



# Assets in measuring surveyed poverty in Kazakhstan

Geneva, 8 December 2022



# Income from assets

## Structure of the monetary income of the population

	per cent				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Monetary income total	100.0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including:					
Income from work	76.3	74.2	72.3	67.0	70.0
- income from hired work	65.7	63.3	61.9	57.9	60.7
- income from self-employment and entrepreneurship	10.6	10.9	10.4	9.1	9.3
Social transfers	19.7	21.5	23.8	28.6	25.8
including:					
- retirement benefits	16.4	18.3	20.3	23.5	21.4
- social benefits	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.9
- targeted social and housing assistance	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
- scholarships	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>Property income</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Material assistance from relatives, friends, alimony, other income	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.8

- **Property income** - dividends and winnings on shares and other securities; interest on deposits, for the use of amounts provided in the form of debt; winnings on deposits; income from the rental of housing, vehicles, equipment, land plots, as well as rentier income in the form of in-kind receipts in monetary terms.



# Housing stock

## Total area and housing area per person (Based on the statistical housing register)

mln.sq.m

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Housing stock - total	303.4	336.1	336.9	340.6	342.6	347.4	356.4	364.3	373.3	387.7
including:										
- state-owned	9.0	7.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.3
- private	294.3	329.1	328.9	332.4	334.5	339.9	348.7	356.4	365.4	379.4
Housing area per person, sq.m	19.6	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6	<b>23.2</b>

In 2021, **housing area** per person according to the Household Budget Survey was **20.2** sq.m



# Housing stock

## Description of the households' living conditions

	Total households	Households having income used for consumption		Households by quintiles					
		Below subsistence rate (poor)	Above subsistence rate (non-poor)	1	2	3	4	5	
Number of households, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By number of habitable rooms, %									
1	11.0	8.2	11.1	5.7	6.5	9.1	10.9	15.9	
2	30.5	21.4	30.6	21.1	23.7	27.8	32.5	36.7	
3 and more	58.5	70.4	58.3	73.2	69.8	63.1	56.6	47.4	
Average gross floor area, sq.m	69.2	77.8	69.1	81.8	79.5	72.2	67.2	60.2	
Average habitable area, sq.m	48.6	57.3	48.4	58.8	57.3	50.9	46.9	41.2	
Private property, %	96.1	95.8	96.0	96.7	96.9	95.7	95.4	96.0	

Proportion of households that **had non-primary real property** in 2021 as a percentage of all households:

houses - 0,3%; flats – 0,7%; summer cottages – 1,3%; other – 0,1%.



# Differentiation of households by income

per cent

	Number of households- total	Including by household type		
		Households with children under 18 years	single	adults without children
<b>All households</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1st decile	5.7	10.3	0.0	1.0
2nd decile	6.2	11.2	...	1.0
3rd decile	6.8	11.3	0.1	2.7
4th decile	7.5	11.4	0.2	4.6
5th decile	8.4	11.3	0.5	7.3
6th decile	9.4	11.1	2.0	10.3
7th decile	10.4	10.2	3.9	13.9
8th decile	12.0	9.5	9.7	17.3
9th decile	14.9	8.2	26.3	20.3
10th decile	18.7	5.5	57.3	21.6



# Land ownership

## Information about households' agricultural land

	Total households	Households having income used for consumption	
		Below subsistence rate (poor)	Above subsistence rate (non-poor)

Number of respondents who have land plots, %

21.7

1.0

53.1

Average plot area, ares

73

41

74

Privately owned, %

95.5

96.6

95.5



# Takeaways

- The share of households' income from property is insignificant - 0.4%
- Almost the entire housing stock in Kazakhstan according to both registers and household budgets sample survey - over 96% is privately owned by population. And this is observed both for the poor and the wealthy.
- Housing area per person according to the household budgets survey is 20.2 sq.m This is lower than the register data of 23.2 sq.m, meaning that data on ownership of minor property is underestimated by the sample survey.
- Households that are poor based on subsistence rate and the poorest in the bottom quintiles have housing with more rooms because it is known that larger families with a greater dependency load and having children are more prone to poverty.
- Agricultural land ownership is much more common among non-poor surveyed populations and their land plots are larger. With land, households can secure incomes above the minimum level.

**Thank you for your attention!**