

Saltanat Tleuberdiyeva<sup>1</sup>, Alken Bissekov<sup>2</sup>, Damirbek Alimbekov<sup>3</sup>  
**ANALYSIS OF INCOME IMPACT ON THE WELFARE  
 OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

*The article explores the specific features of formation, distribution and regulation of population income in economic science. Population income is the core of a welfare policy. The article also presents domestic and foreign researchers ideas on the theoretical and methodological aspects of the formation, distribution and regulation of income along with the authors' vision.*

*Keywords: household income; income distribution; personal income; income differences; social protection; social stability; welfare.*

**Салтанат Тлеубердієва, Алькен Бісеков, Дамірбек Алімбеков  
 АНАЛІЗ ВПЛИВУ ДОХОДІВ НА ЗРОСТАННЯ ДОБРОБУТУ  
 НАСЕЛЕННЯ В РЕСПУБЛІЦІ КАЗАХСТАН**

*У статті розглянуто особливості формування, розподілу і регулювання доходів населення в економічній науці. Центральне місце в політиці добробуту займають доходи населення. Наведено точки зору вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників щодо теоретичних і методологічних аспектів формування, розподілу та регулювання доходів населення, а також авторське бачення цих аспектів.*

*Ключові слова: доходи населення; розподіл доходів; особистий дохід; диференціація доходів; соціальний захист населення; стабільність суспільства; добробут.*

*Табл. 1. Рис. 3. Літ. 32.*

**Салтанат Тлеубердієва, Алькен Бісеков, Дамірбек Алімбеков  
 АНАЛІЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ ДОХОДОВ НА РОСТ БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ  
 НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН**

*В статье рассмотрены особенности формирования, распределения и регулирования доходов населения в экономической науке. Центральное место в политике благосостояния занимают доходы населения. Приведены точки зрения отечественных и зарубежных исследователей относительно теоретических и методологических аспектов формирования, распределения и регулирования доходов населения, а также представлено авторское видение данных аспектов.*

*Ключевые слова: доходы населения; распределение доходов; личный доход; дифференциация доходов; социальная защита населения; стабильность общества; благосостояние.*

**Problem statement.** The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in his Address to the people of Kazakhstan highlighted several priorities of socioeconomic development for the country's competitiveness strategy, including the social policy of protecting the most vulnerable population to support the economic development.

Population income reflects the degree of social development and identifies its growth, serving at the same time a major factor in providing decent standards of living. In this regard, the processes of income distribution affect the vital interests of the country's population; they are responsible for social stability of society, the ability and the type of reproduction of labor force, the human potential development.

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The long-term mission of our country is to build an independent, prosperous and politically stable Kazakhstan with national unity, social justice, and economic welfare of population (Nazarbayev, 2010).

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The analysis of the evolution of views on income distribution has shown that the emergence of the theory of distribution was in the 17th century. It should be noted that up to present only quantitative analyses of income distribution was conducted. The most significant is W. Petty's "Political arithmetic" (1676). The word "distribution" is widely used by F. Quesnay in his "Economic Table" (1758). Considerations on the ways of creation and distributions of wealth are found in A. Turgot's "Ephemera citizen" (1770). D. Ricardo describes the challenge of distribution in the center of his economic research and argues that what taken from the surface of the earth by combining labor, machinery and capital is divided among the three classes of society: owners of land, owners of capital and workers (Ricardo, 1995).

The Marx's theory of distribution is based on the labor theory of value and is complemented by the doctrine of surplus value and exploitation. Surplus value, by K. Marx, is the value created by hired labor and appropriated by capitalists. It is the result of exploitation (Marx, 1983). Clark's concept has facilitated to bring the unified marginal approach to the theory of distribution. Synthesis of neo-Keynesianism and neo-liberalism can be found in the doctrine of the social market economy formulated in the middle of the 20th century by W. Eucken (1995) and L. Erhard (1991). Its concept is the combination of the principle of "free market" and the principle of "social leveling".

Kazakh scientist K.S. Mukhtarova (2001) defined income levels of different social strata, forming a stratified structure of Kazakhstan's society, as well as the factors affecting economic inequality under market economy.

According to other Kazakh scholar S.S. Kemelbaeva (2003), one of the major tools for improving income efficiency should be the income indexation.

**Unresolved issues.** Depending on the type of area (urban/rural) the size and the structure of population's income vary. For example, in the 1st quarter of 2012 the income of urban population exceeded rural incomes by 1.6 times, amounting to 112,276 KZT.

