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ASSESSMENT OF THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION OF THE KAZAKHSTAN REGIONS

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to analyze and give a comprehensive assessment of the standard of living of the population in all regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The concept of “human development” was introduced by UNDP in 1990 in the Human Development Report. The concept of human development is focused on people and proclaims the main and only goal to ensure human well-being. This presupposes the creation of a favorable political, economic, social and ecological environment that would allow people to live a healthy and constructive life for a sufficiently long time. Almost simultaneously with the emergence of this concept, the problem of quantifying the improvement in the lives of people around the world arose. Human development is an abstract concept. In order to measure it (to determine the level, dynamics, direction of changes), a system of indicators is needed that characterizes certain aspects of human development. In this article, based on the methodology proposed by the authors, an integral assessment of the standard of living of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan is given in the context of the regions. A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the living standards of the population can serve as the basis for the development and improvement of the social sphere, an instrument of effective socio-economic policy, which is confirmed by the experience of the results of industrialized countries in solving the problems of economic development.

Key words: human development, country, standard of living, socio-economic policy, integral assessment, development, system of indicators.

Introduction

The most important indicator of human development is the standard of living of the population. This indicator is included in 100 concrete steps to achieve the strategic goal of the state: to enter the top thirty developed countries of the world [1].

Literature review

The basic approach to understanding the essence of labor as capital, its ability to generate knowledge, accumulate and invest in the production of high quality goods, was outlined by A. Smith [2], K. Marx [3], S. Campbell [4]. But as a section of economic analysis, the theory of human capital and the term «human capital» appeared only in the second half of the 20th century thanks to two Nobel laureates Schultz T. [5] and Becker, Gary S. [6].

The works of N.Zh. Brimbetova are devoted to studies of the living standard assessment and the socio-economic development of the region, the analysis and assessment of the human resources state,

the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the human resources formation and development factors, as well as population living standard. [7], Akhmedyarova MV [8], Skarzhinsky MI, Balandina I. Yu., Tyazhova AI [9], Petrova EA. [10], Fomenko E.V. [11], Kocheva E.V. [12], Bekhozhaeva A. and others [13].

Determining the standard of nation living as a whole is a complex process. For the sake of simplicity, many economists focus exclusively on economic factors, while ignoring other aspects of material and non-material comfort that are not determined by economic forces.

Materials and methods

To determine the population living standard in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a step-by-step method is proposed for calculating the integral assessment and monitoring of intra-regional regions living standard, demonstrated on the basis of statistical data characterizing the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the regions of Kazakhstan.

Main provisions

Stage 1. It is proposed to distinguish three main blocks of indicators:

- ◆ economic component;
- ◆ social component;
- ◆ ecological component.

Stage 2. For each component, a system of indicators was determined. The information base is collections and bulletins of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The research period covers 2016–2020.

The block of indicators of the economic component of living standard includes: the average wage, the average annual cost of living, the cost of the food basket.

The block of social component indicators includes: the level of housing provision, the crime rate, provision of the population with hospital beds;

The block of the environmental component indicators: emissions of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere, emissions of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, emissions of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.

Stage 3. Choosing a base for comparing indicator levels. The comparison base is the minimum and maximum values of each indicator for all regions of Kazakhstan, which allows standardizing the actual values of the indicators relative to the min – max range.

Stage 4. Standardization of indicator levels. Since the purpose of assessing the standard of living of the population of Kazakhstan is the possibility of comparing it with all regions, the standardization is based on the method used in the development of various international ratings of the countries of the world, namely, the standardization of the indicator values is performed relative to the range (I_{min} – I_{max}) according to the formulas:

- ◆ for indicators-stimulants:

$$I_{st} = \frac{(I_{max} - I_f)}{(I_{max} - I_{min})}, \quad (1)$$

- ◆ for indicators – destimulants:

$$I_{st} = \frac{(I_f - I_{min})}{(I_{max} - I_{min})}, \quad (2)$$

where I_{st} – the indicator index (standardized value);

I_f – the absolute actual value of the indicator;

I_{min} – the minimum value of the indicator for the entire set of regions;

I_{max} – the maximum value of the indicator for the entire set of regions.

