subjective (not all local bodies provide precise enough supervision over this process). The common faults in the international statistic household practice events - the confirmation of "tiredness" respondences - also can be related here. A significant fault of household statistics in many countries is the application of quota method during sampling selection.

The survey "Living Standards Measurement Survey" (LSMS) carried out by "Sigma-Institute" of Berlin under the World Bank Technical Assistance Project named "Social Protection" was a multipurpose probability sample which covered 2000 households of the Republic of Kazakstan.

The large program which has been preliminary coordinated with all interested bodies of the Republic of Kazakstan, includes along with the information concerning family, other key sections which in general provides comprehensive information for assessment of living standards of the Republic of Kazakstan. Living conditions, expenditures, consumption of nutrition, domestic production and incomes are covered rather comprehensively. Sections related to migration, education, labor market, time budget and etc., may be of interest to the users. The possibility is envisaged to obtain the data in different compositions depending on analytic direction and the application of program SPSS is of assistance to it.

This work does not aim to carry out comprehensive analysis both under survey in general and under its sections. This work in accordance with the World Bank schedule will be submitted in April 1997. However the materials which have been managed by Sigma-Institute can be already applied now, by users at all levels: those who are involved in social policy on Governmental level, and those who come in touch with issues of living standards of population.

Large survey has been carried out which also has positive features under other parameters. This includes that selective survey has been carried out using progressive method which had been recommended by the World Bank. The economists of State Statistic Bodies have been trained in method of interviewing, sampling data selection and entry. We would like to note well coordinated work of all divisions of State

Statistic Bodies which had been noted in Aid Memoir of World Bank Missions who permanently supervised this survey and assisted in implementation of work.

This document is waiting for its users and we hope that detailed information which has been obtained as the result of LSMS survey will successfully applied.

M.Amirkhanova
Head of Central Social and Demographical Statistic Department

A. Daurenbekov
Deputy Chairman of Goscomstat
of The Republic of Kazakstan

LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY IN KAZAKSTAN 1996 (LSMSK)

I. PROCESS OF DATA SELECTION AND ANALYSIS

1. Aims of the Survey

1.1. Verification of the status of living standards

The aim of this survey was to select objective, representative and as far as possible, total information, which would enable users to draw up a picture of the actual status of living standards of the population of the Republic of Kazakstan. This information should be the basis for the assessment of efficiency of Governmental Economic and Social Reforms, and should assist in the application of specific levels of social protection.

1.2. Basis for survey of living standards - the development process

This survey has additionally created a basis for the permanent living standards measurement survey in the Republic of Kazakstan. LSMSK in 1996 could be regarded as a "starting point" based on which further surveys can be carried out, and this will allow comparative analysis of the data, and thus supervision and assessment of the dynamics of social status of the population in the country can be performed. Value of the data which was obtained during LSMSK 1996 is increasing whilst new data has been obtained as the result of recurrent surveys using the same content of LSMS, which is regarded as a supplementary instrument, and which enables "measurement" of the efficiency of Governmental Social Development Programs during the transitory economic conditions.

1.3. Training in sampling survey and data processing methods

During the implementation of LSMSK, staff of Goscomstat have gained the opportunity to become familiar with contemporary methodology for carrying out sampling surveys and data processing, which is an important basis for further independent implementation and following up for other similar research projects.

2. Sampling

A Sample designed for LSMS had to assist to:

- reflect the realistic picture of social and territorial distribution of the population in the Republic of Kazakstan (representativeness); and
- compare the outcome of LSMS in Kazakstan with the results of LSMS in other countries, which were performed based on possible sample principals (comparability).

To create a basis to design a probability sample GOSCOMSTAT and its oblast branches in May 1996 have delivered the most actual numerical material concerning population (01.01.1996). It contains the following information:

- a list of all 2534 agricultural regions without exception with the measurement of their quantity (number of households and number of inhabitants). This data has been received from rural administrations where total registration is carried out;
- a list of all 263 villages, small and middle-size cities without exception with the measurement of their quantity (number of households and number of inhabitants). This data has been received from village councils and from householding administration bodies for the cities where the total registration is carried out.

- a list of all 24 large cities without exception with measurement of their quantity (number of households and number of inhabitants). This data has been received from householding administration bodies (e.g. Technical Inventory Bureau, Householding Administrations, Cooperatives, Street Committees, Branch Agencies and Dormitories).[1]

The data which has been received from rural regions and villages, and small and middle-size cities, confirms that total registration is in place which can be a basis for probability sample.

The situation is slightly different in large cities. This is due to the fact that former registration subjects (Householding Administrations) where data on households should be collected at that time were in the process of dramatic restructuring as the result of the transition to independent business, which meant that they should act on a basis of self-financing principals. Therefore if the registration of households in the cities was formally carried out by similar agencies, but at the time of collection of the data those household/registration bodies have been diversified. This event has had two direct consequences for designing of the sample:

a) We have come to the decision that those changes are to be taken into consideration during sampling process, and households are to be interviewed in a strict proportion with all types of newly organised municipal segments. It will be set forth below.

b) Quality of the data which had been received from some cities was not fully acceptable (Almaty, Akmola, Ecibastuz, Zhambyl, Kostanai and Arcalyk). It was noted that underregistration was up to 25% in those cities. It was impossible therefore to find out the precise number of households, and as a result extrapolation was performed.

We have defined an average quantity of households using the data which had been selected in May 1996 and divided the number of inhabitants (last Goscomstat's data of 01.10.1995) by this average quantity.

---

[1] Note: The conditional definition of a large city has been used. "Large city" according to our sample is a city which automatically will be included in a sample due to the large number of households, which has to exceed selection pace.

$$\text{Number of household of a city} = \frac{\text{number of inhabitants of the city}}{\text{average quantity of households}}$$

Whilst an inaccuracy up to 5 per cent /migration, underegistration/ is assumed. See Table 1.

TABLE 1. REFERRAL DATA FOR SAMPLING IN LARGE CITIES[2]

No	City	Number of households	Quantity of h/h	Interviews (%)	No of interviews	Munici pal Houses %	H/H administ rations under transitio n (%)	Cooperat ives and street committe es (%)	Compa ny houses (%)	Private houses (%)
1	Almaty*	422185	2,70	19,8	178	68	4		2	26
2	Akmola*	96401	2,89	4,5	40	56			7	37
3	Karaganda	179280	3,20	8,4	76	58			24	18
4	Temirtau*	68700	3,00	3,2	29	69			24	7
5	Ust-Kamenogorsk	118198	2,83	5,5	50	69		3	2	26
6	Pavlodar*	117301	2,89	5,5	50	77			1	22
7	Ekibastuz*	49894	2,83	2,3	21				91	9
8	Zhambyl*	92126	3,43	4,3	39	40	50		10	
9	Shymkent	147201	2,68	6,9	62	29			14	57
10	Aktobe	73343	3,53	3,4	30	36		3	15	41
11	Uralsk	80146	2,73	3,8	34			94		
12	Kokshetau	40609	3,45	2,0	18	54		6	6	23
13	Rudnyi	52750	2,40	2,5	22	78			15	7
14	Kostanai*	89535	2,58	4,2	38	44			18	38
15	Semipalatinsk*	128947	2,47	6,0	54	8		40	2	45
16	Petropavlovsk	79933	2,89	3,7	33	41		15	14	30
17	Taldykorgan	38533	3,00	1,8	16	40		4	4	.52
18	Atyrau	47822	3,03	2,2	20	19			7	74
19	Aktau	50967	3,00	2,4	22	100				
20	Kzyl-Orda	51310	3,13	2,4	22	36				64
21	Zhezkazgan	33230	3,22	1,6	14		67			33
22	Balhash	25920	3,26	1,2	10	15	33		18	34
23	Arkalyk*	23883	2,91	1,1	10	91				9
24	Turkestan	28600	3,00	1,3	12	19				81
	Total	2,130,000	2,90	100	900					

[2] * The underregistration over 5% has taken place in those cities. The data concerning households number has been received through extrapolation.

We have thus accepted as a basis to define samples:

- number of households and inhabitants in rural areas;
- number of households and inhabitants in villages, small/middle-size cities;
- extrapolated number of households and inhabitants in large cities.

On this basis we have defined the average quantity of households for all three sub-groups.

We could define a portion of existing households and subsequently a portion of households in farm sites, villages/small and middle size cities, and large cities which had been interviewed, since we knew the number and average quantity of households.

Since we had to interview 2000 households using group sample (10 interviews net in one area of interview), and we had to select 200 probability selection units (PSU). See Table 2.

TABLE 2. SAMPLE OF KEY CRITERIA FOR LSMS SAMPLE

	Large Cities	Villages, middle-size and small cities	Rural Regions	Total within the Republic of Kazakstan
Number of Inhabitants	approximately 6.177 000	3.072 792	7,182,607	approximately 16.432 399
Portion of inhabitants	37,59%	18,69%	43,72%	100
Number of households	2.130 000	883 015	1.695 262	4.708 277
Portion of households	45,23%	18,75%	36,02%	100
Average quantity of h/h	2,90	3,47	4,23	3,49
Number of PSU	90 ·	38	72	200
Sampling fraction *	23 666	23 545	23 545	

* Sampling fraction has been defined as follows:

$$\text{sampling fraction} = \frac{\underline{\text{Number of households of totally surveyed}}}{\text{Number of interviewed areas (PSU)}}$$

Once sampling fraction had been defined, PSU have been selected.

2.1 Selection in large cities

Sampling fraction in large cities (l/c) has been defined as follows:

$$\text{sampling fraction } l/c = \frac{\text{number of households in } l/c}{\text{number of PSU in } l/c}$$

$$\text{whilst the PSU number in } l/c = \frac{200 \text{ PSU} + 45,23\%}{100\%} = 90 \text{ PSU (round off)}$$

$$\text{sampling fraction } l/c = \frac{2.130\,000}{90} = 23666$$

Cities of Almaty, Akmola, Karaganda, Temirtau, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar, Ekibastuz, Shymkent, Zhambyl, Aktobe, Uralsk, Kokshetau, Rudnyi, Kostanai, Semipalatinsk, Petropavlovsk, Taldykorgan, Atyrau, Aktau, Kzyl-Orda, Zheskazgan, Balhash, Arkalyk and Turkestan were involved in sample since more 23666 households (sampling fraction) live in each of this cities.

45% of households live in large cities. Accordingly out of 2000 interviewed within our survey of households in large cities, 45% are to be interviewed which mean 900. In large cities therefore it was necessary to defined 90 areas for interview (PSU). These 900 interviews in 90 PSU were distributed in accordance with number of households presented in the cities.

For a example:

If the number of all households located in large cities is taken as 100% (2.130 000), then households which are located in Ust-Kamenogorsk is equal to 5,5% (118198). Therefore 5,5% of Ust-Kamenogorsk's households should be interviewed out of 900 households which are to be interviewed in large cities. 5,5% out of 900 equal to 49,5 or round-off 50. 50 households have been interviewed in Ust-Kamenogorsk in 5 PSU.

Once the number of interviews in one city has been defined, per cent portions of interviews in separate segments have been specified using table of type of living distribution, i.e. municipal houses, cooperative houses, private houses, etc.

For a example:

Population of Ust-Kamenogorsk is distributed as follows:

222993 inhabitants (78796 households) live in municipal houses. It covers approximately 70% of 113700 households which have been registered in our lists. Other households live in private houses (83694 inhabitants, which means 29574 households, which means 26%), in cooperative houses (9080 inhabitants, which means 3209 households, which means 2,8%) and in company houses (6003 inhabitants which means 2129 households which means 1,8%).The following households therefore were subject to interview:

70% households in municipal houses = 35 households;
26% households in private houses = 13 households;
2,8% households in cooperative houses = 1 household;
1,8% households in company houses = 1 household.

These quotas have been inserted on a supervisor's list. A supervisor was responsible for the distribution of interviewers to different segments.

The selection of addresses within PSU itself has been undertaken as follows:

Each interviewer has been provided a form for the list of households' addresses.
He/she should firstly insert in the form his/her data and secondly 12 or 13 addresses selected at a random (gross selection with the survey of rejections and other reasons of abstention in the interview).

These addresses were to be obtained by an interviewer from the list of Householding Department, Technical Invention Bureau, Cooperative Body or Company using specific scheme:

Number of all registered there households was to be divided into number of households which were interviewing in this segment. A number "n" was obtained as the result. Each n-address was to be indicated and inserted on the list. A list of 12 or 13 addresses which had been selected strictly at a random was composed as a result.

2.2 Sampling in the rural area

Sampling fraction in the rural districts (r/d) was defined as follows:

$$\text{sampling fraction in r/d} = \frac{\text{number of households in r/d}}{\text{number of PSU in r/d}}$$

$$\text{as the result number of PSU in r/d} = \frac{200 \text{ PSU} * 36,02\%}{100\%} = 72 \text{ PSU (round-off)}$$

1.695 262

sampling fraction of r/d = $\dfrac{}{72}$ = 23545 (round-off)

36% of households are located in rural area. 720 households i.e. 36% were to be interviewed in rural area out of 2000 households within our survey. There are therefore 72 PSU in rural area. This correlates to 72 rural districts. Population of the rural area is totally registered in Rural Soviets. So lists of households' addresses are to be composed in Rural Soviets of the selected rural districts.

Rural districts were selected as follows:

Once complete computer data entry process had been finalized by GOSCOMSTAT, a united file has been created in EXCEL software which contained the following information concerning all 2534 rural districts:

- Names of oblasts, regions and districts;

- Number of population in rural districts (number of inhabitants and number of households)

Rural Districts have been entered to this file in the order which enabled to design a series of cumulative sums.

Oblast	Region	Reg No	District Name	H/h No	Inhabitants No	Cumulative Sum	Selection (72)
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	1	Bannovski	1111	3225	1111	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	2	Vishnevski	654	2257	1765	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	3	Voronezhsk	605	2257	2370	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	4	Zharkolski	1145	4142	3515	
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	10	Livanovski	591	1807	16067	
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	11	Pushkinski	366	1410	16433	1
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	12	Sverdlovski	2349	7521	18782	
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Uritski	6	Leningrads	504	1835	29804	
Kostanaiskaia	Altynsarin.	7	Priozernyi	480	1505	37690	
Kostanaiskaya	Altynsarin.	8	Sverdlovski	430	1482	38120	
Kostanaiskaya	Altynsarin.	9	Silantievski	1088	3623	39208	1
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	3	Belozerski	684	1750	60779	
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	4	Vladimirov	1397	3638	62176	
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	·5	Glazunovsk	864	2494	63040	1
...							

A number between 1 and 23545 (sampling fraction) has then been selected at a random. We have selected number 16962.

That rural district, household cumulative sum which is located on the list <u>before the random number</u> has been selected as the first. It is specified on the list using digit 1 (selection).

| Kostanaiskaya Kamyshinsk | 11 | Pushkinski | 366 | 1410 | 16433 | 1 |

The further selection is conducted using simple adding to our random number and sampling fraction.

16962 + 23545 = 40507

That rural district, household cumulative sum which is located on the list <u>before the sum which had been calculated using this method</u>, has been selected as the second. It is specified on the list using digit 1 (selection).

| Kostanaiskaya Altynsarin. | 9 | Silantievski | 1088 | 3623 | 39208 | 1 |

The further selection has been carried out through adding of the sum which had been received as the result of the first process to sampling fraction.

40507 + 23545 = 64052

| Kostanaiskaya Kostanaiski | 5 | glasunovski | 864 | 2494 | 63040 | 1 |

and etc.

We have selected 72 rural districts as PSU in rural area using this process.

The selection of addresses has been carried out as follows:

Each interviewer has been provided a form for list of households' addresses. He/she had to insert in the form his/her data and 12 or 13 addresses which have been selected at a random (gross selection).

He/she had to rewrite those addresses from a list of Rural Soviet as follows:

Number of all households which were registered there were to be divided by 12 (13). A number "n" should be received as the result. After he/she had to rewrite each n-address. A list of 12 or 13 addresses, which had been selected strictly at a random was composed as a result.

2.3. Selection in villages, small and middle-size cities

Sampling fraction in villages, small and middle-size cities (v/s.m.s.c) has been defined as follows:

$$\text{sampling fraction in v/smsc} = \frac{\text{number of households in v/smsc}}{\text{number of PSU in v/smsc}}$$

$$\text{whilst number of PSU in v/smsc} = \frac{200 \text{ PSU} * 18,75\%}{100\%} = 37,5 \text{ PSU (round-off)}$$

$$\text{Sampling fraction in v/smsc} = \frac{883\,015}{37,5} = 23545 \text{ (round-off)}$$

Since the figure for 37,5 is not realistic we have round it off to 38.