In the 1st quarter of 2012 the number of employees working in urban areas was 3.7 mln people, while in rural areas it was almost half of it 2.0 mln people. Self-employed people in the cities were 841.0 ths persons, while in rural areas this number reached 1862.1 ths, which is 2.2 times higher (Labor Code of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2011).

Property income, despite being insignificant in the general structure of monetary incomes (0.3%), is more characteristic for urban residents. The amount of income from property in urban areas in the reporting period was 542 KZT, exceeding the rural figure in 10 times.

The share of income received in the form of financial assistance from relatives, child support and other sources for the city was 3.5%, in rural areas – 3.2% (The Agency of statistics of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2012).

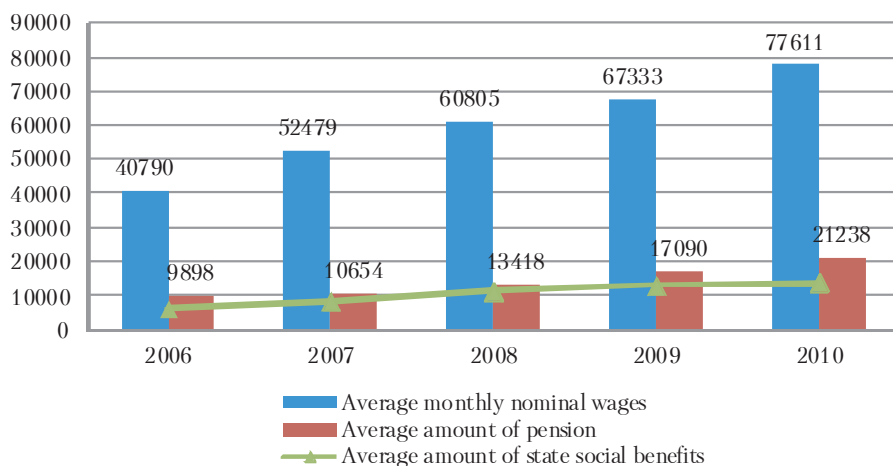
**Framing the research aim (problem formulation).** The aim of this paper is to analyze the theoretical and methodological foundations for the improvement of distribu-

tion theory and incomes regulation in strengthening social and economic stability in Kazakhstan.

#### **Key research findings.**

**Analysis of approaches.** During 1998–2005, the physical volume of GDP increased by 1.8 times, and the average annual GDP growth was 9.1%. Per capita, over 1998–2005, GDP grew by 2.5 times. Kazakhstan's GDP in 2006 reached 77.9 bln USD, per capita income was 5.1 mln USD (KazINFORM, 2011).

During 2006–2010, the average monthly nominal wage of employees in Kazakhstan increased by 1.9 times, and in 2010 it amounted to 77,611 KZT, while in 2006 it was 40,790 (Figure 1). However, wage growth was slowed down in nominal terms and in real ones it was accelerated, reaching respectively 9.4% and 1.6% (The Agency of Statistics of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2011).



**Figure 1. The average monthly nominal wage of employees, the average monthly pension, the average size of state social benefits during 2006–2010 in the Republic of Kazakhstan, KZT, compiled by the author according to the data by Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

Estimating the fundamental possibility of population income distribution we hope on a slow evolutionary movement towards reducing the huge gap between rich and super-rich on one hand, and the rest of population, on the other. This process goes surely in an economic way in all countries with an increasing rate of economic growth. A good example of this is the "newly industrialized countries", the number of which is increasingly expanding. It did not go through the redistribution of current wealth, but at the expense of country's development. And the share of middle class is growing due to the increase of its share in the total population and the rise in the absolute value of income per capita. Accordingly, in the society the layer of the poor and the needy is reduced, even though there is a certain amount of them even in the most prosperous countries. Thus, in the present borders of the European Union about 50 mln people live below the poverty line (Kulikov, 2007: 56–68).

After a short recession in 2009 and a reduction in GDP, Kazakhstan's economy demonstrates positive development dynamics.

The volume index (VI) of the gross domestic product (GDP) for January-June 2010 compared to the previous year amounted to 108.0%. In the GDP share of manufacturing is 40.5%, services – 56.8%. The real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2010 was 6.5%. The volume of industrial production was increased by 11.5%, agriculture – 2.4%. The monthly dynamics of the investment volume in fixed assets, despite the overall decline in the first quarter, shows a positive trend. So, in March, compared with February 2010, the growth rate was 50.5%. GDP growth in 2010 is expected at 2%. The trade surplus in January-February 2010 was 5.4 bln USD.

The economic recovery had a positive impact on the living standards of population. During the first two months of 2010, real income per capita increased by 5% and reached 71.8 ths KZT. The average monthly wage was 66.4 ths KZT (IA News [www.meta.kz](http://www.meta.kz)).