Indicators were standardized for each component. The results of standardization are presented in Table 1 (p. 94)

Table 1 – Standardized values of indicators

Regions of Kazakhstan	Economic component			Social component			Environmental component		
	Average salary index	Average annual subsistence level index	Food basket value index	Housing provision index	Crime Index	Hospital bed availability index	Emitted into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide	Emitted into the atmosphere of carbon monoxide	Emitted into the atmosphere of nitrogen oxides
Akmola	0,529	0,57	0,667	0,592	0,437	0,767	0,668	0,650	0,530
Aktobe	0,526	0,593	0,465	0,364	0,621	0,781	0,001	0,405	0,104
Almaty	0,499	0,534	0,545	0,6	0,588	0,483	0,842	0,627	0,497
Atyrau	0,535	0,625	0,716	0,737	0,495	0,523	0,450	0,834	0,001
West Kazakhstan	0,615	0,619	0,572	0,576	0,47	0,6	0,827	0,001	0,703
Zhambyl	0,523	0,583	0,557	0,678	0,425	0,714	0,973	0,858	0,927
Karaganda	0,524	0,55	0,501	0,51	0,554	0,421	0,980	0,909	0,940
Kostanay	0,446	0,601	0,519	0,668	0,52	0,6	0,935	0,798	0,933
Kyzylordinskaya	0,54	0,556	0,414	0,604	0,348	0,773	0,869	0,760	0,923
Mangystau	0,585	0,667	0,677	0,56	0,241	0,754	0,914	0,727	0,777
South Kazakhstan	0,375	0,694	0,748	0,885	0,588	0,715	0,918	0,773	0,885
Pavlodar	0,464	0,577	0,572	0,447	0,423	0,548	0,952	0,718	0,817
North Kazakhstan	0,494	0,569	0,454	0,427	0,506	0,6	0,805	0,382	0,168
Turkestan	0,439	0,559	0,757	0,651	0,698	0,476	0,851	0,842	0,985
East Kazakhstan	0,476	0,615	0,784	0,53	0,578	0,704	0,979	0,886	0,950
Nur-Sultan	0,523	0,632	0,488	0,51	0,545	0,491	0,992	0,922	0,963
Almaty city	0,517	0,601	0,584	0,711	0,392	0,793	0,984	0,880	0,950
Shymkent	0,521	0,584	0,499	0,45	0,33	0,628	0,921	0,837	0,788

Stage 5. Calculation of the aggregated index of living standards for each component.

At this stage, the aggregation of standardized values of indicators of living standards is carried out on the basis of the geometric mean, according to the formula:

$$I_{aggri} = \sqrt[n]{I_1 * I_2 * I_3 * ... * I_n} \quad (3)$$

where I_{aggri} – aggregated index of living standards for the i -th component;

$I_1 * I_2 * I_3 * ... * I_n$ – standardized values of indicators of the i -th component;

n – number of indicators in a given component.

Based on formula (2), the aggregate indices of the standard of living were calculated:

$$I_{aggr} = \sqrt[3]{I_1 * I_2 * I_3}, \quad (4)$$

where I_1, I_2, I_3 – accordingly, the indices of the average wage, the average annual living wage, the cost of the food basket.

Based on the calculated data of all components of the standard of living of the population, Table 2 presents the results of calculating the generalizing index – the Aggregated Index of the economic component of the standard of living of the population of Kazakhstan.

Table 2 – Aggregated indices of the components of the standard of living of the population

Regions of Kazakhstan	Economic component	Social component	Environmental component
Akmola	0,586	0,583	0,133
Aktobe	0,525	0,561	0,704
Almaty	0,526	0,554	0,139
Atyrau	0,621	0,576	0,134
West Kazakhstan	0,602	0,546	0,862
Zhambyl	0,554	0,59	0,872
Karaganda	0,525	0,584	0,913
Kostanay	0,518	0,593	0,563
Kyzylordinskaya	0,499	0,546	0,824
Mangystau	0,642	0,467	0,205
South Kazakhstan	0,58	0,574	0,812
Pavlodar	0,535	0,47	0,440
North Kazakhstan	0,503	0,506	0,985
Turkestan	0,571	0,6	0,943
East Kazakhstan	0,612	0,599	0,907
Nur-Sultan	0,544	0,785	0,925
Almaty city	0,566	0,605	0,867
Shymkent	0,533	0,678	0,877

Aggregated indices of the population's living standard make it possible to determine the place of each region in the entire aggregate of the considered country administrative units. Based on the ranking from higher to lower value, a rating score is made. The maximum rating value is 18 (by the number of regions). Naturally, the minimum value of the rating is 1. Table 3 presents the results of ranking and living standards rating assessment of the region's population of Kazakhstan in terms of the economic component.