19% of households are located in villages, and small and middle-size cities . Consequently 19% i.e. 380 households were subjected to interviewing out of 2000 households which were to be interviewed under our survey in rural area. 38 PSU therefore were located in rural areas.

Villages, and small and middle-size cities have been selected as follows:

Once complete computer data entry process had been finalized by GOSCOMSTAT, a united file has been created in EXCEL software which contained the following information concerning all 263 villages, small and middle-size cities:

- Names of oblasts, regions and settlement area;
- Number of population in v/s.m.s.c. (number of inhabitants and number of households).
Villages, small and middle-size cities were entered into this file in an order which enabled creation of a series of cumulative sum.

The sampling has been then carried out using similar process. We have thus selected 38 villages, small and middle-size cities and used them as PSU.

Selection of the addresses within PSU has been carried out as follows:

Population in villages is totally registered in Village Soviets. Lists of addresses therefore had been composed in Village Soviets of the selected villages. Selection of the addresses was carried out similar to the selection of addresses in rural area.

The similar scheme which had been already applied for large cities was used in the cities. Addresses have been selected from the lists using the above mentioned principals.

The list of all settlement areas which had been selected is attached in the Appendix.

3. Context of the survey

3.1.

Households (h/h) are subjects of the survey (interviewing). As regards the living standard of population, both economical activities of the members and direct impact of the environment in the form of natural ecological, economic, social and cultural conditions of this hamlet, village or city are reflected in a household. A household therefore is a point where microsocial and macrosocial phenomena crossed. This fact is displayed in villages less directly. As the result to show the inclusion of households in "the environment" the research of households itself has been finalized using the research of community units (hamlets, villages, cities, regions) as the base.

We have thus obtained two sections of the survey. This has been reflected in two instruments of interviewing:
- a questionnaire for households and individual questionnaire;
- community questionnaire, and price questionnaire as it's integral part.

Community questionnaire was administered in all villages.

Additionally to compare rural and city community standards and different ways of interactions between households and community units, we did not follow standard guidelines for LSMS and administered it also in the villages and those city regions, where PSU have been located.

3.2.

The questionnaire should incorporate questions concerning all types of economic activities of households and their members, including such characteristics as education, health, living conditions, and migration aspects.

The composition of the questionnaires should:

- follow the subject and logical unity guideline and compose of consistent Sections and questions in order to obtain full information;
- assist interviewers and respondents in unambiguous understanding of the context and have the most simple format for in filling;
- not contradict to statistic data processing rules and consider logical structure of data entry program and data processing program.

3.3

The questionnaires have been designed in the following stages:

Preliminary design - discussions with GOSCOMSTAT's and Ministries' specialists - amendments - discussion - initial draft - amendments - pilot survey - discussion with interviewers - completion of the final version.

3.4.

Family Questionnaire contains the questions which relate to all households in general and consists of following sections:

Information about a family (family card), Living standards, Agriculture and cattle-breeding, Expenditures / Consumption (Nutrition / Domestic production / Other nutrition / Expenditures, last 12 months/ Other expenditures), Incomes.

Individual Questionnaire contains questions which relate to each member of a family and consists of the following sections:

General information / Migration, Education, Care of Children, Employment Status, Work, Medical services, Health Assessment, For Women, Time Budget, Anthropometrical Measurements.

Community Questionnaire consists of the following sections:
Demographical Information, Economy and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Education and Health Care.

These questions were addressed by Heads of Local Administrations and specialists in Economy, Agriculture, Education and Health Care.

Price Questionnaire was designed as a separate section to Community Questionnaire. The information concerning 21 items of the most important nutrition products has been selected in it. Price were to be surveyed if possible in three different sale units (shops, markets, kiosks) of this populated area. However interviewers were able to find, in many villages, only one working shop.

4. Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

The key factor to finalize successfully this sort of complex and multipurpose survey was training of specialists: interviewers, supervisors, computer specialists in data entry and managers/coordinators in the Centre. Great attention therefore has been focused on the training.

However one of the main reasons of the success was that interviewing has been undertaken by those interviewers who have already had the experience of work with GOSCOMSTAT and carried out regularly rather complex budget surveys. This means that we are talking about experience, qualified specialists who have already had liable basic knowledge in the field.

4.1

Training of interviewers and supervisors was carried out in two stages, both of which were focused on active participation of trainees in the training process. Aim of training was: to learn through ones own experience.

<u>Firstly</u> each interviewer before the training had to fill in another similar family questionnaire. Consequently questions and comments were received once they had finalized this task. Supervisors then collected completed questionnaires and questions and comments. These became the topics for the discussion during training seminars for supervisors. During discussion of the specific questions which had been raised by interviewers concerning filling in questionnaires, the specific applicable program has been designed for each of interviewers.

<u>Secondly</u>, the training has been organised in a form of role play. Supervisors (and then interviewers) acted as respondent and interviewer and filled in questionnaire aloud in front of the audience. Simultaneously and using the game as a sample, the consistent guidelines for work with respondents and the rules for filling in questionnaires was developed.

4.2.

The following training events were held:

- discussion seminars on sampling in Almaty;
- a seminar for participants of pilot survey in Almaty;
- a seminar for supervisors titled "Work with Questionnaires" in Almaty;
- a seminar for supervisors titled "Sample" in Almaty;
- seminars for interviewers titled "Work with Questionnaires" in Oblasts;
- a Seminar for specialists on data entry in Almaty;
- a Seminar titled "Structure and data processing" in Almaty.

5. Data Collection and Entry

5.1

Collection of data was carried out in July 1996. One interviewer normally worked in one probability selection unit. 10 interviews as an average were undertaken in one PSU. (See Appendix). Portion of participation in interviewing was 1,16.

5.2.

All interviews were carried out using personal interviewing method.
Questions from the Family Questionnaire were discussed with the head of the family, or (if it was not a case) with an individual who was most of all aware of all aspects of the householding.

Questions from the Individual Questionnaire were discussed with all grown up members of a family (over 16 years old). An individual who was the most familiar with specific aspect of child life answered on their behalf (usually mother).

Oblast	Region	Reg No	District Name	H/h No	Inhabitants No	Cumulative Sum	Selection (72)
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	1	Bannovski	1111	3225	1111	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	2	Vishnevski	654	2257	1765	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	3	Voronezhsk	605	2257	2370	
Kostanaiskaya	Fedorovski	4	Zharkolski	1145	4142	3515	
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	10	Livanovski	591	1807	16067	
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	11	Pushkinski	366	1410	16433	1
Kostanaiskaya	Kamyshinsk.	12	Sverdlovski	2349	7521	18782	
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Uritski	6	Leningrads	504	1835	29804	
Kostanaiskaia	Altynsarin.	7	Priozernyi	480	1505	37690	
Kostanaiskaya	Altynsarin.	8	Sverdlovski	430	1482	38120	
Kostanaiskaya	Altynsarin.	9	Silantievski	1088	3623	39208	1
...							
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	3	Belozerski	684	1750	60779	
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	4	Vladimirov	1397	3638	62176	
Kostanaiskaya	Kostanaiski	5	Glazunovsk	864	2494	63040	1
...							

A number between 1 and 23545 (sampling fraction) has then been selected at a random.
We have selected number 16962.

That rural district, household cumulative sum which is located on the list <u>before the random number</u> has been selected as the first. It is specified on the list using digit 1 (selection).

Kostanaiskaya Kamyshinsk	11	Pushkinski	366	1410	16433	1

The further selection is conducted using simple adding to our random number and sampling fraction.

16962 + 23545 = 40507

That rural district, household cumulative sum which is located on the list <u>before the sum which had been calculated using this method,</u> has been selected as the second. It is specified on the list using digit 1 (selection).

Kostanaiskaya Altynsarin.	9	Silantievski	1088	3623	39208	1

The further selection has been carried out through adding of the sum which had been received as the result of the first process to sampling fraction.

40507 + 23545 = 64052

Kostanaiskaya Kostanaiski	5	glasunovski	864	2494	63040	1

and etc.

We have selected 72 rural districts as PSU in rural area using this process.

The selection of addresses has been carried out as follows:

Each interviewer has been provided a form for list of households' addresses. He/she had to insert in the form his/her data and 12 or 13 addresses which have been selected at a random (gross selection).

He/she had to rewrite those addresses from a list of Rural Soviet as follows:

Number of all households which were registered there were to be divided by 12 (13). A number "n" should be received as the result. After he/she had to rewrite each n-address. A list of 12 or 13 addresses, which had been selected strictly at a random was composed as a result.

2.3. Selection in villages, small and middle-size cities

Sampling fraction in villages, small and middle-size cities (v/s.m.s.c) has been defined as follows:

$$\text{sampling fraction in v/smsc} = \frac{\text{number of households in v/smsc}}{\text{number of PSU in v/smsc}}$$

$$\text{whilst number of PSU in v/smsc} = \frac{200 \text{ PSU} * 18,75\%}{100\%} = 37,5 \text{ PSU (round-off)}$$

$$\text{Sampling fraction in v/smsc} = \frac{883\,015}{37,5} = 23545 \text{ (round-off)}$$

Since the figure for 37,5 is not realistic we have round it off to 38.

19% of households are located in villages, and small and middle-size cities . Consequently 19% i.e. 380 households were subjected to interviewing out of 2000 households which were to be interviewed under our survey in rural area. 38 PSU therefore were located in rural areas.

Villages, and small and middle-size cities have been selected as follows:

Once complete computer data entry process had been finalized by GOSCOMSTAT, a united file has been created in EXCEL software which contained the following information concerning all 263 villages, small and middle-size cities:

- Names of oblasts, regions and settlement area; ·
- Number of population in v/s.m.s.c. (number of inhabitants and number of households).
Villages, small and middle-size cities were entered into this file in an order which enabled creation of a series of cumulative sum.

The sampling has been then carried out using similar process. We have thus selected 38 villages, small and middle-size cities and used them as PSU.

Selection of the addresses within PSU has been carried out as follows:

Population in villages is totally registered in Village Soviets. Lists of addresses therefore had been composed in Village Soviets of the selected villages. Selection of the addresses was carried out similar to the selection of addresses in rural area.

The similar scheme which had been already applied for large cities was used in the cities. Addresses have been selected from the lists using the above mentioned principals.

The list of all settlement areas which had been selected is attached in the Appendix.

3. Context of the survey

3.1.

Households (h/h) are subjects of the survey (interviewing). As regards the living standard of population, both economical activities of the members and direct impact of the environment in the form of natural ecological, economic, social and cultural conditions of this hamlet, village or city are reflected in a household. A household therefore is a point where microsocial and macrosocial phenomena crossed. This fact is displayed in villages less directly. As the result to show the inclusion of households in "the environment" the research of households itself has been finalized using the research of community units (hamlets, villages, cities, regions) as the base.

We have thus obtained two sections of the survey. This has been reflected in two instruments of interviewing:
- a questionnaire for households and individual questionnaire;
- community questionnaire, and price questionnaire as it's integral part.

Community questionnaire was administered in all villages.

Additionally to compare rural and city community standards and different ways of interactions between households and community units, we did not follow standard guidelines for LSMS and administered it also in the villages and those city regions, where PSU have been located.

3.2.

The questionnaire should incorporate questions concerning all types of economic activities of households and their members, including such characteristics as education, health, living conditions, and migration aspects.

The composition of the questionnaires should:

- follow the subject and logical unity guideline and compose of consistent Sections and questions in order to obtain full information;
- assist interviewers and respondents in unambiguous understanding of the context and have the most simple format for in filling;
- not contradict to statistic data processing rules and consider logical structure of data entry program and data processing program.

3.3

The questionnaires have been designed in the following stages:

Preliminary design - discussions with GOSCOMSTAT's and Ministries' specialists - amendments - discussion - initial draft - amendments - pilot survey - discussion with interviewers - completion of the final version.

3.4.

Family Questionnaire contains the questions which relate to all households in general and consists of following sections:

Information about a family (family card), Living standards, Agriculture and cattle-breeding, Expenditures / Consumption (Nutrition / Domestic production / Other nutrition / Expenditures, last 12 months/ Other expenditures), Incomes.

Individual Questionnaire contains questions which relate to each member of a family and consists of the following sections:

General information / Migration, Education, Care of Children, Employment Status, Work, Medical services, Health Assessment, For Women, Time Budget, Anthropometrical Measurements.

Community Questionnaire consists of the following sections:
Demographical Information, Economy and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Education and Health Care.

These questions were addressed by Heads of Local Administrations and specialists in Economy, Agriculture, Education and Health Care.

Price Questionnaire was designed as a separate section to Community Questionnaire. The information concerning 21 items of the most important nutrition products has been selected in it. Price were to be surveyed if possible in three different sale units (shops, markets, kiosks) of this populated area. However interviewers were able to find, in many villages, only one working shop.

4. Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

The key factor to finalize successfully this sort of complex and multipurpose survey was training of specialists: interviewers, supervisors, computer specialists in data entry and managers/coordinators in the Centre. Great attention therefore has been focused on the training.

However one of the main reasons of the success was that interviewing has been undertaken by those interviewers who have already had the experience of work with GOSCOMSTAT and carried out regularly rather complex budget surveys. This means that we are talking about experience, qualified specialists who have already had liable basic knowledge in the field.

4.1

Training of interviewers and supervisors was carried out in two stages, both of which were focused on active participation of trainees in the training process. Aim of training was: to learn through ones own experience.

Firstly_ each interviewer before the training had to fill in another similar family questionnaire. Consequently questions and comments were received once they had finalized this task. Supervisors then collected completed questionnaires and questions and comments. These became the topics for the discussion during training seminars for supervisors. During discussion of the specific questions which had been raised by interviewers concerning filling in questionnaires, the specific applicable program has been designed for each of interviewers.

Secondly, the training has been organised in a form of role play. Supervisors (and then interviewers) acted as respondent and interviewer and filled in questionnaire aloud in front of the audience. Simultaneously and using the game as a sample, the consistent guidelines for work with respondents and the rules for filling in questionnaires was developed.

4.2.

The following training events were held:

- discussion seminars on sampling in Almaty;
- a seminar for participants of pilot survey in Almaty;
- a seminar for supervisors titled "Work with Questionnaires" in Almaty;
- a seminar for supervisors titled "Sample" in Almaty;
- seminars for interviewers titled "Work with Questionnaires" in Oblasts;
- a Seminar for specialists on data entry in Almaty;
- a Seminar titled "Structure and data processing" in Almaty.

5. Data Collection and Entry

5.1

Collection of data was carried out in July 1996. One interviewer normally worked in one probability selection unit. 10 interviews as an average were undertaken in one PSU. (See Appendix). Portion of participation in interviewing was 1,16.

5.2.

All interviews were carried out using personal interviewing method.
Questions from the Family Questionnaire were discussed with the head of the family, or (if it was not a case) with an individual who was most of all aware of all aspects of the householding.

Questions from the Individual Questionnaire were discussed with all grown up members of a family (over 16 years old). An individual who was the most familiar with specific aspect of child life answered on their behalf (usually mother).

5.3.

Special software has been created for data entry which was based on CLIPPER software with both Russian and English indicators. Data Entry Program complied to the design of Questionnaires which assure maximum similarity of the screen to physical layout of questionnaire. This eased the data entry significantly and assisted the avoidance of serious mistakes along with signals which sounded when the entry errors or entry of illogical and non-acceptable questions was made.

Data entry has been carried out in decentralised manner in Oblasts. Once all data entry had been finalized, a unified final seminar was held in Almaty during which open (text) answers were enciphered and all data has been subjected to the initial checking and uniting in one file.

6. Data Processing

6.1.

At this labor-intensive stage of the project the data has been initially checked for completeness and logical consistence. The major part of any revealed errors and discrepancies, has been corrected without any loss of information and distortion of the results.
Some questionnaires were entered once again due to the errors which could not be corrected directly after the first entry.
6.2.

Data statistical analysis has been carried out in close cooperation with specialists of GOSCOMSTAT and the World Bank who assisted in the selection of the items of the greatest interest. Naturally it is impossible to present all without exclusion as enormous amounts of information had been obtained. We therefore tried to outline the key issues and focus on the main information. This was only the first step and it was subjected to review. Based on the quantity of material which had been presented by us, further analysis may have to be continued and extended and worked out in detail.

6.3.

The process of the theoretical outcome conclusion is emerging, which is the most interesting and responsible task, and we should leave it with our Kazak partners who know better the conditions, needs and requirements of their country.