Kazakhstan's GDP in the 1st half of 2011 increased by 7.1% compared to the same period in 2010 and amounted to 65 bln USD (Kazakhstan's news, 2011). In 2011, in the Republic more than 50 industries were put into operation, 160 ths people got new jobs, the unemployment rate fell to 5.3%. In 2011, the country implemented about 300 projects. The state budget revenues in the first half of 2011 compared to the same period of the year previous increased by 28%, while the budget deficit reduced by 44% (Masimov, 2011).

Nominal income per capita of the population in January-November 2011 amounted to 487.1 ths KZT. The increase, compared to January-November 2010 amounted to 16.1% in nominal and 7.1% in real cash incomes. The average monthly nominal wages, accrued to employees in January-November 2011 amounted to 87223 KZT and were increased in nominal terms by 15.1%, in real – by 6.1% (KazINFORM, 2011).

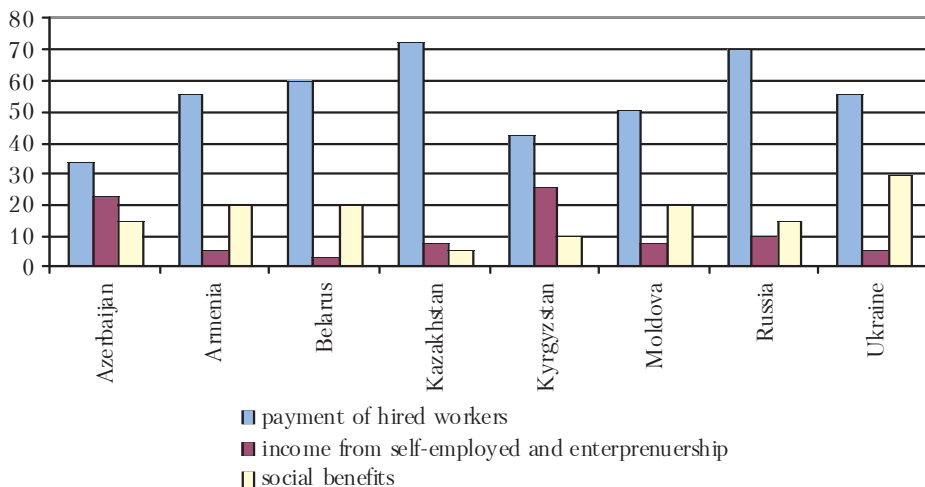
In most CIS countries, the main source of cash incomes is salary: in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia it was the main reason of income growth. Meanwhile, in Kazakhstan in 2009 wages had the largest share – 70.9%. In Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan an important role in the formation of cash income is the income from self-paid and entrepreneurial activities, as well as from agricultural products sales (about 40% of all cash incomes of households). In Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine this belongs to social transfers (mainly pensions) (Research Centre Sange, 2011).

The analysis of the monetary income dynamics for the households surveyed in Kazakhstan during 2008–2010 showed that the employment income has the most of revenue (80.4% in 2010), among which the main income is from hired work (70.9%). Income from self-employment and entrepreneurship in 2010 was 9.5% (Aimakov and Aitmagambetov, 2011).

The income distribution of population in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2010, compared with the previous year, showed that the share of population with incomes below the subsistence level has decreased to 12.1%, relative to the cost of the food basket, respectively – to 1.2% (The Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2008).

The Republic of Kazakhstan and other CIS countries, after the difficult conditions of the Soviet collapse in the early 1990s, began the transition from the planned economy to a market one, and it was accompanied by errors in the choice of reforms

methods. Reforms have given rise to new types of income and eliminated the former ones (Law on pension system of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2010).



Source: Kazakhstan and CIS countries. Quarterly magazine. Ed. by A. Smailova. Astana, 2010: 57.

Figure 2. The main sources of household incomes in 2010 in the CIS countries

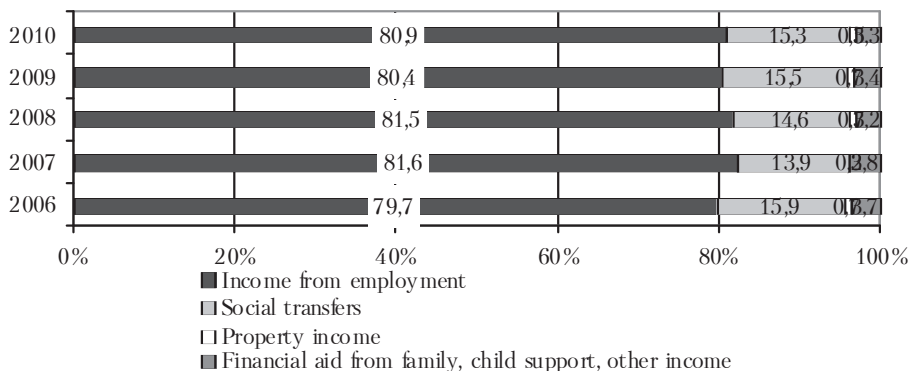


Figure 3. Structure of monetary income of the households surveyed in 2006–2010 year, KZT, compiled by the authors according to the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan

According to the results of the sample survey of households in the 1st quarter of the current year, the average income per capita amounted to 92,597 KZT, exceeding the same in 2011 by 15.0%, while growth common to all sources of income, except for financial assistance from relatives, child support and other income. Over the year, this type of household incomes fell by a third and amount to 3162 KZT (Table 1).

However, despite the positive growth of monetary income in absolute terms, in its structure only the share of income from employment increased due to a substantial increase in income from hired works. Thus, according to the statistics of wages, the average nominal wages for the year increased by 117.1%, and in the 1st quarter of this year amounted to 93,947 KZT, while the real wage index was 111.5% (The Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2012).

**Table 1. Average income of population per capita and its structure in the 1st quarters of 2011–2012**

The average income per capita, KZT									
Total	Including								
	Employment	including		Social transfers				Property	Financial assistance from relatives, alimony etc
		Hired work	Self-employment, entrepreneurship	Pension	Benefits	AJV and residential aid	scholarship		
<b>1 Quarter 2011</b>									
<b>80551</b>	63266	54786	8480	10018	2300	44	402	300	4221
<b>1 Quarter 2012</b>									
<b>92597</b>	74680	66110	8570	11365	2574	46	450	320	3162

The average income per capita, KZT									
Total	Including								
	Employment	including		Social transfers				Property	Financial assistance from relatives, alimony etc
		Hired work	Self-employment, entrepreneurship	Pension	Benefits	AJV and residential aid	scholarship		
<b>1 Quarter 2011</b>									
100,0	78,5	68,0	10,5	12,4	2,9	0,1	0,5	0,4	5,2
<b>1 Quarter 2012</b>									
100,0	80,7	71,4	9,3	12,3	2,8	0,0	0,5	0,3	3,4

Source: the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In December 2012, the average nominal income of Astana population was 113,592 KZT, which is 3.6% higher than in December 2011, real income for the period decreased by 2.4%. In January 2013 the average nominal income of Astana population was 81,956 KZT, which is 2.2% higher than in January 2012, real income for the period was decreased by 4.1%.

The average monthly nominal wage per employee in February 2013 in Astana was 136,521 KZT and it decreased comparing to January by 1.5%, in real terms – by 1.8% (Average monthly nominal wages in Astana, 2013). The differences in pay are characteristic for various fields. The maximum wages were recorded in finance activities – 300,414 KZT, the lowest in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – 81,067 KZT. In large and medium-sized enterprises, the average nominal wage in February of this year amounted to 131,290 KZT (Department of Statistics of Astana, 2014).

Population income changes under the influence of a number of factors the power of which is not equal and the focus is different (increase or decrease in revenues).

For this study it is necessary to apply the following method.

First goes the consideration of substantive character of income changes. Factors affecting the dynamics of income are closely linked to the dynamics of living factors,

the formation of family budget. The real content of nominal income is also influenced by the factors associated with prices changes and taxation. Nominal income, due to sources, depends on the size, structure, dynamics, social, political, economic and other factors.

The amounts of income and their differences are due to the following factors:

- *sociopolitical*;
- *sociodemographic* (gender, age, talent and abilities etc.);
- *socioprofessional* (occupation, profession, education, qualifications, experience etc.);
- *social status* (occupied or unoccupied in public activity, a child, a student, an employee, a property owner, a businessman, a farmer, a freelance artist, retired, disabled etc.);
- *socioeconomic* (sphere or activity, type of industry, working conditions etc.);
- *sociogeographical* (climatic features of a residence place, density and settlement size, national circumstances).

The used terminology has a fundamental importance, since all the factors are directly or indirectly related to social policy, social orientation of society.

Now we will thoroughly examine these factors in the present conditions of Kazakhstan.

**Sociopolitical factors.** The transition to market economy involves social reorientation of society, which led to large changes in the labor, financial-credit, legal, investment, technical, social and other spheres of the society.

Demonopolization of the economy and development of various ownership forms have brought fundamental changes in distribution. The distribution of labor, its results, shares, equity (ownership), the cost of labor are implemented instead of the once unified, officially recognized principle of distribution by work.