Table 3 – Regions rating assessment of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the economic component

Regions of the RK	Economic component	Rating
Kyzylordinskaya	0,499	18
North Kazakhstan	0,503	17
Kostanay	0,518	16
Aktobe	0,525	15
Karaganda	0,525	14
Almaty	0,526	13
Shymkent	0,533	12
Pavlodar	0,535	11
Nur-Sultan	0,544	10
Zhambyl	0,554	9
Almaty city	0,566	8

Table 3 continued

Turkestan	0,571	7
South Kazakhstan	0,58	6
Akmola	0,586	5
West Kazakhstan	0,602	4
East Kazakhstan	0,612	3
Atyrau	0,621	2
Mangystau	0,642	1

It follows from the table that the first place is occupied by the Mangystau region with a rating = 18. Cities of republican significance took the following places: Nur-Sultan city tenth place (10), Almaty city eighth place (8), Shymkent city – twelfth. The last place is occupied by the Kyzylorda region.

Based on the data in Table 2, the ranking and rating assessment of cities of republican significance and regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the social component was carried out. The ranking was carried out according to the principle from maximum to minimum. The rating was carried out according to the rule: the maximum rating was assigned to the region with the highest value of the aggregate index of the social component. The maximum score was 18 points; the rest of the scores were assigned to the regions in descending order of the aggregated index values.

Table 4 – Rating assessment of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the social index

Regions of the RK	Social component	Rating
Mangystau	0,467	18
Pavlodar	0,47	17
North Kazakhstan	0,506	16
West Kazakhstan	0,546	15
Kyzylordinskaya	0,546	14
Almaty	0,554	13
Aktobe	0,561	12
South Kazakhstan	0,574	11
Atyrau	0,576	10
Akmola	0,583	9
Karaganda	0,584	8
Zhambyl	0,59	7
Kostanay	0,593	6
East Kazakhstan	0,599	5
Turkestan	0,6	4
Almaty city	0,605	3
Shymkent	0,678	2
Nur-Sultan	0,785	1

The distribution of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the social index differs from the distribution according to the living standard. If in terms of the economic component the industrialized regions were in the first and second half of the rating, then in terms of the social factor they are in the first half. This is due to the high incidence and crime rate in cities and industrialized areas, but also a high level of health care, compared to other areas. In the first place is the city of Nur-Sultan, in the last place is the Mangystau region. Although in terms of living standards, the Mangystau region ranked first.

Based on the data in Table 2, the ranking and rating assessment of Kazakhstan regions of the ecological component is carried out, similar to the previous calculations.

The results of ranking from the maximum to the minimum value of the generalized index of the ecological component of the quality of life of the population of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 – Rating assessment of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the environmental index

Regions of the RK	Environmental component	Rating
Akmola	0,133	18
Atyrau	0,134	17
Almaty	0,139	16
Mangystau	0,205	15
Pavlodar	0,44	14
Kostanay	0,563	13
Aktobe	0,704	12
South Kazakhstan	0,812	11
Kyzylordinskaya	0,824	10
West Kazakhstan	0,862	9
Almaty city	0,867	8
Zhambyl	0,872	7
Shymkent	0,877	6
East Kazakhstan	0,907	5
Karaganda	0,913	4
Nur-Sultan	0,925	3
Turkestan	0,943	2
North Kazakhstan	0,985	1

The rating is headed by the North Kazakhstan region, which has the best aggregated index of the environmental component.