II. THE MAIN OUTCOME OF LSMS IN KAZAKSTAN 1996

1. Data Characteristic

Data was presented in total for all Kazakstan (linear distribution of answers) and in different samples according to the purposes of the survey. Grouping of data within Oblasts ensures maximu interest. We did not however carry out an analysis in Oblast sample, since sub-groups which had been defined as a result

did not obtain enough volume for representative conclusions. Alternatively we administered a territory (regional) sample through merging several Oblasts within Regions.

Data has been analyzed in seven samples in accordance with the purposes of the survey and the wishes of our partners:

1.1. Sampling according to types of settlement

We have compared urban and rural population.
We have rejected our initial plans to allocate data into three groups (city, village, rural area), as the result of non-representative volume in our sample of the village groups and similarity of sub-groups in villages and cities. We have united those who live in cities and in villages as one group. In cases of specific difference between villages and cities this will be specified specially.

1.2.

Territory sample:
We have grouped the data for 5 Regions plus city of Almaty)

* Central Kazakstan
(Zhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya, Akmolinskaya, and Torgaiskaya Oblasts);

* Southen Kazakstan
(Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Juzhno-Kazakstanskaya and Zhambylskaya Oblasts);

* Western Kazakstan
(Mangystauskaya, Atyruskaya, Aktobinskaya, and Zapadno-Kazakstanskaya Oblasts);

* Northern Kazakstan
(Kostanaiskaya, Kokshetauskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and Severo-Kazkstanskaya Oblasts);

Eastern Kazakstan
(Semipalatinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakstanskaya, Taldykorganskaya and Almatinskaya Oblasts).

We have not included City of Almaty in any of the Regions to retain its uniqueness. It has been therefore regarded as specific sixth Region.

1.3.

Sex sample.

1.4.

Age sample.

We have defined 17 age groups:

0 -4, 5 - 9, 15 - 20, 20 - 24, 25 - 29, 30 - 34, 35 - 39, 40 - 44, 45 - 49, 50 - 54, 55 - 59, 60 - 64, 65 - 69, 70 - 74, 75 -79, 80 and over 80.

These groups can be merge into larger groups or alternative groups can be defined if necessary and according to purposes of the analysis (pre-school, school, capable of working, pension).

1.5.

Sample on household size:
1 individual; 2,3,4 individuals; 5, 6 and more individuals.

1.6.

Sample according to household type:
* households with a piece of land and/or cattle;
* households without piece of land and cattle.

1.7.

Sample according to average per capita monthly income%
* under 760 tenge per month
* from 761 to 1520 tenge per month;
* from 1521 to 3040 tenge per month;
* from 3041 to 4560 tenge per month;
* from 4561 to 9880 tenge per month;
* above 9881 tenge per month.

2. The main data context

The main data context has been presented in accordance with lay out of Questionnaires in Sections. For each section of the Questionnaire the following has been offered:

- linear distribution of the questions;
- average quantities for the questions with metrical type of answers;
- analytic tables in different samples.

We have selected only key issues out of all volume of quantity material to finalize the results. More detail analysis is unrealistic during such limited period of time. It will be then clear which questions are to be subjected to more detailed research.

3. Notes for utilization of statistic results

3.1

Responsibility

We record that during utilization of the data which had been obtained as the result of survey, the approach should be very responsible.

We reemphasize that real people with their real needs and requirements are behind these figures. All proposals, initial of all decisions which are concluding and implementing on the basis of our statistic material will directly effect fate of these people.

3.2.
Representativeness

Representativeness issue is also closely relates to the same ethic principal. As our data has been received on a basis of probability sample and according to strict rules, so they are representative for the whole of Kazakstan. Additionally the volume of regional groups allow to assume that regional representativeness also has been provided.

Also based on the samples which had been presented above (see Section II/1.1 - II /1.7),we may obtain representative statements. We warn again that the data related to interviewed households of oblast's sub-groups, may be used only as non-obligatory reference-point, and this data can not be regarded as representative due to a lack of quantity of these sub-groups.

3.3

Compatibility

The results of LSMSK 1996 should be very carefully compared with the results of the similar profile surveys. Direct comparison can be accepted only if similar rules (related to sampling, data collection, intervals of supervision, count methods) and definitions (samples, concepts, key explanations, etc.) were also administered during another survey.

4. General Comments on Results Obtained and the Contexts of Data Presentation

Total number of people examined in 1996 households is 7223.

Chart 1: Percentage of examined households in Oblasts.
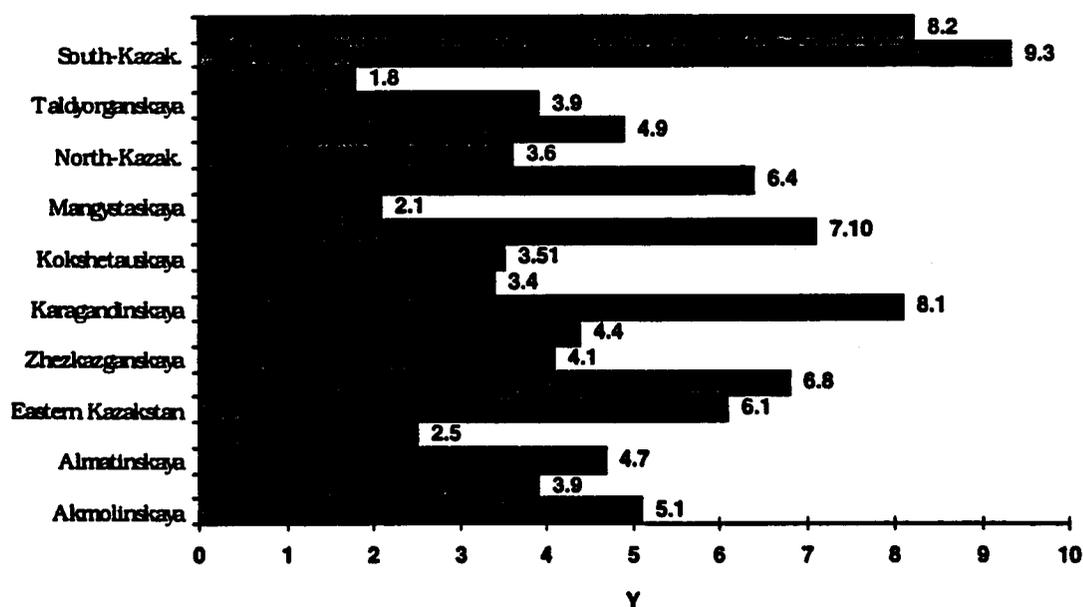
Table 3.1.: Number of households examined in Regions and with respect to types of population.

Geographical Region							total
	Center	South	West	North	East	Almaty City	
Count	399	348	246	423	401	179	1996
total	19.99	17.43	12.32	21.19	20.09	8.97	100.00
Type of settlement							
City	74.94	56.03	59.35	57.21	55.11	100.00	64.23
Village	25.06	43.97	40.65	42.79	44.89	.00	35.77

Table 3.2.: Number of in interviewed in different Regions and from different types of population

Geographical Region							total
	Center	South	West	North	East	Almaty City	
Count	1373	1477	995	1442	1427	509	7223
total	19.01	20.45	13.78	19.96	19.76	7.05	100.000
Type of settlement							
City	69.19	47.66	53.37	55.89	49.12	100.00	58.16
Village	30.81	52.34	46.63	44.11	50.88	.00	41.84

4.1. FAMILY QUESTIONNARIE

4.1.1. INFORMATION ON FAMILY
(Tables 4.1.1.1. - 4.1.1.16., Charts 3-9)

Average value of households throughout Kazakstan is 3.61.
That in cities and villages: 3.27 (n=1282)
In rural settlements: 4.23 (n=714)

Maximum average value of households is registered in rural settlement of the South Kazakstan Region (5.05), minimum one - in Almaty (2.84).

Share of men and women in percent as well as percentile distribution of age groups demonstrate that sample reflects actual distribution of population in the country with maximum accuracy.

Chart 2: Age pyramid

Age group	man	women
>=90		0,1
85-89	0,1	0,2
80-84	0,2	0,6
75-79	0,3	0,6
70-74	0,7	1,4
65-69	0,9	1,7
60-64	1,2	1,4
55-59	2	2,6
50-54	1,3	1,4
45-49	3,1	3,3
40-44	3,7	4,2
35-39	4,2	5,2
30-34	3,2	4
25-29	3	3,3
20-24	3,7	3,7
15-19	5,2	4,9
10-14	5,9	5,6
5-9	6	4,6
0-4	3,3	3,2
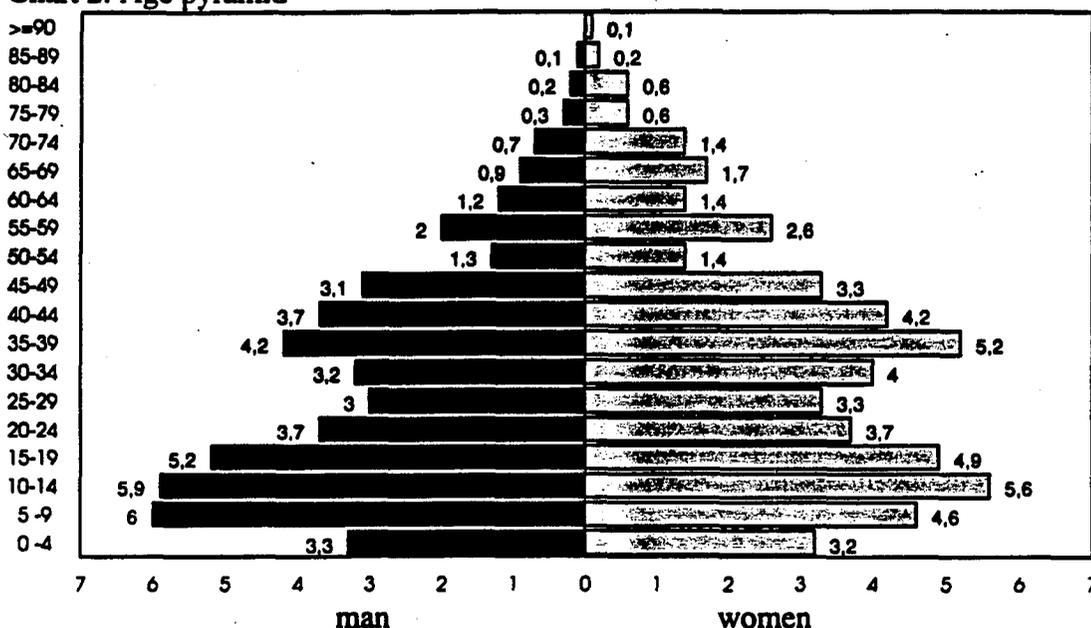
Population of rural settlements is younger than that in cities on the average. (See Chart 3). It results from the fact that birth rate in rural settlements is higher, which reflects domination of families with children and ones with many children, in particular in villages.

When considering groups with respect to average per capita incomes, it appears that groups with lower incomes are represented mostly by big families and families with children. The larger the number of households' members, the lower its average per capita monthly monetary income in a household.

4.1.2.   HOUSING CONDITIONS
(Tables 4.1.2.1. - 4.1.2.21., Chart 10)

Forty four percent of interviewed informed that they are satisfied or completely satisfied with their lodgings, 36 percent were not satisfied or completely unsatisfied, 20 percent gave neutral answer.

Average size of total area of flats is 59.17 square meters.
In cities and villages: 54.49
In rural settlement : 67.61
Fifty two percent consider their area to be quite sufficient, 22 percent - insufficient to some extent, 26 percent - insufficient.

Fifty and a half percent of interviewed live in individual flats of tenement houses, 5 percent of them live in flats with common use kitchen/ bathroom/toilet (communal flats). Forty six and a half percent live in private houses, 1.9% - in hostels, 1.2 percent are living with their relatives/ friends.

Ninety one percent of interviewed responded that a lodging is their property - 54% of them have privatized their lodgings during the latest years, 34% have always been owners of their lodgings and 12 percent bought privatized lodgings.

Forty three percent of interviewed families have not bathrooms, 50% use common-use toilet located off-flat. Thirty nine percent responded that they have neither sewerage nor a cesspool. Fourteen percent use cesspool and 47 percent - sewerage.
Fifty five percent of families live in flats/ houses, built 21 years ago and earlier, 72% of all interviewed answered that capital repairs have been never made in their houses.
Twenty nine percent of families live in brick or stone houses, 33 percent - in concrete houses, 7 percent - in wooden houses and 20 percent live in houses built of adobe materials.

Average rent for families renting a lodging is 280.1 tenge. Sixty seven percent of interviewed answered that they are calmed down with respect to possible rent rise.

Total expenditures on the average per month are 1486 tenge. This amount includes "net" rent, payments for all types of services (electricity, heating, water supply, gas, rubbish removal, radio, telephone) as well as taxes on lodgings.

Thirteen percent of interviewed families own secondary lodgings (house, dacha (country house, flat, jurt (nomad's tent) - three fourth of them said that they have dachas. The most share of households with secondary housing is observed in cities.

Provision of households with goods of lengthy use is rather uniform in the regional context, that is why only its linear distribution is shown.

4.1.3. AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE BREEDING
(Tables 4.1.3.1 - 4.1.3.26)

67.7% of interviewed answered that during the last 12 months they owned a land plot.
In cities and villages: 50 percent
In rural settlements: 79 percent

Further groups of urban and rural land owners were analyzed separately. Moreover, farms were separated within the group of rural land owners.

Average area of a plot is 35.19 hundred square meters. This value differs greatly within specified three groups, that is why it should always be considered with respect to a particular group:
In cities and villages: 7.36 hundred square meters
In rural settlements exclusive of farms: 21.16 hundred square meters
In farms: 3311.8 hundred square meters.

93.9 percent of land owners were growing something on their plots during the last 12 months.
In cities and villages: 94.9 percent
In rural settlements:92.6 percent.

Detailed interviews were conducted in these households in order to find out what kind of crop they gathered and in what amount as well as how they used their crop.

Forty one percent of interviewed responded that they have cattle or poultry.
In cities and villages: 18 percent
In rural settlements:83 percent.

Further analysis was undertaken separately for groups of urban and rural cattle breeders and for farms.

4.1.4. EXPENDITURES, CONSUMPTION

4.1.4.1 Expenditures on Food
(Tables 4.1.4.1.1 - 4.1.5.1.1., Charts 11-15)

Methodological comment:
Not all households were included into analyses of expenditures for food. Ninety "extreme" households were excluded and subjected to our own analysis, expenditures on food in these households differ greatly from normal statistical distribution. Such approach is based on the theory of exploratory data analysis (Tukey) and it was carried out by means of SPSS - module Explore. This group was called "EXTR", remained 1906 households - "NORM". When speaking about both groups together we use the name "ALL".

Exploratory data analysis: diagram Stem and Leaf[3]
Valid cases: 1996,0   Missing cases: ,0   Percent missing: ,0

Mean	22033,58	Std Err	353,1485	Min	,0000	Skewness	2,0937
Median	18586,63	Variance	2,49E+08	Max	141395,0	S E Skew	,0548
5% Trim	20396,55	Std Dev	15777,48	Range	141395,0	Kurtosis	7,2983
95% CI for Mean	(21341,00; 22762,16)			IQR	16967,13	S E Kurt	,1095


```
Frequency    Stem &  Leaf

        9    0 *  011
       56    0 t  22222233333333333
       88    0 f  4444444444455555555555555555555
      115    0 s  666666666666666666667777777777777777777777
      139    0 .  8888888888888888888888889999999999999999999999999
      137    1 *  00000000000000000000000011111111111111111111111
      143    1 t  2222222222222222222222222222333333333333333333333
      131    1 f  4444444444444444444444455555555555555555555555
      130    1 s  66666666666666666666666666677777777777777777777
      156    1 .  88888888888888888888888888888899999999999999999999999999
       97    2 *  00000000000000000011111111111111111
      114    2 t  22222222222222222222223333333333333333333
       91    2 f  444444444444444444455555555555555
       82    2 s  6666666666666666777777777777
       77    2 .  88888888888888889999999999
       59    3 *  0000000001111111111
       55    3 t  2222222223333333333
       46    3 f  444444445555555
       47    3 s  6666666677777777
       31    3 .  8888899999
       16    4 *  00111
       25    4 t  22223333
       15    4 f  44445
       15    4 s  66777
       12    4 .  8999
       14    5 *  00011
        6    5 t  23
       90Extremes > 54000
```

Stem width: 10000,00
Each leaf: 3 case(s)

The diagram illustrates normal distribution of average expenditures per capita on food during 12 months. It is read as follows:

```
    9    0 *  011
   56    0 t  22222233333333333
   88    0 f  4444444444455555555555555555555
  115    0 s  666666666666666666667777777777777777777777
  139    0 .  8888888888888888888888889999999999999999999999999

.....
   12    4 .  8999

.....
```


Nine households spent less than 200 tenge on food per year.
56 households spent more than 200 but less 400 hundred tenge per year on food.
88 households spent more than 400 tenge but less than 600 tenge per year on food.
115 households spent more than 600 tenge but less than 800 tenge per year on food.
139 households spent more than 800 tenge but less than 1000 tenge per year on food.