**Sociodemographic factors.** Income generation in special populations due to differences in age, gender is significantly different, as there are different sources of income and unequal opportunities to participate in community service activities. In addition, high physical endurance enables a person, endowed with this quality, to obtain a greater return due to higher production. Talent, greater ability promotes intellectual growth in a short period of time, generation of new ideas, inventions and discoveries, on the basis of which scientific and technical progress and spiritual development of the nation forms etc.

Regarding the sociodemographic factors in Kazakhstan, the category of the poor includes large families, the unemployed, single mother family, elderly people and rural residents. Among these groups the most vulnerable are:

- single unemployed women with children;
- older women;
- rural women who do not have access to paid work, usually having several children;
- single unemployed men.

Family type significantly affects the level of poverty. Vulnerable, in terms of income distribution, are **large families**. The size of special allowance for a mother of many children, awarded with the medal "Kumis Alka" is 10,578 KZT since January 1, 2013.

Covering all major positions and professions the wages of men in 2012 were higher than the wages of women in leadership positions, amounting to 286 thousand KZT, according to the Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan.

The wages of men working as heads of organization is 286,000 KZT, interpreter – 170 ths KZT, economist – 157 ths KZT, accountant – 113 ths KZT. Thus, the maximum difference between male wages in Kazakhstan and female exceeds 2.1 times (KazINFORM, 2012).

**Socioprofessional factors** have great impact on the size of income and its differentiation. Each profession (specialty) requires a certain level of education, experience and professionalism. Certain occupations and skills are different, within each skill level. There are low-skilled occupations (laborers, cleaners, porters, cloakroom attendants etc.), and therefore they have lower incomes. But there are professional positions with initially higher incomes (managers, lawyers, bankers, pilots, astronauts etc.). For the greater part of workers of various professions the amount of wages depends on qualifications.

The Address of the President of Kazakhstan – Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new policy of the established state" highlights that Kazakhstan has to refuse finally the administrative traditions of the command system and create a contemporary and efficient management system. Our system of selecting and promoting staff, where all citizens have equal rights and chances, provided a high level of professionalism and transparency of state apparatus.

**Social status factors** are closely linked with the abovementioned factors and are largely determined by them. The social status of each person is characterized by its place in the community at different stages of life and income from various sources. The owner of property (capital) does not allow, for example, the employee receive more income than he has.

**Socioeconomic status** and the level of education influence people's social and economic behavior. Social behavior is reflected in the culture of behavior, forms of entertainment, communication, and lifestyle. Economic behavior is expressed in the choice of the activity type, actions in the case of job loss. Thus, experts rarely agree to go to well-paid work but not in their specialty. Leaders are not willing to live on pay and wait for a suitable job. The large part of highly skilled workers is ready to requalify, if necessary for a new job, and thus obtain income.

**Sociogeographical factors** are defined by territory, climatic conditions and nature of settlement.

Thus, in different parts of the country the cost of living differs, that implies corresponding income and its regulation. The wages are closely linked with the state of regional labor markets and the work of labor unions.

In Kazakhstan, the state provides an excellent opportunity for all citizens to increase their wealth through the sale of shares of leading state-owned enterprises. This is a unique opportunity to participate in wealth distribution. "People's IPO" is an impetus to the development of middle class.

The middle class in Kazakhstan, by some estimates, accounts for 25% of the population, but a more exact figure is difficult to determine because there is no evaluation standards for middle class.



**Findings of this study and prospects for future developments in this field.** In the current situation, the problems of state regulation of market economy, issues of population income distribution in Kazakhstan are of particular importance, since distribution and regulation of personal income is an important part of economic policy and strategies of sustainable development. In our view, the problem of population income increase seemed to be relevant for two interrelated reasons: to attract people as an investment resource for economic recovery and for expanded reproduction of employees interested in improving productivity.

Besides, the final results of economic reforms that serve only as a means, are measured not by the criteria of macro- or microeconomic stabilization, but by real, positive changes that occur directly at the level of tangible and spiritual well-being of people in their position in the system of social relations that are setting a target of a higher order.

Consequently, the ongoing transformation processes referred to the formation of civilized market relations cause important issue of the distribution and implementation of an effective mechanism for regulating population incomes which ensure steady wealth growth, especially for its low-income part.

The head of state in the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in his annual address to the people of Kazakhstan emphasizes that the most important objective of the coming decade is to improve the quality of life for all citizens of Kazakhstan, strengthening social stability and security (The Address of The President of Kazakhstan to the people, 2012).

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Стаття надійшла до редакції 10.04.2014.