Thus, the aggregate indices of the three components of the living standard of the population have been calculated: economic indices, social indices, and environmental indices. On the basis of these data, an integral indicator of the standard of living of the population of Kazakhstan will be calculated. The calculation results of the fifth stage of the integral assessment are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Aggregated indices of the quality of life of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Регионы РК	Index of the economic component of life management	Index of the social component of life management	Index of the environmental component
Akmola	0,586	0,583	0,133
Aktobe	0,525	0,561	0,704
Almaty	0,526	0,554	0,139
Atyrau	0,621	0,576	0,134
West Kazakhstan	0,602	0,546	0,862
Zhambyl	0,554	0,59	0,872
Karaganda	0,525	0,584	0,913
Kostanay	0,518	0,593	0,563

Table 6 continued

Kyzylordinskaya	0,499	0,546	0,824
Mangystau	0,642	0,467	0,205
South Kazakhstan	0,58	0,574	0,812
Pavlodar	0,535	0,47	0,440
North Kazakhstan	0,503	0,506	0,985
Turkestan	0,571	0,6	0,943
East Kazakhstan	0,612	0,599	0,907
Nur-Sultan	0,544	0,785	0,925
Almaty city	0,566	0,605	0,867
Shymkent	0,533	0,678	0,877

Stage 6. The calculation of the integral indicator of the standard of living (the index of the standard of living) for each region of the Republic of Kazakhstan was made on the basis of the geometric mean according to the formula:

$$Irlki = \sqrt[3]{Iyж_i * I_c_i * I_{\text{Эк}}_i}, \quad (5)$$

where $Irlki$ – integral index of the standard of living of the i -th region of the region;

$Ils_i, Is_i, Ienv_i$ – accordingly, private indices of the living standard in terms of economic, social and environmental components.

The results of calculating the integral indicator of the living standard of the Kazakhstan population based on the data of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 – Integral index of the living standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan regions

Regions of Kazakhstan	Living Standards Index	Social Component Index of Life Ratio	Environmental component index	Integral index of living standards
Akmola	0,586	0,583	0,133	0,301
Aktobe	0,525	0,561	0,704	0,592
Almaty	0,526	0,554	0,139	0,343
Atyrau	0,621	0,576	0,134	0,367
West Kazakhstan	0,602	0,546	0,862	0,657
Zhambyl	0,554	0,59	0,872	0,658
Karaganda	0,525	0,584	0,913	0,594
Kostanay	0,518	0,593	0,563	0,557
Kyzylordinskaya	0,499	0,546	0,824	0,608
Mangystau	0,642	0,467	0,205	0,395
South Kazakhstan	0,58	0,574	0,812	0,697
Pavlodar	0,535	0,47	0,440	0,48
North Kazakhstan	0,503	0,506	0,985	0,631
Turkestan	0,571	0,6	0,943	0,686
East Kazakhstan	0,612	0,599	0,907	0,693
Nur-Sultan	0,544	0,785	0,925	0,638
Almaty city	0,566	0,605	0,867	0,667
Shymkent	0,533	0,678	0,877	0,596

Based on the data in Table 7, a rating assessment of the Republic of Kazakhstan regions was carried out according to the integral index of living standards. The rating assessment is carried out on the basis of points assignment. At the same time, the rating scale is equal to the number of regions.

The ranking of Kazakhstan regions from the maximum to the minimum value of the quality index is presented in Table 8.

Table 8 – Ranking of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the index of living standards

Regions of Kazakhstan	Living Standards Index	Rank of the region
Akmola	0,301	18
Almaty	0,343	17
Atyrau	0,367	16
Mangystau	0,395	15
Pavlodar	0,48	14
Kostanay	0,557	13
Aktobe	0,592	12
Karaganda	0,594	11
Shymkent	0,596	10
Kyzylordinskaya	0,608	9
North Kazakhstan	0,631	8
Nur-Sultan	0,638	7
West Kazakhstan	0,657	6
Zhambyl	0,658	5
Almaty city	0,667	4
Turkestan	0,686	3
East Kazakhstan	0,693	2
South Kazakhstan	0,697	1

Results and discussion

Having such information and using the numerical intervals of the Harrington scale, one can go to the practical plane and single out the following groups of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the index of living standards.

- ◆ very low level of life ratio (0.0–0.20): not a single region;
- ◆ low level (0.2–0.37): Akmola, Almaty and Atyrau regions;
- ◆ the average level (0.37–0.63): Mangystau, Pavlodar, Kostanay, Aktobe, Karaganda, Kyzylorda regions, Shymkent;
- ◆ high level (0.63–0.80): North Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl regions, the cities of Nur-Sultan and Almaty;
- ◆ very high level (0.8–1.0): Turkestan, East Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan regions.