.....

12 households spent more than 48000 tenge but less than 50000 tenge per year on food...... 90 households (extreme) spent more than 54000 tenge.

---

[3] see: Tukey, J.W. (1977): Exploratory Data Analysis (Addison-Wesley; pp. 688) Reading, Mass

4.1.4.2. Domestic Production
(Table 4.1.4.2.1-4.1.5.1.5., Charts 16-19)

64.1 percent of people in interviewed households produce food on their own: gather crop from their own plots, keep cattle and get cattle-breeding products, gather mushrooms, berries, herbs, fish or hunt, they can also just can products bought in a certain season.
In cities and villages: 53.23 percent
In rural settlements: 89.34 percent.

Expenditures of these households on food on the average are lower than those of households, that do not produce food.

Average per capita expenditures on food within the last seven days in households producing food: 621.4 within the group NORM/ 1910.6 within the group EXTR.
Average per capita expenditures on food within the last seven days in households that do not produce food: 803.7 within the group NORM / 1796.6 within the group EXTR.

Average per capita expenditures on food during 12 months in households producing food: 17608.0 within the group NORM/ 70994.6 within the group EXTR.
Average per capita expenditures on food during 12 months in households that do not produce food: 23603.9 within the group NORM / 72754.3 within the group EXTR.

Moreover, it is obvious, that households producing food bought less items of food than non-producing ones.

4.1.2.3. Other Consumption of Food
(Tables 4.1.4.3.1. - 4.1.4.3.3.)

The answer to the question "Did members of your family have a meal somewhere else within the last 7 days?", there were obtained 305 positive answers (15.3% of interviewed households).
People from households with higher average per capita incomes have a meal in other places than at home oftener that those from households with lower level of average per capita incomes.

Average expenditures on meals out of home within the last 7 days in those households are 575.3 tenge.

519 households during the last 12 months received food as free assistance (26% of interviewed households). Average cost of such assistance within the last 7 days: 792.3 tenge. Average cost of such assistance during the last 12 months: 7967.4 tenge.

4.1.4.4. Expenditures During the Last 12 Months
(Tables 4.1.4.4.1. -4.1.4.4.4.)

This subsection contains data on expenditures on lengthy use food staff.

4.1.4.5 Other Expenditures
(Table 4.1.4.5.1-4.1.4.5.6.)

This subsection contains data on households' expenditures on other non-food goods, public utilities, private and religious services, procurement of securities, payment of various subsidies, fees, debts as well as to make savings. We also mean assistance to relatives, friends, etc.

4.1.5. INCOMES
(Tables 4.1.5.1-4.1.5.33., Charts 21 and 22)

Average income of a household in Kazakstan within the (last) 30 days according to LSMSK is 10758.6 tenge.
In cities and villages: 12417.6 tenge
In rural settlements: 7391.1 tenge

This is three time lower than average "ideal" income, i.e. average amount of money, which is, according to the words of respondents, necessary to a family in order to live normally: 32619.5 tenge.
Average per capita income within the (last) days is 3492.8 tenge.
In cities and villages: 4257.2 tenge
In rural settlements: 1941.5 tenge.
It is interesting : most of 154 refuses with respect to incomes were registered in rural settlements: 106 (68.8%).
Moreover, a number of households are presented, which get subsidies for children, stipends and other allowances from the State (except pensions) and average values of these incomes.

4.2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

4.2.1. GENERAL DATA / MIGRATION
(Table 4.2.1.1. -4.2.1.18., Charts 23-28)

Out of 7223 interviewed persons 6955 permanently live in their households (96.3%), 130 (1.8%) are live their most part of their time and 65 (0.9%) oftener live in other places. First of all these are young people (60% in the age of 15-29 years old), who study, work or serve in other places.

2616 people (36.2%) used to live in another place (other places), 4356 persons (62.8%) have never changed their place of living.
A share of settled people is extremely large in villages situated in the south and west of the Country.

Major directions of migration:

1. to a city in Kazakstan from another republic of the ex-USSR: 632 of interviewed (25.3%)
2. to a city of Kazakstan from another Rayon of the same Oblast: 418 of interviewed (16.7%)
3. to a city of Kazakstan from another Oblast: 317 of interviewed (12.7%)
4. to a village in Kazakstan from another settlement of the same Rayon: 242 of interviewed (9.7%)
5. to a village in Kazakstan from another Rayon of the same Oblast: 206 of interviewed (8.2%)
6. to a city in Kazakstan from another settlement of the same Rayon: 194 of interviewed (7.8%)
7. in to a village in Kazakstan from another republic of the former USSR: 163 of interviewed (6.5%)
8. to a village in Kazakstan from another Oblast: 116 of interviewed (4.6%)
9. from the city of birth to another place and back: 108 of interviewed (4.3%)
10. from a village of birth to another place and back: 108 of interviewed (3.3%)
11. to a village in Kazakstan from another country: 14 of interviewed (0.6%)
12. to a city in Kazakstan from another country: 8 of interviewed (0.3%)

To the question "Are you going to move within the next year?", the distribution of answers was the following: 347 of interviewed adults (5.1%) answered "yes" and 385 (5.6%) of interviewed answered "may be", 44% of these people put forward the main reason for moving as "I hope for better life there".

National composition of interviewed quite accurately reflects the national composition in Kazakstan: 45.6% of Kazakhs, 38.0% of Russians, 4.3% of Germans, 4.0% of Ukrainians, 1.8 of Tartars, 0.9% of Uzbeks, 0.9% of Koreans, .6 of Poles, 0.5% of Belorussians, 0.2% of Azerbadjans, 3.0% of others (first of all, Turks, Uygurs, Armenians).
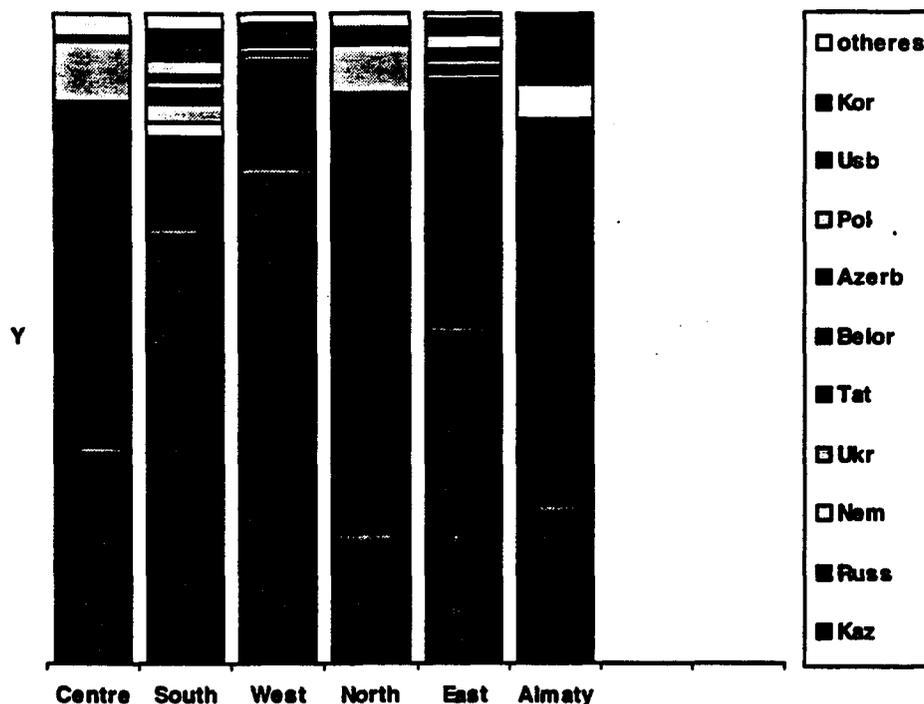
42.3% of interviewed speak Kazakh at home, 54.1% speak Russian and 2.4% speak other languages. 33.3% of interviewed speak both Kazakh and Russian languages, 50.3% know only Russian, 15.2% know only Kazakh, 0.2% of interviewed speak neither Kazakh nor Russian.

4.2.2. EDUCATION
(Tables 4.2.2.1. - 4.2.2.16)

On the average the adults respondents finished 9 forms of a secondary school. (Their parents finished, on the average, 7 forms). This figure practically does not depend on the type of population, 65.1 percent of adults continued studying after school - on the average for 3.1 year. Average period of post school education in cities is longer than in rural settlements. It is very long in Almaty (3.7) and in cities of the South (3.5) and North (3.3).

On the average the adult Kazakstani person studied for 11 years (11.04 years for men/10.97 for women).

7.2 percent of interviewed older than 16 were studying at a time when interviews were conducted (69.5% in cities: 48% of men / 52% of women and 30.3% in rural settlements: 54% of men / 46% of women). The distribution among them is the following:

- 36.7% studied in secondary schools, gymnasiums, lyceums
- 34.9% - in institutes and universities
- 13.0% in technical, medical, pedagogical or musical schools
- 4.8% in professional-technical schools with secondary education or in technical schools
- 3.3% - in professional-technical schools without secondary education
- 3.3% in colleges

- 1.3% attended professional courses
- 1.0% - post graduate courses and
- 0.5% - retraining.

80.2 percent of children at the age of 6-16 were studying at a time when interviews were conducted, 95.8% of them - in secondary schools, 1.9% in Lyceums and 2.1% - in gymnasiums, 79.3% of children who do not attend school will start learning at the age of 7, 12.9% have already finished a school, 1% do not attend school because of a health condition, 0.8% were sent ·down and 0.5% can not afford studying because of high fees for education (5.4% - other reasons).
8.9 percent of schoolchildren were forced to miss classes because of agricultural works (7.66 days on the average).

Expenditures on education of children in Kazakstan are rather low, on the average: parents paid 92.25 tenge, on the average, for textbooks for the given year (database: 864 schoolchildren, families paid nothing for the rest 600 schoolchildren) and 17.9 tenge per month for education at school (database: 63 schoolchildren, families paid nothing for the rest 1330 schoolchildren).

Most parents rely strongly upon future of their children: 55.3% of them want their children to obtain a university education, 27.4% want their children to get education in technical, medical or pedagogical schools. Sex of a child was not taken into account in the plans of parents.

4.2.3. CARE OF CHILDREN
(Tables 4.2.3.1.-4.2.3.5.)

60,9 % of children need require care. Their average age is 6,8 years. (In comparison to children not requiring care: their average age is 12,9 years.)
Family members most frequently care for children: 86,6 % in urban areas and 90,1 % in rural areas.
If children attend preschool, they are for the most part state-run (78,1 %) or company managed (17,0 %).

4.2.4. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS / LABOR
(Tables 4.2.4.1.-4.2.4.61., Charts 32-34)

Questions regarding this section were asked to all adults, i.e. people older than 16, and moreover, to teenagers, who finished schools. Analysis should exclude all persons younger than 16 years old, still studying at schools (n=354), 4870 respondents were included into analysis.

Three groups were picked out for analysis:

A: persons, who are capable of working according to official definition (men from 16 to 59 years old and women from 16 to 54 years old, exclusive of disabled people), irrespective whether they are working or not (3844 persons or 53.7% of all interviewed or 78.9% of interviewed within this section).

B.   persons whose age exceeds limits of capable of working age/condition according to official definition, but who are still working: men from 60 years old and women from 55 years old, working

teenagers as well as working disabled people (invalids) (97 persons, which is 1.3% of total number of interviewed or 2% of interviewed under this section).

C. persons whose age exceeds limits of capable of working age/condition according to official definition, and who do not work: men from 60 years old and women from 55 years old, teenagers under 16 years old, who finished schools already and invalids (929 persons, which is 12.9% of total number of interviewed or 19.1% of interviewed under this section).

Major analysis is focused on the **group A** and its subgroups:

A1 hired,
    11 with the only source of income
    12 with several sources of income (second job, private business, other earnings)

A2 non hired
    21 farmers
    22 private entrepreneurs / employers
    23 involved in individual labor activity (on their own proceeds)
    24 involved in other type of job, that has been paid for
    25 other non hired workers (members of cooperatives)

A3 students who do not work
    30 students (at schools, PTS, students - older than 16 years old)

A4 housekeepers (housewives, maternity leaves)
    41 housewives
    42 on maternity leave

A5 non working
    51 unemployed who are looking for a job
    52 unemployed who do not wish to work
    53 other people in capable of working age who are jobless (answered "no" all the questions on job, not included into other categories, but do not consider themselves to be jobless)
    54 non working because of health condition, but not invalids

A6
    60 respondents who get a pension because of bread-winners loss or possession of many children, these respondents are in capable of working age, but they do not work.

2461 (54.5% of all respondents older than 16) told that they are hired, 39 of them are hired by more than one enterprise.
204 of interviewed said that they have "their own business", i.e. they are doing business, 36 of them hire people who are not members of households.
222 persons had one more source of income, i.e. they were involved in additional activity that was paid for within the last 30 days.

Total working income throughout Kazakstan within the last 30 days is 5794.85 tenge, it represents the total of all working incomes (salaries, bonuses, profit, chance earnings). It is higher for men then for women: 6836.15 tenge for men / 4703.21 tenge for women.

One hundred twenty eight persons are registered as unemployed out of non-working persons (3.3% of all capable of working - see group A).

Those who were not registered gave the following responses: 458 persons said that there was no sense in registration (42.6%), 349 said that they did not want to be registered (32.4%), 104 persons did not trust employment services (9.7%), 92 persons did not know how to do it (8.5%), period for 61 persons terminated (5.7%).

Fourty four persons out of those who registered as unemployed receive unemployment benefit (34.4% of registered as unemployed or 1.1% of all capable of working persons).

On the average they received 1299.53 tenge of unemployment benefits during the last 30 days.

Total average income of capable of working persons in Kazakstan during the last 30 days is 5649.80 tenge. It represents both the total of all working incomes (salaries, bonuses, profit, chance earnings) and pensions, subsidies and allowances. It is higher for men than for women: 6613.14 tenge for men / 4812.74 tenge for women. Given figure is derived from information of respondents (Question 124 of the se4ction "JOB") It can be compared with the total formed from all answers to the questions on incomes in the section "JOB": 5141.79 tenge (6469.4 tenge for men / 3988.5 tenge for women).

4.2.5. MEDICAL SERVICES / ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH / FOR WOMEN (Tables 4.2.5.1. - 4.2.5.22.)

General condition of health, problems with health and use of medical services as well as expenditures on medical services are presented.

1332 respondents told that they had some problems with health during the last 30 days.

Ninety three out of 726 persons who visited a doctor during the last 30 days paid him: 632.7 tenge on the average.

Ninety persons out of 258 who were examined additionally during the last 30 days paid for that : 545.2 tenge on the average.

Thirty six persons out of 69 who were in hospitals during the last 30 days paid for that: 4003.5 tenge on the average.

Five hundred ninety three persons out of 686 who were prescribed with a medicine paid for it: 959.6 tenge, on the average, 279 persons did not buy a medicine (168: no money, 94: medicine was not available in chemist's).

Sixty nine respondents out of 293 were subjected to preventive examination during the last 30 days, paid for that: 397.0 tenge, on the average.

Almost all children were inoculated (2312), there is no difference between regions and types of population.

During the last three months 1163 children were inoculated, 52 parents paid for inoculation: 14 tenge on the average.

Sixty six parents told that they could not inoculate their children:
29 - no vaccine, 19 - no time, 13 - too expensive, 11 - no transport, 9 - afraid of infection.

2154 children participated in all or almost all required preventive examinations, parents of the rest 188 children did not know it was necessary (112), 36 of them said they were short of time, 20 of them told they did not know where it was.

1957 respondents suffer from chronic diseases.

Total expenditures on medical services, purchasing medicines during the last 30 days are 680.7 tenge - for those 1635 persons who used such services.

1245 respondents (25.5%) of adults are smoking at present, 1891 (39.1% of adults) were drinking alcohol during the last thirty days.

Four hundred seventy five women bore children during the last 5 years, most of all (97%) in maternity houses .On the average women were feeding their children with their own milk only for 7.5 months. After feeding with mother's milk 689 (73.6%) women cooked for their babies themselves, 78 (8.3%) bought prepared food for babies, 169 (18.1%) cooked and bought food. 1002 (52.2%) Kazakstani women under 55 years old are preserving against pregnancy.

4.2.6.   BUDGET OF TIME
(Table 4.2.6.1.)

It is shown how time is used for different types of activities, related to house work during the last 7 days and how many hours these activities took during a week both for adults and children.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Table 4.1.1.1.
Respondents´ gender, by region and by type of location
Data base: all respondents

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
male	45,89	44,74	50,09	46,53	47,36	43,42	46,30
female	54,11	55,26	49,91	53,47	52,64	56,58	53,70
n =	950	704	531	806	701	509	4201
sub % =	13,15	9,75	7,35	11,16	9,71	7,05	58,16
rural							
male	51,77	52,01	51,94	48,27	48,35	,00	50,30
female	48,23	47,99	48,06	51,73	51,65	,00	49,70
n =	423	773	464	636	726	0	3022
sub % =	5,86	10,70	6,42	8,81	10,05	,00	41,84

Table 4.1.1.2.:
Respondents´ age, by region and by type of location
Data base: all respondents

	region						total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
0 —4	5,16	6,68	8,29	4,71	2,43	5,70	5,33
5 —9	10,00	9,09	10,55	10,79	8,42	7,47	9,50
10—14	9,89	10,51	13,18	9,55	13,27	7,07	10,57
15—19	10,42	8,81	7,34	9,80	9,84	8,64	9,33
20—24	6,42	10,23	6,21	7,07	7,13	6,88	7,33
25—29	6,53	,6,53	5,27	7,20	3,85	7,47	6,17
30—34	7,16	7,10	11,30	5,71	5,99	5,89	7,05
35—39	12,00	7,39	10,92	12,03	9,99	6,68	10,12
40—44	8,53	9,09	7,34	10,55	7,28	7,86	8,57
45—49	6,11	6,82	4,14	7,57	8,27	9,23	7,00
50—54	3,79	2,27	1,88	3,10	3,71	3,73	3,14
55—59	4,11	5,26	3,20	3,35	6,28	6,88	4,74
60—64	1,89	2,98	2,82	2,98	2,71	5,11	2,93
65—69	2,42	2,56	3,39	2,48	4,71	4,52	3,21
70—74	2,84	2,13	1,88	1,86	3,14	2,75	2,45
75—79	1,26	1,14	,38	,50	2,14	2,16	1,24
80+	1,47	1,42	1,88	,74	,86	1,96	1,33
n =	950	704	531	806	701	509	4201
sub % =	13,15	9,75	7,35	11,16	9,71	7,05	58,16
rural							
0 —4	9,22	9,31	8,62	5,19	8,40	,00	8,11
5 —9	12,29	11,77	10,99	10,85	14,19	,00	12,11
10—14	11,35	13,97	13,79	12,89	11,85	,00	12,84
15—19	12,77	12,81	10,34	10,85	10,19	,00	11,38
20—24	6,86	9,83	8,62	7,08	5,37	,00	7,58
25—29	7,57	6,08	8,19	5,50	6,34	,00	6,55
30—34	5,20	5,56	6,03	8,96	9,50	,00	7,25
35—39	9,69	6,21	7,33	9,59	9,09	,00	8,27
40—44	7,80	6,08	6,68	8,18	7,02	,00	7,08
45—49	6,15	4,92	4,74	6,76	4,96	,00	5,46
50—54	1,89	1,81	1,08	3,77	1,65	,00	2,08
55—59	4,96	5,30	2,37	4,09	4,13	,00	4,27
60—64	1,18	1,94	2,80	1,89	3,03	,00	2,22
65—69	1,18	1,29	2,80	2,36	1,65	,00	1,82
70—74	,95	1,42	3,02	1,10	1,38	,00	1,52
75—79	,24	,65	1,29	,16	,41	,00	,53
80+	,71	1,03	1,29	,79	,83	,00	,93
n =	423	773	464	636	726	0	3022
sub % =	5,86	10,70	6,42	8,81	10,05	,00	41,84

Figure 3:
Respondents´ age, by type of location
Data base: all respondents

	0 -4	5 -9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
urban	5,33	9,5	10,57	9,33	7,33	6,17	7,05	10,12	8,57	7	3,14	4,74	2,93	3,21	2,45	1,24	1,33
rural	8,11	12,11	12,84	11,38	7,58	6,55	7,25	8,27	7,08	5,46	2,08	4,27	2,22	1,82	1,52	0,53	0,93
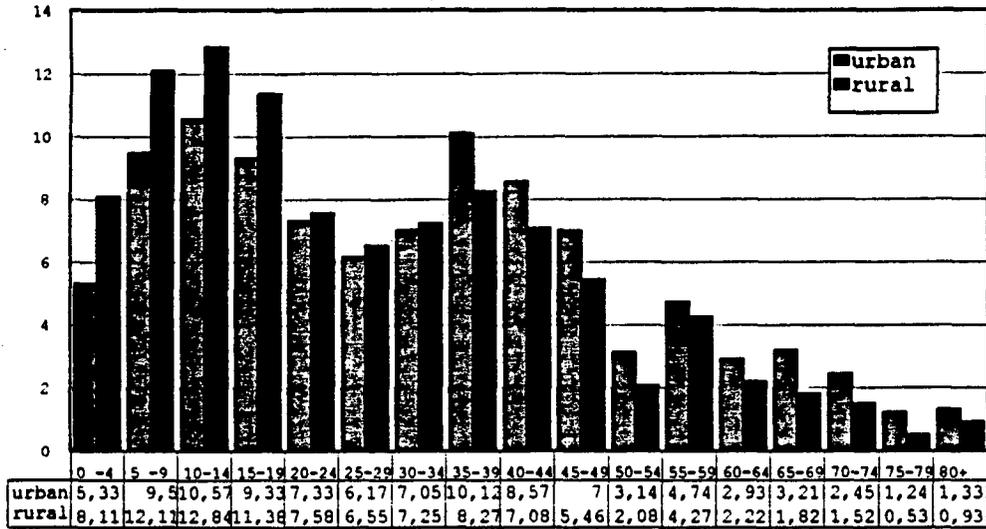
Figure 4:
Average size of households: confidence interval (95%),
by oblast
Data base: all households

95% CI number of hh-memb
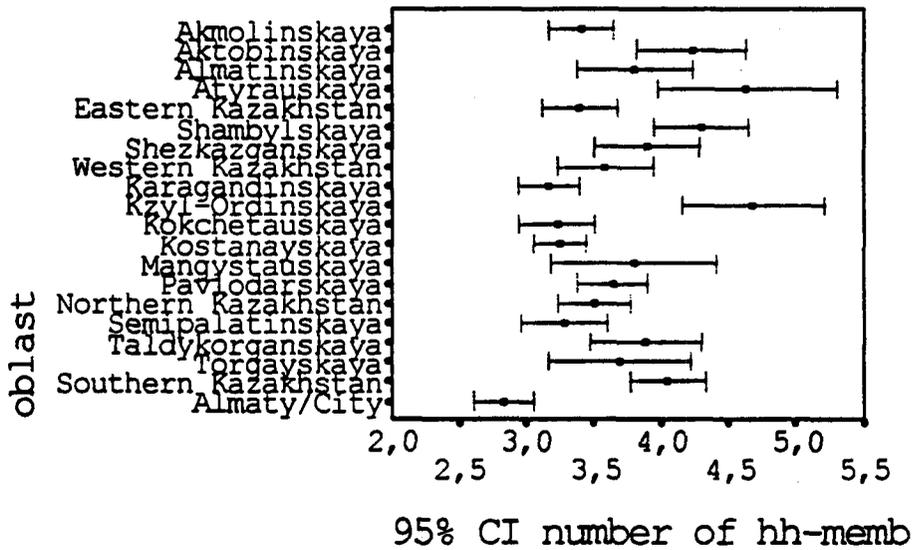
Table 4.1.1.3.:
Average size of households: by region and by type of location,
Data base: all households

	Mean	Cases
entire population	3,61	1996
central	3,43	399
urban	3,16	299
rural	4,23	100
south	4,24	348
urban	3,61	195
rural	5,05	153
west	4,01	246
urban	3,60	146
rural	4,60	100
north	3,40	423
urban	3,33	242
rural	3,51	181
east	3,55	401
urban	3,17	221
rural	4,02	180
Almaty	2,84	179

Total Cases = 1996

Figure 5:
Average size of households: by region and by type of location,
Data base: all households

LSMS Kazakstan 1996

4
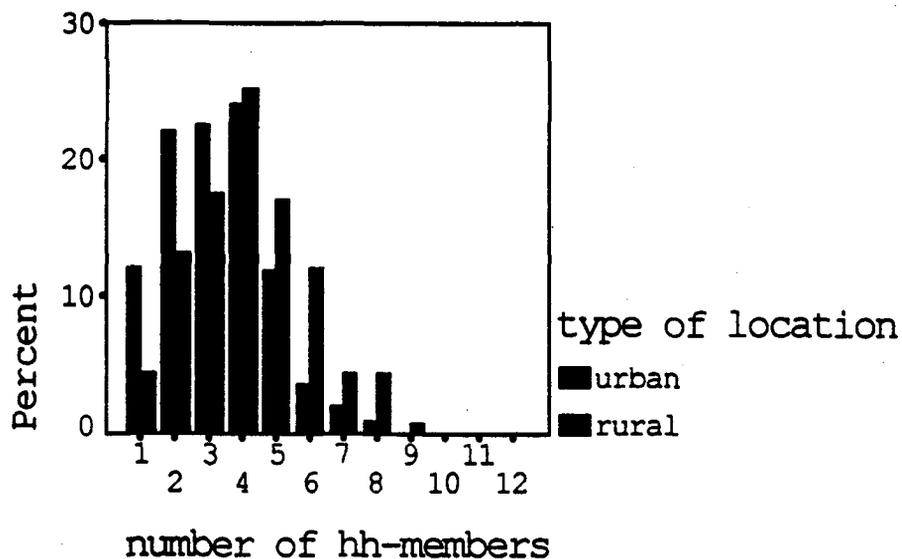
Table 4.1.1.4.:
Number of children (*up to and including* 16 years),
by region and by type of location,
Data base: all households

| | region | | | | | | Total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
number of children							
urban							
0	46,15	42,05	32,19	37,19	52,04	59,78	45,16
1	28,43	25,64	25,34	37,60	21,72	23,46	27,54
2	20,07	22,05	31,51	22,73	18,10	13,41	20,90
3	3,68	8,21	8,90	2,48	6,33	3,35	5,15
4	1,34	2,05	1,37	,00	1,36	,00	1,01
5	,33	,00	,68	,00	,45	,00	,23
n =	299	195	146	242	221	179	1282
sub % =	14,98	9,77	7,31	12,12	11,07	8,97	64,23
rural							
0	22,00	21,57	26,00	35,36	29,44	,00	27,73
1	28,00	21,57	29,00	34,25	24,44	,00	27,45
2	27,00	22,88	17,00	22,65	27,78	,00	23,81
3	17,00	18,95	15,00	3,87	12,78	,00	12,75
4	5,00	9,80	9,00	3,31	2,78	,00	5,60
5	,00	3,27	4,00	,55	2,78	,00	2,10
6	1,00	1,31	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42
7	,00	,65	,00	,00	,00	,00	,14
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,77

Table 4.1.1.5.:
Number of children (*up to and including* 16 years),
by region and by type of location,
Data base: all households with children up to 16 years

| | region | | | | | | Total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
number of children							
urban							
1	52,80	44,25	37,37	59,87	45,28	58,33	50,21
2	37,27	38,05	46,46	36,18	37,74	33,33	38,12
3	6,83	14,16	13,13	3,95	13,21	8,33	9,39
4	2,48	3,54	2,02	,00	2,83	,00	1,85
5	,62	,00	1,01	,00	,94	,00	,43
n =	161	113	99	152	106	72	703
sub % =	13,21	9,27	8,12	12,47	8,70	5,91	57,67
rural							
1	35,90	27,50	39,19	52,99	34,65	,00	37,98
2	34,62	29,17	22,97	35,04	39,37	,00	32,95
3	21,79	24,17	20,27	5,98	18,11	,00	17,64
4	6,41	12,50	12,16	5,13	3,94	,00	7,75
5	,00	4,17	5,41	,85	3,94	,00	2,91
6	1,28	1,67	,00	,00	,00	,00	,58
7	,00	,83	,00	,00	,00	,00	,19
n =	78	120	74	117	127	0	516
sub % =	6,40	9,84	6,07	9,60	10,42	,00	42,33

Table 4.1.1.6.:
Distribution of households with children *up to and including* 16
years,
by region and by type of location,
Data base: all households with children up to 16 years

	region						total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
Count	239	233	173	269	233	72	1219
total	19,61	19,11	14,19	22,07	19,11	5,91	100,00
urban	67,36	48,50	57,23	56,51	45,49	100,00	57,67
rural	32,64	51,50	42,77	43,49	54,51	,00	42,33

Figure 6:
Number of children *(up to and including 16 years),*
for entire population
Data base: all households with children up to 16 years

7
,1%

6
,2%

5
1,5%

4
4,3%

3
12,9%

2
35,9%

1
45,0%
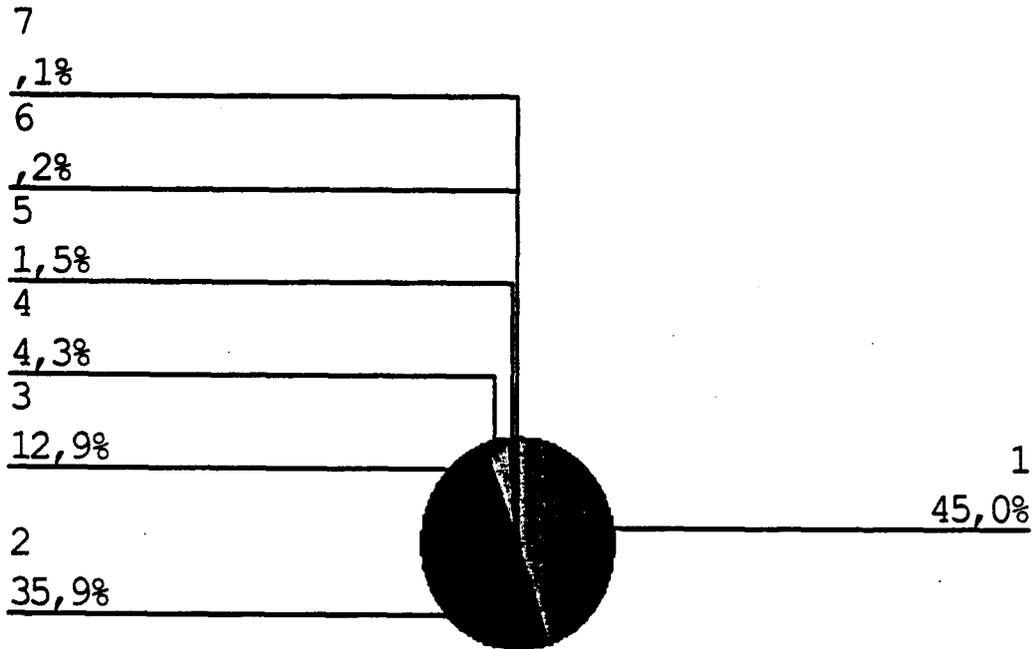
Figure 7:
Average number of children (*up to and including* 16 years):
confidence interval (95%), by oblast
Data base: all households with children up to 16 years