For a rational solution to the problem of forming and regulating a decent living standard of the country's population, it is necessary to assess its condition. All existing methodological approaches,

Thus, on the basis of the proposed methodology and statistical data characterizing the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the regions of Kazakhstan, an integral assessment of the living standard of the intraregional regions was obtained.

The considered approach and method for assessing the living standard is universal. Its use is possible in all regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account territorial characteristics.

Conclusion

To improve the practical orientation of the methodology, it is proposed:

- ♦ improve the system of statistical reporting of regions in order to reflect a wider range of indicators and indicators of living standards, using international experience;
- ♦ systematically conduct sociological research in the regions in order to obtain subjective indicators of the standard of living and more effective management of the development of the “green economy” in the regions.

The application of the proposed methodology and the results of the integral assessment of the standard of living can serve as the basis for the development of the country’s social and economic policy in the regional context.

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ОЦЕНКА УРОВНЯ ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕГИОНОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация

Цель данной статьи – провести анализ и дать комплексную оценку уровня жизни населения по всем регионам Республики Казахстан. Понятие «человеческое развитие» было введено ПРООН в 1990 г. в Докладе о развитии человека. Концепция человеческого развития сфокусирована на человеке и провозглашает основной и единственной целью обеспечение благосостояния человека. Это предполагает создание благоприятной политической, экономической, социальной и экологической среды, которая позволила бы людям жить достаточно долго здоровой и созидательной жизнью. Практически одновременно с возникновением этой концепции встала проблема количественной оценки улучшения жизни людей во всем мире. Человеческое развитие – понятие абстрактное. Для того чтобы его измерить (определить уровень, динамику, направленность изменений), необходима система показателей, характеризующих те или иные аспекты человеческого развития. В данной статье на основе предложенной авторами методики дана интегральная оценка уровня жизни населения Республики Казахстан в разрезе по регионам. Количественная и качественная оценка уровня жизни населения может послужить основой развития и совершенствования социальной сферы, инструментом эффективной социально-экономической политики, что подтверждается опытом, результатами промышленно развитых стран в решении проблем экономического развития.

Ключевые слова: человеческое развитие, страна, уровень жизни населения, социально-экономическая политика, интегральная оценка, развитие, система показателей.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ Өңірлері Халқының Өмір Сүру Деңгейін Бағалау

Андатпа

Мақаланың мақсаты – Қазақстан Республикасының барлық өңірлері бойынша халықтың өмір сүру деңгейіне талдау жүргізу және кешенді баға беру. 1990 жылы адамның дамуы туралы баяндамада БҰҰДБ «адами даму» ұғымын енгізген. Адамның даму тұжырымдамасы адамға бағытталған және негізгі және жалғыз мақсаты – адамның әл-ауқатын қамтамасыз ету деп жариялайды. Бұл адамдарға ұзақ уақыт салауатты және шығармашылық өмір сүруге мүмкіндік беретін қолайлы саяси, экономикалық, әлеуметтік және экологиялық ортаны құруды қамтиды. Осы тұжырымдаманың пайда болуымен бір мезгілде бүкіл әлемдегі адамдардың өмірін жақсартуды сандық бағалау мәселесі туындады. Адамның дамуы – дерексіз ұғым. Оны өлшеу үшін (өзгерістердің деңгейін, динамикасын, бағытын анықтау) адам дамуының белгілі бір аспектілерін сипаттайтын көрсеткіштер жүйесі қажет. Бұл мақалада авторлар ұсынған әдістеме негізінде өңірлер бөлінісінде Қазақстан Республикасы халқының өмір сүру деңгейіне интегралды баға берілді. Халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін сандық және сапалық бағалау әлеуметтік саланы дамыту мен жетілдірудің негізі, тиімді әлеуметтік-экономикалық саясаттың құралы бола алады, мұны экономикалық даму проблемаларын шешудегі өнеркәсіптік дамыған елдердің тәжірибесі, нәтижелері растайды.

Тірек сөздер: адами даму, ел, халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі, әлеуметтік-экономикалық саясат, интегралды бағалау, даму, көрсеткіштер жүйесі.