95% CI N_CHILD
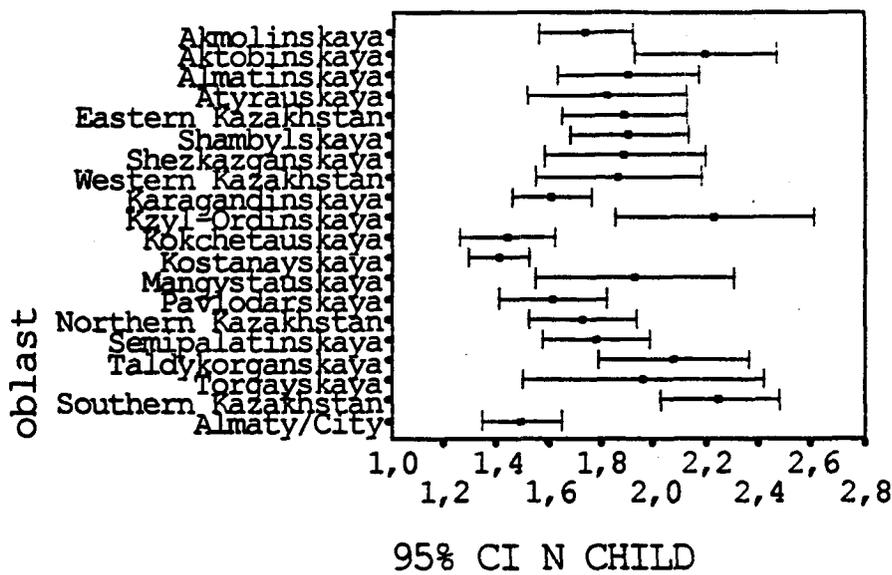
Table 4.1.1.7.:
Average number of children (*up to and including* 16 years),
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households with children up to 16 years

	average number of children	number of hh
entire population	1,82	1219
central	1,74	239
urban	1,60	161
rural	2,03	78
south	2,12	233
urban	1,76	113
rural	2,45	120
west	1,99	173
urban	1,82	99
rural	2,21	74
north	1,53	269
urban	1,44	152
rural	1,65	117
east	1,90	233
urban	1,76	106
rural	2,03	127
Almaty	1,50	72

Total Cases = 1219

Table 4.1.1.8.:
Number of household members, by income group and by region
Data base: all households

			region					Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	

number of hh members / income group

1

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	2,86	9,52	,00	4,76	,00	,00	2,26
761 to 1520	,00	14,29	,00	9,52	6,67	2,70	5,08
1521 to 3040	42,86	33,33	22,22	38,10	44,44	35,14	37,85
3041 to 4560	20,00	9,52	38,89	23,81	11,11	27,03	20,34
4561 to 9880	22,86	28,57	22,22	14,29	26,67	24,32	23,73
9881 to	11,43	4,76	16,67	9,52	11,11	10,81	10,73
n =	35	21	18	21	45	37	177
sub % =	1,90	1,14	,98	1,14	2,44	2,01	9,61

2

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	5,56	10,20	6,25	11,94	5,19	,00	6,69
761 to 1520	15,28	22,45	15,63	11,94	12,99	6,38	13,95
1521 to 3040	37,50	40,82	37,50	41,79	37,66	19,15	36,34
3041 to 4560	19,44	12,24	12,50	14,93	28,57	38,30	21,51
4561 to 9880	16,67	8,16	18,75	13,43	11,69	27,66	15,41
9881 to	5,56	6,12	9,38	5,97	3,90	8,51	6,10
n =	72	49	32	67	77	47	344
sub % =	3,91	2,66	1,74	3,64	4,18	2,55	18,68

3

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	9,09	10,20	17,78	9,65	7,27	,00	9,30
761 to 1520	18,18	32,65	22,22	22,81	16,36	2,78	20,16
1521 to 3040	30,68	44,90	28,89	34,21	32,73	36,11	34,11
3041 to 4560	18,18	8,16	8,89	13,16	21,82	25,00	15,50
4561 to 9880	17,05	4,08	17,78	14,91	20,00	33,33	16,80
9881 to	6,82	,00	4,44	5,26	1,82	2,78	4,13
n =	88	49	45	114	55	36	387
sub % =	4,78	2,66	2,44	6,19	2,99	1,95	21,01

4

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	18,28	29,73	18,37	12,61	25,00	,00	18,42
761 to 1520	23,66	24,32	16,33	24,37	25,00	16,22	22,81
1521 to 3040	31,18	25,68	38,78	21,01	32,14	32,43	28,73
3041 to 4560	13,98	14,86	16,33	17,65	10,71	24,32	15,57
4561 to 9880	11,83	4,05	4,08	19,33	5,95	24,32	11,62
9881 to	1,08	1,35	6,12	5,04	1,19	2,70	2,85
n =	93	74	49	119	84	37	456
sub % =	5,05	4,02	2,66	6,46	4,56	2,01	24,76

5

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	17,78	25,00	19,44	17,07	26,15	,00	20,70
761 to 1520	20,00	26,79	22,22	17,07	30,77	,00	23,05
1521 to 3040	33,33	30,36	36,11	31,71	33,85	53,85	33,98
3041 to 4560	13,33	5,36	8,33	14,63	4,62	38,46	10,16
4561 to 9880	13,33	5,36	11,11	17,07	4,62	7,69	9,38
9881 to	2,22	7,14	2,78	2,44	,00	,00	2,73
n =	45	56	36	41	65	13	256
sub % =	2,44	3,04	1,95	2,23	3,53	,71	13,90

>=6

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	47,06	48,10	27,27	23,53	52,50	,00	40,99
761 to 1520	29,41	37,97	36,36	29,41	35,00	12,50	34,23
1521 to 3040	14,71	10,13	29,55	29,41	5,00	50,00	16,67
3041 to 4560	8,82	1,27	6,82	5,88	2,50	25,00	4,95
4561 to 9880	,00	1,27	,00	,00	2,50	12,50	1,35
9881 to	,00	1,27	,00	11,76	2,50	,00	1,80
n =	34	79	44	17	40	8	222
sub % =	1,85	4,29	2,39	,92	2,17	,43	12,05

Table 4.1.1.9.:
Number of children (*up to and including* 16 years),
by income group and by region
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	

number of children / income group

0

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	6,76	15,60	8,82	8,09	5,92	,00	7,36
761 to 1520	13,51	21,10	8,82	16,91	8,55	2,80	12,22
1521 to 3040	37,16	38,53	35,29	40,44	40,79	30,84	37,64
3041 to 4560	18,24	10,09	19,12	16,18	24,34	31,78	20,00
4561 to 9880	18,24	10,09	16,18	13,24	14,47	27,10	16,39
9881 to	6,08	4,59	11,76	5,15	5,92	7,48	6,39
n =	148	109	68	136	152	107	720
sub % =	8,03	5,92	3,69	7,38	8,25	5,81	39,09

1

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	15,38	16,67	20,69	12,06	16,09	,00	14,15
761 to 1520	14,42	33,33	24,14	19,15	26,44	14,63	21,81
1521 to 3040	30,77	28,21	25,86	26,24	32,18	26,83	28,49
3041 to 4560	18,27	15,38	12,07	17,73	10,34	26,83	16,31
4561 to 9880	16,35	3,85	15,52	17,73	13,79	29,27	15,32
9881 to	4,81	2,56	1,72	7,09	1,15	2,44	3,93
n =	104	78	58	141	87	41	509
sub % =	5,65	4,23	3,15	7,65	4,72	2,23	27,63

2

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	15,19	36,00	10,34	15,12	28,05	,00	20,05
761 to 1520	30,38	30,67	27,59	26,74	31,71	12,50	28,47
1521 to 3040	34,18	22,67	43,10	26,74	24,39	45,83	30,45
3041 to 4560	12,66	5,33	12,07	11,63	7,32	20,83	10,40
4561 to 9880	6,33	4,00	3,45	16,28	7,32	16,67	8,42
9881 to	1,27	1,33	3,45	3,49	1,22	4,17	2,23
n =	79	75	58	86	82	24	404
sub % =	4,29	4,07	3,15	4,67	4,45	1,30	21,93

3

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	30,77	39,02	29,63	27,27	39,39	,00	33,33
761 to 1520	26,92	31,71	22,22	27,27	33,33	,00	27,78
1521 to 3040	15,38	24,39	29,63	18,18	24,24	50,00	24,31
3041 to 4560	11,54	,00	7,41	9,09	,00	50,00	6,25
4561 to 9880	11,54	2,44	7,41	18,18	3,03	,00	6,25
9881 to	3,85	2,44	3,70	,00	,00	,00	2,08
n =	26	41	27	11	33	6	144
sub % =	1,41	2,23	1,47	,60	1,79	,33	7,82

4

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	77,78	52,63	50,00	50,00	85,71	,00	61,22
761 to 1520	22,22	31,58	30,00	25,00	14,29	,00	26,53
1521 to 3040	,00	5,26	20,00	25,00	,00	,00	8,16
4561 to 9880	,00	5,26	,00	,00	,00	,00	2,04
9881 to	,00	5,26	,00	,00	,00	,00	2,04
n =	9	19	10	4	7	0	49
sub % =	,49	1,03	,54	,22	,38	,00	2,66

5

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	100,00	50,00	33,33	,00	40,00	,00	42,86
761 to 1520	,00	25,00	66,67	,00	60,00	,00	42,86
1521 to 3040	,00	25,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	7,14
9881 to	,00	,00	,00	100,00	,00	,00	7,14
n =	1	4	3	1	5	0	14
sub % =	,05	,22	,16	,05	,27	,00	,76

6

	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	Total
to 760	,00	50,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	50,00
761 to 1520	,00	50,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	50,00
n =	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
sub % =	,00	,11	,00	,00	,00	,00	,11

Table 4.1.1.10.:

	Mean	Cases
entire population	3492	1842
central	3685	367
urban	4205	284
0	5473	128
1	3695	81
2	2560	59
3	3684	11
4	666	4
5	142	1
rural	904	83
0	2295	20
1	2272	23
2	1401	20
3	1923	15
4	609	5
south	2207	328
urban	2692	191
0	3186	79
1	2664	49
2	2109	43
3	1858	16
4	2883	4
rural	1530	137
0	1831	30
1	2375	29
2	1061	32
3	1098	25
4	1312	15
5	877	4
6	631	2
west	3020	224
urban	3762	142
0	5197	46
1	3423	35
2	2886	45
3	3238	13
4	1097	2
5	1142	1
rural	1737	82
0	3388	22
1	1183	23
2	1163	13
3	1218	14
4	900	8
5	659	2
north	4282	379
urban	5545	234
0	3926	88
1	8515	87
2	3661	53
3	2873	6
rural	2243	145
0	2337	48
1	2413	54
2	1694	33
3	1393	5
4	1087	4
5	15518	1
east	2831	366
urban	3372	205
0	4563	105
1	2519	46
2	2086	38
3	1219	12
4	427	3
5	1142	1
rural	2142	161
0	2838	47
1	2313	41
2	1891	44
3	1378	21
4	565	4
5	544	4
Almaty	5738	178
0	7044	107
1	4017	41
2	3558	24
3	2944	6

Number of children
(*up to and including* 16 years),
and monthly per capita income,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

Total Cases = 1996
Missing Cases = 154 or 7,7 Pct

LSMS Kazakstan 1996

10

Figure 8:
Average per capita income in relation to number of children (up to and including 16 years): confidence interval (95%), by region
Data base: all households
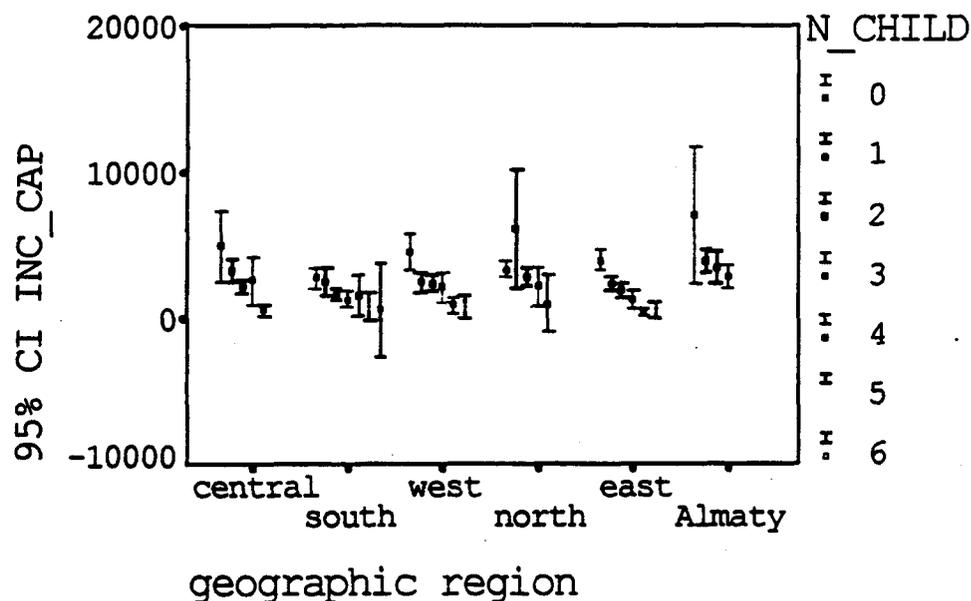
Table 4.1.1.11.:
Gender of household head, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

			region				Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
male	62,11	67,26	73,74	45,39	66,04	61,11	61,45
female	37,89	32,74	26,26	54,61	33,96	38,89	38,55
n =	161	113	99	152	106	72	703
sub % =	13,21	9,27	8,12	12,47	8,70	5,91	57,67
rural							
male	84,62	80,83	77,03	80,34	77,95	,00	80,04
female	15,38	19,17	22,97	19,66	22,05	,00	19,96
n =	78	120	74	117	127	0	516
sub % =	6,40	9,84	6,07	9,60	10,42	,00	42,33

Table 4.1.1.12.:
Education of household head, for entire population
Data base: all households

graduated from	number	percent
elem. or sec. school only	532	26,7
vocational school	326	16,3
PTU, FSO without	118	5,9
PTU with sec. school	201	10,1
tech. college and like	453	22,7
univ. and like	361	18,1
post-grad.	5	,3
total	1996	100,0

Table 4.1.1.13.:
Post-secondary education of household head, by region and by type of
location
Data base: all household heads with post-secondary education

| | region | | | | | | Total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
graduated from							
vocational school	20,60	12,33	30,56	8,91	26,71	9,52	17,62
PTU, FSO without	9,01	6,85	8,33	8,91	9,94	4,76	8,20
PTU with sec. school	21,89	10,27	14,81	16,34	10,56	7,94	14,55
tech. college and like	27,90	34,93	21,30	41,58	30,43	30,95	31,86
univ. and like	20,60	34,93	24,07	23,76	22,36	45,24	27,25
post-grad.	,00	,68	,93	,50	,00	1,59	.,51
n =	233	146	108	202	161	126	976
sub % =	15,92	9,97	7,38	13,80	11,00	8,61	66,67
rural							
gratuated from							
vocational school	32,47	39,53	37,50	28,47	26,52	,00	31,56
PTU, FSO without	7,79	3,49	14,29	10,22	5,30	,00	7,79
PTU with sec. school	18,18	12,79	7,14	9,49	12,88	,00	12,09
tech. college and like	24,68	29,07	21,43	29,93	34,09	,00	29,10
univ. and like	16,88	15,12	19,64	21,90	21,21	,00	19,47
n =	77	86	56	137	132	0	488
sub % =	5,26	5,87	3,83	9,36	9,02	,00	33,33

Figure 9:
Marital status, for entire population
Data base: all respondents

single
43,5%

widowed
5,8%

divorced
4,0%

cohabitating
1,8%
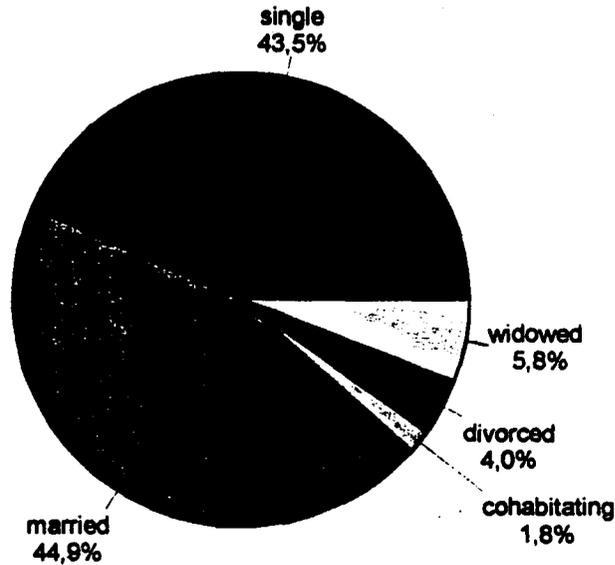
married
44,9%

Table 4.1.1.14.:
Marital status, by region and by location
Data base: all respondents

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
single	42,31	34,91	44,40	41,94	42,84	37,33	40,86
married	45,81	47,31	45,37	43,67	44,84	44,99	45,29
cohabitating	1,48	4,57	,58	2,36	,00	,00	1,57
divorced	4,45	4,89	3,09	7,32	4,87	8,25	5,46
widowed	5,94	8,32	6,56	4,71	7,45	9,43	6,83
n =	943	613	518	806	698	509	4087
sub % =	13,57	8,82	7,46	11,60	10,05	7,33	58,82
rural							
single	51,77	39,71	52,72	44,65	49,51	,00	47,15
married	42,55	49,20	39,22	46,70	42,58	,00	44,39
cohabitating	1,65	4,66	1,09	1,73	1,66	,00	2,24
divorced	,95	1,29	1,96	3,30	1,80	,00	1,92
widowed	3,07	5,14	5,01	3,62	4,44	,00	4,30
n =	423	622	459	636	721	0	2861
sub % =	6,09	8,95	6,61	9,15	10,38	,00	41,18

Table 4.1.1.15.:
Marital status, by region and by gender
Data base: all respondents

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
male							
single	49,77	42,56	55,02	47,80	50,74	43,44	48,66
married	46,40	50,43	40,96	47,51	45,43	51,13	46,64
cohabitating	1,53	5,47	1,00	2,49	,59	,00	2,05
divorced	,77	,51	1,41	1,32	1,47	4,52	1,33
widowed	1,53	1,03	1,61	,88	1,77	,90	1,33
n =	653	585	498	682	678	221	3317
sub % =	9,40	8,42	7,17	9,82	9,76	3,18	47,74
female							
single	41,09	32,62	41,34	38,95	42,11	32,64	38,69
married	43,34	46,31	44,05	42,76	42,11	40,28	43,35
cohabitating	1,54	3,85	,63	1,71	1,08	,00	1,65
divorced	5,75	5,38	3,76	9,34	4,99	11,11	6,44
widowed	8,27	11,85	10,23	7,24	9,72	15,97	9,86
n =	713	650	479	760	741	288	3631
sub % =	10,26	9,36	6,89	10,94	10,66	4,15	52,26

Table 4.1.1.16.:
Marital status, by region and by income group
Data base: all respondents

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
average monthly per capita income							
to 760							
single	55,92	38,39	52,20	46,15	54,85	,00	49,13
married	37,14	50,30	36,81	45,56	39,09	,00	42,23
cohabitating	,82	3,87	2,75	,00	1,21	,00	1,90
divorced	2,86	1,49	4,95	4,73	2,12	,00	2,85
widowed	3,27	5,95	3,30	3,55	2,73	,00	3,88
n =	245	336	182	169	330	0	1262
sub % =	3,84	5,27	2,86	2,65	5,18	,00	19,81
761 to 1520							
single	47,21	36,44	53,95	47,14	53,94	47,50	47,11
married	45,35	48,31	37,21	41,79	37,88	30,00	42,14
cohabitating	1,86	5,08	,00	3,93	1,21	,00	2,55
divorced	1,86	3,39	1,40	3,93	3,03	12,50	3,09
widowed	3,72	6,78	7,44	3,21	3,94	10,00	5,11
n =	269	354	215	280	330	40	1488
sub % =	4,22	5,56	3,37	4,39	5,18	,63	23,35
1521 to 3040							
single	42,66	34,72	44,41	38,89	40,38	41,90	40,44
married	44,84	48,26	46,44	44,71	47,80	40,78	45,78
cohabitating	1,63	3,47	1,02	2,38	,00	,00	1,50
divorced	4,35	4,51	1,02	7,94	3,57	7,26	4,70
widowed	6,52	9,03	7,12	6,08	8,24	10,06	7,59
n =	368	288	295	378	364	179	1872
sub % =	5,78	4,52	4,63	5,93	5,71	2,81	29,38
3041 to 4560							
single	39,67	33,73	44,32	42,11	31,21	33,78	37,65
married	48,37	50,60	45,45	48,42	54,61	45,95	48,92
cohabitating	3,26	4,82	,00	1,05	,00	,00	1,44
divorced	2,72	4,82	3,41	4,74	4,96	8,78	4,92
widowed	5,98	6,02	6,82	3,68	9,22	11,49	7,07
n =	184	83	88	190	141	148	834
sub % =	2,89	1,30	1,38	2,98	2,21	2,32	13,09
4561 to 9880							
single	40,40	34,62	35,82	44,50	35,24	33,33	38,71
married	49,01	42,31	56,72	44,00	46,67	55,00	48,49
cohabitating	,00	9,62	,00	1,00	3,81	,00	1,58
divorced	5,30	5,77	2,99	6,50	6,67	5,83	5,76
widowed	5,30	7,69	4,48	4,00	7,62	5,83	5,47
n =	151	52	67	200	105	120	695
sub % =	2,37	,82	1,05	3,14	1,65	1,88	10,91
9881 to							
single	34,21	40,54	37,50	43,66	41,67	26,32	38,91
married	60,53	45,95	43,75	47,89	33,33	42,11	47,06
cohabitating	,00	10,81	,00	1,41	,00	,00	2,26
divorced	,00	2,70	9,38	4,23	12,50	21,05	6,33
widowed	5,26	,00	9,38	2,82	12,50	10,53	5,43
n =	38	37	32	71	24	19	221
sub % =	,60	,58	,50	1,11	,38	,30	3,47

HOUSING

Table 4.1.2.1.:
Satisfaction with housing, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
not at all	12,04	12,89	11,64	14,46	13,12	19,55	13,82
not satisfied	24,08	24,23	21,92	27,69	23,08	18,44	23,58
neutral	20,40	21,13	18,49	24,38	19,46	21,79	21,08
satisfied	36,79	36,60	39,04	26,45	34,39	32,96	34,11
completely	6,69	5,15	8,90	7,02	9,95	7,26	7,42
n ▪	299	194	146	242	221	179	1281
sub % ▪	14,99	9,72	7,32	12,13	11,08	8,97	64,21
rural							
not at all	8,00	10,46	11,00	12,15	15,00	,00	11,76
not satisfied	27,00	20,92	19,00	20,99	20,00	,00	21,29
neutral	12,00	17,65	23,00	25,97	16,67	,00	19,47
satisfied	45,00	46,41	37,00	32,60	40,00	,00	39,78
completely	8,00	4,58	10,00	8,29	8,33	,00	7,70
n ▪	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % ▪	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,79

Table 4.1.2.2.:
Type of housing, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
separate apartm.	70,23	56,19	56,16	73,55	55,20	73,74	65,03
separate house	27,42	40,21	34,25	23,14	41,63	24,58	31,38
dormitories	2,01	2,58	9,59	1,24	1,81	,00	2,50
other	,33	1,03	,00	2,07	1,36	1,68	1,09
n ▪	299	194	146	242	221	179	1281
sub % ▪	14,99	9,72	7,32	12,13	11,08	8,97	64,21
rural							
separate apartm.	40,00	15,03	17,00	32,60	20,00	,00	24,51
separate house	60,00	81,70	82,00	63,54	79,44	,00	73,53
dormitories	,00	1,31	,00	1,10	,56	,00	,70
other	,00	1,96	1,00	2,76	,00	,00	1,26
n ▪	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % ▪	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,79

Table 4.1.2.3.:
Housing: own or rented?
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

		region						Total
		central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban								
own		88,74	89,47	94,70	90,38	90,78	89,89	90,31
rent from state		8,19	3,16	2,27	3,35	4,61	4,49	4,72
rent from legal entity		1,02	,00	1,52	1,67	2,76	2,81	1,60
rent from housing coop.		,34	,00	,00	,00	,46	,00	,16
rent from privat person		1,02	3,68	,00	2,93	,92	1,12	1,68
live in h. of relatives		,68	3,68	1,52	1,67	,46	1,69	1,52
n =		293	190	132	239	217	178	1249
sub % =		14,96	9,70	6,74	12,21	11,08	9,09	63,79
rural								
own		84,00	95,36	89,00	92,18	94,97	,00	91,96
rent from state		8,00	2,65	4,00	1,12	1,12	,00	2,82
rent from legal entity		7,00	,00	6,00	4,47	2,79	,00	3,67
rent from housing coop.		,00	,00	,00	,00	,56	,00	,14
rent from privat person		,00	1,99	,00	,56	,56	,00	,71
live in h. of relatives		1,00	,00	1,00	1,68	,00	,00	,71
n =		100	151	100	179	179	0	709
sub % =		5,11	7,71	5,11	9,14	9,14	,00	36,21

Table 4.1.2.4.:
Housing: separate or communal (shared), by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
communal	2,05	9,09	5,30	2,93	3,69	4,47	4,25
separate	97,95	90,91	94,70	97,07	96,31	95,53	95,75
n =	293	187	132	239	217	179	1247
sub % =	15,03	9,59	6,77	12,26	11,13	9,18	63,95
rural							
communal	5,00	10,42	5,00	3,33	7,26	,00	6,26
separate	95,00	89,58	95,00	96,67	92,74	,00	93,74
n =	100	144	100	180	179	0	703
sub % =	5,13	7,38	5,13	9,23	9,18	,00	36,05

Table 4.1.2.5.:
Average size of total living space, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region											
	central		south		west		north		east		Almaty	
	average size		average size		average size		average size		average size		average size	
	Valid N	Mean	Valid N	Mean	Valid N	Mean	Valid N	Mean	Valid N	Mean	Valid N	Mean
urban	298	51,9	195	62,1	146	55,7	242	54,6	220	52,9	178	51,3
rural	100	65,6	153	79,2	97	68,0	181	64,2	179	62,0		.

Table 4.1.2.6.:
Average size of per capita living space, in sq.m.
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	average size	number of hh
entire population	19,84	1989
central	19,37	398
urban	20,00	298
rural	17,50	100
south	19,37	348
urban	20,00	195
rural	18,56	153
west	18,52	243
urban	19,15	146
rural	17,57	97
north	19,87	423
urban	18,60	242
rural	21,56	181
east	20,17	399
urban	21,50	220
rural	18,54	179
Almaty	22,84	178

Figure 10:
Average size of per capita living space in sq.m.,
according to number of children: confidence interval (95%), by region
Data base: all households
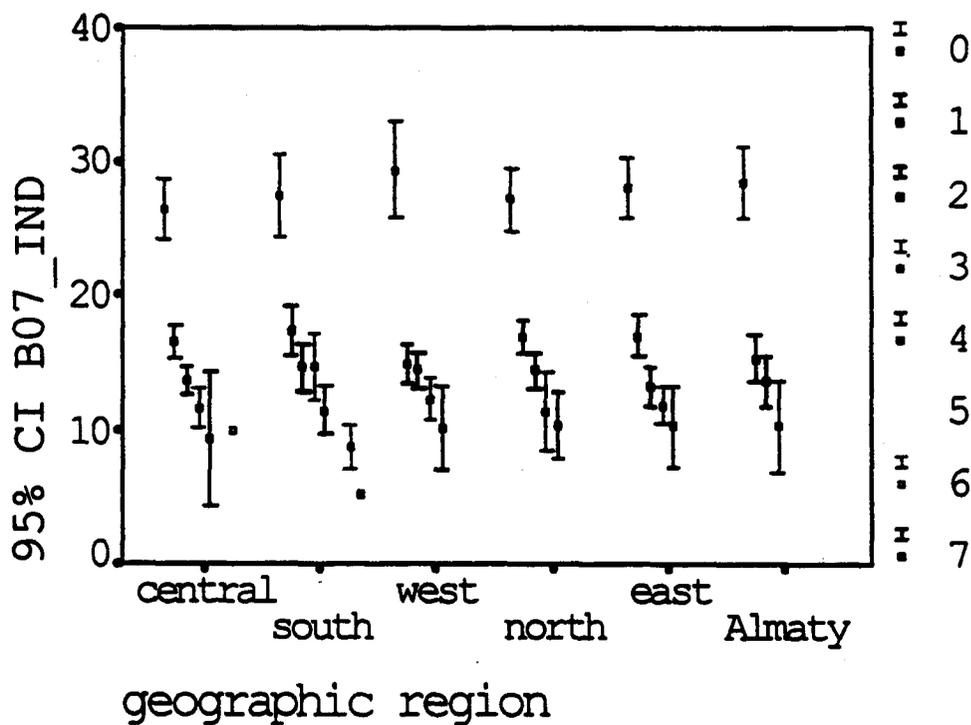
entire population	19,84	12,43	1989
central	19,37	11,89	398
urban	20,00	12,58	298
0	26,65	14,85	137
1	16,11	6,17	85
2	13,25	5,18	60
3	10,01	3,41	11
4	5,95	3,97	4
5	11,42	,	1
rural	17,50	9,37	100
0	25,48	12,85	22
1	18,04	8,37	28
2	14,77	5,17	27
3	12,59	3,78	17
4	12,24	7,02	5
6	10,00	,	1
south	19,37	12,85	348
urban	20,00	13,63	195
0	26,25	16,63	82
1	16,98	9,22	50
2	14,11	6,35	43
3	15,69	11,18	16
4	10,28	4,76	4
rural	18,56	11,77	153
0	30,78	16,19	33
1	18,25	7,69	33
2	15,29	8,50	35
3	14,31	6,35	29
4	11,88	3,43	15
5	14,15	4,34	5
6	8,75	,18	2
7	5,33	,	1
west	18,52	11,81	243
urban	19,15	12,66	146
0	31,07	15,41	47
1	13,54	5,15	37
2	14,10	5,14	46
3	12,28	4,30	13
4	9,51	3,75	2
5	6,85	,	1
rural	17,57	10,39	97
0	26,39	14,90	25
1	16,72	6,35	29
2	15,52	5,43	17
3	12,37	3,46	13
4	10,44	4,98	9
5	10,20	3,43	4
north	19,87	12,00	423
urban	18,60	11,32	242
0	24,38	13,95	90
1	16,41	7,98	91
2	13,53	6,92	55
3	11,71	4,17	6
rural	21,56	12,68	181
0	31,32	15,44	64
1	17,84	6,21	62
2	15,67	5,76	41
3	11,09	5,61	7
4	10,33	2,36	6
5	9,75	,	1
east	20,17	12,93	399
urban	21,50	13,50	220
0	28,16	14,82	114
1	17,48	7,75	48
2	12,20	4,13	40
3	10,60	2,73	14
4	7,66	,57	3
5	21,42	,	1
rural	18,54	12,04	179
0	27,98	15,18	53
1	16,67	7,79	44
2	14,11	8,73	49
3	12,74	4,18	23
4	11,95	3,57	5
5	11,44	2,26	5
Almaty	22,84	13,08	178
0	28,57	13,67	106
1	15,43	5,85	42
2	13,65	4,48	24
3	10,32	3,28	6

Table 4.1.2.7.:
Average size of per capita
living space, in sq.m.
according to number of children,
by region and by
type of location
Data base: all households

Table 4.1.2.8.:
Toilet facilities,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
separate in the apt.	70,90	45,13	54,11	69,42	45,70	59,78	58,89
in the ap., but n. sep.	13,04	18,46	10,27	8,68	9,95	16,20	12,64
comm. t. in building	1,34	2,56	1,37	,83	2,71	1,12	1,64
comm. t. in yard	14,72	31,28	33,56	21,07	41,18	22,35	26,21
not toilet at all	,00	2,56	,68	,00	,45	,56	,62
n =	299	195	146	242	221	179	1282
sub % =	14,98	9,77	7,31	12,12	11,07	8,97	64,23
rural							
separate in the apt.	6,00	8,50	,00	6,08	5,56	,00	5,60
in the ap., but n. sep.	1,00	1,96	1,00	3,31	2,78	,00	2,24
comm. t. in building	,00	1,96	1,00	3,31	,56	,00	1,54
comm. t. in yard	92,00	86,93	98,00	85,08	91,11	,00	89,78
not toilet at all	1,00	,65	,00	2,21	,00	,00	,84
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,77

Table 4.1.2.9.:
Latest building renovation
- by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
0 — 4 years ago	9,06	14,36	16,55	8,30	7,73	5,59	9,86
5 — 9 years ago	9,73	12,31	8,28	7,05	11,82	6,15	9,31
10—14 years ago	6,38	3,59	1,38	3,32	3,18	5,03	4,07
15—19 years ago	3,36	3,59	1,38	3,32	1,36	1,68	2,58
20—24 years ago	1,34	1,03	,00	1,66	3,64	,00	1,41
25—29 years ago	,34	,51	,00	,41	,45	,00	,31
never	69,80	64,62	72,41	75,93	71,82	81,56	72,46
n =	298	195	145	241	220	179	1278
sub % =	15,00	9,81	7,30	12,13	11,07	9,01	64,32
rural							
0 — 4 years ago	13,00	19,74	10,10	15,08	15,08	,00	15,09
5 — 9 years ago	6,00	7,89	11,11	6,70	6,15	,00	7,33
10—14 years ago	2,00	3,29	1,01	2,23	6,15	,00	3,24
15—19 years ago	,00	,66	,00	1,68	,56	,00	,71
20—24 years ago	1,00	1,32	,00	1,68	,56	,00	,99
25—29 years ago	,00	,00	,00	1,12	,56	,00	,42
30 and more	,00	1,32	,00	,00	,00	,00	,28
never	78,00	65,79	77,78	71,51	70,95	,00	71,93
n =	100	152	99	179	179	0	709
sub % =	5,03	7,65	4,98	9,01	9,01	,00	35,68

Table 4.1.2.10.:
Average rent in Tenge, last 30 days,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households which rent

	average rent	number of hh
across all of Kaz.	280,1	123
central	129,0	42
urban	174,8	31
rural	,0	11
south	512,1	14
urban	741,1	9
rural	100,0	5
west	221,0	12
urban	530,4	5
rural	,0	7
north	362,5	23
urban	568,3	13
rural	95,0	10
east	177,5	24
urban	235,0	16
rural	62,5	8
Almaty	827,1	8

Missing Cases: 21

Table 4.1.2.11.:
General monthly housing expenses, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	general h. expenses	number of hh
entire population	1485,9	1960
central	984,2	395
urban	1170,8	295
rural	433,8	100
south	1816,0	331
urban	1469,6	187
rural	2265,8	144
west	2217,9	245
urban	935,3	146
rural	4109,3	99
north	1192,5	422
urban	965,2	241
rural	1495,2	181
east	1743,1	388
urban	1835,3	219
rural	1623,6	169
Almaty	1114,4	179

Missing Cases: 1996

Table 4.1.2.12.;
Electricity, heating and other household services
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
Is there in the housing ...							
urban							
electricity	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,5	99,4	99,8
central municipal heating	81,9	51,8	69,2	81,8	56,1	74,3	70,4
private heating source	19,4	36,4	32,2	15,7	37,1	11,2	24,6
centralized water supply	88,0	71,3	73,3	77,7	67,4	87,2	78,2
centralized hot water supply	52,2	24,1	58,9	62,0	46,2	73,2	52,4
bathroom or shower	77,3	61,0	58,2	76,0	53,4	66,5	66,8
centralized gas supply system	29,1	62,6	61,0	58,3	34,4	82,1	51,6
gas in cylinders	44,1	30,8	28,1	25,2	52,5	15,1	34,1
electical stove	20,1	6,2	4,8	16,9	9,5	2,2	11,3
municipal sewage facilities	78,3	51,3	61,0	74,0	51,6	68,2	65,4
indoor garbage shuth	5,7	1,5	8,2	14,0	5,0	12,8	7,8
outdoor garbage pickup	72,2	62,1	59,6	74,0	60,6	92,2	70,4
balcony, loggia	43,8	48,2	46,6	58,7	38,0	48,6	47,3
built-in wardrobes	20,4	32,3	19,9	39,3	29,4	40,2	30,0
storeroom, basement, cellar	38,1	35,4	43,2	55,0	54,3	25,7	42,5
radioset plug	58,5	53,3	44,5	76,0	58,8	79,3	62,4
phone	53,5	52,3	41,1	60,7	45,2	76,0	55,0
other paid utilities	4,3	6,7	9,6	15,7	,9	44,7	12,5
housing taxes	52,2	13,3	53,4	62,0	71,5	25,1	47,8
n	299	195	146	242	221	179	1282
Sub%	15,0	9,8	7,3	12,1	11,1	9,0	64,2
rural							
electricity	100,0	98,7	98,0	100,0	100,0	,0	99,4
central municipal heating	8,0	1,3	4,0	24,3	8,3	,0	10,2
private heating source	84,0	78,4	87,0	76,8	85,6	,0	81,8
centralized water supply	31,0	13,1	2,0	20,4	17,8	,0	17,1
centralized hot water supply	1,0	,7	,0	2,2	1,1	,0	1,1
bathroom or shower	5,0	5,2	1,0	11,0	8,9	,0	7,0
centralized gas supply system	,0	26,8	10,0	2,8	8,3	,0	9,9
gas in cylinders	79,0	45,1	74,0	97,2	83,9	,0	76,9
electical stove	1,0	5,2	2,0	2,2	2,2	,0	2,7
municipal sewage facilities	2,0	,0	,0	6,6	5,6	,0	3,4
indoor garbage shuth	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0
outdoor garbage pickup	8,0	2,0	3,0	6,6	10,0	,0	6,2
balcony, loggia	,0	1,3	1,0	2,2	3,3	,0	1,8
built-in wardrobes	1,0	2,6	1,0	3,9	5,0	,0	3,1
storeroom, basement, cellar	52,0	20,9	34,0	64,1	57,8	,0	47,3
radioset plug	32,0	14,4	20,0	26,0	33,9	,0	25,5
phone	34,0	19,6	27,0	39,8	37,8	,0	32,4
other paid utilities	2,0	,0	11,0	6,1	,6	,0	3,5
housing taxes	75,0	22,2	32,0	56,4	70,6	,0	51,8
n	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
Sub%	5,0	7,7	5,0	9,1	9,0	,0	35,8

Table 4.1.2.13.:
Total average monthly payment* for electricity, heating and other
housing comfort, in Tenge
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households using such services

	monthly payment	number of hh
entire population	983,2	1996
central	1021,0	399
urban	1002,6	299
rural	1076,1	100
south	807,5	348
urban	815,9	195
rural	796,8	153
west	918,1	246
urban	766,8	146
rural	1139,0	100
north	926,5	423
urban	863,8	242
rural	1010,3	181
east	1113,7	401
urban	924,2	221
rural	1346,4	180
Almaty	1171,4	179

* The respondent was asked to give a figure for the last 30 days for
  all, but private heating sources and gas in cylinders - concerning
  second half of 1995.
  It is important to know, that the data was collected in summer
  time, in July, and thus, payment for heating, gas and boiler
  are not representative for the whole year. During the cold months
  payments are much higher.
  Looking at the general monthly housing expenses (see table
  4.1.2.11.), we can confirm that. If we assume that the monthly
  costs for housing are composed of the monthly rent (or taxes) and
  the total amount for all housing services and if we compare the
  average from table 4.1.2.11. (1485,9 Tenge) and our total of the
  rent and table 4.1.2.13.(280,1 + 983,2 = 1263,3), we can see that
  our total is smaller because of the smaller summer payments
  for heating, gas and warm water.

Table 4.1.2.14.:
Number and percent of households using housing services
and average monthly payments* for electricity, heating and other
housing services, in Tenge
for entire population
Data base: all households / all households, which use such services

	number of hh	percent of hh	average payment	number of hh
electricity	1990	99,7	208,05	1985
central municipal heating	975	48,8	177,98	971
private heating source	900	45,1	578,75	889
centralized water supply	1124	56,3	65,08	1120
centralized hot water supply	680	34,1	95,82	675
bathroom or shower	906	45,4		
centralized gas supply system	733	36,7	225,15	730
gas in cylinders	986	49,4	150,23	986
electical stove	164	8,2		
municipal sewage facilities	862	43,2		
indoor garbage shuth	100	5,0	16,58	99
outdoor garbage pickup	946	47,4	33,71	936
balcony, loggia	619	31,0		
built-in wardrobes	407	20,4		
storeroom, basement, cellar	883	44,2		
radioset plug	982	49,2	11,73	964
phone	936	46,9	121,78	931
other paid utilities	185	9,3	166,41	182
housing taxes	983	49,2	226,72	979

* The respondent was asked to give a figure for the last 30 days for
  all, but private heating sources and gas in cylinders - concerning
  second half of 1995.

Table 4.1.2.15.:
Main source of drinking water, by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

| | region | | | | | | total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
running water in apt.	87,9	71,2	71,2	78,1	68,3	89,9	78,6 ⳑ
water supply close to b.	5,4	19,9	11,0	2,5	7,8	12,8	9,1
well in the yard	1,7	5,8	5,5	1,7	7,8	,6	3,6
other private well	1,0	1,0	2,1	1,2	,5	,0	,9
public pump	12,8	5,8	11,0	18,6	19,7	3,4	12,5
public well	,7	,0	,7	1,7	,5	,0	,6
spring	3,0	,0	,7	,0	,0	,0	,8
river, lake, pond	,0	,5	2,7	,0	,0	,0	,4
water trucks	,3	1,0	8,2	,8	,0	,0	1,3
buy mineral water	,3	2,1	2,7	8,3	,0	,0	2,3
n	298	191	146	242	218	179	1274
Sub%	15,1	9,7	7,4	12,2	11,0	9,1	64,5
rural							
running water in apt.	39,8	3,3	1,0	14,4	18,6	,0	14,7
water supply close to b.	6,1	21,1	,0	1,1	17,4	,0	10,0
well in the yard	16,3	35,5	35,4	24,3	11,0	,0	23,9
other private well	2,0	3,9	3,0	6,6	5,2	,0	4,6 ⳑ
public pump	17,3	15,1	15,2	52,5	44,8	,0	32,3 ⳑ
public well	2,0	1,3	7,1	9,4	11,0	,0	6,7
spring	,0	8,6	,0	2,2	1,7	,0	2,8
river, lake, pond	,0	17,8	11,1	,0	,0	,0	5,4
water trucks	21,4	16,4	31,3	12,7	,0	,0	14,2
buy mineral water	,0	2,0	2,0	1,7	,0	,0	1,1
n	98	152	99	181	172	0	702
Sub%	5,0	7,7	5,0	9,2	8,7	,0	35,5

Table 4.1.2.16.:
Sewage facilities,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

| | region | | | | | | total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
sewage system	82,27	57,44	64,38	78,51	56,11	78,21	70,67 ✶
septic tank	11,37	20,51	6,16	9,50	19,91	13,97	13,65
neither	6,35	22,05	29,45	11,98	23,98	7,82	15,68
n -	299	195	146	242	221	179	1282
sub % -	14,98	9,77	7,31	12,12	11,07	8,97	64,23
rural							
sewage system	6,00	1,96	,00	5,52	6,67	,00	4,34
septic tank	16,00	11,76	23,00	16,57	12,78	,00	15,41
neither	78,00	86,27	77,00	77,90	80,56	,00	80,25 ✶
n -	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % -	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,77

Table 4.1.2.17.:
Relocation of housing during the last 12 months,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
Did household relocate ...							
urban							
yes	6,02	5,64	4,11	7,85	3,62	6,70	5,77 *
no	93,98	94,36	95,89	92,15	96,38	93,30	94,23
n =	299	195	146	242	221	179	1282
sub % =	14,98	9,77	7,31	12,12	11,07	8,97	64,23
rural							
yes	6,00	3,27	1,00	4,42	3,89	,00	3,78 ^
no	94,00	96,73	99,00	95,58	96,11	,00	96,22
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,77

Table 4.1.2.18.:
Family members ownership of other housing,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
Do any family members own other housing?							
urban							
yes	18,06	10,26	15,17	29,75	20,81	13,41	18,58
no	81,94	89,74	84,83	70,25	79,19	86,59	81,42
n =	299	195	145	242	221	179	1281
sub % =	14,99	9,77	7,27	12,13	11,08	8,97	64,21
rural							
yes	2,00	1,96	9,00	3,31	4,44	,00	3,92
no	98,00	98,04	91,00	96,69	95,56	,00	96,08
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,79

Table 4.1.2.19.:
Type and current value of second housing, by region
Data base: n households, which have second housing

	house (value)	n	dacha (value)	n	apartment (value)	n	yourta (value)	n
across all of Kaz.	516750	24	39783	202	191260	40	57222	9
central	66666	3	40272	38	118152	19		
south	129600	5	39466	15	163333	3		
west	260000	1	63857	21	222500	4	53571	7
north	1426714	7	23701	62	270666	9		
east	38666	6	45076	45	215833	3	70000	2
Almaty	537500	2	51191	21	471000	2		

Table 4.1.2.20.:
Presence and current value (in Tenge) of durable goods, for entire
population
Data base: all households

	number of hh	percent of hh	average current value
refrigerator	1817	91,8	17120,77
freezer	66	3,3	18643,94
washing machine	1626	82,2	7614,11
black-and-white TV	961	48,6	9108,82
color TV	1233	62,3	18174,76
musical center	117	5,9	14104,27
record-player	355	17,9	3304,32
tape recorder	1033	52,2	4116,10
video player	166	8,4	15918,31
computer	29	1,5	15727,59
sewing/knitting machine	1205	60,9	6848,92
passenger car	413	20,9	206862,54
truck	36	1,8	254208,33
motocycle/moped	214	10,8	36578,62
(mini-)tractor	12	,6	90000,00
carpets	1733	87,6	5016,48

Table 4.1.2.21.:
Main construction material of the outside walls, by region and by
type of location
Data base: all households

	region						Total
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
brick, stone	35,12	36,08	28,77	31,82	33,03	20,11	31,46
concrete	46,82	38,14	39,73	54,13	30,32	58,66	44,89
timber	3,34	2,06	4,79	5,79	10,41	3,91	5,07
clay and straw	5,02	21,65	19,18	4,55	13,12	8,38	10,93
other	9,70	2,06	7,53	3,72	13,12	8,94	7,65
n =	299	194	146	242	221	179	1281
sub % =	14,99	9,72	7,32	12,13	11,08	8,97	64,21
rural							
brick, stone	18,00	23,53	25,00	34,25	25,00	,00	26,05
concrete	30,00	7,19	6,00	7,73	10,00	,00	11,06
timber	9,00	1,31	,00	16,57	16,11	,00	9,80
clay and straw	20,00	60,78	65,00	16,57	33,33	,00	37,54
other	23,00	7,19	4,00	24,86	15,56	,00	15,55
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,01	7,67	5,01	9,07	9,02	,00	35,79

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Table 4.1.3.1.:
Family maintenance of private plot (a back yard, an orchard, a plot
for vegetables, family farm, rented plot) during the last 12 months,
by region and by type of location
Data base: all households

| | region | | | | | | Total |
	central	south	west	north	east	Almaty	
urban							
yes	51,17	38,66	39,31	65,29	63,35	32,96	50,16
no	48,83	61,34	60,69	34,71	36,65	67,04	49,84
n =	299	194	145	242	221	179	1280
sub % =	14,99	9,73	7,27	12,14	11,08	8,98	64,19
rural							
yes	76,00	83,66	41,00	95,58	84,44	,00	79,83
no	24,00	16,34	59,00	4,42	15,56	,00	20,17
n =	100	153	100	181	180	0	714
sub % =	5,02	7,67	5,02	9,08	9,03	,00	35,81

Table 4.1.3.2.:
Average size of private plot (in acres): for urban households,
by region
Data base: all urban households with private plot

	average size	number of hh
across all of Kaz.	7,55	601
central	7,00	144
south	8,57	68
west	9,68	50
north	6,78	155
east	7,50	134
Almaty	5,80	50

Table 4.1.3.3.:
Average size of private plot (in acres): for rural households,
excluding farming households, by region
Data base: all rural households with private plot

	average size	number of hh
across all of Kaz.	21,15	511
central	8,82	68
south	16,58	107
west	9,25	35
north	32,03	164
east	20,86	137

Table 4.1.3.4.:
Average size of private plot (in acres): for farming households,
by region
Data base: all farming households with private plot

	average size	number of hh
across all of Kaz.	3311,8	8
central	12502,5	2
south	510,0	2
east	117,3	4

Table 4.1.3.5.:
Plot ownership for urban households,
across all of Kazakstan
Data base: all urban households with private plot

	number of hh	percent of hh
belongs to the family	442	72,3
rented by the family	107	17,5
part belongs / part rented	29	4,7
other conditions	23	3,8
no answer	10	1,6
Total	611	100,0

Table 4.1.3.6.:
Plot ownership for rural households, excluding farming households,
across all of Kazakstan
Data base: all rural households with private plot

	number of hh	percent of hh
belongs to the family	445	85,7
rented by the family	30	5,8
part belongs / part rented	12	2,3
other conditions	27	5,2
no answer	5	1,0
Total	519	100,0

Table 4.1.3.7.:
Plot ownership for farming households,
across all of Kazakstan
Data base: all farming households with private plot

	number of hh	percent of hh
belongs to the family	5	38,5
rented by the family	2	15,4
part belongs / part rented	1	7,7
other conditions		
no answer	5	38,5
Total	13	100,0